The Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883 New Series—Vol. 23. No. 7

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

1882-83.

Belmont County, Ohio.

1st Saturday of Sept. at Barnesville.
5th " Sept. at Bellaire.
3d " Oct. at St. Clairsville.
3d " Nov. at Belmont.
4th " Dec. at Bellaire.
4th " Jan. at St. Clairsville.
3d " Feb. at Bridgeport.
3d " Mar. at St. Clairsville.
3d " April at Belmont.
3d " May at St. Clairsville.
3d " June at Bellaire.
Also at close of Institute at Barnesville.
Examinations begin at 9 a.m.

Testimonials of character are required if applicant is not known to the Board.

Certificates will not be antedated nor extended.

Tests in higher branches will be given at St. Clairsville, Dec. 30, 1882, and at close of Institute only.

Certificates will be dated and issued by the Board, in adjourned session, on the Saturday following each examination.

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A. A. CLARK, } Ex. Board.
J. A. HENDERSON

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St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio,

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Belmont Chronicle

W. A. HUNT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Published Every Thursday

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OFFICE—South side Main street, nearly opposite Public School building.

Belmont County Official Directory.

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Probate Judge—Thomas Cochran.
Clerk of Courts—Alex. C. Darrah.
Sheriff—Samuel Hilles.
Auditor—William N. Coffland.
Treasurer—Hamilton Eaton.
Prosecuting Attorney—Alfred H. Mitchell.
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Surveyor—James Crosgrove.
Coroner—E. B. Kennedy.
Infirmary Directors—Joseph Bailey, Levi Jones, James B. Ritchey.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R. Alexander, pastor. Public worship every Sabbath; morning service, 11; evening service, 7. Sabbath School, 9:00 a.m. Young men's prayer meeting: Tuesday 7 p.m.; general prayer meeting: Wednesday 7 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. S. F. Minor, pastor. Sabbath preaching: 11 a.m.; 7 p.m. Sabbath School: 2:30 p.m. Young men's meeting: Friday 7 p.m.; general prayer meeting: Thursday 7 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all our services.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Balph, pastor. Sabbath School 10 a.m. Public worship: 11 a.m. Weekly prayer meeting: Friday 3 p.m. Monthly prayer meeting: Last Saturday of each month, 2 p.m. Woman's Missionary Society: Last Saturday each month, p.m. District prayer meetings: First Tuesdays, Wednesdays Thursdays and Saturdays each month, 2 p.m. Young women's prayer meeting: Second Saturday each month at the Parsonage, 1 p.m.

Masonic Directory.

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BELMONT COUNCIL, No. 54, R. & S. M. Meets second Tuesday of each month.
H. R. BUMGARNER, T. I. M.
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HOPE COMMANDERY, No. 26, K. T. Stated conclaves, first Tuesday of each month. C. W. CARROLL, E. C.
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MISS WILLARD, the temperance lecturer, claims the election of Senator Cullom, of Illinois, as a victory for prohibition. Cullom is a teetotaler, and his wife is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who allows no wine on her table.

IN the Wisconsin legislature a bill is pending which provides that minors who misrepresent their age in order to obtain liquor shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $50 for each offense. If the measure should pass, it would make an equitable distribution of responsibility which has hitherto rested solely on the vending classes. It is strongly supported.

THE New York Sun says: "Of all the men now out of public life, and at any time holding high station, Conkling is considered the only one whose return is believed to be anywise possible. In public life he has preserved his name unsullied. All the greater is his strength as one after another of the public men of his period goes down under a cloud without a prospect."

PAUL MURPHY, the once famous chess player, is living in New Orleans with his mother and sister, and though decidedly unsettled in his wits, was still the complete master of the household. His mania consists in believing himself involved in an imaginary lawsuit for the recovery of property left by his father. There is no suit; for the money left has melted away in the hands of the executor and is irretrievably gone. His mother and sister support the family by giving music lessons.

