CHAPTER IV.

(Continued from last week.)

A good deal of jealousy had been roused in Berlin by a trial which had occurred not long before, in which a poor student who gave lessons for his livelihood had been condemned to death, on his own confession, for the murder of a widow in whose house he lodged. One morning the old woman was discovered dead in her bed, strangled, with a cord round her throat. Suspicion rested on the young man, Zimmer, because there was no one else on whom suspicion could rest; and he was taken into custody. According to the Prussian, and, indeed, the general German system, the accused was subjected to secret examination, and even to torture, to wring from him a confession. In his agony on the rack, he promised, if taken off, to admit his guilt. He did so, and, on his confession, was condemned. The chan-celler, Cocceji, heard of the circumstances, and ordered a fresh inquiry, especially a re-inspection of the corpse. The Berlin hangman was shown it, when he at once declared that the knot tied in the cord could only have been so tied by a hangman or his apprentice, as it was a special knot only used in the profession. This led to a further investigation, and to discovery of the real must be to hange two hanges are the contraction. the real murderers, two hangman's appren-tices at Spandau, the brothers of the deceased Whereupon the student Zimmer was dis-charged. When asked why he had admitted his guilt when he was innocent, he frankly said that the torture to which he was subjected was so unendurable that any innocent man would rather confess a murder than en-

Frederick the Great thereupon abolished the use of torture in criminal cases. He was not, however, satisfied that this was the only abuse, of the courts and the only mean whereby justice miscarried. He was some what bitten with the idea of trial by jury as carried on in England, but did not under stand exactly the English method. He now ent for Aldbury and questioned him on the

"See here," he said, "these two—this La-zinka and the Demoiselle Mansfeld—are both under accusation of treason. I would have them tried by jury. How could it be done? "Your majesty," answered Aldbury, "nothing is easier. Twelve men must be sworn in, impaneled, and after an open

"A public trial!" exclaimed the king. "Certainly, your majesty."
"But we never have our trials in public. "No, your majesty; and, sire, excuse the freedom if I say that this shocks and astounds an Englishman. With you, the accused is secretly questioned, and worried, and tor-

mented"—
"He is no longer tortured," interrupted the Your majesty is right, and yet-if he will excuse the liberty—is wrong. The body of the accused is no longer put on the rack—only his mind. He is not even told what he is accused of. Everything is wrapped in mystery, and healthy public opinion."—
"Healthy public opinion—fiddlesticks," interrupted the king. "Enough. We will
have this trial conducted in the English

fashion. Twelve men sworn in, one judg and the whole in public. That would it comical."
"May it please your majesty to allow to visit the accused in prison?"

Furnished with the royal pass, he went Spandau, where the young count was in prison, and consulted him. From him he could learn nothing. Then he visited Sophie in the prison at Berlin. From her, also, he could gather nothing. His conviction that neither had written the word "Tyran" was intensified by these visits. It was clear to him that the trial must turn upon certain technicalities connected with the manufacture, and he again visited the young count to ask him if he would consent to his—Aldbury's—acting as his advocate. He was not a lawyer, he knew nothing of law; but if there was something to be unraveled in this mysterious case, he, who was acquainted with all the processes of porcelain manufacture, he who was in and out of the royal factory, had special means of observation and inquiry, and would be far more likely to come to the bottom of the matter than another. It was true that he spoke broken German, but nevertheless he had a sound English head, and was possessed of sufficient English self confidence to assure himself he could convince a jury if only he found how the mysterious in-

CHAPTER V

cheerfully consented to the offer.

cription had come on the vase. Lazinka

The day of the trial arrived. It created great interest, both because of the title and position of the principal person accused, but also because of the novelty of the proceeding. The court-an extemporized one, with place at the side for the jury, was crowded. The king was present; he was interested with this experiment, and desirous of seeing how trial by jury worked. The Countess Lazinka was also there, in a gallery for ladies. The court was formally opened; the jury took the required oath, and Lazinka appeared under conduct of two officers; and Sophie Mansfeld brought from Berlin by the jailer. Count Augustus Lazinka and Sophie Mansfeld both pleaded not guilty. The English system was not followed exactly, because Aldbury was not clear about the mode of procedure, so that it was, in fact, somewhat of a jumble. For instance the judge opened proceedings by an address to the jury and the announcement that if found guilty the count would be sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Spandau, and Sophie Mansfeld to three years' solitary confinement in the prison for female criminals in Berlin. also informed the jury that their decision must be unanimous. The charge was then read over by the clerk of the court. Then the counsel for the crown rose to state the case for the prosecution. He said that the young count had years, and from his majesty had received nothing but kindness. In return, he had, if that wherewith he was accused proved true, behaved not merely with gross frivolity, but with unpardonable ingratitude. He had insulted his benefactor, as well as acted treasonably toward his king.

