LILY AND VIOLET.

The lily blooms in gay parterre, the violet in the shade; And what is true of plant and flower holds good of lord and churl.

Vane, As pure and stately as the flower from which she took her name. Yet gentle was the maid and good, like gold With every circling year that passed, her parents' pride and joy.

And modest Violet's mother keptthe lodge beside their gate;
She learned betimes to knit and sew, content
This is worn by cads. No gold or gems to deck her hair, no silken

These Maiden-flowers grew, and waxed more sweet from day to day; Each in her place the lesson learned, to love, to work and pray. To cheer the heart and raise the head with sor-

Fair Lily in her tordly halls became a Baron's Sweet Violet humbly labored by her peasanthusband's side.
Pure Lily's sway was felt among the great ones

Their lots were far apart in life, the goal for each the same:

A faithful heart serves God and man, in lady past life's summer day, A fragrame from their lives they left that ne'er shall pass away.

-E. M. Traquair in, Harper's Young People.

___ A CHAPTER ON BEARDS.

How Men Have Cultivated and Worn Them-Hirsute Historical Hints. Men wear their beards as they may please. The question, "Shall I shave? is important only to the man that asks long and whitened by the snow of age. it, yet it was all the difference at one time between ostracism and being in the style, and at another of coming within the bounds of Mother Church and being a schismatic. No Mohammedan dares shave to-day unless he belongs to a certain sect, for it is a sufficient mark of con-tempt to call a man a "no beard," and an insult not to be borne to threaten to tear it, while you can wish the Moslem no better fortune than that his beard may grow. When Selim I. in the sixteenth century dared to shave off his beard he shocked the Faithful more than if he through a portrait gallery of the great had cut off the whole population of a men of literature and science shows few conquered town. It was a bold act for full beards. Shakespeare wore a mus-

him to smile at the Mufti's remonstrance. tache alone. So did Sir Thomas Brown, It is a sign of the complexity of the differentiation of modern civilization. Herbert Spencer might say that every man wears his hair as he pleases or none at all if he so choose. That the full beard is a mark of savagery was the opinof caress. When Vivian pursued Merion of almost all ancient civilized peoples. Consequently the young Roman shaved when he assumed the virile toge, and denominated all savages by a term from which we derive the word "barbarian," meaning bearded. The Romans who plaved that scurvy trick on the Sabine women were probably hairy fellows, but their refined descendants shaved off the hair of all the body except of the scalp. When the first barber landed in Rome from Sicily about three centuries before Christ, the new practice of shaving was no doubt vigorously denounced by the old gray beards, staunch conservatives always, but, like all imported luxuries, it grew into favor. Those who shave closely have at least illustrious examples to point to.

They would hardly go so far that even the hair of the head was not spared. This cleanly people abhorred hair, that is, natural hair; yet they wore wigs constantly and artifical beards at times. When their artists depict a man with a beard of several days' growth they mean "this fellow red ing the regulations of the Church of Rome for the government of the clergy; It was a mark of distinction on the part of the warrior returning from the campaign, for it meant he had had no charge to the campaign of the seeds of the Reformation. On the campaign, for it meant he had had no charge to the campaign of the seeds of the Reformation. On the campaign, for it meant he had had no no beards and despised the long-haired grow the beard, and consequently dislike

it daily with assiduous care, and even encircle it with a ring if proud of its length of filament, but he would hardly full me the transfer of the state of the s follow the Assyrian fashion and plait it in many rolls and bind it with ribbons, nor would he put it in a case as the ancient dwellers by the Nile did with their the village, but still maintain their charfalse beards. The Israelites who gathered at Jerusalem would be his ex- a larger figure in Oriental literature and emplars, for they were proud of their that of Southern Europe than they do in unadorned beards, and retained them the tales and poems of hardier climates. even in captivity among the clean-pated It seems strange that the barber should pyramid builders. Joseph shaved him- be an important member of society Pharach, that he might not be offensive among a people who do not shave as a rule, but the barbers of Mohammedan to the mighty ruler, which is only an countries are given to the comb rather early instance of that capacity of ac- than the razor. It is Moslem luxury to commodating themselves to circumstances which makes the Jew so powerful

The beardless face is the fashion of the gladiator and the prize-fighter for the women, or selections from the poets. same reason that Alexander's valiant soldiers shaved their chins by royal command, in order that they might not carry about with them a handle whereby the the mustache. But fashions have ceased enemy could seize them. The reason was to say anything about it, and every good, for there might have been hostile inquiries for the youthful conqueror on place frequented by men in this city one the part of his own army.