THE Southern Bourbons and their Northern allies doubtless console themselves over the fact that the wholesale embezzlements of the State Treasurers of Alabama and Tennessee were committed by representatives of the first families of the South who are the soul of "honah sah." Had this audacious thieving been done under "carpet bag rule," or by carpet-baggers, the howl that would have gone up from Democratic throats would have been deafening. As it is, they handle the subject as tenderly as a nurse does a sickly babe.—(Cleveland Leader.

CINCINNATI Commercial Gazette: Ohio ought to be protected from domestic animals running at large. Each farmer can make arrangements to this effect cheaply and speedily. Enlarged and improved stables are an element in the solution of the problem. Portable fences are also to be taken into consideration. These may be made of wire or of sections of light boards. Many millions per annum would be saved the Ohio farmers by the adoption of this suggestion, and the heedless consumption of the noble trees that still adorn the State.

THE astronomers are already making preparations for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun which occurs on the 6th of May. The totality will last nearly six minutes, an unusually long time, and on that account the eclipse is regarded as a very important one. Unfortunately, the total phase can be observed only from two little islands, and the French and British astronomers will also go there. The principal objects are to obtain further knowledge of the strange surroundings of the sun, which are ordinarily hidden in the overpowering blaze of his central globe, and to search for the planets which are supposed to exist between Mercury and the sun. Better knowledge of the nature of the corona of the sun may eventually throw much light upon the sun's influence on terrestrial weather.

"BONDED SPIRITS."

An Explanation of Some Technical Terms in the Congressional Debates.

Wheeling Register.

The movement in Congress now being led by Senator Sherman for the relief of "whisky in bond," has developed a good many erroneous impressions among the press about the meaning of this term, and we presume it is less generally understood by many readers. The substance of a very learned and lucid explanation of this process is as follows: Attached to every distillery is a warehouse of which the Government, through a United States storekeeper, takes exclusive charge. On every door is a patent "Government lock," and the storekeeper keeps the keys. At the end of the warehouse nearest the distillery proper is partioned off the "cistern room," that contains tanks, itno which the whisky runs direct from the still. From these tanks it is drawn on into barrels in the presence of the storekeeper of the United States gauger. The barrels so filled are rolled into the other portion of the warehouse, and a "warehouse stamp," bearing the date of the distillation, is affixed to each. The whisky thus barrelled can, under the revenue laws, remain in this warehouse under Government lock and key for three years. Then the whisky is said to be "in bond." At the expiration of the three years the tax of 90 cents per gallon must be paid on the original quantity of the whisky in the barrels, as shown by the gauge when it was barreled, less two and a half gallons per barrel per annum allowed for evaporation and shrinkage. Then a tax-paid stamp is put on each barrel,and a brand, with the name of the distiller, the number of the district, and the date of the payment of the tax, is burned in the head. Now the distiller, for the first time, can do as he pleases with his whisky, and it is said to "taken out of bond."

A BLIZZARD story from the Northwest: A man went for a bucket of water, and spilled a little while returning to the house. He put one foot on the wet spot, and before he could take another step he was frozen to the ground. He had to leave his boot behind and hop to the house.

The damage to the canals in Ohio by the floods is not so great as was feared.

Creameries.

ED. CHRONICLE:—We desire a small space in your columns to set before the public generally, a subject that is attracting attention in different parts of the country, and particularly in and about St. Clairsville.

It will be remembered by those who were in attendance at the last Farmers' Institute held in St. Clairsville, that the subject of "Creameries" was given fair space on the programme, and also the lecture by Mr. Gould, dairy editor of the Ohio Farmer, in which some of the advantages of creameries, as well as the disadvantages of the old style of dairying, was set forth fairly and fully. Since then the subject has so impressed itself on the minds of the best, as well as ablest, farmers in the community. as to lead to a correspondence with some of the leading creamery men in the State. We have seen a letter from one of them, Mr. John Wilhelm, Jr., Wooster, Ohio, which states briefly, but strongly, the advantages to be derived from creamery farming, proving from actual practice and figures that it is far more profitable to both the farmer and the creamery.

