SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC

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OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Colder, clearing weather, northerly winds; Lower Lakes: Cloudy weather and snow, northerly winds, lower temperature, higher barometer.

Owing to the rush for Heavy Winter Vestures we've neglected Shirt news. We order so frequently and they go so rapidly that we havn't thought to speak of them since "way long last summer." There are without doubt many who are as yet unacquainted with their goodness.

Goodness in materials are of most importance, and this we look to first; next to be considered is shape and manner of making, and last but not least by any means, price.

Beginning with our 50c Unlaundried Shirts we describe briefly as follows:

Quality of Muslin used, Hill's "Semper idem;" quality of Linen in Bosom, Cuffs and Neck-Band, what is known as "twenty hundred," meaning twenty hundred threads to the square inch; style of cut, French Yoke, open in back with 1¼ inch facing, and Sleeves faced the same.

Of this one particular quality of Shirt we have thus far sold probably 500 dozen, and still the demand at times is greater than the supply, as shown by broken sizes. We have at present all sizes from 14 to 17 inch.

In Laundried goods we handle the "F. & W. Peerless" in numbers 8, 7, 6, 5, and like their name are matchless garments in point of material, make and price. Did you ever notice this fact, that two-thirds of the ready made Shirts are cut the wrong way of the cloth to insure lasting qualities?

Every lady knows that there's a right and wrong way to cut muslin into garments, and that if the latter is practiced in order to save cloth and thereby cheapen the garment, it's a losing game in the end.

It's therefore our orders to the manufacturers of these Peerless Shirts to spare no cloth in the manufacture of Shirts for our retail houses, and the result has been large and increasing sales. Every Shirt from this house is Guaranteed Tailor-Made and Warranted to Fit equally as well as any article of Clothing we sell.

Our great variety of styles in Collars and Cuffs are also manufactured by the same firm and are known as the Riverton, Polo, Pixley, Phœnix, Kenwood, Amherst, Bend D'or, Bernhardt, Edison, Paris, Harvard, Cricket Climax, Montfort, Windham and Globe; each and every style guaranteed to be 4-ply and Twenty Hundred Linen, with the one exception, the Climax Cuff, is but 3-ply. Our prices for these Collars in every instance is $1.50 per dozen, two for 25c, or 13c for a single Collar. The immense qualities handled by our various branche reasons for the price being so extremely low.

In addition to the several lines of F. & W. Shirts we carry a full line of the "Cabinet" Custom Made Shirts, a brand of higher grade and price, and of which we have the exclusive sale in this city. They are cut in the most improved shape, having patent curved fronts, and are of the materials known to Shirt Makers. Once tried, we dare say you would not be satisfied with any other.

In Working Shirts our stock is too large and varied to detail.

We'll simply say with regard to prices that we begin at 25c for a very poor one, going from poor to good, to better, to best, and every price named may at all times be relied upon as being the very lowest at which like qualities can be afforded.

Underwear seems to range at a half now; meaning we take it, half the price asked. That would be easy enough, but we don't choose to do business in that way. What we ask we take, and no less or more.

Just think of it once, we sell in the regular way, All Wool Scarlet Underwear at 65c. Now then, is it natural to suppose that any little concern in this city can, or will, sell garments of equal quality for half—30c each? This is altogether "too thin to wash." Until you have seen our Underwear Stock and learned our prices you can't know the half.

OWEN, PIXLEY & Co.,

Springfield's Only One-Price Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters, 25 & 27 West Main Street.

PREFERRED NOTICES.

Dannemiller's Cordova Coffee is taking the lead in my coffee trade. Try it. C. A. Wood.

5,000 customers wanted to buy Dannemiller's Cordova Coffee, the best in the market. If you buy it once you will buy it again. For sale by C. A. Wood.

Dannemiller's Cordova Coffee is conceded to be the best. Try it and be convinced. C. A. Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Sure Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. DR. KRUSE CO., 2888 Hickory street St. Louis, Mo.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN Station D., New York.

The Shakers do no use Cosmetics, but whoever has seen them must have noticed the bright, clear complexion of the Sisters. There is none of that tinge of yellow about the eyes, no dark brown spots on the skin. They look bright and cheerful because they enjoy good health, they maintain perfect digestion by the use of the Shaker Extracts Roots (Siegel's Syrup).