But men who grow beards are as proud of them as of their children. Are they not their ewn product and full of individual idiosyncrasy? Every crinkle beards, five the mustache and imperial, means comething, if it represents nothing more than a dime saved from the barber. Peter the Great knew human nature. and used his knowledge to extort money from his subjects. He laid a tax on beards, and at first raised more commotion than copecks. But the Government barbers began shaving off the beards of delinquents, when the tax was paid with

The mustache has been an object much colicited. The man upon whose upper lip a constant shadow hangs is the one to finds it most necessary to stroke it: it must be nursed and coaxed. Manhood has advanced its sign, and the boy's thoughts are always on it. With how lonial extention and have annexed Tunis, much envy he looks on the next young man whose upper lip's crop has a year's lieved to be provoking a war in Madagasgrowth? It's tiny filaments he endeavors to twist to a point. He waxes it to make has so irritated the Queen that she has it lie down. The young man has done this in every age and clime where hair was not despised. To return to the ancient dwellers by old Nile—the young Egyptian was spared one of the most tempting prize, as it is twice as large as anxious periods of life, for his father had Britain, contains most fertile provinces of shaved him constantly since he was five years old, leaving only a couple of locks to hold him by should he prove to be a renegade. Yet the mustache has been as much preached at as any sin man can the Hovas, the dominant race, a tawny commit. Englishmen of a century or so people, apparently Polynesian, exhibit a ago looked on it—that is the mustache marked tendency to develop an original colus—as a French frivolity. The court- civilization; and as they would resist the ly Frenchman of the time of the Louises invaders, the French would be compelled trained this appendage of his face to an unnatural length. Until recently the English prejudice still showed itself in regulations which prevented its display the project of which the Consul is sus-in the army and among the clergy. Just pected a little too large. Queen Rananow, and among Americans, the mustache is the favorite form of hair upon the face. has 20,000 fair troops, the coast districts In its place it sets off the face, and doctors of the island are very unhealthy, and a declare that it is of great use instraining the air which goes into the lungs. profitable conquest would occupy at least 30,000 men.—London Spectator. Neither dust nor ordinary smoke will go through with it. When cultivated to

THE JOURNAL. hand, and carefully depositing the side of the spoon on the edge of the cavern dis-played beneath, tilts it over until the contents are spilt, is not a graceful object at dinner. In the name of all that is cleanly, the inveterate tobacco-chewer should eschew either the long mustache

or his favorite quid. Englishmen and Irishmen to some extent affect side whiskers. Anglomaniac Americans do the same. Josh Billings, a close observer of human nature, says that nine-tenths of all the men who wear side whiskers are members of some church. The lady in her palace halls, or lowly village Let the reader look around him this within her lofty castle home grew up fair Lily morning and judge if Josh is not about right. Side whiskers become some faces, but even Oscar Wilde would not defend a red face framed in pale gold whiskers as an object of beauty. There are two varieties of this species. One is the rather elegant affair which is long and slightly scanty of hair. The other variety is shorter, bushy, and has a curl forward

The imperial was first cultivated in France. When it is full and has an elegant curl, it may be graceful, and is al-

ways rather becoming.

The goatee—popularly supposed to be named for the odoriferous animal which wears it-has a smack of humor in it. It gives one the impression that its owner is a jester, or, at least, a man full of quaint conceits. On a full face, otherwise shaven, it sometimes has a comical air.

How severe is the man who has his whiskers and beard clipped off square. of the earth;
Sweet Violet cheered with heart and hand her He is square also in all his dealings, and measures other folks' morals by rule and plumb. He would reduce life to geo-metrical figures and lay out the road to Heaven by a species of theological trig-onometry. His is the "beard of formal cuts," which the melancholy Jacques describes man as wearing in the sixth or magisterial age. The pointed beard is an affectation of the past, and was the mark of a gallant. Not so the double pointed beard, which is the sign of a cleft chin hidden under it. The hair does not part gracefully without this.

The beard is a mark of sanctity. dom is thought to accompany it when Its cold color is proof that the fires of nature are declining and the ashes are appearing on the surface. The Hindoo sages, who in the literature of that people spend long years in contemplation, are represented as wearing long beards which flow into their laps. Jupiter is always represented with a full and flowing beard as the accompaniment of wisdom and strength. Yet there are few of the great men of the world who were remarkable for their beards. The Grecian a man of contemplation.

Women and children love a full beard. They delight to run their fingers through lin, intent upon stealing from him the charm of the woven paces in the depths of the forest, she wooed him to notice her by casting herself down at his feet as he sat with eyes uplifted under an oak, and combed his beard with her fingers and made a veil of it, in which she hid her lithe form. So she lulled the old man until he forgot his wisdom and told her the secret. And then the vixen wove the charm of his destruction.

