GOOD HEALTH.

Practical and Timely Hints About How to Get and How to Keep It.

The great sources of mischief from eating are three—quantity, frequency, rapidity, and from these, says Hall's Journal of Health, come the horrible dyspepsias which make of human life a burden. By eating fast the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing before we know it. But the most important reason is, the food is swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small pieces with the teeth; for, like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner are they dissolved. It has been seen with the naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon, without being chewed at all, as if it had been well masticated. The best plan, therefore, is for all persons to thus comminute their food; for even if it is well chewed, the comminution is no injury, while it is of very great importance in case of hurry, forgetfulness or bad teeth. Cheerful conversation prevents rapid eating.

It requires five hours for an ordinary meal to dissolve and pass out of the stomach, during which time this organ is incessantly at work, when it must have repose, as any other muscle or set of muscles, after such a length of effort. Hence persons should not eat within less than a five hours' interval. The heart itself is at rest more than one-third of its time. The brain perishes without repose. Never force food on the stomach. It is but natural that all should feel heavy when night comes, hence the folly of late and hearty dinners or suppers. Always breakfast before work or exercise.

A Novel Idea About Ventilation.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britian has discussed an interesting paper in which the writer argues that ventilation, that is, the constant change of the atmosphere, goes on more satisfactorily in a room with a low ceiling than a high one. The argument is, that to have the currents of fresh air circulating only in the lower part of a room, leaving the upper portion of the air in it unaffected, is practically a much worse way of ventilating the room than, with the same movement of the air, to cut off the upper stagant portion of it by a low ceiling. For the stagnant atmospheric mass under the high ceiling, although motionless, keeps actively at work under the law of the diffusion of gases, fouling the fresh currents that circulate beneath it, while with low rooms and high windows no accumulation of stagnant air can exist, the hot and foul atmospheric strain being swept constantly from the ceilings in the currents just as dust is swept from the floor by a broom.

An Erect and Graceful Carriage.

A graceful carriage of the person is very attractive, and ought to be encouraged by both sexes. An erect graceful carriage may be attained by walking with a heavy book upon the head or fastening the braids of hair to the dress so as to hold the head in the proper position; a slovenly walk and stooping figure will detract 50 per cent. from the loveliest face and most elaborate toilet, while an erect and dignified carriage may so impress the beholder as to make him believe a costume royal when it is only royally worn.

Soothing Drops.

Early rising, carried to extremes, impairs the vitality. I would as soon rob a child of its food or clothing as to deprive it of sleep in the morning hours when digestion is finished and dreams become sweet, says as good authority as Dr. Oswald.

Showering with hot water, stroking the joints and kneading the neighboring muscles gently gives relief in cases of inflamed wrist joints.

Do not whisper in the sick room but speak in a clear, low voice and with distinct enunciation.

A daily bath, early rising and exercise in the open air is said to be the best remedy for a sallow complexion.

To ventilate a room with the least draught raise the window a few inches and close the opening with a piece of board. Air will pass upward into the room between the upper and lower sashes.

ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Social Usages Practiced in Polite Society.

It is at the present time a very convenient and pleasant custom for a bride to announce with her wedding cards one or more reception days during the season after her marriage on which her friends can call upon her. The certainty of finding a bride at home is very pleasing. On the occasion of these receptions she should not wear her wedding dress, but receive as if she had entered society as one of its members. The wedding accessories are all put away, and she wears any handsome reception dress she chooses. As regards a bride wearing her wedding dress to balls or dinners after her marriage, it is perfectly correct to do so, provided she divests herself of the veil and the orange blossoms.

Over Supply is Not Hospitality.

Never overload a plate nor over supply a table. It is a vulgar hospitality. At a small dinner no one should hesitate to ask for more if he desires it. It will only be considered a flattering tribute to the dish. At large companies, where there is necessarily a greater variety of dishes, the most voracious appetite must be satisfied with a little of each.