John Conner writes from Roscoe, Mo., August 16, 1884: "I must say a word or two in regard to your grert medicine. About four years ago I was taken down with a burning in my stomach and rheumatism. I began growing weak and could not eat anything. I tried everything I could hear of but could not find any help. I was induced to try a bottle of the Shaker Extract of Roots, and I commenced getting better at once. I have used six bottles, and now I can eat anything without its injuring me. I gladly recommend it to anyone suffering with dyspepsia." The Shaker Tar Capsules cure Coughs.

WANTED.

WANTED — LADIES AND MISSES TO crochet and make fine laces at home; pleasant and profitable; work sent out of city. Western Manufacturing Company, 218 State St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PUPILS IN SHORTHAND, EVENing class: first class instruction. Address or call on W. H. GIBSON, GLOBE-REPUBLIC office.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Company, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOOD PAY FOR AGENTS. $100 TO $200 PER month made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS, CENTRALLY located, requiring but small capital to run it. Inquire of J. M. Miller, 22 W. Washington St.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE HIGH DOUBLE desks, with stools; twelve writing tables, counter railing, &c. Call at No. 9, Mitchell Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house of seven rooms, at Lagonda; in good repair. Apply at WM. GRANT'S SONS.

FOR RENT—GOOD DWELLING, 5 ROOMS and basement kitchen. Water up and down stairs. On St. Railroad. Enquire of Thos. Sharp

"FULL."

This is the Condition of the Great Exposition.

Better Times in Baltimore.

Improved Business Prospects—Important Appointments.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Prospects at the cotton mills in this vicinity are much brighter. All but one of the mills were in operation yesterday. A number which have been running only a small portion of their machinery since last spring fill at once start in full operation. Everybody's much cheered by the bright prospect.

J. T. Harahan has been appointed General Superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters at Pittsburg. David Lee has been appointed Train Master of the same division.

A Legal Conflict.

NEW YORK, January 2.—A Henry Lacombe, who claims to be the legally appointed corporation counsel, began proceedings in the Superior Court against Edward S. Wood, Mayor Edson's brother-in-law, who also lays claim to the office of corporation counsel, to test his title to the position. Lacombe claims that he was legally appointed by Acting Mayor Sanger, while Wood puts in a similar claim to the office by appointment of Acting Mayor Kirk. Judge Truax yesterday granted an injunction restraining Wood from entering and taking possession of the office.

Earthquakes—More and More.

MADRID, January 2.—Earthquake shocks were again felt at Granada, Malaga, Nerja and Algarrobo last night. The panic among the people is unabated. A number of towns and villages have been completely destroyed. The inhabitants have deserted them. Many persons sleep in railway carriages. A royal decree has been issued, ordering that a national subscription for the relief of the sufferers be made. Public officials have agreed to contribute one day's pay each. By this means $200,000 will be raised. Spanish ambassadors, ministers and consuls in all countries will also subscribe.

The Result of a Spree.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Paymaster W. H. Smyth, who disappeared from Savannah with $5,500 government funds, appeared at the War Department to-day and voluntarily surrendered himself to the Paymaster General. He turned over $5,150 of the money carried off by him and his pay for December, $250, and one hundred was paid for him by a friend, making the full amount of $5,500. Major Smyth says he went off on a spree Christmas day and knew nothing of what he was doing.

Not So Favorable.

PITTSBURG, January 2.—Notice of reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. in wages of Steel workers at Coshocton, Ohio, has been given. Half of the workers will strike.

The employes of the Homestead steel works, controlled by Carnegie Bros., have been notified of a reduction of 33 per cent. in the mill department, 20 in the converting mill and ten in the laboring department. The mill will remain idle some time.

The Great Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Director General Burke, of the Exposition, states that inside ten days all goods now in the city intended for exhibition will be in place and all the work in the vast buildings will then be filled. All now asked is one week's sunshine, which will remove the petty vexations of the past few days.

Reduced Rates Eastward.

CHICAGO, January 2.—The Michigan Central and Pennsylvania roads this morning reduced rates from Chicago to New York to $14. Scalpers make a rate of $13.50 via the Michigan Central, and $12 via Grand Trunk and Chicago and Atlantic.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—For Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, slightly colder in eastern portion, warmer in western, northerly winds, becoming variable, rising barometer in the east, falling in west portion.

The "G. O. M." Slightly Indisposed.

LONDON, January 2.—A meeting of the cabinet council will be held to-day to consider foreign and colonial questions. Gladstone is slightly indisposed.

Wheat Coming Up.

CHICAGO, January 2—The day has been one of great excitement on change and wheat advanced, the market closing 78⅞ cash, January 85¼@85⅜.

Ordered to Chinese Waters.

PARIS, January 2.—Four men-of-war have been ordered to proceed to Chinese waters to reinforce Admiral Corbet's squadron.

