A GLOVE.

Ah, yesterday I found a glove
Grown shabby, full of tiny rips,
But dear to me because my love
Once through it thrust her finger-tips.

A glove one would not care to see Upon his arm in public street: Yet here I own there is for me No relic in the world more sweet.

Steals from it, as the clover smelt, When through the fields I walked with her And plucked the blossoms for her belt.

Faith! but I loved the little hand, That used to wear this time stained Its slightest gesture of command Would set my glad heart fluttering.

Or if it touched my finger, so, Or smoothed my hair—why should I spea Of those old days? It makes, you know, The tears brim over on my cheek.

Poor stained, worn-out, long-wristed glov I think it almost understands That reverently and with love I hold it in my trembling hands.

And that it is so dear to me,
With its old fragrance, far and faint,
Because my mother were it, she—
On earth my love, in heaven my saint.
—James Berry Bensel

A FEARFUL VOYAGE.

An Old Lady Blown Across the North Sea in a Boat.

Elizabeth Mouat, the heroine of the bine from the coast of the Shetlands to Norway, arrived in Edinburgh lately and has been interviewed. She lived on one of the Shetland Isles for sixty years. She was the daughter of a poor shoemaker. Her first husband was a sailor engaged in the Greenland whale fishery. The last ship on which he was employed was never again heard of after it sailed from port. Her second husband was a fisherman. For thirty years she led the simple life of toilsome industry which is the lot of so many Shetland women, working among stock and with the peat-gatherers by day and at the famous hosiery in the evenings. She has long been regarded as bearing a charmed life in the district of Scatness, where she lived. Eighteen years ago she was accidentally shot in the crown of the head by a sportsman who had not observed her being in range of his game. Ten years later, while driving a peat-cart, the pony became restive and she was thrown out. One of the wheels crushed her foot, injuring also ing that the vessel was still rolling her hip. She has never been fully well since—hence her trip to Lerwick to see a doctor there. She was intrusted with forty knitted shawls by her neigh- was land. The vessel was still beating bors to sell. These she returns with. thus keeping her trust sacred. The skipper of the Columbine, a fishing shingly beach, leaned over to one side, craft of twenty-one tons, offered her a and remained fast, the mast in the same passage. The Columbine had left Ler- minute going over into the sea with a wick and the trip should have extended to Dunrossness and Fair Isle, to ard shore the water in the hold made which places it carried the sample mailbag, but the rough weather compelled a foot. it to return to Lerwick when it was only twenty-four miles away. Proceeding to sea with the usual complement of been under way before the weather became boisterous.

Elizabeth Mouat was below seasick, cry out: "The mainsheets are broken!" ing the steps, to her amazement she killed. iscovered the crew had left. She felt no doubt that when the skipper went forward the swinging boom had which stood breast high to her from

ing any traces of the ill-fated craft.

ously about from the rigging. I could only maintain a sitting posture," said the woman, "by keeping a firm hold of a rope fastened to the roof, fishermen put a rope around the and was in danger every moment of be- woman's waist and threw it to land. ing thrown violently on the floor. The They next lifted her over the bow and idea of being alone in a little craft on a gave her hold of the rope by which the stormy sea, with darkness of night vessel had been drawn toward the coming on, horrified me. A feeling of shore, and which was there held taut terror came over me and I commenced by willing hands. Suspended in mid to scream. Then I became calm, air, this much tried woman of sixty knowing my voice could reach no hu-man ear, and then there came to me hand for a distance of several yards

daylight were passed in tiresome efforts | dead with terror and exhaustion. to maintain her sitting position, now with one hand and then with the other She gained strength rapidly and was holding on to the rope until each be- taken soon to the mainland, and thence vessel overturned the table, and the rail. Here she found a telegram drawers of the locker slid out with a awaiting her from the manager of the crash, and for the rest of the night rolled noisily about; how by the light of a match she succeeded in fifing her feet upon the heaviest articles on the floor, and by burning several other matches tried to restore a little warmth to her fingers. Sunday, as daylight to her fingers. Sunday, as daylight came, she fancied she heard a little church bell ring. She prayed and soon felt calmer. Having tasted nothing since Saturday, she made her first meal the following as nearly the true wealth on board, which was confined to half a biscuit and a small quantity of milk.

The experience of Sunday was much like that of the previous afternoon.