From tests and experiments made by the Iowa butter and cheese association, it has been ascertained and adopted as a standard that it takes 113 cubic inches of cream to make a pound of butter; there being 231 cubic inches in a fluid gallon, it is easily seen that two pounds of butter is the average to a gallon of cream, or if very rich, possibly two and a quarter pounds to the gallon.

When we consider the amount of labor connected with churning the ten or twelve gallons of cream gathered every week, by the overworked farmer's wife, and the working of twenty or thirty pounds of butter a week, we find it to be no inconsiderable amount, and we know from experience that it is not the easiest labor in the world.

There is no better paying branch of farming than the dairy, even of two or three cows; but, owing to the extreme scarcity of efficient female help, farmers find it next to impossible to care for more cows than will supply the family with a sufficiency of cream and butter for the table, with an occasional roll for the huckster, who tells you butter is very plenty and prices very low, cannot afford to pay more than fifteen cents for it, and don't care much about it at that, but as you are an old customer, will take it. Mrs. Farmer does not feel inclined to work her finger ends off at fifteen cents a pound for butter, and so the stock of cows is diminished rather than increased, to suit the amount of available working power on hand.

The skimming ends the easy part of the dairy business, and just there is where the creamery steps in and takes the cream and allows as much for it as the huckster does for the butter. Have you saved anything? No, not from a money point of view; yes, from a labor view. In some families the women insist on the men working the butter, it is such hard work. Then, too, if you don't churn, the witches never get in your cream. We have ground away many an hour at the churn crank when the witches reigned supreme until we had scalded them out, and the butter, when it did come, had a sickly, half-white appearance.

But if you sell your cream where will you get butter supply for the home? From the creamery, of course; they visit your house every day for cream, and will furnish you first class butter at reasonable rates. All you have to do is to give your order any day to be filled the next. You have no packing to market or to the store, or taking huckster prices.

Your store keeper would rather any day have your cash than your butter; why does he take your butter? Simply because you bring it to him, and he must take it or lose your custom. He cannot sell goods as cheap for trade as he can for cash, as he has so much extra labor with the butter, and so many chances of decline in price before he gets it sold; in summer, from the amount he some times has on hand, and his half-way arrangements for keeping it. It is almost sure to be more or less rancid before he gets it disposed of, making almost certain loss, no matter how sweet it may have been when you took it there; from experience we would be willing, were we in business, to sell goods five per cent. less for straight cash than for "trade;" and such we think would be the verdict of nine out of every ten merchants. Would not this, along with the vast amount of labor saved, pay you far better than the old style of disposing of the cream? You can keep more cows with less labor and more profit.

Farmers, think of it, and get the opinions of your friends who are already doing this way.

Railway Points.

The case of Hatton vs. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, involving the question as to whether a passenger who purchased a ticket between two certain points could stop over at an intermediate point, was decided in the Common Pleas Court at Zanesville in favor of the railroad.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road will try paper rails in comparison with iron and steel. It is said in favor of the new material that the cost per mile will be less by one-third than that of steel, and that it will last much longer, being almost indestructible. There is no expansion or contraction from heat and cold, and there are no loose or open joints. Being much lighter than iron or steel, the rails can be made much longer and the connection firmer, thus insuring an even and smooth road-bed. The smoothness of the rail will decrease materially the wear and tear of rolling stock. The rails are made wholly of pressed-paper pulp, and are so solid the sharpest ax will not make the slightest impression on them, and the action of the atmosphere has no effect on them.

AN extremely affectionate husband and wife at Larrabee, Ga., do not mean to be separated in death. They have had a coffin made wide enough for two, and a grave dug to hold it. Their plan is that when one dies the other shall immediately commit suicide, so that their bodies may be buried at the same time, while their souls simultaneously enter eternity.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor has begun its investigation of grievances of workingmen.