Goersel to Hang.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 2.—The Board of Pardons refused he application for commutation of the death sentence in the case of Dr. G. F. Gersen, of Philadelphia.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The debt statement shows an increase of the public debt during December of $641,384. Decrease since June 30, 1884, $31,501,864.

Tunnel on Fire.

NEWARK, January 2.—Fire company has been called to Bristol tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which is on fire, and all through trains stopped.

Fatal Explosion.

XENIA, January 2.—The canning mill, owned by the Miami Powder Company, six miles from here, exploded this morning, killing John Cox, employed in the mill.

TRADE REVIEW.

Condition of the Money Market, Stocks and Business in General.

NEW YORK, January 1.—Henry Clews & Co. make an encouraging report at the close of the year for the future. After showing that the effects of the presidential change are over, there was never so much produce to be moved and that the railroads would all do well in coming year, the statement says:

Our foreign trade account is shaping into a more creditative posion. For the first six months of the year the imports were disproportionately large as compared with the exports. Since June, however, the tendency has been toward a healthier balance. For the four months ending October 31 the exports show an excess over the imports of $23,800,000, against a like excess for the same time of 1883 amounting to $17,100,000; and for the month of October the excess of exports was $19,300,000. If the imports continue to decline at the late rate, and the exports of breadstuffs should prove to be in the large ratio anticipated by the trade, the exchanges will be likely to rule materially in favor of New York. That, however, can hardly be regarded as necessary to a condition of decided ease in the New York money market for the clearing-house banks now hold $41,000,000 in excess of the legal requirements, which is likely to be still further increased by the government interest payments due on the last January. But in the present low condition of the reserve of the Bank of England and with a 5 per cent. rate of interest there, there would be considerable opposition to the loss of any important amount of gold to the city, and it might turn out that securities could come intead of specie—a possibility which Wall street will need keep in view.

During the month of January about $75,000,000 of dividends and interest will become payable at the financial centers, a large portion of which will be reinvested in securities. The anticipation of this important demand will have its effect upon the market from this time until purchasers have satisfied their wants. The condition of the money market has rarely been so favorable to speculative operations as it is now; but ease in money is sometimes concurrent with a decline in stocks so that nothing can be inferred from that favor.

HERE, THERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Hotel rates are being reduced. All three of the Springfield hotels now charge $2.00 per day for the usual accommodations.

Two opera houses in Troy, N. Y., have just cut prices, one to 50 cents for the best seats and the other to 25. The managers say the dime shows have done it, and that the same competition is felt everywhere.

The tower which it is intended to have ready for the great French Exposition in 1889 will not only be of unprecedented height, but of immense bulk. The base is to measure 328 feet on a side, and the top, 1,000 feet from the ground, is to be 30 feet square.

For the month of November the exports of the United States were about $1,300,000 in money value less than during the same month of 1883, while there was a falling off of over $11,000,000 in imports. The net change in favor of the United States was about $10,200,000.

The Macon Telegraph, Democratic, says: More than half the people in New Orleans on the 16th last mistook Talmage's mouth for the opening of the Exposition.

Eugenie, ex-Empress of France, is highly esteemed by the people of Farnborough, on the streets of which town she is often seen, afoot; not only "shopping," but on errands of charity.

Phillip Stofit, a boot and shoe manufacturer of Van Wert, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging. His estate is reported to be worth $120,000.

In Churchill county, Nev., is a sand hill four miles long by one wide, which, in the course of a few years, has been moved by the prevailing winds a distance of more than a mile.

The Boston Herald very forcibly says: The best service which the well-to-do can perform in times of depression is to spend money freely. It is better even than charity, if judiciously laid out. The unloading of the merchants' shelves means the starting of the mills and that means employment, wages and spending again by the working classes. Hence economies in one direction enforce hence economies in another. What is extravagance in one is merely liberality in another. Let those who have the money "make it fly" a little, and the wheels will begin to go round in all directions.

There is a recent Paris plan for getting confessions out of prisoners: "As the culprit enters the Morgue he staggered and had to be helped into the mortuary. He was then placed in front of the corpse of his victim and fainted twice. A restorative was then administered to him, and when he came to his senses he wept like a child, and made a full confession of his crime."

Russia is about to begin the construction of a new iron-clad. Her capacity will be 11,000 tons, and her armor plating will be twelve inches thick. Her registered horse-power will be 8,000, and her speed seventeen knots. The vessel will be armed with sixteen-inch guns. The new iron-clad, the cost of which is estimated at 5,000,000 roubles, will be the largest in the Russian navy.