K. Vanderbilt, \$75,000,000; Russell like that of the previous afternoon.

The storm continued unabated in fary. In the course of the day another heavy lurch brought down the companion ladder. She had not sufficient strength to replace it, and was thus practically imprisoned. By standing con a chest fastened under the ladder she could look out, and every day cast hoffer, \$10,000,000; J. R. Hoxie, \$8,000, her eyes over the sea in search of land con the ladder she could look out, and every day cast hoffer, \$10,000,000; J. R. Hoxie, \$8,000, her eyes over the sea in search of land con the ladder she could look out. her eyes over the sea in search of land or peasing vessels. Sunday closed dark and stormy and the prospect of smether night of terror was so everpowering as to induce, that calmass which accompanies despair. Monday morning she again drew upon her seanty store of biscust and milk. Snow and half had given place to rain. Finding a piece of rope she fastened it to that which hang from the rank and made a convenient loop in which she made a convenient loop in whi

The Captain's watch hanging on nail in the cabin had ceased to go at 12:30 Monday. When the lonely woman fancied the day had advanced to about that hour she wound it up. This

as she somewhat triumphantly said the watch was found to be not so far wrong. The presence of the watch. toe, was a source of quiet comfort. Searching around the cabin during the moments when the lurching ceased, she found a stout sailor's jacket, which she put on above her shawl. Thus a sufficient degree of heat was maintained in her body to prevent any serious shivering, which in the night might have been very dangerous. Monday night, like the two which had preceded it, closed dark and cheerless. Tuesday morning brought no improvement in the weather. The same scanty meal was again partaken. Toward the afternoon the weather moderated, and it was possible to sit without holding the rope. The cold in her extremities was the chief cause of the old woman's suffering. Wednesday the sun was shining brightly, and continued so all day. There was in this a glim-mer of comfort, and the poor, lonely creature sat down to her last meal on board with the last half of her biscuit and drinking from a bottle of milk. She then climbed upon the box and looked out. It was midday, and the bow was directed toward the sun. Looking behind, to her momentary

delight she saw land which she knew by the sun to lay northward, and that the course of the vessel was for the time southerly. She described the land as a range of low hills with much higher snow-covered hills in the distance. The course of the vessel soon left them almost miraculous trip of the Colum- far behind. By Thursday morning the craft had lost every rag of sail and was drifting stern foremost. More cheerless hours passed. Early Friday morning the wind sprung up. The sea was violent, and hunger and horror again oppressed the old woman. Her thirst ncreased and she eagerly licked drops from the cabin windows. Through Saturday the storm continued, but after midnight, then one hundred and sixtyeight hours having passed, she felt the first indication that either help or destruction was at hand. The vessel began to strike violently on some submerged rocks, and with the rise and fall of the sea she found a bed now on one inclination and then on another. The timbers began to break and strain, and as the vessel struck rock after rock the noises produced by the bumping, the shifting of the furniture, and oscillation of the mast which now began to give way were to the prison-

er most terror-striking. When Sunday morning broke, weak and exhausted as she was from starvation and exposure, and notwithstandamong the rocks, Elizabeth Mouat contrived to raise herself once more upon the box and to look out. Here at last along stern foremost. At about eight o'clock the Columbine ran upon a loud crash. As the vessel leaned tow-

The place where the Columbine came to land after its erratic voyage across the North Sea was the little island of three men, the little vessel had not long Lepsoe, on the coast of Norway, twelve miles north of the fishing town of Aslesund. This island is four miles long and two broad, consisting mainly and was seated near the foot of the of one huge rock one thousand six cabin steps. She heard the skipper hundred feet high with, at several places, narrow seaboard bowlders. Looking up through the open hatchway | Where the Columbine stranded there is she saw him run to the fore part of the boat, and the next moment heard another beach, and had the vessel struck a few voice cry: "Clear away the boat!" fathoms either to the east or west of Fearing something alarming had oc- the identical spot on which it now lies curred, she endeavored to climb up the it would only have been dashed to steps to look out. In doing so she fell pieces against the precipitous rocks back on the fleer and on again section Elizabeth Mouat would have been