The French understand better than the people of any other nation how to supply a table. Their small family dinners are gems of perfection. There is plenty for every person, yet every morsel is eaten. The flowers or plants are fresh and odoriferous; the linen is a marvel of whiteness; the dishes are few, but perfect of their kind.

Writing Notes.

The writer of notes ought to carefully discriminate between the familiar note and the note of ceremony, and consequently should learn how to write both. Custom demands that all notes written in the first person should begin with "My Dear Mrs. Smith," and close with the expression "Yours cordially," "Yours with regards," etc. The laws of etiquette do not permit the use of numerals, as 1, 2, 3, but demand that one, two, three be written out in full. Abbreviations are considered inelegant.

A common mistake much indulged in by beginners is the confusion of the first and third persons. A note in answer to an invitation should be written in the third person, if the invitation was expressed in the third person. Formal notes are usually thus written. It is not considered good form to write a note on ruled paper.

Breakfast at Home and Abroad.

In France the first breakfast consists merely of a cup of coffee and a roll, with sometimes a little fruit. A second breakfast, at 11 o'clock, is more substantial, dishes being served which may be eaten with a fork.

In England breakfast is a very informal meal, the breakfast hour being at any time one chances to be ready for it. The substantial dishes are served from the sideboard, where they are kept hot in chafing dishes.

The American breakfast is all placed upon the table, unless oatmeal or other porridge should be served as a first course. Changes of plates are also necessary when cakes requiring syrup, or when fruit is served.

The New English Chancellor.

Lord Randolph Churchill's sudden resignation of his position as chancellor of the exchequer has thrown into great prominence the Rt. Hon. George Joachim Goschen, who has accepted the tender of the place. The present chancellor was born in London Aug. 10, 1831. He received his preliminary education at Rugby, and graduated from Oriel college with honors in 1853. He entered mercantile life, but retired from active participation in business upon being called to a seat in the Russell-Gladstone ministry. He was first elected to parliament as a Liberal in 1863. He has held various important offices under the Liberal administrations. When Gladstone introduced his bill looking to the granting of home rule to Ireland Goschen and many other Liberals withdrew their allegiance from "the grand old man" and formed the present "unionist" alliance with the Conservatives.

Innocence Abroad.

"When I am traveling in foreign parts," said a Texas man, enthusiastically, "I am proud to say that I am from the Lone Star state. When I register at a hotel, I pick out a pen with a broad point and I write after my name in big letters: 'From Texas.'"

"Yes," whispered a gentleman who happened to be present, "and when the hotel clerk sees it he asks for cash in advance, and puts the Texan up in the sixth story."—Texas Siftings.

More Chicago Confidence.

Returned Tourist—You wouldn't believe half the wonderful things I could tell you about India. Why, in some of the temples of the Brahmins they have fires that have been burning for 2,000 years.

Chicago Man—Great scott! they ought to have our fire department down there for a day or two.—Rambler.

"MOTHER BICKERDYKE."

The Famous Hospital Nurse of the Civil War.

"Why don't you write something about 'Mother Bickerdyke?'" was an inquiry put to a New York reporter by an old army captain recently. This resulted in an inquiry as to who "Mother Bickerdye" might be. Said the captain: "There are few soldiers who served in the western army who have not heard of or known Mother Bickerdyke. In the early months of the war she was the only woman nurse in the large hospital at Cairo, Ills. She was a woman of strong character, fine executive ability, much energy and reserve force in emergencies. The hospital at Cairo had become notorious for the incompetency and intemperance of the surgeons in charge. They neglected their patients and spent their nights in riotous living, breaking open the stores and rifling the refrigerators and pantries of the delicacies that were furnished by the sanitary commission for the sick. Mother Bickerdyke stood this for two or three weeks and then appealed to Ulysses S. Grant, then colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois volunteers, to whom she preferred charges against the surgeons. Grant was astounded. With a determination to make certain of the situation he put on citizen's clothes one evening and went down to the hospital, where he saw enough to confirm the worst statements that had been made to him by the faithful nurse. There was prompt action the next day. The surgeons were dismissed and the hospital was reorganized. From that time Mother Bickerdyke always had access to Grant, and her recommendations were generally carried out. As he rose in position in the army her power in the hospitals became greater and greater, until she overshadowed all with whom she came in contact. She remained in the volunteer nurse service until the close of the war. If she could be induced to write her experiences they would prove as interesting as any chapters of the great rebellion."