Off the Irish and English coasts the lightships have recently been connected with the mainland by telegraphic cables, and in two cases, where the lightships were nine and twelve miles out respectively, telephone communication has been established and worked to perfect satisfaction. Different lightships have also been connected by telegraph, so that it is impossible, in case of accident, either to the lightship or to vessels, to summon aid from distant stations or from the mainland. The service is to be extended.

The salary of Prince Bismarck is 55,000 marks—about $13,000—per annum, besides residence and all expenses. Field Marshal Moltke, the head of the German army, is paid 15,000—$3,000 as salary and $6,000 pension—besides residence and rations for six horses. German foreign ministers are paid: London and St. Petersburg, $36,000; Vienna, Paris and Constantinople, $28,000; Washington, $15,000. In addition they are provided residences and servants.

A London pill manufacturer forwarded 1000 copies of a handbill advertising his wares to Lord Wolseley's army for distribution among the soldiers. The first man to paste the bill on the door of Gordon's quarters at Khartoum is to receive $750, and his name printed in every paper of the United Kingdom.

The Florida orange crop this season is reported to be so much larger than the packing box manufacturers anticipated that the shippers now find it difficult to buy boxes for their fruit.

Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman, England's new chief secretary for Ireland, has been making speeches in Scotland which many construe as indications of a mild policy in the future in Irish affairs. The secretary claims, and with reason, that the Irish could be made as loyal to the crown as the Scotch, were they only allowed the privilege of local legislation as far as it is required by their particular needs. Mr. Bannerman says: "These great faults which have marked even the liberal party's government of Ireland must be corrected; these wrongs must be repaired; and Ireland must be made prosperous and happy."

NEWS NOTES AND POINTS.

Mr. Henry George, the American "land reformer," has been invited (by somebody) to speak at the Guildhall, London, January 17, on the subject of the existing depression in trade and distress among the industrial classes in England.

The falling-off in business throughout the country last year is proved, by statistics, to have been less than has generally been supposed.

General Grant left his room, for the first time in many days, on New Year's day, and called on a friend at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, hobbling up to the room on crutches.

Telegraph rates are being reduced.

Cattle are starving on the plains in Montana.

New Year's day was observed in a lively manner at Washington.

The First National Bank at Kokomo, Ind., has gone into voluntary liquidation.

Colonel Thomas Cavanaugh, who handled Republican money at Cincinnati during the October election, said to the Ohio State Journal correspondent that if Colonel Dudley and Detective Rathbourne, when called before the Springer committee to testify, are properly cross-examined by the Republican member of the committee, some developments unpleasant to Democrats will be the result. He says it can be shown that gigantic frauds were attempted by the Democrats, while they can show nothing wrong in the design or execution of Republicans.

It is proposed to organize a stock company at Washington, C. H., Ohio, to bore for natural gas.

The young son of Samuel Shrakes was drowned at Dresden, O., by breaking through the ice on the canal.

Fire was discovered in the female department of the Insane Hospital at Indianapolis late Tuesday night. The blaze was extinguished with a loss of only $500. No inmates suffered.

General Wolseley has received word from Gordon of December 14, stating that Khartoum was "all right." An Arab from the Mahdi's camp reports that the latter projected an attack on the Mudir of Dongala. His chiefs expressed concurrence on condition that he lead the van to charm off the opposing bullets, instead of following in the rear as usual. Next day the Mahdi informed his followers that he had had a dream in which he was shown that the Mudir was a saint, against whom it was useless to bontend.

The Pittsburg Bessemer steel works have notified the employes in the rail mill of thirty-three per cent., those in the converting mill of twenty per cent., and all laborers of ten per cent. reductions.

There is great destitution at Newark, O., owing to the reduction of force by the manufacturing enterprises of the place, which has thrown over two hundred heads of families out of employment.

Louisiana sugar planters are discouraged on account of the poor crop and low prices, and the threatened Spanish treaty, and are perplexed as to the proper course to pursue in regard to future contracts.

There is trouble in the office of the Adams Express Company at Indianapolis, either on account of a defalcation or a series of robberies. The authorities are investigating, but no disclosures have yet been made to the public.

A western-bound train of the B. & O. R. R. was wrecked a mile east of Grafton by a piece of iron having been driven into the frog at the switch. The engineer, Carl Bruner, was hurled to the ground and killed. The fireman was found under the engine, but died soon after being relieved. Cars and coaches were badly damaged, but no passenger injured.

NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE AND BOOK NOTES.