A Fable.

A Wolf who had arrived at a good old age and no longer felt able to go out and play the string-game on the Innocent and Unconfiding, called his Son to him one day and said:

"My cantankerous Offspring, I am growing old. I om stiff in the joints, troubled with dyspepsia, and no longer have the sand to go out and tackle anything bigger than a yearling Lamb. I feel that it is time for me to hang up."

The Son humbly agreed, and the Old Wolf continued:

"I have managed, as you are aware, by strict attention to Poker, Faro and a few other Family Amusements, to lay by some Sugar for my old age. I shall turn over everything to you, Beloved Offspring, and depend upon you to care for me during the few brief years of my stay on Earth."

"Excellent idea, Governor—very excellent," replied the Son, and he went out behind the house to crack his heels together and poke himself in the ribs.

That same evening the Old Wolf sat down for a smoke, but before he had drawn six whiffs from his pipe the Beloved Son remarked:

"That habit is both disgusting and expensive, and I'd advise you to quit."

The pipe was laid aside, and the Old Man went to the cupboard to take a nip of Old Rye for his stomach's sake.

"And you also want to chop off on that," observed the Beloved. "Whisky not only costs money, but degrades the intellect."

The Old Man replaced the bottle with a heart-felt sigh, and humbly inquired if there was any cold Chicken left from supper.

"Cold chicken! Well, you have got cheek, and no mistake. If Codfish isn't good enough for you,you'd better travel."

"You will at least, permit me to stay in the house over night, I hope," said the Father.

"Why, I have no objection to your sleeping on the floor to-night, but you'd better dig out pretty early in the morning."

Then the Venerable Parent fell upon the Beloved Offspring and made his heels break his neck, and flung him out doors and over the fence, and gave him to understand that henceforth he was a wanderer and a horse thief.

Moral: Don't begin on the old folks too soon.

He Insisted Upon All Privileges.

The other day a lank young man from the country, accompanied by a good-looking young woman, arrived in the city and stopped at the largest hotel. "I want you to do the best you ken for us," said the young man to the clerk. 'We've just got married, and want to splurge a little. Down in my country I'm the boss, I ken lift agin any man in the community, and ken split more rails in a day than anybody sepenter knock-kneed Bill, the old Guinea nigger what works on the Lige Sanders place. Tell us where our room is, please. But I reckon we'll take the range of the big room whar all them big lookin' glasses is a shinin'.'

'Do you mean the parlor?' asked the clerk, twisting of his diamond shirt studs.

'Yes, the parlur.'

'Certainly, sir.'

The young man and his wife followed a grinning negro and ascended to the parlor. Shortly afterward the clerk, while passing the parlor door, saw Rube throw his arms around his bride and kiss her.

'Here,' said the official, 'none of that. If you want to stay in this room you've got to behave yourselves.'

'Ain't I got a right to kiss her?' asked the young man.

'Yes, but not here.'

'I've got a right to kiss her here or any whar else. She's mine, ain't you Jule?'

'Yes, Rube.'

'Didn't the Justice of the Peace say that you must cling to me?'

'Yes, Rube.'

'And you're going to cling, ain't you?'

'You know I am, Rube.'

'That settles it. Put her thar,' and puckering up his mouth he received a loud, resounding smack. 'The law of Arkansaw says you can put her thar, and put her thar, again, Jule. Now, mister man—' but the clerk had vanished, and Rube, turning to his wife, said: 'Arter awhile you'll find that I'm a hero and a boss. Put her thar agin, Jule.'—Arkansaw Traveler.

Elephants All Cowards.