MARY A. BICKERDYKE.

A volume might be added to the captain's brief story of Mother Bickerdyke's army work. What many old soldiers, who were the recipients of her kind services in their day of misfortune, would like to know is: what has become of Mother Bickerdyke since the war? It would be a hard task to follow her, so unostentatiously has her work been carried on, but she has been engaged in philanthropic work until she has become too feeble to help others than herself. Her marvelous ability was called upon during the Chicago fire, and since then through suffering occasioned by the grasshopper plagues, droughts, forest fires and other public calamities. She brought carloads of seeds and food from the east to suffering Kansas on several occasions. In the intervals she has maintained herself by acting as matron, nurse and housekeeper in charitable institutions.

The soldiers of the west proposed to tax themselves ten cents a year to maintain her above want, but she refused to accept the money. For eighteen years there was an application for a pension for her pigeon holed in Washington, but last year it was granted, allowing her $25 a month. Now, at the age of 74, she earns the balance of her living in the San Francisco mint, her home being at 2244 Mission street. To an acquaintance she said not long ago: "Good-by! I shall be mustered out before long and shall not see you here again. But we shall find one another sometime, somewhere!"

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, JR.

How He Has Been Rewarded for His Ingenuity.

The Westinghouse air brake has carried the name of its inventor to every land in which is found the iron rail, even the cars of the single railroad in Japan use this brake. Mr. Westinghouse has given his attention to other mechanical appliances until a list of his inventions covered by patents now number 1,000. The subject to which he has given his latest attention is the utilization of natural gas, and in this he has so well succeeded that gas is about the only fuel burned in Pittsburg.

It is only fifteen years since Mr. Westinghouse began the manufacture of his own inventions; to-day his factories are located on two continents, giving employment to between 3,000 and 4,000 men. About 1872 the Westinghouse air brake works were erected at Pittsburg. Two years later branch works were established in England, and since then works have been built at Paris and in Germany.

After the brake manufactories were organized so the whole railway world could be supplied with his invention, Mr. Westinghouse turned his attention to other fields. The Union Switch and Signal company next came into existence, followed by the Westinghouse Machine company, later the Philadelphia Natural Gas company and about a year ago the Westinghouse Electric Light company. In all of these enterprises Mr. Westinghouse is the controlling spirit. The number of men employed in the different works is about as follows: The air brake company employs about 1,500, the Union Switch company 350 men, the machine company 150 and the electric company 300. The number employed by the natural gas company varies from about 400 in winter to 2,000 in summer or the pipe laying season.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

Many people have an idea that Mr. Westinghouse struggled from poverty to his present millions. This was not the case. He is the son of a Schenectady, N. Y., manufacturer of agricultural implements. He graduated from Cornell in 1861. He enlisted in the civil war first as engineer on the war ship Mustwetah and afterward as a member of a New York cavalry regiment. His experience in repairing railroad wrecks after Confederate raiders suggested to him a device for replacing derailed cars. This was the beginning of his career as an inventor. He settled in Pittsburg and has since lived there.

Mr. Westinghouse's home is situated just outside the Pittsburg city limits. It is misnamed "solitude," for Mrs. Westinghouse is a most charming hostess and their residence is the scene of many and brilliant social gatherings. Receptions are held every Friday and the Westinghouse dinner parties are said to be elegance itself. Mrs. Westinghouse was a Miss Walker of New York. She has but one child, a boy of 3 years.

Literature the Fashionable Fad.

Literature is the fashionable fad now, just as art used to be. The same women who, a couple of seasons ago, were going mad over plaques and panels are now mooning their afternoons away at literary classes or public readings. The bric-a-brac craze has been supplanted by a craze for books, and no matter whether you have a spoonful of brains or a bushel you must read the poets and dash off little things of your own now and then, even if you have to copy them out of the papers, in order to be in the swim.