Women sometimes have beards, but they are not proud of them. The appearance of one on an old woman's face marks a departure from full womanhood. Witches were supposed to wear them. Man has always had a horror of a bearded woman, but the slight mustache on the lip of the brunette beauty is thought

The inhabitants of England never could be brought to eschew the natural adornment of their faces, notwithstandwas a sloven or of a low degree." and in the steady adherence of English chance to cut it off. Though they wore other hand, there are races who cannot and bearded Greeks, yet they had respect for this natural excrescence as a mark of manhood, and they wore at times an artificial beard tied to the head. A smooth-faced, bald-headed man can claim the Egyptian sculptures as his fashion-plate.

grow the beard, and consequently dislike of neglect it. Negroes and Mongolians seldom have anything approaching it. The Indian brave kept his face clean of hair, which only grew stragglingly, and the first step when a white man was adopted into any tribe was the removal of the hair on his face. This the second He who clings to his beard may comb effected by scraping with an oyster shell.

Barbers are a product of civilization. Their importance has declined. They are no longer the surgeon and dentist of sit in a cool stall while an active barber laves, combs and perfumes the beard, accompanying his work with recitals of stories of genii and afrits and beautiful Fashions have changed from time t time in beards. Now it was the pointed. now the T beard, and again it might be variety is worn. A count made at a day gave the following results: Twent-

five men wore the mustache alone, five the full beard, and nine the beard clipped ten wore full mustache and clipped and two the goatee; two wore side whiskers alone, an unusually small number; one the imperial, and two smooth chins, while four wore no hair. Thus it seems the mustache is the favorite in Cincinnati, the beard in some form ranking next. In winter a large propor-tion of beards would be found. These figures indicate the favorite styles here. They would not do as averages for all

American cities .- Cincinnati Enquirer. France and Madagascar. The French, who since their defeat in

-It is believed that the killing of fian excess it is valuable as a coffee-strainer. immediately after taking them from the The man who, when he takes a spoonful water makes them superior in taste to of soup, lifts his mustache with his left those that are left to die.

Raising Catves on Skim Milk.

dam for three to seven days after birth, der ten years of age. To stop bleeding, according to its strength and condition; if from a cavity in the jaw after a tooth then taken away and fed its mother's has been extracted, shape a cork into milk, fresh drawn and warm, all it will the proper form and size to cover the drink, night and morning. It is easily cavity, and long enough to be kept firmly soon taught to drink this from a pail, by in place when the mouth is closed. This, placing your fingers in its mouth, and we believe, is our own invention, and we into the milk. After two to three weeks' age, according to the condition of the calf, one-fourth of skim milk, warmed to pulsation. Press the thumb firmly over keep without souring for a few days. "new process," that is, pressing more oil from the ground seed than was formerly done, it might require double the quan-tity to be mixed with the milk that I have stated above. If we could buy pure flaxseed and make a jelly of this to feed to calves, it would be a sure thing, and much better than to trust to the oil

meal usually on sale by mill-feed deal-Calves may generally be gradually stopped off their milk after four months age, and then fed on grass or hay. If to this was added a pint of provender night and morning, made up of nine-tenths oats and one-tenth flaxseed, ground together, it would accelerate their growth, and keep them in fine condition. If this cannot be had, some advise scalding the grain and seed; let the two soak a while together and then feed. As I have never tried this, I advise to watch the effect closely at the beginning, and see that the calf does well on the whole grain and seed. Don't feed raw Indian meal or whole corn, except in winter, then it may do to feed that mixed half and half with wheat shorts or bran, and one-tenth oil meal; or perhaps cottonseed meal may be safely substituted for the oil meal in the mixture. But as this is a heartier substance than the latter, I again advise caution; and be sure and watch the effect of the cottonseed meal till you ascertain that it proves beneficial. Whole and to cows two to eight quarts per day, according to age, size and other feed given at the same time. After two months old or so, a calf should have a pinch of salt put into its mess night and morning. After a year old, this may be increased to an even or heaping teaspoonful. But a lump of Liverpool rock salt placed in a box which they can get at to lick at pleasure is better.

Calves sometimes scour. The best thing I have found to stop this is to stir half a pint of wheat flour into boiling water, thus making a mush of it. When cooled to blood warmth, feed to the calf, and if it does not stop the scouring repeat the dose and give no other food till the little animal gets well. This boiled flour is the more beneficial because it acts both as a medicine and nourishing food. Buckwheat flour is poor food at best for calves; some contend that it acts as a slow poison in the stomach, but if it is pure and sweet I doubt this last assertion. A correspondent speaks of having much till four months old or past. If the grass is short, every fair day. fresh, clear water which it could reach and drink at pleasure. Strictly follow or modify with good judgment all the above directions, and I think one need have no trouble in raising fine strong calves.—4. B. Allen, in N. Y. Tribune.