I once had a grand scrimmage with a tigress. She had mauled my own tusker badly, had crushed the mahout's foot into a jelly, while she had caused me to be thrown off, and after mauling two other elephants, not badly, she had forced us to retreat for the time, as it got dark, and not an animal would go near her; we had no howdahs. Next morning we found her dead and took her into camp. As an experiment, we had all the tuskers brought to the front. My own beast, which was mauled about the head and jaws, and had its back fearfully cut up by the charah ropes, went up to her at once when told, and struck the carcass with its trunk, and stood by unconcernedly; but none of the other five tuskers would go near her. They advanced with heads lowered until their tusks dug up the ground, uttering cries. When within a yard or so of the dead tigress, they jerked up their heads, scattering earth upon the body, and notwithstanding the punishment they received from their mahouts, broke away and ran for their lives. It was the most absurd sight I ever saw. The next day, although the place where we were encamped was as bare of vegetation and as level as a billiard table, not an elephant would advance alone to drink water or to be bathed. The bheel was not one hundred yards off; so the mahouts, holding on to the ear of an elephant, led them in a body down toward the water. Suddenly a young elephant, Jerry, born in captivity, and of a most uncertain temper trumpeted and bolted, followed by every animal in the camp; and it gave us a great deal of trouble to recapture them, one who had wandered upward of fifty miles not being recovered for a week. There was not the slightest cause for this stampede. It interfered with our sport considerably,but in a few days the elephants appeared to be over their panic, and allowed us to kill gaur, buffaloes and other game off them without showing any undue fear. I have always found elephants born in captivity, most uncertain in their tempers. They lost all fear of man, while from not being accustomed to wild beasts, they dread them, and are thus useless for sport.—London Field.

A SOAP mine has been discovered in California. The substance is a deposit of white earth, free from grit, and impregnated with a small percentage of potash. It is easily sliced into bars, and for cleaning purposes, is a fair substitute for manufactured soap.

Are the Children Home?

Each day, when the glory of sunset
Fades in the Western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in the easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life,
Full of girlish laughter,
Echoing with boyish strife,
We, too, are waiting together;
And oft as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice, he calls me:
"It is night, are the children home?"

"Yes, love," I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago,"
And I sing in my quivering treble,
A song so soft and low,
'Till the old man drops in slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
At home in the better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears,
Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the summer years.
I know, yet my arms are empty,
That fondly folded seven;
And the mother heart within me,
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me
A vision from the skies;
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blest.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on the wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night.
They tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile at idle fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the West,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love, have the children come?"
And I answer with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear, they are all at home.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

THE FARMER'S HOME.

BY PROFESSOR TOWNSHEND.

A man is said to be known by the company he keeps; still better may he be judged by the home he makes; for every home, to a great extent, is an expression of the tone and character of its occupants. The possession of intelligence, industry and good taste, or the lack of these qualities, by families or a people, may be read in the appearance of their homes as from the pages of an open book. Of still more importance is the fact that our children will be the natural product of the homes in which they are reared; every feature of these homes will be interwoven with their lives for good or evil, hence it is that our efforts for the elevation of the young people of Ohio should begin with the home. In the further discussion of this subject I hope to show that we must make our homes healthy, convenient and attractive.

HEALTHY.

Disease is not an accident or a providence, as some seem to suppose; it is usually a legitimate result of ignorance, carelessness or mismanagement To avoid disease care must be taken to secure the most favorable conditions for the maintenance of health and strength, and to guard against all the avenues through which diseases make their approach. Let us particularize:

The home should be favorably situated in respect to drainage; the region round about the house should be well drained, either naturally or artificially, so as to secure exemption from all diseases of malarial origin. The immediate site and surroundings of the home should be well drained so as to secure a dry, warm and wholesome atmosphere. A wet or damp situation is liable to produce colds or even more serious lung affections. Good sewerage to carry off the waste of the household is still more important; if the sink-drains and sewers of the house are imperfect,no matter how convenient or elegant the house may appear, it is not fit for anybody to live in.