A dreadful stir was created in what is known as our literary society last week by the appearance in Town Topics of a sarcastic sketch called "Mrs. Turveydrop's Reading Class." It purported to be a young lady's description of a meeting of a certain literary circle which is just now enjoying great popularity. The subject was freely and caustically handled, and under the names that figured in it the originals were readily identified. The humbug of these flimsy affairs was adroitly and mercilessly stabbed by the satirist's keen pen, and the paper, which has won a place of polite consideration and dread with society for its merciless mockery of its foibles, experienced an active boom in upper tendom. The result is said to have been the dissolution of several minor reading classes and the stationing of sentries at the door of the one specially singled out for ridicule, in order to make sure that none of the non-elect shall enter.—New York News.

An Ingenious Device.

A pharmacist of Lancaster, Pa., has just had patented an ingenious device in the way of an attachment to drug bottles containing poison. Druggists who have seen it say in filling prescriptions by the use of this little invention mistakes are impossible.

Fifty colored men hold clerkships in the departments at Washington at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,600 a year.

A child is loved by God because it has no opinions and wants to learn something.—Rev. Sam Jones.

BILL NYE.

Mysteries of a Laboratory in the North Carolina Mountains.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 13.—Last week I went out into the mountains for the purpose of securing a holly tree with red berries on it for Yuletide. I had noticed in all my pictures of Christmas festivities in England that the holly, with cranberries on it, constituted the back ground of Yuletide. A Yuletide in England without a holly bough and a little mistletoe in it wouldn't be worth half price. Here these vegetable grow in great profusion, owing to the equable climate, and so the holly tree is within the reach of all.

I resolved to secure one personally, so I sped away into the mountains, where, in less than the time it takes to tell it, I had succeeded in finding a holly tree and losing myself. It is a very solemn sensation to feel that you are lost, and that before you can be found something is liable to happen to the universe.

I wandered aimlessly about for half an hour, hoping that I would be missed in society and some one sent in search of me. I was just about to give up in despair and sink down on a bed of moss with the idea of shuffling off six or seven feet of mortal coil when, a few rods away, I saw a blue smoke issuing from the side of the mountain and rising toward the sky. I went rapidly toward it and found it to be a plain dugout with a dirt floor. I entered and cast myself upon a rude nail keg, allowing my feet to remain suspended at the lower end of my legs, an attitude which I frequently affect when fatigued.

The place was not occupied at the time I entered, though there was a fire and things looked as though the owner had not been long absent. It seemed to be a kind of laboratory, for I could see here and there the carmarks of the chemist. I feared at first that it was a bomb factory, but as I could not see any of these implements in a perfected state I decided that it was safe and waited for the owner to arrive.

After some time I heard a low, guttural footstep approaching up the hill. I went to the door and exclaimed to the proprietor as he came, "Merry Christmas, colonel."

MERRY CHRISTMAS, COLONEL.

"Merry Christmas be ——!" said he in the same bantering tone. "What in three dashes, two hyphens and an astonisher do you want here, you double dashed and double blanketed blank to dash and return!!"

The wording here is my own, but it gives an idea of the way the conversation was drifting. You can see by his manner that literary people are not alone in being surly, irritable and unreasonable.

So I humored him and spoke kindly to him and smoothed down his ruffled plumage with my gay badinage, for he wore a shawl and you can never tell whether a man wearing a shawl is armed or not. I give herewith a view of this chemist as he appeared on the morning I met him.

It will be noticed that he was a man about medium height, with clear cut features and retreating brisket. His hair was dark and hung in great waves, which seemed to have caught the sunlight and retained it together with a great many other atmospheric phenomena. He wore a straw hat, such as I once saw Horace Greeley catch grasshoppers in, on the banks of the Kinnickinnick, just before he caught a small trout.