..cts Worth Remembering.

Sudden deaths do not come from heart

the congestion of the lungs or brain, or from apoplexy. More die from congestion of the lungs than of the brain, and more of congestion of the brain than from apoplexy. Sudden death from heart disease is usualty caused by rupture of some large artery near the heart; from congestion of the lungs by instantly stopping the breath; from congestion of the brain, by causing pressure on the brain, which paralyzes and instantly destroys life; from apoplexy by hemorrage of the brain. Heart disease most frequently results from neglected or improperly treated rheumatism. It more often follows mild rheumatism than the severe kind, because severe rheumatism receives prompt treatment, while the mild form is often neglected and left to in the opposite side of the brain, because | tele. nerve fibres cross. Partial paralysis is often temporary when caused by the rupture of a small blood-vessel, if the clot is got rid of by absorption or otherwise, although this is a disease wise, although this is a disease tion, with a special mission. The that all classes of people are liable to, its most destructive work is done among the the king of Spain demanded an audience, deprayed and dissipated. There is no doubt that the habitual use of tobacco is one of the most prominent causes of paralysis and other nerve diseases. A se- in walked with light elastic steps quite a vere cold can be soonest cured by remaining within doors, in a warm room and near the fire, until all signs of it have disappeared. Then care should be taken disappeared. Then care should be taken to prevent a relapse by having the feet warmly clad, and the whole body, and particularly the chest and the back of the neck, well protected when going out.

A recent cough will almost alway yield a recent cough will almost alway yield in a beard, he would have sent you a condition of the street went within two or

of glycerine, two ounces of alcohol, two

ounces of water, two grains of morphine.

A calf should be allowed to suck its safe to give it to infants or children undipping the nose about half an inch deep have never known it to fail. It has served

hours. Half this quantity to children

blood heat may be mixed with new milk. I the artery near the wound, and on the Increase the skim milk if the calf is doing side toward the heart. Press hard enough well in another week to one-half skim to stop the bleeding, and wait till a milk. In the fourth to sixth week, to physician comes. The wounded person three-fourths; afterward feed all skim is often able to do this himself if he has milk. In doing this, do not forget to al-ways warm the milk. When it comes to tures may be adjusted by almost any one. half skim milk, put a heaping teaspoon-ful of oil meal in it night and morning. If this was first scalded with boiling water it would be better, or a gill of such cases. In fracture of the skull, meal or more may be boiled to a jelly, with compression and loss of consciousand an even tablespoonsul or two of this ass, examine the wound and, if possible, be put warm into the milk, as it would raise the broken edges of the skull so as to relieve the pressure on the brain. After the third week of this feeding, Prompt action will often save life. In the oil meal can be increased to an even case of poisoning the simple rule is to get tablespoonful, and thus go on, increasing the poison out of the stomach as soon as very gradually to a half pint morning possible. Mustard and salt act promptly and night by the time the calf gets to as emetics, and they are always at hand. be four months old. After the calf is Stir a tablespoonful in a glass of water six weeks old or so it is about as well for and let the person swallow it quickly. the oil meal to be put in the milk, that is, If it does not produce vomiting in five without being scalded. Oil meal lubri- minutes repeat the dose. After vomitcates the bowels and keeps them in good order. Great caution must be used to get it pure—not adulterated with any are soonest relieved by an application of other substance, such as plaster of Paris, | cold water. Dry carbonate of soda, or etc. If adulterated it might poison the baking sods, sprinkled over the burned calf. If the oil meal is made after the spot is the latest remedy, and is said to be very effectual. These means are only temporary. In severe cases a physican should be sent for .- Hall's Journal of

Nostrums-Don't Buy Them.

Health.

Under whatever name they come let them entirely alone. The peddling, nuisance has become almost unbearable. Half a dozen or more times each day is the housewife called to the door and importuned to purchase silver plating fluid, or fire proof powder or some cure all for every disease, while the farmer at his work is haunted by the lightning rod fiend who will put up a rod at half price for the good the farmer's name will do him as a purchaser, or an equally smooth talking fellow wants to make him agent for some very quick selling farm implement on which the commissions are very large, and if a bargain is concluded and an order given mayhap the farmer soon finds a note in the bank over his signature, equal to the amount of the order. And these parasites continue to harass the whole

thing for nothing. and gardeners "the vitative compound" in little boxes, price \$1 each, and contains less than two ounces of a mixture of sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead and alum, costing in the drug store two or three cents.

Dr. Kedzie justly queries what possible influence white vitrol, sugar of lead and alumina can have on vegetable germination and development. They form no part in the chemicals of agriculture. But credulity is large in the rural make-up and very likely these vendors will find plenty of purchasers.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

Locust Timber Growing.