Pure air and plenty of it, is another essential of good health;little bed rooms, or even larger rooms without means of securing a sufficient change of air,should not be tolerated. Atmospheric air always contains some carbonic acid, but the usual quantity is less than the half of 1 per cent. When the quantity in a room reaches 1 per cent., the effect is unpleasant, a larger proportion is positively injurious. No fact in hygiene is better established than the tendency of confined air breathed over and over again to favor the development of tubercle, or what is usually known as consumption. Hence it is, that a man's worst enemy is his own breath.

Sunlight is not unimportant; to the growth of most vegetables it is indispensable, and parts of plants deprived of it soon become blanched. Only fungous growths, which live upon decaying matter, can thrive without light. The invigoration and stimulous afforded by sunlight is necessary to the health of human beings; those rooms in a house which freely admit the light are always the most healthy.

Pure water is next to pure air in its importance to health. Its value is probably so well understood by most of you, that to save time I will pass it with a mere mention.

CONVENIENT.

Comfort and convenience are not so likely to be overlooked in the establishment of a home; the need of shelter, warmth and rest are felt by all, and the arrangements necessary for the maintenance of a pleasant temperature and for cooking we may expect to find in connection with the humblest homes. Convenience for household work are not always so well provided. The water and fuel, with suitable room for washing, drying and ironing, for drying, canning, preserving and storing fruits,can scarcely be overlooked. A dairy or milkroom in a cool and dry part of the house is also a necessity of the farmer's home; and a sewing room with plenty of light must not be forgotten. A shop with necessary tools and fixtures, where in bad weather all sorts of repairs can be made, is equally a necessity. A large and comfortable room for the care of the sick will sooner or later be wanted in every home. While practicing medicine many years ago I had frequent opportunity of seeing houses otherwise convenient but in which no comfortable provision had been made for.the sickness none of us wholly escape. Conveniences for bathing, I regret to say, are not as generally found in connection with farmers' homes as they ought to be. There is often some difficulty or trouble about securing an adequate supply of hot and cold water, but those who have habitiually experienced the comfort and refreshment of a warm tepid bath after a hard day's work, or a cold bath on summer mornings will not think a home complete without provision to meet this want.

A plan of a model farm house for the Ohio farmer would be something desirable were it not almost an impossibility. Any exterior to be in harmony with a hilly and rough country would not be in harmony with a country that was flat or undulating. A large farm would require a larger farm house than a small one. If some special form of agricultural industry were to be pursued, such for example as dairying, the house must differ from that required for miscellaneous farming. The house should be made to fit the family and its wants, rather than the family be expected to adapt itself to the house. The coat is made to fit the man, not the man for the coat. Then some pockets are larger, or contain more than others, and hence the difficulty of planning a model or perfect farm house. Nevertheless, it may perhaps be possible, and it certainly seems desirable, that some architectural genius should make plans for the Ohio farmer's home that would express its purpose and secure all the ends desired better than any city style transported to the country.

ATTRACTIVE.

The farmer's home should not only be healthy and convenient, it should also be attractive. Would it not be pleasant and encouraging if we oftener heard the farmers' sons and daughters singing that good old song, "Home, Sweet Home?" A situation may often be selected for the farmer's home which, besides other advantages, will afford a beautiful outlook; a fine landscape, when real, is not less valuable than a rich painting, and why should not the farmer's family have the benefit of such enjoyment? Then a house in harmony with its surroundings is always beautiful, and such harmony costs no more money, but only the exercise of good taste. The surroundings of a house, such as trees and shrubs, may add greatly to its beauty. Possibly some of us gray-haired men spent so many years in clearing away the original forest that we are in danger of not seeing the beauty of trees; but whether we can see it or no, there is wonderful beauty in trees—their form and color and movement and shade all add to the attractions of a pleasant home. Beautiful flowering shrubs are easily obtained. and they add a very attractive feature to the surroundings of a home. So of flowers, boys and girls are not brought up to see the beauty of flowers and to delight in their culture. I don't wonder they can see no other charms in a country life.