I spent some time with him watching him as he made his various experiments. Finally he showed me a new beverage that he had been engaged in perfecting. It was inclosed in a dark brown stone receptacle, and was held in place by a common corn cob stopper. I took some of it in order to show that I confided in him. I do not remember anything else distinctly. The fumes of this drink went at once to my brain, where it had what might be termed a complete walkover.

I now have no hesitation in saying that the fluid must have been alcoholic in its nature, for when I regained my consciousness I was extremely elsewhere. I found myself on a road which seemed to lead in two opposite directions, and my mind was very much confused.

I hardly know how I got home, but I finally did get there, accompanied by a strong leaning toward prohibition. A few days later I received the following letter:

SIR—I at first thought when I saw you at my laboratory the other day that you was a low, inquisitive cuss, and so I spoke to you in harsh tones and reproached you and upbraided you by calling you everything I could lay my tongue to, but since then I have concluded that you didn't know any better.

You said to me that you found my place by seeing the smoke coming out of the chimbley; that has given me an idea that you might know something about what's called a smoke consumer, of which I have heard.

I am doing a fair business, but I am a good deal pestered, as you might say, by people who come in on me when I do not want to mingle in society. A man in the chemist business cannot succeed if he is all the time interrupted by Tom, Dick and Harry coming in on him when he is in the middle of an experiment.

I am engaged in making a remedy for which there is a great demand, but its manufacture is regarded with suspicion by United States officials who want to be considered zealous. Rather than be drawn into any difficulty with these people, I have always courted retirement and avoided the busy haunts of men. Still, some strolling idiot or other will occasionally see the smoke from my little home and drop in on me.

Could you find out about this smoke consumer, and see what the price would be, and let me know as soon as possible?

If you could do so I can be of great service to you. Leave the letter under the big stone where you found yourself the other day when you came out of your trance. I call it a trance, because this letter might fall into the hands of your family. If you will find out about this smoke consumer and leave the information where I told you, you will find on the following day a large jug of mountain dew in the same place, that will make your hair grow and give a roseate hue to your otherwise gloomy life.

Do not try to come here again. It might compromise me. A man in your position may not have anything to risk, but with me it is different. My unsullied reputation is all I have to bequeath to my children. If you come often there will not be enough of it left to go around, as I have a large family.

Obtaining Materials for "Impressions."

A French tourist, who went to England a few years ago on one of the now popular "all around the world" tours of observation, inquired, as soon as he had reached Liverpool, where he could find the then prime minister, Mr. Gladstone. The hotel people told him that Mr. Gladstone did not live in Liverpool. "Not live here," said the Frenchman, "you much mistake. Here I have take some notes from Milord Gladdiston, which say 'born in Liverpool.'" The ingenuous Gallican was hard to convince that a man born in Liverpool could be anywhere else; but to his great delight he learned that the premier of England was not many miles away, and monsieur was given directions to Chester and thence to Hawarden, in Wales, where, to his great delight, an agricultural laborer said to him: "Mr. Gladstone? Why, bless you, he's easy enough to be seen. That's him in the big straw hat chopping away at that big tree yonder." The kindly Frenchman was suffused with joy, and, taking out his notebook, wrote in it that one of the peculiar customs of the British empire was that every prime minister of England had to take off his coat and wear a wideawake and cut down trees for a certain number of hours daily, by the queen's command, during the intervals of legislation in parliament.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Superstitions Concerning Cats.

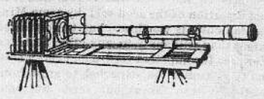
There are numerous quaint superstitions connected with cats: "Blood from a black cat's tail will cure fits." "To cure a felon, hold the finger affected in a cat's ear for a quarter of an hour each day." "If a man swallow two or three cat's hairs they will cause him to faint." "If one dreams of fighting with a cat that scratches him he will be sick or in affliction." The belief that cats "suck the breath" of infants is nothing but a "superstition," the formation of a cat's mouth being such that the thing is an utter impossibility.—Cosmopolitan.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN GEORGIA.