Mr. John T. Mack, of the Sandusky Register, delivers an address on "The Sunday School and Patriotism" at a Tenth District Sabbath School Convention to be held at Bellevue, January 27 and 28, as we learn from "Highways and Hedges," for January, published at Oberlin.

Mr. E. P. Brown, formerly of the Breakfast Table, Cincinnati, has resumed editorial paragraphing on the Chicago Ledger.

The Anglo-American Times (London, England), of December 19, says: "Miss McMullin visits America for the first time, and as our 'Special Correspondent,' to report on the New Orleans Exhibition. About exhibitions that lady knows much, having been an exhibitor as an inventor. It is not often that women enter upon that path, and it is seldom when they do that they achieve to so marked a success as has Miss McMullin. The feature of her invention is a new electric battery, so far utilized in the form of a brush, which has had a marvelous effect in assuaging pain, or in dissipating it by the action of a continuous current of electricity applied to any part congested. Bespeaking the good offices of our friends in the United States for our 'Special Correspondent,' we leave Miss McMullin to speak for herself as regards her invention." The writer of this paragraph had the pleasure of meeting Miss McMullin, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Colonel Muter, at 35 St. George's Square, London, in 1882, and he can assure her of a cordial welcome in America—and especially in Springfield, if she will come here. We have no doubt her "Electric Brush" is "the best."

The real "Lydia Pinkham," whose name was so long a newspaper feature, was a Mrs. Dinsmore, a successful nurse, who lived in Saugus, Mass., near Lynn.

The Religious Telescope, of Dayton, commences its 51st year with new type and an illustrated and illuminated sheet. It also has a cover "painted red"—probably in honor of some future Republican victory.

The members of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association ask the members of the fraternity throughout the country to meet them at New Orleans, February 12th, to assist in organizing a National Association. Each person favoring the idea is requested to send $5 to D. Ramalay, St. Paul, to pay expenses of entertainment. We think we see "passes to and from New Orleans" written between the lines of the circular sent out by our Minnesota friends. But where is a fellow to get the V?

SOUTH CHARLESTON.

To the Editor of the Globe-Republic:

Levin Doster, an old South Charleston boy who has been away for eight years, is spending the holidays with old friends here. Mr. Doster is telegraph operator in the Commercial office at Chicago.

Mrs. Miles Payne, from near Plattsburg, was buried here to-day. She was a daughter of Thomas Jones, of this place, and had been married only about one year.

Jim Hinds, our colored restaurant man, got too much bug juice and was locked up, but pleaded guilty to his Honor, Mayor Hudson, with a $2.00 and costs and an injunction that he must not again disturb his good wife more. Jim went straight home and raised old Ned on a big scale. He now languishes in the cooler and from the indication will become cool before A. D. 1885.

I. Landaker has bought 25 acres of timber just north of town, having the cord wood chopped, brush burned, all for 40 cents per cord. But Ike says Cleveland is elected and prices must come down, all except tile and brick. PETE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Money easy at 1@1½ per cent.

Bar silver 107¾.

Stocks stronger; rose ½ to 2¼, coal shares leading.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Flour—Receipts 25,000 brls.; sales 14,000 brls; market firm and a fair demand.

Wheat—Receipts 30,000 bu; market ¼@¾c higher and moderately active; No. 1 white 89c, sales of 328,000 bu; No. 2 red, January 85⅝@86¼c, sales of 592,000 bu; February 87¼@87⅞c, sales of 248,000 bu; March 89¼@89⅞c, sales of 408,000 bu; May 93¼@93⅞.

Corn—Receipts 153,000 bu; ½@¾c higher and moderately active; mixed western spot 49@52c; future 47½@49¾c; sales 484,000 bu.

Oats—Receipts 65,000 bu; market better; western 33@37c.

Beef—Quiet and steady; new mess $12 50@12 75.

Lard—Better, but quiet; steam 7c.

Moonshining in Ireland.

The place selected for the operations of the distiller is usually some natural hollow, or a sheltered spot partially hidden by some overhanging rock. But on occasions, where there are much more habitable places prepared. A favorite example of this is an artificial cave dug out in the side of a high bank close to a stream, the proximity of which is always necessary for their operations. The entrance is generally concealed with great ingenuity by a luxuriant growth of furze and other shrubs. Inside, a raised seat of earth, on which some heather has been strewn, and a rudely built chimney complete the structure.