On the table was the vase, covered with a kerchief. The counsel unveiled this, and pointed out the inscription to the eternal memory of Frederick the Great Tyrant. The director, Wegeli, was first called. He appeared reluctantly and reluctantly admitted that, on the occasion of his most serene and gracious majesty's visit to the factory, the count had remained behind, talking with the Demoiselle Mansfeld, and on the return of the party through the chamber, he had heard the accused use the word "Tyrant" but in what

connection he was unable to say.

"Yes, yes!" shouted Frederick from his seat, "I heard him—he said that we, at least, I think he said we, acted the tyrant." This interference was a little disconcerting. His majesty was not in the witness box, nor

upon oath.

The counsel hurried on to the second part of his case. Solomon Hirsch, the sub-director, was put in the witness box. Counsel—Do you know this vase!

Hirsch-Certainly. C. Where have you seen it? Tell the jury H. I saw it first in the picture gallery of the Royal Palace of Sanssouci, on the 1st instant, between 10 and 11 in the morning. I cannot fix the hour more precisely. I had to arrange the pieces of porcelain for the ex-

C. Tell the jury under what circumstances you as it, and what happened when it was

H. I unpacked the vase with the rest, and placed them on shelves. When his majesty came in, his majesty seemed specially struck with this one vase, and, as I saw that there was some dust on it—that is, as I saw that in one portion it lacked its proper glaze. I took out my handkerchief and wiped it. His most serene and gracious majesty himself noticed that there was a smear where was the inscription, and handed me the vase, which I rubbed again, whereupon I read the inscription on it,
"A Peternelle gloire de Frederic le grand
tyran." I was so shocked that I hardly knew
what to do. I nearly let the vase fall from my bands. But his majesty took it graciously from me, and himself read the legend.

"Yes, yes," shouted Frederick from his seat; "that is all true enough. He speaks the

C. That will do. Stand back. Then Aldbury rose and said: "I should questions but not now, later, when the other witnesses have been heard. Will the judge order him to remain ready to be called, not in the hall." The next witness called was Wageli.

Q. Have you read the inscription on the next A. I have.

Q. How does it run? A. A l'eternelle gloire e Prederic le grand tyran.

Q. Do you know by whom it was written?

L. I believe by Count Augustus Lazinka.

Q. What makes you suppose this? A.

lecame I was present when Sophie Mansled was engaged on the vase, and the

count saked some questions about the red

cowder she was using for the sold. She

paints better than she wrace, and complained that she dreaded the inscription more than all the rest of the painting. Then the count volunteered to write it for her. He said he wrote a good hand, and that he desired to satisfy himself that the mixture he saw on her palette really turned to gold when burned. Soon after, the workman who at-tends to these matters was called to remove the vase and place it in the oven. He took it, and conveyed it to the proper place; at least I presume so, for he took it out of the

P. Did you observe the word "tyran" on A. I did not look at the vase after the erend had been added. I did not see it till it was removed from the factory. Then the word "tyran" was not on it. At least, I did not observe it. If you will look, you will see that the scroll on which the inscription sextends some little way to the left, before the words A l'eternelle, and properly the in-scription should have a blank space to correspond at the end. But it has not. It un-evenly fills the scroll. There is blank before he words, it crowds to the end.

Q. Would it be likely that a person unac-

enstomed to writing on porcelain would not properly consider the length of an inscription, and so make it approach the border nearer at the end than the beginning! A. I should my that was most likely. This witness also was not allowed to with-draw till Aldbury had requested to be al-lowed to cross-examine him, but he asked to be allowed to defer his catechism till the rest

of the witnesses for the prosecution had been The next to be summoned was the workman who had taken the vase from the paint-ing room to the kiln. After him that worknan gave his evidence who had put the vase be baked. He said that he had remained by the oven all the time the biscuit china was being baked, so as to set the paint-

tion was closed, and every one in the court felt that it went hard with the accused, or t least with one of them.

The young count throughout the hearing maintained a dignified position and expres-tion. He was pale, indeed, but he looked toward his mother now and then and smiled, to let her see that he was confident that his

mg on it.

With this witness the case for the prosecu-

nnocence would be established. Sophie Mansfeld was also pale; she wore dark dress; standing with her modest eyes owered, and with the dew of sorrow sparkling on the lashes, she looked remarkably pretty; and when Aldbury asked if any evidence had been given to justify her imprisonment, and the charge of treason brought against her, "No, no!" shouted the king. "Let her get out of the box. I discharge her."

This was not exactly the way in which trial by jury was conducted in England, thought Aldbury, but it mattered not, so long as justice was done. He requested, as Sophie was discharged, that she might remain. He would require her evidence. Aldbury was too imperfect in the German anguage to make much of a speech for the lefense; he very shortly informed the jury

that he would show them that the evidence neriminating the young count was not complete enough to justify a sentence against him. Then he called Sophie Mansfeld into Q. Did you paint the legend on the scroll!

Q. Who did that! A. The Count Augustus Lazinka.
Q. What did he write! A. "A l'eternelle

glorie de Frederic le grand."