The locust and eucalyptus grow to be magnificent trees in this climate, and each possesses a hard, fine grained texture that recommends these woods for use in the manufacture of wagons and calves dropped in autumn. It would be agricultural implements. In early days much better to have them come in the a great many locust trees were planted spring, earlier or later according to the in Napa and vicinity, which have at-climate of the locality. After the calf is tained fine proportions and tall, straight about two months old, put a very little spires. The wood of each of these trees hay or grass before it, and it will soon is free from worms and the rot blight. begin to nibble this, but will not eat But the locust particularly, as hardwood, possesses many qualities that recommend the weather be genial, it is better to let it for displacing the hickory and oak im-the calf run in a small pasture where ported. It seasons without checking, and is tough, springy in the young wood Whether here or in stable, it should have and finer grained than hickory. For wagon hubs it is better than the timber now used, and one Sacramento wagonmaker uses no other timber for the hubs of the vehicles he turns out. In this dry climate other timber used for such purposes seem to check on being wet, and for such season the locust is found desirable for purposes where the wagon material is alternately subjected to being wetted and dried. The locust is a very rapid grower on good soils if not planted too disease—one case in twenty—but from thickly to the acre, and has no superior for fuel purposes when season, creating a bot fire and burning without kindling. The problem of hard woods of native production might be solved by putting down plantations of locust and eucalyp-tus, which in from fifteen to twenty-five years would be in good marketable condition. Many trees planted twenty years ago in this vicinity are now two feet in diameter, and had they been planted for other purposes than for shade trees along avenues of travel, they might be turned to profitable account for manufacture into wagon stuff .- Napa (Cal.) Reporter.

Utilizing Land. Throughout most of central Europe, where land is dear and holders have but work its way to the heart. Persons who few acres, every foot of ground is utilized. suppose themselves to be suffering from Fruit trees are planted by the farmers heart disease because they have pain in and cottagers with judicious care and the region of the heart, or palpitation, discrimination in their fields and gardens. seldom have any disease of that organ. In an ordinary season they gather an In nine cases out of ten they are suffer- abundance of luscious fruit, not only ing from dyspeptia-nothing more. Con- enough to supply their ordinary wants gestion of the lungs is most frequently but also to send large quantities to caused by a sudden change from the market, from which they realize an acheat of an ill ventilated room or railroad ceptable addition to their income. This car or horse car to the cold air outside, is all done without losing a square inch without being protected by sufficient of ground that could be devoted profitclothing; hence many persons thus seized ably to any other food crop. The trees drop dead in the streets. Congestion of the planted along roadsides, on the the brain most frequently results from margin of the fields, in the hedgerows, trouble and anxiety of mind, producing and other odd places and corners, where sleeplessness, followed by engorgement of they occupy ground that cannot be conthe small blood-vessels of the brain, sud- veniently cultivated. Of course, land is den loss of vital power and almost instant cheaper here, but still it would be a wise death. Apoplexy may be an inherited measure for every owner of land to plant disease, or it may be induced by too free living, or its opposite, too great abste-suitable place for them to grow; if not miousness. Paralysis may affect only a fruit trees, forest trees, walnut trees, small portion of the body, from a finger or toe to an entire limb, or it may disable half the body or the whole body, when death soon follows. When half the body is affected by paralysis we may too frequently fail to make the best of be certain that the seat of the disease is our opportunities .- San Francisco Chron-

Without Any Beard. The king of Spain sent an ambassador to the Pope, a young man of high extracyoung man. Haughty and irritable, the Pope looked at him, and at last said: "Are all the old diplomatists in Spain dead, that the King sends us a young boy. to the following treatment within two or three days: Mix in a bottle four ounces Temple Bar.

-One of the culinary delusions of the Shake well. Dose for an adult one or day is pumpkin pies made out of yellow two teaspoonfule every two or three squash.

A Quaker Wedding.

Prof. Francis Barton Gummere, Ph. D., (Freiburg), last year instructor of English literature at Harvard College, and just appointed head master of the new "Swain Free School," at New Bedford, was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Smith Mott, daughter of Richard F. Mott, at the Friends' meeting-house, in Burlington, "Ninth month, 14th." The ceremony, though it had all the

essentials of the Quaker marriage service.