The functions of the chimney are not by any means exhausted by being brought up to the natural level of the earth. As is well known, burning peat has an easily recognizable odor, and if this drew attention to a wreath of smoke ascending in the midst of a field the chances of a long life for the still-house would be very small. Instead, therefore, of being directly brought out, every conceivable artifice is employed to render the smoke invisible. Sometimes it is led into a drain; at others, into a thick growth of underwood; again, it is carried for some distance and allowed to make its escape in such small quantities as to be practically imperceptible.

In one case of which we knew the still-house was underground, in the vicinity of the owner's cottage, and advantage of this was taken to convey the chimney up the earthen fence and effect a junction with the flue of the kitchen. In some cases a dwelling-house is chosen in such a locality as to defy suspicion. An example of this occurred in a market town, where distillation was carried on for many years in the main street within a hundred yards of an important constabulary barracks, and the owner in this case was said to have amassed a considerable amount of money. For aught that is known, many similar instances may still exist, as the shrewdness shown by the choice of such a hiding-place renders detection, except through treachery, a most unlikely event. It would be well perhaps to add that in the case just related the proprietor of the still was a bachelor.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Study and Death-Chamber of Jefferson.

The library, study and bed-chamber of Mr. Jefferson are on the first floor, and are used by the present proprietor for the same purposes they were employed in the lifetime of Jefferson. The bed is in an alcove between the chamber and study and can be used from either room; the door of communication is at the head of the bed. It was in this room that Jefferson died, and not in one of the chambers above, as some have supposed. The study was the favorite retreat of Jefferson, and the favorite chair is still in the accustomed place. A large wooden chair, with broad arm, where he rested the paper whereon he wrote. All about the floor in the neighborhood of the chair are ink spots where the sometimes careless hand of the statesman sent his ink flying. These spots are faint with age, and before many years will have become indiscernible. The bed-chambers up-stairs are very small and very numerous. It is no exaggeration to say that guests at "Monticello" slept in holes within the walls. Scooped out of the thick massive walls are little places about the size of the lower berth of a sleeping-car, whereon the bed was laid. If the weather was at all warm, these curious bed-chambers must have been excessively hot. The space was meager allowed to the occupant to dress in, and altogether the bed-chambers are possessed of but little to commend them. The passages are very narrow on the second and third floors—too narrow to permit two persons to walk abreast. The ceilings are low; there are nooks and crannies everywhere, and the conclusion is irresistible that the magnificence of everything downstairs has its economical compensation in the closeness of everything above.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Harry Moss, a well-known journalist of Pascagoula, Fla., died lately, leaving a will, in which was the following: "I desire that my body be dressed in seasonable apparel and placed on its back with a pillow under its head, etc., etc., in a sapling pen sufficiently close to keep out a mink, and with a good roof slanting but one way; bottle of water on each side tightly corked, a door in the pen fastened on the inside with a latch without any string to it. There I wish to be left forty days and nights. If, after that time anyone chooses to bury me, they can do so if they are certain I am dead, beside my father, or in the graveyard at Bermuda, but I don't enjoin it upon any one to bury me at all." It is evident that the testator wished every precaution taken against burying him alive.

Daniel Dougherty says that when he was a school-boy he never was good at figures, but was good in composition; so he wrote compositions for one of his companions, while the friend did Daniel's sums. He also remembers that on one occasion he got the second best mark for his composition and the other boy got the highest mark, while he wrote them both.

FARM TOPICS.

Nurseries on Farms—The Raising of Timber, Shade and Ornamental Trees a Source of Profit.

How to Construct a Building for the Storage and Preservation of Ice—Preserving Sheep-Skins.

NURSERIES ON FARMS.

Many farmers neglect to plant shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, and large flowering plants because it costs too much to purchase them of nurserymen and to pay the cost of transporting them by express. Many neglect to raise bush fruits, grapes, strawberries, asparagus, and pie-plant for the same reason. They do not appear to be aware of the fact that they can raise the stocks for planting on their own places at a trifling expense and with very little trouble. They think that great knowledge and skill are required to properly conduct a nursery. Such indeed is the case with a nursery of fruit trees. The proper management of a nursery requires an extensive knowledge of all the leading varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, quinces, as well as of several other fruits. It also requires a knowledge of the science and art of the various system of budding and grafting. Fruit trees need almost constant attention while in the nursery. They cannot be neglected during any month of the growing season. Persons wishing to set out an orchard cannot ordinarily do better than to procure their trees of a reliable nurseryman. They will generally find it to their advantage to give their patronage to a nurseryman in their vicinity. It will be well to consult him in relation to the varieties to set out. He will take an interest in the trees that are to be planted near where he is carrying on business. If he has strong, vigorous trees they will afford evidence that they are suited to the climate. Being acclimated, they will be likely to do better than trees brought from a considerable distance. They will also suffer less from exposure and from injuries inflicted during transportation.