The solitary passenger was now knocked him overboard, and that with- her footing on the box beneath. She in ten minutes of her fall the two men was able to see young lads who had for had put out in the boat to rescue him. some time been watching the smack. The sad fate of the Captain and the She waved her arms and raised her dismay with which the men discovered voice to its highest pitch. As the the Columbine again under way and poor woman screamed for help found it impossible to overtake her are the lads shouted in return. Sevalready known, as also the exhausted eral ran off to the nearest hamlet, condition in which the men reached called Farstad, for assistance. A numland; the alarm spread as the Colum- ber of fishermen arrived, but as the bine was seen from shore driving sea- vessel was distant from the beach six ward with a solitary invalid woman on hundred yards and was in a heavy surf board; the starting in pursuit of the it was evidently going to be a work of steam trawlers Gypsy and the Earl of considerable difficulty to get on board. Zetland, and their return without find- One fisherman with a rope around his waist walked into the sea, but was sev-The vessel was rolling at the mercy eral times beaten back. At length, of the waves in the stormy North Sea, getting hold of a part of a sail and a and as the well-known outlines of the rope hanging from the bow he climbed islands were quickly left behind, the on board and was soon afterward foltruth of the terrible situation in which she was placed presented itself to the old woman. Being under no sort of control, the helm shifted at every lurch. The waves washed over the deck first board, and the men found her sitting from one side and then from the other. almost helpless. Their language was Heavy showers of spray were blown unknown to her, but they soon gathered down the hatchway. The loosened sail that the helpless woman was the only stopping with the wind, was gradually living creature on board. By means of being reduced to tatters. The boom a rope from shore and with the assistwas swinging, and the ropes, with the blocks attached, were flying danger-was pulled as far up on the beach as

practicable and made fast. Still, however, the distance between the vessel and the land was great. The the thought of the impossibility of people on shore ever being aware of my fate. This was one Saturday night."

She then told how the long hours till arms. She was carried ashore nearly

American Millionaires. A well-known New York broker gives

LONGEVITY.

Conditions Favorable to the Enjoym a Long and Healthy Life. Statistics are strange things; we can not very well refuse to believe them, but certainly one's reason hesitates sometimes to accept the facts and figures they present. For instance, when we read ancient history, or even modern history up to three hundred years ago, we are not quite prepared to believe the statistician to be correct, when he says that the average of human life is greater now than it ever was. It would seem to us that civilization with its consequent luxury and indolence, its improved-in ability to acquire-facilities for pleasure, and its enervating effects, would rather shorten than prolong life, but figures, which they say "never lie," tell us differently. The ancients certainly knew little of physic, and so far as can be carned, diseases were by no means so numerous among them as among us. It may be that their physicians were more skillful. It is told of Esculapius, that he was so successful in healing the sick that Pluto complained to Jupiter that because of it his kingdom, hades, was not so populous as it should be, and Jupiter made Esculapius sign a contract to play into Pluto's hand. The contract was perpetual and binding on all physicians thereafter. Physic was unknown in Rome for six hundred years. It was then tested as to its virues. It was condemned and banished from the city at the suggestion of Cato, the censor, who declared that he had lived eighty-five years without it, and and never had it in his family; therefore it was not wise nor necessary for people to take medicine, nor to have medical attendance. And as his motion was carried, it looks as though he voiced the entiments of the majority.

Accepting the statistician's figures let us see what effect civilization has had in prolonging life. The average of human life ten years ago was 33 years. In ancient Rome, from two hundred to five hundred years before the birth of Christ, the average duration among the wealthy classes was 30 years. In this century the average of the same class of people is 50 years. In the sixteenth century it was, I think, about 21.21 years. Between 1814 and 1833 it was 40.68, and as many people now live to 70 years old, as lived to be 48 years of age three hundred years ago. In 1693 the British government bor rowed money by selling annuities on

ives from infancy upward, on the basis of the average longevity. The treasury received the price, and paid the annuities as long as the person lived, and the contract was satisfactory to all concerned, and also profitable. In 1790 Mr. Pitt used another scale of annuities, on the expectation of life as the previous a costly loan for the government, for the annuitants lived longer than their predecessors had lived. It was then investigated and ascertained that while 10 .-000 of each sex in the first tontine (1693) died under the age of 28, only 5,772 males and 6,416 females died at that age when the second tontine, or scale of annuities, was made. The average length of life among the annuitants of 1693 was 25.5 years, and those of 1790 almost 84 years. That is, in each case, the party lived to be over 30 years of age. Now, as said above, the average is 33 years. One-fourth of the popilation die at or before the average of 7 years. Among 10,000 persons I lives | Queen Margarita of Italy the Best-Dresse to be 100, 20 live to be 90 and 1 in 100