Q. That was all? A. That was all.

Q. Was there space after le grand left vacant? A. The same as at the beginning.

At the beginning I notice a little floreation in gold filling the space. There is none at he end. How do you account for that if did not add the word tyran! A. The count wrote the inscription did not think of the little gold flower late. Afterward I remembered that it had been omitted, and then I ran to the kiln master and asked for my vase that I might add the little ornament filling in the empty space after le grand; but he told me it was too late. The vase was already in the oven.

Q. You are sure the count did not add the

word tyran? A. Quite sure. I should have seen it had he done so. Besides, he was quite ncapable-with his noble soul-Aldbury. That will do. We do not want rour opinion of the soul of the count. Sophie crimsoned and looked down.
"You may leave the box," said Aldbury. the vase to the kiln and asked him where he had put the vase.

A. On a square board which stood on a table; there were other vases and various

Q. You are quite sure you set it with the rest? A. Quite sure.
Q. What reason have you for this certainty? A. Because I nearly knocked over some small pieces in setting the vase there. Indeed—yes, I did knock over one—a coffee cup, and in setting it right put my finger in he new paint and smeared it. Q. Is this the coffee cup! A. Yes, and

there is the mark where my finger went. The vase was large, and I had to make room for it on the board. Q. Did you mention what you had done to any one! A. Yes; I reported it to Herr Hirsch, as was my duty.
Q. Did he say anything in reply? A. He said he would set it to rights before it was

The next witness called was the burner Q. Were you at the kiln when the vase was brought there! A. I was not there, but I saw with other articles ready for burning when Q. Why were you absent? A. It was my Q. When you took the biscuit porcelain to

out it in the oven, where did you find it! A. Q. Not on the board! A. No. It was no n the board, but on the table. The board was full, there was a coffee service there. Q. You are certain it was not on the board? . Quite certain. I do not think there was Q. Was any one by the oven, in the bakehouse, while you were at dinner. Is the bakehouse left open to any one to go into at that time? A. Oh, no, it is under the charge of

Herr Solomon Hirsch.
Q. Did you see Herr Hirsch? A. Yes. He had a palette and brush in his hands, and sald that George Stockmayer, the last wit-ness, had smeared one of the coffee cups, and he had been putting the painting to rights Q. But the cup has not been touched and repaired. This is it! A. I dare say. That to the particular cup. I do not trouble mybeen received with favor by the king, and self to examine the painting. I leave that to be been shout his person for two or three others—to Hirsch. That is outside my province. I see that the baking is sufficient. Q. Did you read the inscription on the vase! A. How could I? I cannot read.
Q. Did no one else have access to the bakehouse during dinner time but Hirsch! A. I do not know. Hirsch was responsible. Ask

Q. Did Sophie Mansfeld come to you and ask to remove the vase! A. Yes. About half an hour after it was in the oven. Q. Did she give her reason! A. Yes. She said she had forgotten some little curls at the end of the inscription.

Q. Did you refuse to remove the vase? A. Of course, I did. I could not open the oven then—it would not have done. I was respon

sible for the articles in it. Q. And when they were done what hap-pened? A. Then Herr Solomon Hirsch had them under his charge.
The next to be called was Hirsch himself. At Aldbury's request, he had not been al-lowed to be present during the interrogation of the witnesses. He appeared in the box with great confidence, and answered readily enough to the first queries, but soon became

confused and alarmed.

Aldbury asked, "Are you in charge of the bakehousef" A. Yes. I do not myself bake, I supervise the baking. Q. And at dinner time on the day in ques-

tion, were you responsible for the oven, and the articles that were to be put in it! A. I Q. When the dinner hour came, the oven was not sufficiently heated for them to be committed to it at once! A. I do not remember. I think they were put in at once?
Q. Do you recall the witness Stockmayer telling you on the occasion in question that he had smeared a coffee cup? A. (With hesitation) I cannot say. Such things happen

Q. But on this day, and at the hour of dinner, you were left alone in the oven house vith the porcelain that had to be baked, and you had with you palette and paint to repair the damage done to the coffee cup by Stock-mayer. A. That was on another day. Q. The day book says whether the coffee service was baked on that day or another. Will you look at the book? Is that the entry for the day in question! Is that your signa-ture at the end! A. It is my signature. I d not recall the fact.

Q. How comes it that the smeared cup was not put to rights? A. I suppose it was made Q. Will you look at the cup, and say if it has been rectified? A (After some delay). That cup is smeared. I did not know that more than one was rubbed. Stockmayer

only told me of one, and that I put in order before baking.
Q. Indeed. You remember the circumstance now. You can also tell me who removed the vase painted by Demoiselle Mansfeld from the board on to the table! A. cannot tell you that.

O. We are assured that the vase was left by Stockmayer safely on the board, and the baker declares that he found it on the table,

and not on the board. Consequently it must have been removed and handled by some one while you were in the bakehouse and responsible for it. A. I may have moved it, when I got the smeared cup from the board, and did not replace it; I cannot say. I do not renember trifles like that. Q. The same that is used for the inscrip-

tion on the vase! A. I dare say. (Spoken re-

for being well done on the implement used. The agitation should be of such a char- of the most interesting in the Rue Bar-

Aldbury said, "You may stand aside. I will now call Herr Gerber, colorman."