The raising of timber, shade, and ornamental trees does not require so much knowledge and skill. They are not budded or grafted. They require necessary pruning. It is sometimes off some or shorten their tops and cut is usual to all lower branches, but it form that they allow them to assume the trees are generally left naturally. Fruit once before they are set planted at least Other trees, however, come orchard. main where the seeds sprout early retime as they are set in permanent such sitions. After the first year's growth little core is required except to keep the ground where they grow tolerably loose and free from weeds and grass. The seeds of many of our most valuable trees are easily obtained, and they germinate as readily as grains of corn. The trees may need some protection from the sun during the first year of their growth, but this protection is easily and cheaply afforded. Seedling trees of one or two year's growth are cheaply obtained of nurserymen, and can be transported long distances at small cost. Timber, shade, and ornamental trees of the size most persons desire to set out are, however, difficult to transport. They are generally tall and take up too much room in the cars. These trees are in constant demand in almost every neighborhood. They are wanted for ornamenting farms, planting in cemeteries, setting out on the sides of roads, and for starting groves and forests. Farmers send to nurseries for trees when they wish to set out an orchard, but they do not ordinarily send orders for other than fruit trees. They will purchase timber, shade, and ornamental trees, however, if they are growing in the vicinity, where they can see them. The person raising them will be almost certain to find a market for them in his own neighborhood. If he raises any he cannot dispose of he can set them on on his own place to good advantage.

Grapevines, currant, gooseberry, raspberry, and blackberry bushes and strawberry plants can be disposed of in large quantities in almost any section of the west. People who see the fruit are anxious to raise it for themselves. These vines and bushes are very easily propagated. The cuttings can be obtained for a nominal price, and with suitable care they will be large enough to set out in permanent locations in two years. Raising strawberry plants is a very simple operation. A hundred plants of any variety will yield a large increase in a single season. When set out with a view of raising plants for sale they should be placed three or four feet apart each way, in very rich soil, so as to encourage the growth of runners. If the blossoms are taken off the growth of the plants will be increased. The ground should be kept free from weeds and grass and the vines allowed to spread in all directions. Fifty plants may, by judicious management, be produced from one in the course of a single season. Asparagus and pie plant would generally be raised by farmers if they could obtain the plants in the vicinity where they live. The seed can be obtained in large or small quantities from any dealer at a comparatively small price. It germinates as readily as corn, and the plants are remarkably hardy. No selection is needed in the case of the asparagus plants. They only require rich soil that is free from weeds and grass in order to make a rapid growth. The plants will be of the proper size for setting in permanent beds when they are two years old. It is not desirable to retain all the plants raised from pie-plant seed. Some of them will produce small leaves, and should be thrown away. A considerable revenue can be derived from a nursery that will occupy but a small amount of land, and will require but a small expenditure of time and money.

CHEAP STORAGE OF ICE.

It is not necessary to construct a building to be specially devoted to the storage of ice. It can be kept in a part of a building used for the protection of wood and coal, or the housing of cattle and sheep. Ice does not absorb bad odors, and the sawdust and other materials that are placed about it to prevent the passage of heat will keep all foul substances from coming in contact with it. One corner of an open or closed building, about eleven feet square, can be easily partitioned off for holding ice. The walls of the building will furnish two sides of the compartment for ice, and the other two may be formed of scantlings and common boards. This space will hold a cake of ice eight feet in extent and a filling of sawdust eighteen inches in thickness. Cakes of ice two feet square are most convenient to handle. They should be cut so that their edges are straight, in order that they may pack close together. They should not come in contact with the earth, but rest on a support covered a foot thick with straw, chaff, or sawdust. The top must be covered with sawdust or other similar material. The packed in this manner will keep in an open shed. A tight roof is necessary to keep out the rain, but a board covering is not needed over the ice compartment. A free circulation of air is necessary for the preservation of ice, and a lack of it is the principal cause of its melting. Pains must be taken to press the sawdust round the cake of ice and on top of it. When a cake of ice is removed the place it occupied should be at once filled with the material employed for packing. A compartment in a wood-house or cattle-shed may be made in the manner described for $10 or less if lumber is cheap.

PRESERVING SHEEP-SKINS.

