THE ALMA RECORD.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By looking at the heading of the paper [illegible] tais paper you will [illegible]

WHOLE NUMBER [illegible]

If the number following your name on the paper is the same, or less than the number of this paper, then your subscription has expired. We do not stop the paper until so order of the subscribers.

NEWPAPER LAWS.

1.—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are understood as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2.—If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid."

3.—Is subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4.—Any person who receives a newspaper from the post office, whether he has ordered it or not, is held by the Postal Law to be a subscriber.

5.—If subscribers pay in advance they must give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking the paper, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscriber will be held responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages are sent to the publisher.

6.—It is a State Prison offence to take a newspaper from the office, and there refuse to pay the publisher refused.—U. S. Sessions Law for Newspapers.

Gen. Sherman and Henry Clay Dean had been friends for years, and when Sherman became General and Dean happened to be in Washington, the latter, naturally enough, felt a desire to renew the old acquaintance. So he called at Sherman's house, and the General received him with open arms. They talked over old times, and nothing would do but Dean must stay to dinner. "But, General," remonstrated Mrs. Sherman in her husband's ear, "I can't have such a dirty-looking man at my table; can't you spruce him up a little?" The General said he'd fix that, and so at an opportune moment he hustled Mr. Dean up-stairs, ransacked a bureau, and produced a clean shirt for him to put on. Mrs. Sherman was mollified, and the dinner was really a charming affair, for there is no more delightful, entertaining and instructive conversationalist than Henry Clay Dean. One year after this Gen. Sherman was at the Lindell [illegible], St. Louis, with his family. A [illegible] was brought up bearing Henry Clay Dean's name. Mrs. Sherman was very much pleased. "He is such a charming talker, we must have him to dinner. Only you must see that he looks presentable." These were madam's words to the warrior. So Sherman welcomed Dean, and, just before going to dinner, slipped him into a side room and lent him a clean shirt to wear. Dean laid his coat and vest, and, after a struggle, divested himself of the shirt he had on—a soiled, grimy, blasted thing that looked as if it had seen long and hard service. Then they all went to dinner, and Mr. Dean was more charming than ever and Mrs. Sherman more courteous. The next day, as Mrs. Sherman was getting her husband's dirty clothes together, preparatory to packing them for the onward march, she gave a sort of a wild, limited scream. "What is it, my dear?" called the General from the next room. "Just come in here for a minute," replied Mrs. Sherman, between faint gasps. The General went in. There stood Mrs. Sherman holding in her left hand the famous shirt Henry Clay Dean had worn. With her right hand she pointed to certain initials on the lower edge of the bosom. The initials read "W. T. S." It was the indentical shirt Gen. Sherman had loaned Henry Clay Dean in Washington twelve months before.—*Denver Tribune.*

Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

Cholera can be cured, they say, if a man does not die the first hour or two, but he usually dies. But there ought to be a stop put to people advertising a medicine that will cure cholera, when it wouldn't cure a plain case of cucumber colic. There is a vast difference between plain, every-day cholera morbus and Asiatic cholera. Cholera morbus takes hold of a fellow's department of the interior, and yanks, and makes necktie, tied in double bow and square knots, of those portions of his patent inside that are usually affected by such disease, but it does not break him up entirely.

A man with cholera morbus has been known to use profane and disreputable language between the heats, and lie to his family about what he has been eating and drinking, and he will be cross at the doctor, and wonder why he does not give him something to untangle his insides with, and unravel the knots that seem to have tied themselves in his intestines; and when he gets over it he will want to go home and shoot the green-grocer that sold him the cucumbers or watermelons, as the case may be; but when the cholera tunes up for an overture, and begins to finger the strings of a man's banjo, there is music by the entire band, and the man does not swear. He says his "Now I lay me," goes into a collapse, and if he has any visions at all they are of coroners, undertakers, hearses, and the cold and silent tomb. He wants to send for his parents, and hasn't strength enough to say a cuss word if he wanted to. He does not believe that there is any medicine on earth that will cure him, and if he had a revolver handy he would kill himself.