When this new witness appeared in the Hirsch looked much disconcerted.

Is your name Lorenz Gerber! A. It is.

What is your trade! A. I am a color-Do you remember Solomon Hirsch com-to your shop on the 20th of last month?

Please inform the jury of the particu.

A. Herr Sub-director Hirsch came to the 20th of April and asked me if I me on the 20th of April and asked me if I had some deep blue color that would match with the blue on a piece of crockery he had—of porcelain, I mean. He said that a valuable specimen had been micked, and it was desired to rub some color over the marks and to disguise them. Then I produced ultra marine, but that was hardly deep enough. We contrived by mixing some blues to obtain the depth of tene he required. I explained to him that my colors would not do for burning on porcelain, and he laughed and said that he did not need them for that purpose, but for covering temporarily blempurpose, but for covering temporarily blem-shes on porcelain already burned. Q. Have you any of that blue! A. Yes, rubbed some on paper, here it is.
"That will do," said Aldbury. Then he

alled an old woman named Frosch-hammer. Q. What is your name! A. Margaretta Your trade! A. I am a washerwoman Q. Did you, three days ago, receive from lerr Hirsch any clothes to wash! A. Yes, I do all his washing.

Q. Among the clothes did you receive a
handkerchief? A. Yes, I did.

ne was produced, stained with blue. A Yes, I know it again, both by the stains, and also by his initials in the corner. The color dealer was again called and asked if he could swear that the blue on the handkerchief was the same as that he had sold to Hirsch. He swore to their identity.

That concluded the case for the defense. In a few words Aldbury pointed out the salient features: the fact that Hirsch had been in charge of the vase; that he had in his been in charge of the vase; that he had in his hands at the time the gold paint wherewith the inscription was written; that immedi-ately after the burning, the vase had been under his custody; that during this period blue paint had been used to conceal part of the inscription; and that he had himself wiped away the paint so as disclose it to the The jury retired for two minutes, and

urned with a verdict of "Not guilty. Lazinka was acquitted, but now the Jew Hirsch was ordered to be arrested. "Halloo!" shouted the king. "Come here, Count Augustus, and the girl, let her come also. A great wrong has been done to both also. A great wrong has been done to both of you, and I must undo it somehow, make some amends. Countess, you come here also. I broke your vase, I almost broke his sword over your son's back. You—Lazinka, what do you say, what shall I do?"

"Your majesty, I request, will at once order mademoiselle into custody."

"Under custody! how so? What do you

"Your majesty must remember that she ossessed of secrets which must not be ulged to the world." Quite so - but I cannot help that have discharged her - that is, the jury has acquitted ner—no, the judge. That is—I. In fact, there is nothing against

"Except, your majesty, the fact of her pos-sessing the precious secret, and in your own interest, sire, she should be kept under sur-

"Sire!" said the count, "would you comm ber to me! I will answer for her silence." "You?" then the king burst into a roar of laughter, and held his sides. He looked at the countess mother, who was evidently dis-



"Hold!" said the king. "It shall be so—and what is more, I will ennoble the Mansfeld. will create her a baroness in her own right Grand-Tyran, and bear on her shield, and as the Grand-Tyran crest—the Blue Vase." THE END.

PRETENDING TO BE CRIPPLED.

Class of Malingerers Who Seek to R. cover Damages from Railroads. Of late years a new class of malingerers has arisen. This is composed of the pcople who, when any accident happens to a railway train, steamboat or other conveyance owned by a corporation or rich person at which they are present as passengers, pretend that they have been seriously injured and forthwith bring suit against the proprietors in immense sums for damages. A smattering of medical knowledge is very soon acquired by these people during their examinations by their physicians, and they are thus often enabled to cut a pretty good figure before a jury. I do not think it is at all difficult to detect these

It is rarely the case that they are so consistent in their detail of alleged symptoms and in their conduct as to deceive a medical man thoroughly well skilled in his profession. Besides this, they generally overact their part in their efforts to deceive, and, if subjected to close scrutiny for some considerable time, or at periods when they do not suspect that they are watched, scarcely ever fail to show them selves in their true colors