Ingenious Contrivance for Detecting Fire Damp—Telescopic Photography Provides Amusement for Amateurs and a New Method for Practical Purposes.

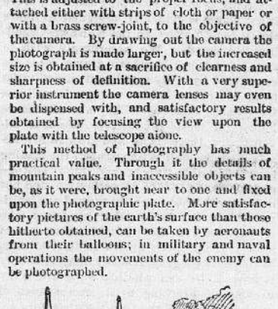
A new method of amusement for the numerous and increasing class of amateur photographers is provided in telescopic photography, which is also susceptible of employment for many practical purposes. The first of the accompanying cuts, taken from La Nature, shows the arrangement of a telescopic camera.



TELESCOPE AND CAMERA.

Though the clearness of the view obtained will be affected by the quality of lenses employed, a common spyglass will answer well. This is adjusted to the proper focus, and attached either with strips of cloth or paper or with a brass screw-joint, to the objective of the camera. By drawing out the camera the photograph is made larger, but the increased size is obtained at a sacrifice of clearness and sharpness of definition. With a very superior instrument the camera lenses may even be dispensed with, and satisfactory results obtained by focusing the view upon the plate with the telescope alone.

This method of photography has much practical value. Through it the details of mountain peaks and inaccessible objects can be, as it were, brought near to one and fixed upon the photographic plate. More satisfactory pictures of the earth's surface than those hitherto obtained, can be taken by aeronauts from their balloons; in military and naval operations the movements of the enemy can be photographed.



VIEW OF CASTLE TURRETS.

The second illustration given is a copy from a photograph made by a French amateur, of the turrets of an old castle in Savoy, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, with ninety seconds exposure.

Significance of Tattooing.

According to a recent report of the Vienna Anthropological society, Dr. M. Halberlandt does not believe that tattooing was at first intended merely as an ornament. He attributes it to a religious significance, the figures described on the skin having some reference to the totemic or ancestral god of the clan, and serving as a protection to the wearer. In latter days, when this meaning had faded, the figure became a mere style of personal decoration. Dr. Halberlandt draws a distinction between tattooing, in which the figures are delineated by inserting a fine pointed instrument repeatedly into the skin, and what he calls, from an Australian word, the manka, in which process the lines are scratched or cut, and the coloring matter rubbed in. This distinction he maintains as important as an ethnological criterion.

Archæological Discovery.

Mr. J. W. Walker is credited with having discovered, on the south side of Pine mountain, Georgia, nearly 200 feet above the famous Corundum mine, a site where the ancient inhabitants of that region manufactured their talc vessels for cooking. Undoubted evidences appear of the use of stone implements in the work. The vessels were blocked out and hollowed before being broken from the ledge. Many of the remaining fragments are honeycombed by exposure. Similar phenomena are familiar elsewhere to archæologists, in instance of which may be cited quarries in southern California, also several sites in the District of Columbia.

Detection of Fire Damp in Mines.

Most of the ingenious contrivances that have been introduced from time to time for the prompt detection of fire damp in mines have been of a somewhat complicated nature. The latest of these brought to notice, however, is described as so simple in principle and construction as to excite wonder at its not having been thought of before. An India rubber ball, with a hole in it, is squeezed flat in the hand and held in the place suspected of fire damp while released, and allowed to suck in a sample of the air; the ball is then directed toward a safety lamp and again squeezed, when the telltale blue flame shows if it contains any inflammable vapor.

Stopping the Action of the Heart.

Physicians and others interested in such matters, will doubtless remember the case of the late Dr. Groux, of Brooklyn, who claimed to have the power of stopping the action of the heart at pleasure. And now Dr. Lydston, of Chicago, in a note to The American Practitioner and News, asserts that he possesses the same power, and that he has demonstrated it to members of the medical profession.

Gases from Indigested Food.