lives to be 60. Of course professions exercise a great influence on longevity, and the rich live longer than the poor. The births exceed the deaths by about sixteen or seventeen per minute. The number of female births is four percent, greater than the male births, and at the age of twen-ty there are more females than males. At forty, however, the proponder and the side of the males, while at sevenon the side of the males, while at seveneven, but between seventy and one hundred the excess of women over men is after forty the probabilities of longevity

are greater for women than for men. We read of cases of longevity, and an neither disprove nor prove them. since, until 1538, no registers were kept wherein such things were recorded. In 1612 the Countess of Desmond lived to be one hundred and forty-five. In 1635 Thomas Parr lived to be one hundred and fifty-two, and in 1648 Thomas Damme died at one hundred and fiftyfour. In 1670 Henry Jenkins lived to one hundred and sixty-nine, while Peter Norton died in 1741 at the ripe age of one hundred and eighty-five years. The list of authenticated cases of longevity shows plainly that something in the habits of the people of Ireland and England, together, with the climate, induce

to long life. There is no doubt but life in many forms and manifestations, parabos, as it is claimed by some, in an ear be expanded in vigor, intensity, addutation but only under favorable compition and influences. To be the city and influences. To be the city and influences and conditions amid which any life or form of life is placed, into harmony with the law appointed for its being, is still left for scientists and workers in the cause to do. I have no doubt but for every ill there is a remedy, for every disease a cure. It may not be for the nineteenth century to discover the remedy and cure, nor yet for the twentieth, and in the meantime new diseases, or diseases unknown to medical science at least, are presenting themselves for the torment and annihilation of mankind, but somewhere the remedies remain to be discovered and used. Science will yet teach us the "favorable conditions" whereby life may be pleasantly prolonged. - Norwich Ga-

CONCERNING SPELLS.

Are Related to the Magie In regard to the magic of Western Europe, since the establishment of Christianity, some singular evidence as been forthcoming from the discov eries made on the sites of ancient Nineveh and Babylon by Sir Henry Layard and other explorers, followed by the inrestigations of scholars of the present day based on these discoveries. A whole literature has been disentombed, and its contents have been partially deciphered. This literature consists of tablets of of clay, written on in a cuneiform character, and is made up of treatises on theology, magic, astronomy, agriculture and mathemathics, most

it upward of three thousand years old.

The magical treatises consist of nothing but litanies, indicating the rites used for the expulsion of the evil demons, and for salvation from their op-erations. The descriptions given of these evil demons show clearly that they were what-we nowadays term diseasessuch as fever, plague, leprosy, and what not, as also poisons. Diseases were looked upon by the writers of these tablets, as frey are to this day by uncivi-lized people, as evil spirits which took possession of their victims, and it was possession of their victims, and it was imagined that by the utterance of proper words, and by using suitable rites, they could be expelled, or prevented from causing mischief, or that good spirits could be brought to operate

-The New Orleans Times-Democrat, in reply to the statement that the city has lost most of the cotton trade, shows —Next to a dead elephant, the most that New Orleans still exports thirtysigned her remain scated and her blishabless creature in all this world is a
sight per cent. of all the cotton leaving
disched locomotive

gainst them. - Ancient Magic.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The King and Queen of Sweden have joined the Blue Ribbon army. -In China the flesh of rats, dried and salted, is deemed an excellent hair-re-

-Worth, the man-milliner, has a great dislike for perfumes. His employes are prohibited from using scenta. or even wearing flowers. Whenever a lady sends him her costly laces, odorous from long continement in perfumed satchels, the first thing he does is to have them thoroughly aired, otherwise he could not touch them.

Tonquin is feted by his friends, to whom he recounts his adventures. "Did you see the King of Anam?" inquired one of his admiring friends. "No, and it is very lucky for me that I didn't; for, according to the law of that country, the first time a person looks on the King he is beheaded; for the second offense he is banished."-Paris Figaro.