Not long since I was applied to by young man, who informed me that, about a month previously, in getting off a street railway car, he had been violently thrown to the ground, so that he had wrenched his back, had become partially paralyzed in both legs, and had, besides, sustained serious internal injuries. In addition to wanting my professional advice he desired an examination, with a special view of having me to testify before a court in a suit for \$20,000 damages, which he intended to institute against the railway company. I caused him to take off his clothes, and I found at once that there was no emaciation. On the contrary, his body was remarkably well nourished. He complained of pain in the upper region of the spine, and screamed in apparent agony when I slightly touched that part f his body. It seemed to me then that there was an unusual degree of sensitivesess, and not at all such as would have been developed had he been really injured in the way he described. The grasp of

his hand was very weak, but at the same time his muscles were large and well I was satisfied even at the time that he was making the most of his condition, if not actually deceiving me. I next asked him to walk around the room until I teld him to stop. At first he tottered over the floor as if about to fall at every step and complained of great pains in his legs. As he continued walking, however, I kept him in conversation, so as to divert his mind from himself. As a consequence he was thrown off his guard, as I expected he would be, so that after a half a dozen turns his gait was measurably improved, and at times was as good as it ever had been. Of course, if there had been any real paralysis, every step he took would have added to his lameness. Some other methods of examination with instruments of precision placed the fact of his fraudulent pretensions beyond a doubt. I then accused him of deception, and recapitulated to him the points which by his in-sufficient knowledge of the subject had led to his detection. After numerous pro testations he confessed that he had been drilled by an attorney to simulate spinal injury with a view to defrauding the rail-

Churns and Churning. Churning is a process that, almost more than any other in butter making, depends Points of merit in a churn are: First.

way company .- Dr. William A. Hammond

in Boston Globe.

acter that the cream is churned by concussion rather than friction. One would suppose that the fat globule, protected for the time being in a liquid, would stand agitation of any sort; but when we remember that one churn will bring the butter in five minutes, which would not come in thirty minutes in another churn, we can conceive of it being possible to in which lie every kind of small animals, over agitate cream in churning. Whatever may be the effect at the beginning of churning, it is without question that when cream begins to "break" and butter to "form," the character of the agitation may be such as to injure the grain of the butter. It is the experience of butter makers that some churns destroy the grain and make the butter greasy. Another

the quick churns are the churns with Second. A churn should give its con tents uniform agitation. The cream should be churned all alike and the butter come near as possible at the same time This is important for quantity as well as quality of butter. When all the cream is agitated alike, more of the cream is churned without some of it being over churned. When butter all comes at the same time there is less waste of butter in buttermilk in draining or washing. The churn which meets this condition, is, in the opinion of many, a churn without

question is settled. It is not the slow

churns which injure the grain of butter.

but the quick churns. The slow churns

are the churns without inside fixtures;

dashers. Ease of working is a very important es sential in a churn. It was the hard work of churning that brought into favor the quick churns that have spoiled so much butter. The movable body churns are doubtless the easier churns to work of the two classes. Among these the revolving churn, if rightly constructed, is easier than the oscillating churn, especially for

large quantities. Ventilation is essential in a churn. When cream is first subjected to agitation, especially if it be at all sour, it evolves gas. This gas should be allowed to escape: both for sake of easy churning and quality of butter. With the old dash churn the ventilation was easy-through a loose and open cover. The revolving churn, which bears off the palm in perhaps all other respects, is the weakest of all at this point. To prevent loss of cream it must needs be well closed up. It is necessary, when using a revolving churn, when not otherwise provided for, to stop occasionally, pull out the stopple or plug and let the gas escape. This is done frequently in the beginning of the process. Afterward it is not so necessary. ome churns have patented arrangements for this purpos.

Modern Civilization in France. The personal effects of Marie Regnault, the murdered mistress of Pranzini, have been sold at public auction at the Hotel Drouot. There was a terrible crowd, incratic rank. All the effects of the dead woman were sold, including her clothing, and almost fabulous prices were paid. For example, a pair of blue silk corsets brought \$37. A trashy novel which she was reading just before she was killed brought \$25; the publisher's price of it is 75 cents. The blue silk stockings which she had on when she was killed were pur chased by a Russian countess for \$43 A basin in which Pranzini was said to have washed the blood from his hands after the murder brought \$15. A chiffonier, on which are to be seen the marks of his bloody fingers, brought \$85. A heavy coat of waterproof transparent varnish has been put over the finger marks to prevent them from being obliterated. A pair of common

silk garters brought \$5 each. One lady, a rich banker's wife, paid \$32 for a pink sllk undervest, considerably worn, and at once stripped off the half dozen buttons and sold them for \$2 apiece. A tooth brush brought \$4 and a shoe but-toner \$8, though neither cost over 50 cents new. A wife of a deputy wears a brooch containing a tiny gallows noose made of Pranzini's hair, and another lady, duchess, has set in a ring one of the handsome teeth for which the murderer was famous. She bribed the executioner to knock it out of his jaw for her, as soon as he was dead. As is well known, the corpse of Pranzini was completely skinned, and the tanned hide made up into pocket books, card cases, and other souvenirs, which are highly prized.—The Argonaut.