In a recent number of Science reference was made to a remarkable case in which the breath of an individual, or rather, the eructations from his stomach took fire when brought in contact with a lighted match. This case, which was reported in The Medical Record has called forth communications from physicians that make it appear the phenomenon is not so rare as was at first supposed. In one case of disordered digestion the patient emitted inflammable gas from the mouth, which, upon analysis, was found to be largely composed of marsh gas. In another case the gas was sulphuretted hydrogen. A case is reported in The British Medical Journal, in which, while blowing out a match, the patient's breath caught fire with a noise like the report of a pistol, which was loud enough to awaken his wife. One evening, while a confirmed dyspeptic was lighting his pipe, an eructation of gas from his stomach occurred, and the ignited gas burned his mustache and lips.

In Ewald's book on indigestion the analysis of the gas in one of these cases was, carbonic acid, 20.57; hydrogen, 20.57; carburetted hydrogen, 10.73; oxygen, 6.72; nitrogen, 41.33; sulphuretted hydrogen, a trace. The origin of these gases is undoubtedly the undigested food, which in these cases undergoes decomposition.

Again Senator from Nebraska.

Algernon S. Paddock has once more been chosen to represent Nebraska in the United States senate. He was born in Glenn's Falls, N. Y., in 1830. In 1857 he removed to Nebraska and took up a residence at Fort Calhoun, near which he pre-empted 160 acres of land, which he yet owns. When the Republican party was organized he was a delegate to the first regular Republican territorial convention and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He afterwards made many speeches in various states in support of Mr. Lincoln. In 1861 the president appointed him secretary of the territory of Nebraska and at times he became the acting governor. He was appointed governor of Wyoming territory in 1866, but declined the office. He has been engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement at Beatrice, Neb., and has always taken a lively interest in the internal improvements of his adopted state. He had a large fortune, but being of a speculative turn he dipped into Wall street on a pointer given him by Jay Gould. As one of his friends puts it: "Gould told him when to go in, but neglected to tell him when to drop out of Wall street." The result was he lost heavily. He is yet a wealthy man, however.

A. S. PADDOCK.

Look at the children of the rich. My God! what a punishment for being rich.—Col. Bob Ingersoll.

The latest fad among English ladies is to act as judges at dog shows.

U. S. AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Establishment of Districts, Assignments and Terms.

At its January session the Supreme Cour of Montana established as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Gallatin, Madison and Beaverhead; James H. McLeary, Judge. Terms: At Bozeman, 4th Monday of March; 1st Monday of October. At Virginia City, 3d Mondays May and November. At Dillon, 1st Mondays June and December.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Deer Lodge, Silver Bow and Missoula; Wm. J. Galbraith, Judge. Terms: Butte, 4th Mondays February and September, 1st Monday July; Missoula, 2d Monday June and 1st Monday November; Deer Lodge, 1st Monday May, 4th Monday November.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Lewis and Clarke, Jefferson and Choteau; D. S. Wade, Chief Justice. Terms: Helena, 1st Mondays in March, July and November; Boulder City, 1st Monday May and 3d Monday October; Fort Benton, 3d Tuesday May, 1st Tuesday October.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Dawson, Custer, Fergus and Yellowstone; Thos. C. Bach, Judge. Terms; Miles, 3d Monday April, 4th Monday October; Glendive, 1st Monday March, 2d Monday October; White Sulphur Springs, 4th Tuesdays March and September; Lewiston, 1st Monday April, 2d Monday September; Billings, 3d Mondays May and November.

U. S. Courts will be held at Bozeman, Deer Lodge, Helena and Miles each term.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me every season for several years.—G. Scales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

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Deer Lodge, Dec. 1, 1886. 908 tf

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CO-OWNERS.