Doubtless the chief attractions of a farmers' home should be found within the dwelling, the warm affection and thoughtful solicitude of parents for their children, the dutiful and loving spirit of the children as they grow up. Add to these the interest which the farmer and his family take in the personal welfare of the young men or young women on whose assistance they depend, and the interest and pride these take in the general result. Love and good-will in any home will make a continual feast. But it is of the furnishings of the house we specially intend to speak. Pictures, maps and charts will help to make a home attractive to some; musical instruments will have a greater charm for others. So cabinets of minerals, collections of insects, and herbariums will furnish the means of scientific training and delightful employment. Books, of which I hope to speak more fully in a future lecture on the Farmer's Library, should have an ample space in a farmer's home. Not least important is a good place and ample materials for the children to use in their play. Healthy play often does more for physical and mental training than schools or work. Whoever it was that said "All work and no play, makes of John a dull boy," told a valuable truth, which, in the interest of the farmer's children, I beg you will neither overlook nor forget.

CONCLUSION:

I trust you will all see the importance of bestowing the necessary thought and labor upon the farmer's home, so that our sons and daughters may grow up healthy, intelligent and thoroughly interested in their chosen occupation, whatever it may be. In closing, I will name two or three books in which some of the subjects to which I have alluded are more fully treated. First here is "Villages and Village Life," by Eggleston, and published by Harpers. Second, here is "Maintenance of Health," one of Putnam's Handy Book Series; and third, there is "Healthy Homes," by Eassie, published by Appleton & Co.

New Anecdote of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Neal Dow slipped on the sidewalk, in Portland, the other day, and fell. A friend picked him up and exclaimed, in pretended earnestness: "General, I wish there wasn't a drop of liquor in the world!" This calls to mind the story of a faithful soldier who was detailed by Gen. Grant to headquarters at Washington, and whose only fault was too much indulgence in strong drinks. Gen. Grant took the man to task, but he always denied the charge until one day the General happened to find him in a state of intoxication. The next morning the offender was called before the General, with whom he was a great favorite, severely reprimanded, and told that if again seen intoxicated he would be punished. Less than a week afterward the General saw the soldier staggering along Pennsylvania avenue scarcely able to keep his feet. The General suddenly confronted him, and shaking his finger at him, exclaimed, "Drunk again!" "Hush-h-h, Gen'ral;" whispered the soldier, steadying himself on Grant's shoulder, "Don't—hic—shay a word about it! Hic—So'm I!"

Governor Pattison calls the attention of the Pennsylvania Legislature to the dangers growing out of the old and imperfect law relating to incorporations, suggests that the Recorder be abolished and that laws be enacted to give effect to the transportation clauses of the Constitution.

The Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Wool Growers' Association has failed at Steubenville, with liabilities estimated at $30,000.

Dating a check two days ahead saved the firm of Snowdon & Avery, in Cincinnati, from being swindled out of $50 yesterday.

Blaine is writing a history, to be entitled "Twenty Years of Congress."

HOLMES & SON.

The Latest from the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

At the dinner of the Boston Bar Association last week Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was introduced as the father who went in search of a Captain, and, finding him, presents to us now his son the Judge. Dr. Holmes, on rising, held up a sheet of paper and said: "You see before you (referring to the paper) all that you have to fear or hope. For thirty-five years I have taught anatomy. I have often heard of the roots of the tongue, but I have never found them. The danger of a tongue let loose you have had the opportunity to know before, but the danger of a scrap of paper like this is so trivial that I hardly need to apologize for it. [Laughter and applause.]

His Honor's father yet remains,
His proud paternal postnre firm in;
But while his rights he still maintains,
To wield the household rod and reins,
He bows before tha filial ermine.

What curious tales has life in store,
With all its must-be's and it's may-be's!
The sage of eighty years and more
Once crept a nursling on the floor—
Kings, conqurors, judges, all were babies.