You will see that cholera is dangerous when it gets hold of you, but the way to do is not to let it make the first payment. The best way is to laugh and joke just the same when cholera is around as you did before. If cholera sees a long face and a frightened look, it laughs and says: "That is my meat." Of course, if cholera gets too thick in your neighborhood, and you can slip off unbeknown to anybody, and make tracks for some relative at a distance, just slow tracks, as though you were intending to go all the time, and were not in a hurry, it might be well enough to pull out, but don't go in a panic. This article is written to sort of brace people up, and show them that it is best not to be afraid; but, honestly, the writer is scared half out of his wits about cholera, even as far off as France, and if the disease should arrive in this country, you would see a red-headed streak going up north on a gallop, about the size of the brave editor of the *Sun.*—*Peck's Sun.*

Illico.

Illico! The moonlight seemed lost across the vales;
The stars bestrewed the azure like an armor's scattered scales;
The airs of night were quiet as the breath of silken sails,
And all your words were sweeter than the notes of nightingales.

Illico Legardi! in the garden there alone,
With your figure carved of fervor as the Psyche carved of stone,
There came to me no murmur of the fountain's undertone
So mystically, musically mellow as your own.

You whispered low, Illico—so low the leaves were mute,
And the echoes faltered breathlessly in your voice's vain pursuit,
And there died the distant dalliance of the serenader's lute,
And I held you in my bosom, as the husk may hold the fruit.

Illico, I listened; I believed you! In my bliss
What were all the worlds above me, since I found you thus in this?
Let them, reeling, reach to win me—even Heaven I would miss
Grasping earthward—I would cling here, though I clung by just a kiss!

And I said the stars should slacken in their paces through the vast;
That blossoms should grow odorless, and lilies all aghast,
Ere yet my loyalty should fail enduring to the last—
So vowed I: It is written: It is changeless as the past!

Illico Legardi! in the shade your palace turrets lurk,
Like the cowl about the singer at your gilded partices,
A moan goes with the music that may vex the high repose
Of a heart that fades and crumbles as the crimson of a rose.

James Whitcomb Riley.

HINTS ON THE USE AND CARE OF LAMPS.

A contributor to the New York *Analyst* says:

Of all misunderstood things in daily life the use of the kerosene lamp probably stands at the head. First, a lamp is bought and fitted for use, and then filled day after day, and after a longer or shorter period does not give as good light as it used to; then comes complaints to the oil man or grocer about the quality of the oil, when a little reason and judgment used would remedy the fault and remove the cause of complaint.

If persons using a lamp would remember that the lamp is a machine combining the furnace and pump, and endeavor to learn the principle of using oil, much trouble would be saved; for while no one expects to use a large machine without learning how to work it, any one can use a lamp. Now, the wick is the pump to bring oil from the fount to the blaze, and as there is always more or less dust and dirt in the oil the wick soon becomes clogged up and cannot pump oil fast enough for a good light; so a complaint is made, when a new wick would remove the cause. Then, as we burn oil out, the lightest part burns, leaving the heavy oil; and as the lamp is filled day by day the oil gets so heavy that the draught is not strong enough to pump it up, when the oil should be all turned out of the lamp, and it refilled with fresh oil.

And then the burner, after a time, gets gummed up, and the even flow of the oil is disturbed and causes a smoky, uneven light, which is vexatious. I have often had burners brought into my store condemned and a new one wanted, when by two minutes' work they were made as good as new. When the wick needs cutting some scrape it off, others cut it so uneven that it makes a pointed blaze, which so provokes one that he wants to condemn it. If a little reason and thought were used in everyday life we would soon find that lots of our discomforts would be very easily overcome and banished, but things go on in a slip-shod manner year after year, with no attempt to improve them.

But to resume, the burner is furnished with a great number of small holes to provide air, to the end that perfect combustion may take place, and not to collect dust and dirt until they are clogged up and a smoky, bad-smelling light is the result. Now, if in using kerosene we fill the lamp up with white oil every day, and once a week empty back the oil which is in the lamp and use a new wick cut even and true, every week or once in two weeks, and are sure to have the lamp-burner clean and clear, nicely polished chimney used, we will find that the kerosene lamp is a cheap and great luxury, and not, as is often the case, a necessary nuisance, which has to be used for lack of anything better. A little care daily in using the lamp makes all the difference between luxury and nuisance.

DINING-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

For a dining-room a center piece of carpet or drugget is much better than a carpet which will cover the whole floor. It should be large enough to hold the table and the chairs when they are placed at the table. The floor outside the mat may be inlaid, or oiled pine, or common wood, the floor being stained and varnished or painted brown, olive, or dark red, as suits one's fancy best. Very dark carpets and walls make the room gloomy, and that is the only thing a dining-room should never be.