—In Germany recently was held the "Cooper's Festival," which occurs in jackets, black velvet knee-breeches

Jules Verne's fancies into the shade

articles are two large gold pendants, they are wrongly punished and under-

THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

Woman in the World. fully five per cent, which shows that | who was the best-dressed woman in all have seen all the

> never very costly. Receiving visitors at the royal palace, attending opera, on her way to church, or visiting the

> sick in charity hospitals, her dresses are always becoming the place and the occasion. Still the investigator declares that the Queen does not spend as much on dresses as many a rich woman in this country or England does. covered the art of dressing well at a very small expense, it is to the credit of a woman of our country that she has made the fact known to the world. Possibly, however, there may be some mistake about it. Queen Margharita is a very beautiful woman. She had great beauty as a child, and she has never grown out of it. Quite likely her beauty heightons the appearance of her dress, as her

look well in anything." That she is very sensible and lovely, as well as a old man" or the "old woman." opinion of her subjects. Some state that disrespect to an aged father or mo the beauty of her face is but the outward expression to her soul. When but sixteen, and about to be married to the heir of the throne of Italy, she expressed the wish that all her bridal garments be made by Italian modistes from materials produced on Italian soil. Though she for his income was not large, and, as King, he voluntarily undertook to pay all his father's debts by installments. To do this required many years, during all of which time his wife spent very little

money on dressmakers and milliners. It is stated by some that the dresses of the Queen of Italy are to be the models for the fashions. If this is the case, Italian lace and dress goods will be in demand. It is to be hoped that if the women of this country adopt the style of dresses worn by Queen Margharia. they will copy her sweetness of man-ner, her habits of economy, and her practice of caring for the sick and lestitute. They will also do well to remember that she affords evidence of the truth of the old maxim—"Handsoine is that handsome does."-Cor. Chicago

Branch. The grounds are most please

Times.

European papers remark upon the good imitation of celluloid now manufactured from potatoes. -Londoners are puzzled by the fact that their fogs have lately been of a pinkish hue, the cause of which is un-

-It is thought that a dozen shots from the new German bomb, charged with dynamite shells, would destroy the strongest fortifications in the world. -Dr. G. L. Fitch, who has been for five years in charge of the Kakasko leper hospital in Honolulu, thinks that in fifteen years there will be only enough natives left to make curiosities. Liquor

and leprosy are killing them off. -An old corset of Charlotte Bronte was sold the other day for 8s. For a pair of scissors she had once handled 10s. was accepted, a print dress, rather worn, fetched 15s., and an ancient pair of boots was thought cheap at 25s.

-A sailor returned from Anam and

Munich every seven years. Those who took part in the Cooper's Dance wore green skull-caps with blue and white feathers, silver-bordered crimson white stockings and shoes with silver buckles. Each dancer held above his head a half hoop of evergreens, from which hung a small keg.

-Colonel Prejevalsky's facts throw This famous Russian traveler has fought his way through Mongolia and Thibet with a party of seventeen soldiers and a host of other attendants, spent forty-three thousand roubles, killed four hundred people who barred his way, given a number of Russian names to places nominally in the dominion of China. and shown the portrait of the White Czar to enraptured crowds of Mongolians longing to be taken under his

-An interesting discovery is reported | ed by children. They are keen readers from Faversham, Kent, England. In the of human nature and know when they course of some excavations for brick are firmly or weakly governed. Such earth in King's Field, near that town, a commands as are given should be so collection of old coins and other valu- manifestly just as to have the approval able relies was discovered. Among the of their judgments. They know when one of which is set with garnets, a stand when harsh rebukes are the mere buckle set with stones, a quantity of outgrowth of the parent's irritation and beads, quartz, a ring and a sword. Similar discoveries have been made in and love can be inspired by sympathethe same field on previous occasions during excavations.

American women visit Europe for a variety of purposes. Some go for the sake of displaying their clothing and jewelry; others for the purpose of securing rich and titled husbands, and others to spend money. A few go abroad for the purpose of studying art and music, and a still smaller number to learn countries. One American Woman of wealth and fashion, it appears, by the foreign papers, left our shores some two years ago for the purpose of discovering Europe. She visited London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Geneva and St. Petersburg, and mingled in the best society in those cities. She attended weddings, operas and balls, and numerous state receptions. She professes to

Queens, Princesses and "professional beauties" in Europe. She was not charmed with the dress of any of the women she saw. She concluded the long journey had been made in vain. So she went to Rome, as many people have done who were the victims of disappointment. There she unexpectedly discovered what she had been looking for in vain. She found the best dressed women of Europe, and she believes the best dressed woman of all the world. This woman who has mastered the art of dressing properly and well on all occasions is Margharita, wife of

If the wife of King Humbert has dis-

dress does her personal loveliness. She is probably one of those women "who most beautiful woman, is the unanimous married a Prince, he was a poor man.