To T. H. BROWN and H. M. MONTGOMERY:

You are, each and both of you, hereby notified that we have, in accordance with Section 2,324, Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements upon the WHITESIDES quartz lode mining claim, located in Oro Fino mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, [being the same lode which was located November 8, 1884, and recorded on page 767 of the Book of Lode Locations in the Recorder's office of Deer Lodge county, M. T.] [also being the same lode which was located in no organized mining district of Jefferson county, M. T., on the 8th day of November, 1884, and recorded in Book W of Lode Locations, in the Recorder's office of Jefferson county, M. T.] one hundred dollars during the year ending December 31, A. D. 1886: And you, T. H. Brown and H. M Montgomery, co-owners, are hereby further notified that unless you pay, or cause to be paid to the undersigned, your co-owners, or either of them, within ninety days from the date of this notice, your one-fourth of said amount, viz—T. H. Brown, Twenty-five Dollars for your one-fourth interest, and you, H. M. Montgomery, Twenty-five Dollars for your one-fourth interest, all your right, title and interest of, in and to the said mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owners, who have made the required expenditures.

Dated at Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1887.

SMITH WHITESIDE.
HARRY C. CAIN.
JAMES E. LANE.

First publication Jan. 7, 1887. 913 13t

Notice to Co-Owners.

To Neil O'Donnell, John O'Donnell, or the heirs and assigns of either, or both.

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that we, James McDonal, Barney Peoples and Cornelius Peoples, your co-owners, have, in accordance with Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, expended for labor and improvements upon the CARBON Quartz Lode mining claim, situated in the Flint Creek mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, for the year ended December 31, 1886, the sum of one hundred dollars; and you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed the sum of Forty [40] Dollars, your proportion of such expenditures, together with interest and costs, within ninety days of the date of this notice, all of your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above described "Carbon" quartz lode mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co owners, who have performed the work and made the required expenditures thereon.

JAMES McDONAL.
CON. PEOPLES.
BARNEY PEOPLES.

Granite, Deer Lodge county, M. T., Jan. 1st, 1887.
First publication, Jan. 14, 1887. 914 90d

Notice to Co-Owner.

TO JAMES C. CURN.—You are hereby notified that I, E. P. Mills, your co-owner, have, in accordance with Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, expended for labor and improvements upon the CHAMPION quartz lode mining claim, situated in Oro Fino Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, for the year ending December 31, 1886, the sum of one hundred dollars [100]. And you are hereby further notified that unless you contribute or cause to be contributed to me the sum of twenty-five [25] dollars, your proportion of such expenditures, together with interest and costs, within ninety days of the date of this notice, all of your right, title, interest and claim in and to the above described Champion quartz lode mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has performed the work and made the required expenditures thereon.

Feb. 7, 1887. E. P. MILLS.
First publication Feb. 11, 1887. 918 90d

Notice to Co-Owner.

To the administrator of the estate of James Brennan, deceased:

You are hereby notified that I have, in accordance with Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements on the NORTHWEST Quartz Lode mining claim, situated in First Chance mining district, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, the sum of two hundred dollars, for the years 1885 and 1886, ending December 31, 1886; and you are hereby further notified that unless you pay or cause to be paid to me, the undersigned, within 90 days from the first publication of this notice, your one-half of said amount, which is one hundred dollars, all your right, title and interest of, in and to the said mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has made the required expenditures.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT.

Beartown, M. T., Jan. 2, 1887. 913 90d
First publication, Jan. 7, 1887.

Notice to Co-Owners.

To J. M. Knight, M. D. Annas and J. P. Craighton.—

You are hereby notified that I have, in accordance with Section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, expended in labor and improvements on the MOUNTAIN CHIEF lode, situated near the head of Dunkleberg Creek, in no organized Mining District, Deer Lodge county, Montana Territory, one hundred dollars [$100] for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886. And you are further notified that unless you, J. M. Knight, M. D. Annas and J. P. Craighton within ninety days after the date of this notice, pay or cause to be paid to me your proportion of the above amount, for representation of your interests in said lode, all your right, title and interest of, in, and to the said quartz lode mining claim will become the property of the undersigned, your co-owner, who has made the required expenditures.

AMBROSE ALIX.

Deer Lodge, M. T., January 24, 1887.
First Publication Jan. 28, 1887. 916 90d

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" Note Heads	2.00 to 3.00	3.50 to 4.00
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" Return Envelopes [Business Card]	3.00 to 3.50	5.00 to 6.00
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