The fearless soldier who has faced
The serried bayonets' gleam appalling,
For nothing save a pin misplaced,
The peaceful nursery has disgraced,
With hours of unheroic bawling.

The mighty monarch, whose renown
Fills up the stately page historic,
Has howled and wakened half the town
And finished off by gulping down
His castor-oil or paragoric.

The Justice, who, in gown and cap,
Condemns a wretch to strangulation,
Has thrashed his nurse and spilled his pap,
And sprawled across his mother's lap,
For wholesome law's administration.

Ah, life has many a reef to shun
Before in port we draw our anchor;
But when its course is nobly run
Look aft, for there the work was done—
Life owes its headway to the spanker.
* * * * * *

What keeps the doctor's trade alive?
Bad air, bad water—more's the pity!
But lawyers walk where doctors drive,
And starve in streets where surgeons thrive,
Our Boston is so pure a city.

What call for Judge or court, indeed,
When righteousness prevails so thro' it?
Our virtuous car conductors need
Only a card whereon they read
"Do right; 'tis naughty not to do it."

The whirligig of time goes round,
And changes all things but affection;
One blessed comfort may be found
In Heaven's broad statute which has bound,
Each household to its head's protection.

If e'er aggrieved, attacked, accused,
A sire may claim a son's devotion
To shield his innocent abused,
As old Anchises freely used
His offspring's legs for locomotion.

You smile. You did not come to weep,
Nor I my weakness to be showing;
And these gay stanzas, slight and deep,
Have served their simple use to keep
A father's eyes from overflowing.

FLASHY LITERATURE.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY MR. COMSTOCK TOUCHING ITS SUPPRESSION.

New York Star.

The ninth annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice was held last evening at Association Hall. President Colgate said that the traffic in obscene literature was almost eradicated, through the exertions of the organization. Mr. Anthony Comstock, the Secretary of the Society, read the annual report, and said that during the past year very few obscene books or lewd pictures had been discovered in the New England or Middle States. A Professor in a school of this State found a vile picture in the possession of one of the pupils. On examination twenty boys were found with shocking matter in their possession, but it was all the product of past years, having been handed down from pupil to pupil since 1887. A clergyman's son, employed in Wall street, was found with twenty varieties of obscene doggerel in his possession. He was prosecuted, as it was thought an example should be made. In a girl's school in Massachusetts, manuscripts of an indecent character were found and confiscated, but such cases were, fortunately, very rare.

"The cheap illustrated papers that gave real or unreal views of life are prominent factors in demoralizing the young," said Mr. Comstock. "It is estimated that each week there are 600,000 numbers of cheap and pernicious story papers published. Allowing two readers to each paper—a very small estimate—1,200,000 youth of both sexes are weekly undermined in their morals by this rubbish.

Mr. Comstock further said that during the past year fifty-four policy and gambling places in this city were closed, owing to the able assistance of District Attorney McKeon. During that time the number of arrests were 118, the fines amounting to $1,390. Forfeited bail bonds turned into the public treasury footed up the grand total of $118,656.96. Mr. Comstock referred to charges made against him for using false pretence to procure evidence and induce people by specious promises to commit themselves. He did not believe in decoys to force the committal of crime, but it was certainly lawful to buy anything offered for sale, no matter what means were used to purchase.

The famous barbed-wire cases at Chicago, have been remanded from the National to the State Court.

The statements of the liabilities of Senator Ferry and his brother are said to be greatly exaggerated.

The London Times congratulates Russia upon the probability that the Nihilist conspiracy is at last broken up.

Strenuous efforts are making to expel alien half-breeds and Canadian Indians from the Ft. Peck, Montana, reservation.

The Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association obtained situations for seventy-six persons during the past month.

The Chicago bogus commission firms, exposed by the Postoffice Department, leave liabilities estimated at $100,000.