Oscar and His Magazine. I met Mr. O. Wilde not long since in London. He stood on the corner of Bond street and Piccadilly delivering a series of deep, guttural and heart felt reflections on the mud, and particularly at a large and lavish display of it that had been spread over his attire by the wheel of a passing

A woful change has come over the erstwhile apostle of estheticism. Where a waist once existed there is now a billowy, bulging and complacent protuberance that wots not of sunflowers and lilies, nor earns for sickly yellows and pallid greens. It indicates instead a rampant, clamorous and passion tossed yearning for beer that has been met by a generous hand. Mr. Wilde's outline would do credit to an alderman. His reddish hair was clipped close and topped by a beaver hat in a cocky sort of way, and his trousers were rolled up in a fashion that allowed the observer's eye free play over a pair of sturdy walking boots. As a matter of detail it may be added that the trousers (the pet ersion of the former æsthete's life) were fitting and bagged at the knee. Mr. Wilde's increasing corpulence has de-stroyed the strong lines of his face, but added an element of rubicund good na-ture. He was ruddy and comfortable

"that you remember some of the remarks I used to make about journalism? "I have a vivid recollection of a speech you made one night at the Lotus club in New York, in which you denounced 'the ink stained creatures of the press." 'Ah, yes. Well, I'm one of them now My magazine is my only aim." He is making a success of it, too. It is one of the few instances where a man of

violent enthusiasms becomes a money maker.—Blakely Hall in New York Sun. Professional Artists a Terror. Art stores and the dealers in artists' applies are not supported to any degree y professional talent, as in fact no dealer res to cater to that class of trade. Professional artists are a terror to business men, for they seem to have no ideas of ways and means of transacting business, and think it all the same whether they pay in a day or a year. Then the successful men want you to toady to them and submit to insolent reflections on the contracted ideas of all engaged in trade They will force their pictures on the public whether the execution is good, bad or indifferent, and when the dealer remonstrates they turn a scornful nose and caustically comment on the terrible lack of art culture among the uneducated. There are men in the art supply busi-ness who have informed me that their most sincere wish was that a real profes-sional would never cross the threshold of their stores. The artists who have had sense enough to forego the ambition to become famous and turned their pencils and brushes into commercial work have found a reward commensurate with the cost of early training. There are a dozen commercial artists in St. Louis who today claim incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$6,000, that lift them from the penury and uncertainty of a Bohemian whose life

day's favorite.-Charles E. Ault in Globeemocrat. Caring for Cats and Dogs. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has a property at Arceuil Cachan, valued at 80,000 francs. and the annual expense is about 20,000 francs. The two branch establishments are at Asnieres. Some time ago I visited the homes of the rescued, and found one

is devoted to catching the public fancy.

The public is too whimsical, and although

you may captivate it for awhile, fashion will lead the crowds away from yester-

abandon a dog or a cat throws it over the wall, and the animal falls upon a strong netting that saves it from injury. Soon as its cry is heard a woman comes from the house, pets and feeds the poor creature, then places it in a cushioned basket. Every room of this three story house is heated, and against the walls are baskets,

young and old, beautiful and ugly. The superintendent of this establishment also seeks the welfare of horsess every day she comes to Paris, and if she sees a street badly paved, immediately a letter is written to the prefect of the Seine: if she hears the sound of a whin. the coachman is implored, not commanded "Strike me, but respect that poor beast." At the cab stands, she looks for the animals that need sponging, and gives a few sous to each coachman, so that he will more quickly do his duty. When she sees a horse too old to work, but never theless compelled to obey, she buys the animal and sends it to Saint Denis where its days are spent in comfort and happiness.-London Life.

Protection Against "Tame Lightning." The most peculiar invention is one that calls to mind the dangers as well as the advantages of the use of "tame lightning." It is a protection against shocks from what are called high tension currents, such as the currents that flow from the telephone wires in our cities The linemen, lamp trimmers and dynamo tenders, who handle these wires, do so at great risk, and some have been killed. In view of this a Mr. P. B. Delaney, of this city, has devised a pair of bracelets and a pair of anklets connected by flexible cords and arranged to be worn by a lineman in such a way that if he should close a high potential circuit through his hands it is hoped that a con siderable part of the current would be switched off his body away from his vital parts to expend itself by passing out through the skin or some part of the body removed from the vitals. Electricians say, however, that there is a question whether the current will not prefer to continue in the man rather than leap out when it met these bracelets, which would offer somewhat higher resistance than the human body. Of course, the inventor believes that the fluid would prefer the latter to the flesh - New York Sun.

Good Health and Work. There are many persons in the world whose only capital is health. They are engaged in work of various kinds, and so long as health lasts they earn a good liv ness by living in the right way. There are others who have lived wrongly in youth, but have found out their errors in time to have a fairly good constitution left. These may live to a ripe old age. healthfully, if they only take care. There are still others with everything that es can give; these must le rightly, too, if they want to be well Plain food, exercise, etc., will enable these to live long, as they are not troubled by the necessity of work so that they may live. Wealth comes not from our income, but from the amount we save of it: so health comes not from the amount we have to go on with, but from the amount we save, by not spending it on trifles return.-Dr. Allison.