-Dr. W. S. Webb, of New York, and his brother-in-law, who was sufficiently fortunate to marry a Vanderbilt, have purchased in the town of Shelburne. Vt. some one thousand and five hundred acres of land, and propose to make it the second garden of Eden. All this property lies on the east shore of Lake Champlain, and no pains or expense will be spared in making it a second Long antly located and some of the finest on the lake shore.—N. Y. Tribune.

At Breakfast, Fortress Monroe Health Hints. Milk contains all that is required by To an angel, or even to that approach to an angel in this world, a person who has satisfied his appetite, the spectacle of a crowd of people feeding together in a large room must be a little humiliatthe body, and the proportion of mineral matters, is less irritating than other

pears at its best in this necessary occu-

pation. But a hotel breakfast-room is

not without interest. The very way in

which people enter the room is a revela-

pany, amused himself by studying the

guests as they entered. There was the

portly, florid man, who "swelled" in.

patronizing the entire room, followed

in semi-mourning, accompanied

nice lad in tight clothes, a model of propriety and slender physical resources, who perfectly reflected the gracious ele-

vation of his sisters. There was a pre-

ponderance of women, as is apt to be

the case in such resorts. A fact expli-

cable not on the theory that women are

more delicate than men, but that Amer-

lean men are too busy to take this sort

of relaxation, and that the care of an

establishment, with the demands of so-

ciety and the worry of servants, so draw

upon the nervous energy of women that

they are glad to escape occasionally to

the irresponsibility of hotel life. Mr.

King noticed that many of the women

had the unmistakable air of familiarity

with this sort of life, both in the dining-

room and at the office, and were not

nearly so timid as some of the men.

And this was very observable in the

case of the girls, who were chaperon-

ing their mothers, shrinking women

who seemed a little confused by the

bustle, and a little awed by the machin-

ery of the great caravansary. - Charles

Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine

Parents and Children.

There are parents who manifest their

love for children by gratifying every

wish and abjuring all authorits. They

are surprised in time that their children

neither heed nor respect them. The

fault is their own. The very fact that

they exercise no controlling influence

A firm kind heart is felt and appreciat-

not of the child's wrong. Confidence

tic firmness better than by mere indul-

gence. A father said once to his son,

who deserved punishment: "My son if

it will better impress you with the

wrong you have done, I will expose my-

self to the punishment that belongs to

you." The lad felt the rebuke and beg-

ged to be punished and reformed.

Dickens' Affront to the Secretary

the United States, in 1842, was received

with prodigal attentions. Boston, New

York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore vied

with each other in showering adulation upon him, and the doors of the most

aristocratic mansions opened wide to

receive him. Plays were written and

performed in which he and his most

prominent characters were personated

true to nature. He was overwhelmed

receptions, and the highest social hon-

ors were showered on him, which he re-

ceived like a conceited coxcomb, and

of his tour. When in Washington he

held a daily levee at his hotel, and the

Secretary of War, calling to pay his re-

spects, heard him say, while waiting in

the ante-room: "My hour for receiving is past." That night, at a reception at

cretary that he was then willing to b

No Chance for the Presidence

"Mamma" said a little Fifth Ward boy lugubrasily the other day, as he laid down volume of biographical sketches of the Presidents, "I don't be-lieve I'll ever be a President. I ain't

"Why, child you have the same chance that other little boys have."

"No, I ain't; I sen't born in a log cabin, nor I ain't wove a team on the canal, nor had to red the spellin' book by the light of a pin senot, nor had to split rails nor nothing the the rest of the boys who got the canal on this Presidential business."

endured by some of the hasidents when boys, it is not strange that the juvenile mind should draw such a duction.—

Respect the Age

without feeling a sympathy and respect. How sad to hear the thoughtfus re-

not ential to treat them with the

respectively do the younger portion of manner. It does not take a very keen observer to see this truth, for we have they do the younger portion de

instances every day. It matters not how useful their lives have been, in

bringing up families, making every sacrifice for their children's advantage;

placing them in a position of honor in

the world. Though young now, we

shall soon be old, if permitted to live, in which case we shall feel the need of

respect and kindness, that we fail to

give others. Old age falls to every

human being, unless they die prema-

turely. Then may we remember that

father and mother who has watched

with unceasing care over our infancy and childhood without a murmur, but

with the paternal love that never fails,

and let us ever bear with them patiently

and tenderly, with due respect to the aged.—Fireside Journal.