oddly but prettily combined the accesso-

liar to church weddings. There were bridesmaids and groomsmen and ushers. The antique meeting-house on Main street, of course, could not be decorated at all, but the gay attire of the "world's people," who came in from friendship or curiosity, partly relieved its grim plainness. The general public may not know that in addition to "first day" meeting, Friends always hold one in the middle of the week, answering to the Friday or other mid-week services of other denominations, except that it is held in the morning. It is at this time that marriages are usually solemnized. In Burlington the day is Thursday. By 10:30 o'clock an unwonted throng, many in carriages, astonished the venerable house, but who saw himself temporarily superseded by the vouthful ushers. As the doors were open to all, many strangers filled the stiff, uncomfortable seats in the wooden gallery, but all observed the proprieties of the place. The etiquette (if the term may be used) on such occasions wipes out temporarily the line between the men's and women's sides of the meeting, and they sit together promiscuously. Seats are reserved for the contracting parties on the "women's side," immediately at the foot of those elevated benches on which the "leaders of the meeting" sit, confronting the rest. To these places, when all was still, the wedding party entered through the open door, the ushers leading the way. No "wedding march pealed forth" on this occasion, nor was there any parade of flowers and ribbons. When seated, the bride's father and the groom's mother sat side by side, accompanied by a brother-in-law and a sister-in law to represent the deceased parents. The bridesmaids and groomsmen sat opposite, the small table on which the certificate was to be signed being between. The lovely bride who might serve as a

painter's ideal of the pure, refined Quaker maiden at her best estate, sat quietly with downcast eyes, but very pale. Friends, in spite of "plainness," have always been noted for indulgence in rich fabrics, and she was no exception, her dress being of the finest creamy satin, with long train and cut V-shaped year around until every one who does not at the throat, with point applique lace, want to be duped or swindled feels like and a bunch af natural flowers at the loading his gun. The only safe way is to | waist. She wore a small bonnet of white put your foot down solidly, pay no money straw, trimmed with white silk, but for peddled nostrums, give no orders to without veil or strings, this forming the any man you do not know will do as main departure from the conventional agreed, and put off your premises all the wedding costume. Her hands were covleeches who go around offering some- ered with long white kid gloves, and she A firm in Pennsylvania offer to farmers | maids were more simply dressed in combination costumes of white silk, emor seed and plant "invigorater," purely broidery and tarlatan. The groom, who chemical and patented. It is put up is tall an stalwart in figure, with full beard, making him look much older than his years, wore dark clothes, with frock coat and modern silk hat, as did his attendants. None wore hats in meeting save the venerable Friend who seemed to preside on the men's side, and he laid his off during prayer. Just as the silence was becoming painful Friend Phoebe Elkinson, of Philadelphia, rose in the high seats on the women's side and spoke a few words, partly of invocation, founded upon the Savior's presence at the marriage in Cana. Soon after 11 o'clock arrived, and with it the supreme trial of nerve and self possession. At a signal from a Friend, Prof. Gummere stood up manfully, and, tendering his hand to Miss Mott, she rose more slowly, and they stood facing the whole meeting. In a full, even voice he pronounced the

> solemn formula settled upon by immemorial usage: "In the presence of the Lord and this assembly I take Amelia Smith Mott to be my wife. I promise, with the Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death shall sepa-

> There was a pause, but the bride, collecting herself and looking up as if for strength and guidance, said reverently in a clear and beautiful voice: "In the presence of the Lord and this assembly I take Francis Barton

Gummere to be my husband, promising, with the Divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death shall separate us." Their part of the ceremony, though trying, yet admirably brief, was over, and the newly wedded pair scated themas the train was passing got entangled selves again. Another pause and Friend in the wreckage and were drowned. John Garrett rose and delivered a mild Half a dozen more escaped by jumping and temperate discourse, general in its into the water before the final crash and tone, upon the lessons of Christ's appearance at Cana. Then Friend Deborah are all more or less seriously injured.— Thomas, of Baltimore, knelt upon the other side and offered a fervent prayer for all good gifts to those present. But

one ceremony remained—the signing of the certificate, which in this form of marriage is done by the parties them-selves and "witnessed" by so many of those present as wish, which includes all the relatives and friends, thus admitted to a pleasant and lasting participation in the event. Both sides of Professor and Mrs. Gummere's certificate, on a roomy sheet of parchment, were nearly covered with signatures. But first it is to be read ton arises and unfolds it as follows:

FORM OF CERTIFCATE.