A PRESPONDED LOUNG MAD. One of the girls in fashionable society in New York made up her mind to get married the other day, and after confiding her intention to her father, she said What do you intend to do for me?" The father was a wealthy man, and thought he was showing a liberal spirit when he answered: "Well, I will give you \$100, 000 to buy a house and \$25,000 to furnish "And what will you give me to it with." live on?" the young lady demanded, with a dissatisfied look on her face. "Oh, I will allow you the interest on another \$100,000," replied her father. "But my chef will cost at least \$1,200 a year. How do you think I can possibly manage with so little?" The father looked slightly grieved, but only said: "That must de while I am living; you will probably have more when I am gone." The young man who was interested in hearing the result of this conversation between father and daughter said when he heard it: might at least have given her two millions." The marriage did not take place.— New York Press "Every Day Talk."

First American Daguerreotyper. Marcus A. Root, the first American da guerreotyper, died in Philadelphia re cently, at the age of 80. He was born in Granville, O., and moved to the Quaker City in 1835. In 1943 his attention was called to the daguerreotype. He at once gave up all other enterprises, and was soon established as the leading daguerre otyper in this country He had orders from all over the world, and founded es tablishments in New York, Boston, St Louis and Washington The first da guerreotype he ever took was taken on silver and was a view from one of the windows of the Philadelphia mint. It was on exhibition at the Centennial, and is now in possession of The Philadelphia Press. The portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster on the United States currency were taken from daguerreotypes made by Mr. Root.-New York World.

Beware of the Gout. Dr. Moris H. Henry, of this city, who has given the subject special attention and devoted considerable time to its study, has written a paper on "The Influence of Diet in the Development of Nonhereditary Gout," and he comes to this conclusion: "There can be no doubt that the errors in diet and the tendency to over eating, in this country, is leading to the development of gout in a large class of our population. It is now a mere question of time when the gouty diathesis shall be manifested here as fully and as frequently as in other countries where it has prevailed for centuries. -- Home Jour-

Sensational Newspapers in England. All the murder gazettes are not pub ished in this country. Here, for instance, is The Weekly Courier, of Liverpool, England, which recently published the following advertisment: "Remarkable Murder Trials. New Stories of Old Crimes .-There will shortly be begun in The Weekly Courier a series of articles, giving detailed and graphic accounts of some of the murder trials which have taken the deepest hold on the public mind. Special attention will be given to remarkable trials of local interest in Liverpool and Lancashire. Each article will trace the crime from its inception, describe its methods and incidents, the efforts of the culprits to elude pursuit and capture, the incidents of the trial, and, finally, the execution of the convict-usually at Kirkdale gaol, in the presence of vast multi-tudes of people."—New York Tribune.

"Nothing but bones, nothing but bones I'm only a shad that awakeneth grouns In the saint and the sinner Who sit down to dinner And spike their poor throats on my medley of bones. The epicure swears As they choke him by pairs, And poor pater familias Turns yellow and bilious When his young ones get stuck on these little affairs. So when it comes fish day Most people just wish they Could get up a shad Without bones, but bedad Do you think they will ever see such a dish? hey?" Nixey.-Boston Courier.

Work for Experts. Safe Manufacturer-Something wron with the safe, ch?

Banker-The lock is out of we cannot get the safe open. How long will it take you to open it for us? "It won't take long after work begins on it, but it may require several hours to box—by mail 80 cents.

Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Aver's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington

street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health." William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was cured of nervousness and sleeplessness

by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about

two months, during which time his

weight increased over twenty pounds. Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

We know a wealthy merchant who keeps half a dozen horses, who recently stated that his store was closed on account of a "holiday," and we also know a proof reader who can spell every word in the English language correctly, and the only time he experiences any horse is when he eats horse radish.—New York Mail and Express.

The doctor tells Morrill that if he doesn't stop work and take a rest he'll go into a decline, and then tells Blakely that if he does not abandon his sedentary position and go off somewhere and work on a farm he will die of torpidity of the liver.

In delicate health needing a gentle yet effective laxative will find the California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, pleasing to the taste, acceptible to the stomach, and perfectly safe in all cases. It is ing. They must learn how to avoid ill. the most easily taken and pleasantly effective remedy known to cure and prevent costiveness, to impell headaches, colds and fevers, and strengthen the kidneys, liver and bowels and is therefore a favorite remedy with the ladies. For sale only by Dowty & Becher.

A Woman's Discovery. "Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a woman in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death which waste our strength and give us no seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby. N. C. get a free trial bottle at Dowty A Becher's drug store.

Talk much, and err much, says the

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dowty & Becher.

Empty vessels sound most.