Good Words.

The grandest of all empires is to rule

one's self. There are few grand who

are not also calm. If you hear that

others have spoken ill of you, consider if you have not done the same about many

people. How much better to heal an in-

jury than to avenge it! Guard vigorously that social tie which binds man to man,

and establishes the rights common to the human race. Life is a pilgrimage, a warfare, and those who climb up and

down steep paths and go through dan-

gerous enterprises, are the brave men and the leaders in camp. To rest basely at the cost of others' labors is to be a goward, safe because despised.

nd. It does not take a very keen

We never see an aged man

From the stress lad of

got the char

Elmira Gazette.

right."

I wasn't brung up

he hardships sidents when

ced to him. "Tell him my ho living him is past," was he can reply.—Ben: Perley Poores

Charles Dickens, when he first visited

Philadelphia Call.

for April.

foods and better digested. Everyone should keep a bottle ready of equal parts of strong lime-water and ing. The fact is that no animal answeet oil shaken together to use on burns and scalds, or for chapped hands. Frozen oranges are regarded as the tion of character. Mr. King, who was put in good humor by falling on his feet, as it were, in such agreeable comcause of some recent sickness at Palatka, Fla. The Herald of that place says the poison in the peel is driven into the orange by the frost.

An experienced vocalist has, it is said, during fourteen years cured any number of cases of obstinate cough by prescrib-ing the free use of oysters as a diet. The

a meek little wife and three timid remedy is easily tried. children. There was the broad, dowa-Distressing palpitation, says the Medical World, may generally be relieved by bending chible, the head down and hands taking so as to produce a congestion of the unter part of the body. ger woman, preceded by a meek, shrinkng little man, whose whole appearance was an apology. There was a modest young couple who looked exceedingly self-conscious and happy, and another couple, not quite so young, who were body. not conscious of anybody, the gentle-man giving a curt order to the waiter, Cure of sciatica and reported as sav-ing taken place in laris after a single application of Dr. Lebove's method of freezing the skin above the painted parts and falling at once to reading a newspaper, while his wife took a listless atwith a spray of chloride of methyl. The operation is said to be applicable also a facial appraigna—N. F. Sun.

According to Gen. Morin, the eminent French expert, the proper temperature in well-ventilated places is as follows: itude, which seemed to have become second nature. There were two very tall, very graceful, very high-bred girls

ows: Nurseries, asylums and school 69 degrees; workshops, barracks an prisons,59 degrees; hospitals 61 to 64 de grees. In dwellings in this country has been the custom to keep the ten perature at 65 to 70 degrees.—Chicago Doctors say that women should b cautious how they call to offer sympathy to neighbors having sick children. Wo-men's clothing offers inducements to fugitive bacteria, and several instances

have been recorded lately in which con-

tagious diseases are known to have been

brought about by germs carried into the household in the folds of heavy woollen fabrics. In a study upon the nature of hypno-tics, M. Dujardin Beaumetz concludes that opium and its alkaloids do not produce a condition of sleep. They stupefy the faculties and induce torpor, but the brain still remains in a condition of tonic excitement. Chloral will bring about true sleep, but in large doses if has a dangerous action on the heart, and its ingestion often gives rise to gas-tric disorders.

The Sanitarian gives some sensible dvice about the teeth. It says: Toothbrushes should always be soft and rare ly used more than once daily, before breakfast, which is quite often enough to remove the insoluble particles of food which collect at the margin of the teeth. led to a feeling of contempt. There was Use the soft brush with water only, or no authority to respect, and no qualities at most, with nothing else but pure soap cleansing than anything else, but it leaves a sweeter and pleasanter taste, and is never followed by injurious ef-

A writer in the People's Health Journal tells of a debilitated patient who did not do at all well on beef tea, but was easily restored to health on a diet of bean soup. The only remarkable thing about this is that the patient ever expocted to derive strength and nourishment from beef tea alone. Considering that we have upwards of a hundred thousand doctors, and that a very large proportion of them are fully agreed that beef tea is almost valueless, except as a stimulant, it is surprising that people continue to look upon it as a food.