Whereas, [naming the parties, with their residence and parentage] having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before a mouthly meeting of the religious society of Friends, held at Burlington, N. J., according to the good order used among them, and having consent of their surviving parents, their said proposal of marriage was allowed of by the said meeting. Now, these are to certify, whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this four teenth day of the ninth month in the year of our Lord. FORM OF CERTIFCATE. ment of their said intentions, this fourteenth day of the ninth month in the year of our Lord 1882, the said Francis B. Gummere and Amelia Smith Mott appeared in a public meeting of the said people, held at Burlington aforesaid, and the said F. B. G., taking said A. S. M. by the hand, did, on this solemn occasion, publicly declare that he took her, the said A. S. M., to be his wife, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband [esc., as above]. And, moreover, they, the said F. B. G. and A. S. M. (she assuming the name of her husband), did, as a further confirmation thereof, then and there to these presents set their hands. And we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, have as

Not much chance for mistakes of identity or clandestine marriages about this! At the request of an aged Friend the bridal procession was allowed to depart as it entered, but in reverse order, and the others then rose and slowly dispersed. many to prepare for the reception, which followed an hour later at the residence of Mr. Mott .- Cor. Boston Herald.

He Loved His Old Mother. "Why did you take that pair of lavender colored pants from the store of Mose

Schaumburg?" asked Justice Gregg, of a colored culprit. "I ain't to blame, Jedge." "Who is to blame?"

I took dem ar pants to save her life." "How so?"

"She am mighty proud ob me, Jedge, becase I'm her only son, and she would hab worried herself plum to deff if she been cons derable inquiry for a poison had seed me wid my old pants on, so to for cock-roaches, it may be said that keep her from worryin' herself to deff, I Prof. Cook states that London purple wealthy; those who do not improve their

-Travelers all agree that Mormon women are inexpressibly homely, but any one might know that. No woman not ugly enough to smash a stone .jug by

A Hungarian Horror.

An appalling railway accident, simi-

lar to the Tay bridge disaster, has occurred on the line connecting the occupied provinces with Hungary. At a small town called Esseg, on the confines ot Slavonia, the railroad crosses a wooden bridge over the River Drave, which, has lately risen considerably above its normal level, inundating a great part of the country through which ITS EFFECTS, it flows. At Esseg it formed a rushing torrent, and vesterday it ries which are usually regarded as pecu- had reached 278 centimeters above flood line. The bridge itself is a some what primitive wooden construction. reposing on piers of the same mate-rial. It has been used for railway traffic for the last twelve years, but was to be replaced by an iron structure next De cember. It must have been in bad condition, as it had long been predicted that sooner or later an accident must happen. The heavy current resulting from the flooded state of the river had drifted all kinds of debris against the bridge, which does not appear to have been provided with cut-waters. Hence, the foating rubbish accumulated, and this was doubtless the main cause of vesterday's disaster. The passengers of the ill-fated train consisted almost exclusively of a part of the Fifteenth Hussar regiment, returning home on leave from Serajevo and Mostar. Just as the first part of it was crossing the sixth and seventh arches of the bridge the woodwork gave way, and, ac omanied by a loud crash, the engine, tender, two goods vans and two passenger carriages were hurled into the swollen stream below. Some thirty men were drowned, the number of those who escaped being estimated at forty-nine. The engine driver and stoker managed to swim ashore, and although the breach measured sixty meters the rest

of the train remained on the bridge, the

coupling chains having, fortunately, snapped asunder. Seventeen men were more or less seriou-ly injured, but the officers, who were in the end carriage, do not appear to have been hurt. An engineer and his assistant, who happened to be on the bridge when the accident occurred, also escaped, the former by swinfming ashore, and the latter by catching hold of a projecting lank as he fell. They were the only eye witnesses of what occurred. One of the carriages fell on a sand-bank. and the roof is just visible above water. The other fell in the middle of the torrent, and was carried three hundred mete s down the river. It is hardly ne essary to say that the news of this fresh disaster has caused profound consternation throughout the country. It hough less serious in its consequences than the catastrophe at Segedin, the burning of the Ring Theater, or the loods in the Tyrol, it is of a particularly listressing chara ter. The poor fellows who met with such an untimely end vesterday had, after three or four years' exile and hardship obtained their wellearned dis harge from the ranks, and were, no doubt, eagerly looking forward to meeting their friends again. battle-field in Fosnia, and others had recovered from sickness that has lately been so prevalent among the troops in the occupied provinces. Full of hope and making merry as best they could on their ourney home, these thirty young men were suddenly hurried to their account. It is one of the saddest accidents on continental railway record. The disaster was due in a great measure to negligence. Several days ago the bridge showed signs of insecurity. Besides the locomotive and tender, the train consisted of an empty

brake van, an open goods van, two closed vans loaded with corn, two vans occupied by fifty-seven hussars, a luggage van, a post-office car, and seven passenger carriages. The engine was crossing the sixth span when the bridge gave way. The six vans composing the front part of the train fell through with the locomotive, the coupling chains having broken, thus dividing the train in two. Not the slightest trace has yet been discovered of the engine and tender. The four following vans were drifted by the torrent a considerable distince down the river, and eventually stopped by a sand-bank. Those containing the hussars were carried along some three hundred yards and there brought to a standstill. None of the bodies have yet been recovered. There were a few miraculous cases of escape. A pioneer managed to get out of one of the ill-fated vans, and hang on to the telegraph wires, which, at the point where the accident happened, pass under the bridge. A lieutenant belonging to the hussars opened the door of the other van in time to save seven of his subordinates. Two civilians among in the wreckage and were drowned.