Plain paper of some soft shade for the walls, with a deep border of plain paper of some rich shade which will either harmonize or contrast handsomely with the other colors in the room. Drapery curtains are handsome if the room is bright and sunny, but if not light shades are preferable.

Don't put gloomy pictures in the dining-room just because they are not pretty enough for the parlor. The best dinner ever prepared would disagree with the eater were he obliged to look at a picture on the opposite wall which made the "shivers" creep down his backbone. Flowers, fruit, a pretty landscape—all these are suitable, and if they are not by the most celebrated artists it doesn't matter.

Cheerful surroundings count more here than anywhere else, unless it may be the family sitting-room or the nursery. The sitting room, however, is nearly always the pleasantest room in the house, because it is the most used, having a homelike, every-day look about it which is delightful, even if the room is somewhat in disorder. But the dining-room, if used exclusively as such, is very apt to be the most unpleasant room in the house. Here comes the old carpet discarded from some upstairs room, plenty good enough to be worn out by restless feet and moving chairs. This, too, is the room that gets the dark paint and paper that "will not show the dirt," and the one or two windows have anything but a pleasant outlook. The dwellers in such houses are dyspeptics always. They cannot eat strawberries and cream. Their graham crackers and weak tea correspond with their feelings and the dismal room.

CARE OF CARPETS.

If a Brussels or ingrain carpet is stained or spotted apply to the spots, with a small camel's-hair pencil, dyes of the requisite color, and you'll be surprised at the result. In the spring, after a carpet has been shaken and swept and laid down and tacked, it can be brightened and freshened wonderfully by sprinkling common salt rather thickly over it and letting it remain on half an hour, then carefully swept off. Do not let the salt remain on longer than half an hour, for sometimes it will melt. And never put salt on a rag carpet—it will give it a greasy appearance. Our parlor carpet (a Brussels), in daily use and much abused, was restored to almost its original beauty by the following means: "After the carpet had been swept carefully I washed all the spots and stains in this way: In a half-gallon of hot water I put a teaspoonful of aqua ammonia, and with some fine white soap and clean flannel cloths, I went over all the spots and stains, just dampening them, then washing them with the hot suds, so as to remove every particle or suspicion of grease, at the same time being careful not to be too lavish in the expenditure of water. The spots were rinsed in a clean, hot water, with clean flannel cloths. The next day, when the spots had become quite dry, they were painted with dyes, all the faded flowers and leaves were touched up and toned up in their true colors, and in the renewed beauty and brightness of my carpet I felt amply repaid for all my labor.

SAUERKRAUT.

Slice cabbage fine on a slaw-cutter; line the bottom and sides of an oaken barrel or keg with cabbage leaves; put in a layer of the sliced cabbage about six inches in depth; sprinkle lightly with salt and pound with a wooden pestle until the cabbage is a compact mass; add another layer of cabbage, etc., repeating the operation, pounding each layer, until the barrel is full to within six inches of the top; cover with leaves, then a cloth, then a board cut to fit loosely on the inside of the barrel; keep well down with a heavy weight. If the brine has not raised within two days add enough water, with just enough salt to taste, to cover the cabbage; examine every two days, and add water as before, until brine raises and scums forms, when lift off the cloth carefully, so that the scum may adhere; wash well in several cold waters, wring dry and replace, repeating this operation as the scum arises, at first every other day, and then once a week, until the acetous fermentation ceases, which will take from three to six weeks. Up to this time keep warm in the kitchen, then remove to a dry, cool cellar, unless made early in the fall, when it may be at once set in the pantry or cellar. One pint of salt to a full barrel of cabbage is a good proportion.

Mrs. Josephine Omodiandro, who as "the Peerless Morlacchi" danced in many countries, and with "Texas Jack's" company appeared in pretty much every town and hamlet in the United States, died at her home in East Billerica, Mass., recently. She was born in Milan in 1843, and, after achieving some fame as a dancuse and pantomimist on the Continent and in London, visited this country in 1867, and remained here until her death. She married J. B. Omodiandro, "Texas Jack," and became a widow some five years ago. Since her husband's death she has resided in Lowell and Billerica.

When a word is taken from some other language and embalmed in the English tongue the original spelling is preserved, though the pronunciation may be altered. It is different with the French, with whom beefsteak becomes "biffek," and roast beef "rosbif." The letter e in pocket is dropped or rather transferred to poker (the game), the words looking odd when they appear respectively as "poket" and "poker." A favorite dish of sea food in New England is called "clambake," while the c, which seems a favorite letter, appears as follows in the word "breack" in English quotations.