Association of the United States, has a from date of sale, with the usual stopmembership of over sixteen thousand over privileges in both directions within and is probably the strongest association | these limits. These tickets are also good of the kind in the world. Mr. John R. by way of Denver and Salt Lake City in Stone, their national secretary and treas- each direction. The Agent, Mr. J. R. urer, 79 Dearbone street, Chicago, in a Meagher, tells us quite a number are letter states that he has been severely thinking of making the trip soon, and it troubled at times, for the past twenty | would be well for those intending to go years, with cramp and bilious colic in select parties to see him and arrange which would compel him to take to his for their accommodations. Mr. J. B. bed from three to six days—while in St. Frawley, Traveling Agent, Union Pacific, Louis at their last annual meeting he at Omaha, is arranging for these select procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, parties, and will be glad to give any fur-Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy and has ther information in regard to these exsince used it with the best results. It is cursions. Parties who prefer can corresthe only remedy he ever found that ef- pond with Mr. J. Tebbets, G. P. & T. A., fected a rapid and complete cure. No one can safely travel without it. Sold by Dowty & Becher.

Tie it well and let it go.

The motto of California means, I have found it. Only in that land of sunshine, where the orange, lemon, olive, fig and grape bloom and ripen, and attain their highest perfection in mid-winter, are the herbs and gums found, that are used in that pleasant remedy for all throat

and lung troubles. SANTA ABIE the ruler of coughs, asthma and consumption. Messrs. Dowty & Becher have been appointed agents for this valuable California remedy, and sell it under a guarantee at \$1 a bottle. Three for \$2.50.

Try CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE, the only guaranteed cure for catarrh. \$1, by mail, \$1.10.

The Verdiet Unanimous.

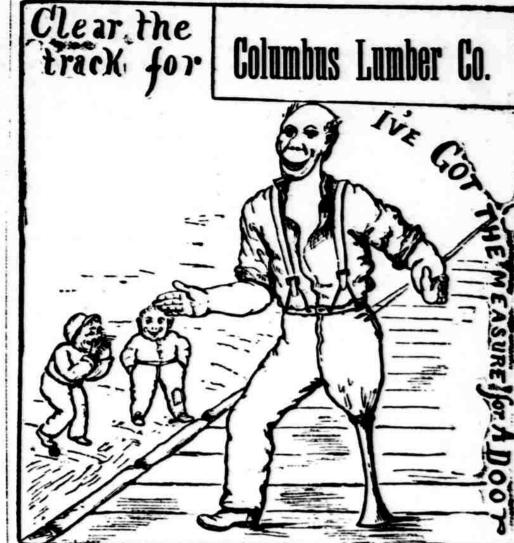
testifies: "I can recommend Electric bottle sold has given relief in every No pains or expense have been spared to case. One man took six bottles, and ing medicine I have ever handled in my Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Dowty &

Fears are divided in their midst.

Becher's drug store.

An Absolute Cure.

and all kinds of skin eruptions. Will Passenger agent, Omaha, Neb., for in- ABIETINE MEDE COROVILLE CAL, positively cure all kinds of piles. Aak for formation in regard to the points of in-the ORIGINAL ABITINE OINTMENT terest along the line, before deciding FOR SALE BY Sold by Dowty & Becher at 25 cents per where they will spend the summer sea-





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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee, to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Dowty & Becher, druggists, sole agents, Columbus, Neb. dec7'87y

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses; blood spavin, eurbs. Also sell the world-famous Walter A. splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swolen throats, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by C. B. Stillman, druggist, Co-

A pityful mother makes a scald head. Shop opposite the "Tattersall," on Olive St., COLUMBUS. 26-m

Daily excursions have been arranged for over the Union Pacific Railway, to San Francisco, San Diego, Colton, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Jose, California, also to Portland, Oregon, at \$80.00 for the round trip. Tickets are good 60 days for the going passage and good for the return trip for six months from date of sale, with the usual stop-The Commercial Travelers Protective good for the return trip for six months

> Omaha, Neb. Love makes one fit for any work.

On and after April 29th, the day coaches on the Union Pacific's No. 3. known as the "Overland Flyer," will be taken off, to better enable it to make time. This will add largely to the popularity that has already been gained by this fast train. After that date it will carry only passengers holding first-class tickets, to points where the train makes regular stops, between Council Bluffs and Ogden. Such passengers must purchase tickets for seats or berths in Pullman sleepers, before entering the cars.

Foolish tongues talk by the dozen.

On the Great Salt Lake near Salt Lake City, on the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," will be formally opened The soul needs few things, the body the public on Decoration day, May 30th. Ample accommodations have been provided, and the Pacific hotel company W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., will have charge of the hotel accommo dations at this famous resort under the Bitters as the very best remedy. Every supervision of the Union Pacific railway. make this the summer resort of the west. was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' It is only eighteen miles from Salt Lake standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, City on the Utah & Nevada branch of the Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best sell- Union Pacific. Trains will be run at frequent intervals daily between Salt 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Lake City and the Beach. Cheap trains, good baths, and excellent meals will be among the attractions.

Send not a cat for lard.

The Passenger Department Of the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," has gotten out a fly-bill designed to call attention to the summer re-The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT- sorts along the line of this railway. It MENT is only put up in large two-ounce is a good bill and tourists, pleasure tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for seekers, sportsmen and fishermen should old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands apply at once to J. S. Tebbets, General mar7y son, or vacation holidays.

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