Pork is good for nervous people, but is not easily digested. Wild game is excellent. Fish is good for nervous peo-ple. Eggs boiled just enough to harden the white are easily digested. It is a mistake about people eating too much. The majority do not eat enough. Nervous dyspepsia comes from working too hard and not eating enough. When a man begins to suffer from overwork he butter, drink two quarts of milk a day. and eat plenty of good meat. When such a person resorts to a vegetable diet he grows weaker and loses his nerve

Children's Feet and Small Shoes. with invitations to balls, dinners and

Too much cannot be said against the cruelty of forcing children's feet into short and narrow-toed shoes. A man repaid by writing a slanderous account ! in a large and fashionable shoe store said that he sometimes used all his strength, that of a developed man, to force large feet into small shoes, for grown folks, but when he was requested by mothers to put shoes too small on the White House, he told his friend, children, he objected. Many children, Christopher Hughes, to inform the Se before they are ten years old, have incipient corns, bunions and callouses, caused by the foolish pride or carelessness on the part of the mothers. Many do All kinds of Repairing done not know that if a child's foot is allowed to develop naturally, that when fully developed, it can wear with ease a much smaller shoe than when crowded back and forced out of shape while growing so fast. The foot is one of the parts of the body that completes its growth early. The size of the feet of a growing boy are sometimes noticeably large; when the rest of the body has finished its growth the feet are proportionate. If a growing foot is crowded into short shoes, the toes are pushed back and become thick at the ends. They are pressed up against the top of the shoe and corns are made. They are enlarged at the great and little toe of the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. They are only on the shoe and corns are made. painful than corns. Narrow-toed shoes cause lapping of the toes, callouses, and corns, especially on the side of the large toe and under the widest part of the foot; ingrowing toe-nails are also pro-duced. Corns cannot be cured so long as pressure is on them. This must first be removed. A man who suffered ter-ribly with corns, said he would do anything to cure them. His friend said. "you are going up into the mountains; go barefooted this summer." He did o, and his feet were entirely cured. Another cut the tops of the shoes away.

the toe-joints and toes. - Pauline Ade-line Hardy, in Good Housekeeping.

leaving the soles and the leather back of

A Wise Captain. A Nantucket steamboat captain was Denver to Omaha. once asked by a passenger on his boat how much ardent spirits he used. He replied, "I never drank a teaspoonful of rum, brandy, gin, cider, wine or beer; I never smoked or snuffed, and never drank tea or coffee.' "But," said the passenger, "what do you drink with your breakfast?" "Cold water," was the answer. "And what with your dinner?"

"Cold water." "Well," said the passenger, "but what do you take when you are sick?" "I never was sick in my life," was the ready and glad reply. He was a wise captain. He was aclieved in the foolish notion that he must all other principal rallways, and take a drop of spirits to "keep out the by all agents of the "Burlington

Cold water was the drink of Adam in Paradise. Cold water was the drink of the children of Israel in the wilderness. It was also the drink of Samson, and of Daniel, and of John the Baptist. It is the best drink for you. - Little Bowen.

Justice Chitty, of London, was recent y trying a case when a large piece of claster fell from the ceiling upon the canopy under which he was sitting.
"Flat justitia, ruat colum," he exclaimed, and went on with the trial. It is said that out of 15,000 eigar-

makers in New York city, only 300 are skilled hand workers, the rest use molds.

le to purify your blood with A parilla. Allr. Eliza A. Clous

winter and spring my family, includ myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

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other preparation of Sarasparilla. All persons of serofulous or consumptive tenalencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Lacouia, lowa, writes: For years I was troubled with Scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayers Sarsapa-rilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion in: this medicine the best blood.

Purifier

of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my ever. and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Aver's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an attense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began

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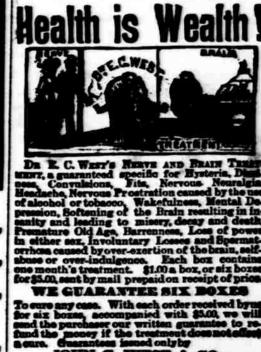
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