Here is the way a Zulu bride is dressed, according to a recent traveler: Her hair, or rather wool, is done up on little ridges, running from one ear to the other across the head until it reaches the top of the skull, then it changes its course and goes up and down to the neck behind the ears. The hair is stiffened with a red clay, mixed with palm oil, or grease, which has a curious appearance, being blood-red. For a bridal robe the lady has a coat of oil or grease rubbed all over her body, which makes it shine like a piece of polished marble. Her fingers are adorned with brass wire rings, on her wrists several rows of brass bangles, on her ankles iron rings, and she wears a little apron made of colored beads, about six inches square, fastened by a few strings of large green and yellow beads around her hips. For the back apron the skin of a monkey or goat hangs from her girdle and serves the purpose of a bridal train.

Notwithstanding the papal prohibition of cremation this method of disposing of the dead continues to gain ground in Europe. By the end of 1885, perhaps sooner, the Parisians will be able to burn their dead in four crematory furnaces which have just been finished at Pere la Chaise. The price charged for the burning of a corpse will be 15 francs—or say $3. The furnaces were constructed on plans by MM. Barrett and Formice, according to the Corini system in use in Rome and Milan. It was found that the heat of the Siemens furnaces was too intense. Instead of reducing the corpse to ashes it subjected it to a kind of vitrification. The cost, too, would be 200 francs, instead of 15 francs, to cremate with a Siemens furnace. Sculptors, goldsmiths, and bronze-casters are already busy designing urns, of which an assortment in marble, bronze, gold, silver, zinc, and lead will be kept at an office the crematory. The relatives of the incremated dead can buy these vessels and cause them to be removed to family vaults, or to a building which the city of Paris is to erect

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ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

Hardly a week passes without the mention by the newspapers of sudden deaths, and of late the alarming frequency of the statement that death was caused by rheumatism or neuralgia of the heart cannot fail to have been noticed. In all probability many deaths attributed to heart disease are caused by these terrible diseases, which are far more dangerous than is generally considered. Is there any positive cure? The best answer to such a question is given by those who *have been cured* by the use of Athlophoros.

Mrs. Carrie Lee, Kenosha, Wis., says: "I don't believe any one ever suffered with rheumatism as I did and lived; in fact neither I nor my people expected to see me walk about again, and at times despaired of my life. I was stricken during the month of January. I had taken a severe cold in the cars on my way to Chicago; I had returned home, when one evening I was taken so suddenly that in a few minutes from its first appearance I was so prostrated that I had to be carried to my bed-room, where I remained until the following May. During the interval of January and May the suffering I bore could not be described. I was treated by the best physicians, also had different ones in consultation without any material change. My arms and limbs were drawn in such shape that I could not lie down, and was helpless to assist myself in any way. I was in the constant care of a nurse both night and day. One of the nurses I had applied magnetists, but that was a failure. I commenced taking Athlophoros, and could feel its effects upon me as soon as I commenced taking it. It was certainly marvelous. I was soon able to straighten my limbs, and when I had taken five bottles I was free from rheumatism."

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power of sale contained in the mortgage hereinafter mentioned has become operative, executed by Hiram W. Ide, Lucy A. Ide, his wife, to the undersigned, dated the 8th day of December, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Gratiot, and state of Michigan, in liber 37 of mortgages on page 626, which said mortgage was assigned by instrument bearing date the 8th day of December, 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Gratiot, and state of Michigan, in liber 37 of mortgages on page 627, which said assignment was duly executed by the said mortgagee, according to the statute thereof, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and [illegible] cents, and for taxes, insurance on the premises described in said mortgage, the sum of thirty-eight and [illegible] cents, making in all the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-[illegible] cents, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that on Friday, the 16th day of April, 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the sale to take place at the front door of the Gratiot county circuit court house, in the village of Ithaca, Michigan, the premises mentioned in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, and taxes, with interest, costs and legal costs, and an attorney fee of twenty dollars, as is by statute provided, that is to say, the following parcels of land, situated in the county of Gratiot, state of Michigan, described as follows, viz.: All of the west half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section six (6), in town eleven (11) north of range two (2) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land; subject, however, to the redemption of one hundred dollars [illegible] the same from and after November 16th, 1886, at the rate of [illegible] per annum.

Dated, January 16, 1886.

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