Where farmers kill but a few sheep during the season they can make better use of the pelts than to sell them if they know how to preserve them. For mats take two long-wooled skins and make a strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool, then wash the soap out with clear, cold water. Then dissolve alumn and salt, each a half-pound, with a little hot water sufficient to cover the skins, and then let them soak in it over night for twelve hours, then hang over a pole to drain. When they are well drained spread or stretch carefully over a board to dry. When they are a little damp have one ounce each of saltpeter and alumn pulverized, and sprinkle on the flesh side of each skin, rubbing in well, then lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning the under skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry; then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any remaining scraps of flesh, trim off projecting points; rub the flesh side with the hands. They also make good mittens. Lambskins, or even sheepskins, if the wool be trimmed off evenly to half or three-fourths inches long, make beautiful and warm mittens for ladies and gentlemen, and the girls with a little practice can make them.

ESTIMATING CORN-FIELDS.

Dr. Sturtevant, in a late bulletin, calls attention to the fact that the small-cobbed, early ripening corn will furnish more merchantable corn to the hundred pounds of harvest ears than will a large-cobbed, late-ripening variety. In comparing the yields of different varieties, grown under equivalent circumstances, the harvest must necessarily differ in weight according as the corn is more or less ripe. Therefore in comparative tests we must expect oftentimes to find our results, unless rationally interpreted, more misleading than useful. In most seasons, such as we have in this region, dent corns, ripening later than flint corns, will contain more water at harvest, and therefore upon two of the amount of crop yielded sorts yield present acres, even if both of merchantable the same amount corn will apparently yet the dent yield. A flint ear of the larger shell from the ear quite that will contain 30 per cent. of water. A may eared dent corn which will shell easily as readily may contain 35 or more per cent. of water.

Mr. Calhoun's Love of 'Possum.

"Somehow or other all these great men had their peculiarities about what they wanted to eat. There was Calhoun, who always had his possum and his sweet potatoes when he could get them. He used to say to me: 'Now, Steve, you get me a nice fat 'possum, cook it the day after it is killed, parboil it, then put it in a hot oven with boiled yam potatoes laid around it in the oven and then let it slowly brown. If you can get a coon, Steve, you make plenty of coon gravy, very brown and pour it over the 'possum, and don't you fail to have the 'possum well flavored with pepper, salt and sage.' Well, sir, you just ought to see Mr. Calhoun sit down to a dish of 'possum with coon gravy. He wasn't a big man, but he was mighty thin, and there was plenty of room about his vest. He used to say that it reminded him of old South Carolina to eat 'possum, and that's the reason he liked it so well. Many a time he's told me about going out 'possum hunting at night with colored boys and dogs and an ax, treeing the 'possum, cutting the tree down and roasting the 'possum before a log fire."

The Village Cafe.

The smallest Italian village has its cafe, and the smallest cafe provides ice at least once or twice in the week. Here in the summer evenings the whole air is in motion with the flutter of fans. The husbands, brothers, and fathers read the single paper supplied, turn by turn, with such a concentrated and protracted interest that one might suppose that they were going to pass an examination in its contents if one did not know they were simply anxious to ignore the fervid glances which the ladies under their protection are exchanging with the youths who are playing dominoes at the opposite tables. The landlord shuffles backward and forward every now and then, and the waiter moves actively about, expectant of possible soldi. You feel at once that is only a cheaper edition of the great world from which you have fled, printed on worse paper and in a coarser type. Down one of the streets that led to the shore, however, there is sure to be a cantina. It offers nothing but the wine of the country, and none of the frequenters of the cafe ever think of passing its portals. In the daytime, it must be confessed, they are gloomy enough to frighten the passer-by, but of an evening the huge back doors are opened, and then the shop appears only a portico to the orange or olive grove behind. If you are content with the light of the moon, the stars, and the fireflies you can take a chair and drink your wines there; but if you are a lover of men you will seat yourself at the rude table opposite the counter and listen to the talk of the fishermen who come in to quench their thirst and fill their bottles before starting out on their nightly expeditions. There is generally something to be learned from their conversation, and, even if this is not the case, the breeze that passes through the cantina is pleasanter than the heavy air of the cafe, and the wine, rough as it is, more wholesome than the half-melted ices flavored with unholy essences.—*The Saturday Review.*

It is said that Burns' famous song, "Comin' Through the Rye," did not have reference to a rye-field, but to the small river Rye, in Ayrshire, which could be forded. In wading over, however, the lassies had to hold up their petticoats, and it was a favorite pastime for Robbie Burns and mischievous companions to lie in wait for the lassies "comin' thro' the Rye." When they got to midstream the "laddies would wade out and snatch a kiss from the "lassies," who were unable to resist without dropping their clothes in the water.