A Vicious Pest.

An alarming insect pest has made its

Cor. London Telegraph,

appearance in Detroit and vicinity, and has given and is giving a great deal of trouble and occasioning no little anx etv. It has carried destruction into several fine residences and annoyance into a large number of places, and its name is legion. The pest is a species of beetle, infinitesimal in size, dark brown in color, active in movement and prolific in to the meeting. Friend Rowland Dut- progeny. They breed at the rate of eventy eggs a day each, and nothing except water is absolutely safe from their ravages. They swarm and breed in the flour barrel, the sugar-box. the tea chest and other articles of food. They enter crevices in the furniture, penetrate beds and bed-clothing, and make life generally very miserable for the inmates of the house. Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, says that the little beetles are known to science as sylvanus surinamensis, and are imported from Italy and Spain in dried fruits. They work on figs, rais no and wheat, and flourish in all kinds of meal, flour and food, such as cake and bread. The smallest ones are not caught by the finest sieve, and the annovance they cause is simply indescribable. Prof. Cook says that the only way to get rid of them is to thoroughly clean them of the said marriage and subscription, have as out and then not introduce them witnesses thereto set our hands this day and again, a lucid method of extermination very hard of application. The most effectual remedy is bisulphide of carbon, a very dangerous explosive. It has the expansive and explosive power of gas, but requires a light to set it off. This remedy should only be applied under the direction of a chemist, and reat pre aution should be taken against fire. Another efficacious remedy is pyrethrum, a harmless powder, apt to be adulterated or old and so worthless. It is a powder like flour, applied with a bellows, and loses its strength when exposed to the atmosphere.

The pest threatens to overrun the State, and as it lives on and thrives in wheat, the danger of their general introduction need not be expatiated upon "My old mudder am to blame, Jedge. Those who now have them should waste no time in extermination, and those who have not got them should be on their guard against them.

While upon this subject, there having

given, no extremely tall man can travel

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FOR BUMAN FLESH! READ PROOF BELOW ...

From COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880 B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:-I had a very valuable Hamble tonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other, which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles, I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had disappeared. I used but one bottle and the celts' limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles who are now using it. Very respectfully,

FROM THE ONEONTA PRESS, N. Y.

Oneonta, New, York, Jan. 6th, 1381 Early last summer Messrs. B. J. Kendall & Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., made a ntract with the publishers of the Press for a half column advertisement for one vear setting forth the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure. At the same time we secured from the firm a quantity of books, entitled Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are giving to advance paying subscribers to the Press as a

bout the time the advertisement first appeared in this paper Mr. P. G. Scher merhorn, who resides near Colliers, had a spavined horse. He read the advertise ment and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, although his friends laughed at his creduality. He bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and commenced using it on the horse in accordance with the directions, and he informed us this week that it effected such a complete cure that an expert horseman, who examined the animal recently could find no trace of the spavin or the place where it had been located. Mr. Schermerhorn has since secured a copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which he prizes very highly and would be loth to part with at any price, provided he could not obtain another copy. So much for advertising reliable articles.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Columbiana, Ohio, Dec. 17th, 1880 B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:-You will find below a recommendation from our expressman. We sell Kondall's Spavin Cure and find all who use it are pleased with it. You may send us more advertising matter, and a few nice cards with our names

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: -I am using your Spavin Cure for a bone spavin, (bought of Conley & Kiaz, Druggists, Columbiana, Ohio.) I find it just the thing to cure a spavin; the lameness has all left my mare, and by further use of the cure i look for the 'ump to leave. The one bottle was worth to me ten times the cost

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.



Rochester, Ind., Nov. 30th, 1880 B. J. Kenda'l & Co., Gents: Please send us a supply of advertisin; matter for Kendall a Spari Cure. It has a good sale here & gives the best of salisfaction. Of all we have sold we have yet to learn the first unfavorabie report. Very respectfully, J. DAWSON & SON

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:-E closed dease find 25 cents for your treatise on the Horse and a . Diseases. I have to a using your Spavin Cure on one of my horses for bone spavin. One bottle entirely cured the lameness and removed most all the Yours respectfully, LEEROY M. GRAHAM Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 8th, 1881.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:- I have the highest opinion of Kendail's Spavin Care find it equally good for many other troubles named by you, and particularly for removing enlargements. Yours very truly, C. F. BRADLEY.

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