

The Pullman Herald.

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PULLMAN, WASH. TER., DECEMBER, 15, 1888.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

ITEMS OF INTEREST THROUGHOUT THE
NORTHWEST.

An increase of pension has been granted to Charles F. Fox, Seattle.

A railway postoffice service has been established on the line of the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore railroads, between Seattle at Tacoma, W. T.

The following fourth-class postmasters have been commissioned: At Eola, Or., Sylvester Wilson; At Jewell, Or., Charles A. Bottom; and at Riparia, W. T., Henry Carstensen.

The pension department has granted a pension to Elizabeth Quinn, of Canyonville, Or. Her husband was a soldier in the Mexican war.

Representative Hermann has secured a pension and considerable back pay for Christopher Lehman, an old soldier of Douglas county, Or., who was wounded in the civil war.

Daniel W. Barker has been appointed postmaster at Cherryville, Clackamas county, Oregon, in place of William L. Young, who has been removed.

Isaac N. Sargent, postmaster at Mitchell, Crook county, Or., has resigned, and James H. Oakes has been appointed in his place.

The following resident of Oregon has been granted a pension: Mexican survivor, Henry Fillery, Perrydale. An increase of pension has been granted to John Stock, Baker city.

Secretary Vilas has informed Senator Mitchell that he has just arranged to complete the allotment of the lands of the Umatilla reservation, in accordance with the terms of the act passed at the last session of congress.

Patents have been granted as follows: Oregon—John S. George, Newport, gold separating apparatus. Nevada—Sands Worman, Gold Hill, bicycle and wheel (two patents). Idaho—Charles Smith, Pocatello, locomotive boiler.

The house committee on river and harbor improvements held an informal meeting, and it was agreed to prepare a bill at once. The prospect, however, of a river and harbor bill being signed by the president, is so dim that it requires much effort to get either branch of congress to enter heartily into the work of preparing one.

The attorney-general has decided that the secretary of the interior has no authority of law to permit the Washington & Idaho Railroad Company to construct, under the act of May 18, 1888, a railroad through the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation in Idaho territory, in advance of the ascertainment, fixing and actual payment of the compensation provided for in the act.

In the senate Senator Mitchell introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate copies of the settlement between the United States and Oregon, on account of the sum of \$70,268 appropriated by congress to pay the Modoc war claims; also a statement of the 5 per cent. claims on account of cash sales of public lands.

Commodore Stockton, who, with Capt. Dahan and Commodore Heister, constitute the board appointed by the secretary of the navy to select a site for a navy yard on the Northwest coast, stated that the board would probably start within the next ten days to examine the Pacific coast for that purpose. The coast of Oregon and Washington territory will be thoroughly examined for an eligible location. The site selected will probably be on Puget Sound, or thereabouts.

The fish commission has written to Senator Dolph that he proposes to take up and ship, in January next, a carload of lobsters and white fish to the coast of Oregon. The car will be dispatched from Wood's Hall, with a number of mature lobsters, sufficient to establish several colonies at suitable points on the coast of Oregon and Washington territory. At Northville station some seven or eight millions of white fish eggs will be taken on and hatched en route. The white fish will be planted in Wyoming and Dakota, as well as in Oregon.

Commenting upon prospective work for Oregon, Representative Hermann says that his attention will be chiefly confined to measures introduced in the last session of congress, and still pending as unfinished business. The chief of these which remain pending is the Indian reclamation bill, providing for a final adjustment of spoliation claims. This passed the house and is now before the senate, where it was not considered at the close of the last session. Then come bills for light house and life saving stations at the mouths of the Siuslaw and Oquille rivers, public building bills for Portland, and appropriation of arms for the Oregon militia, which passed through the house last session, but which was not considered by the senate; bill for forfeiting the Northern Pacific railroad land grant between Wallula and Portland, which passed the house and is now in conference between the two houses; wagon road land forfeiture bills; pensions to Oregon Indian war survivors; and the Indian war debt. The project for a boat railway on the Columbia river at The Dalles may be considered. Here, however, in the event of success, the danger of veto is great, in view of the president's well known reluctance to authorize expenditures for internal revenue improvements.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Blaine is said to contemplate writing another book.

Two cases of small-pox have appeared in South Chicago.

General Longstreet called upon Congressman McKinley says that he is in the race for the Speakership.

In Indianapolis there is a belief that Blaine will not enter the Cabinet.

Leaky gas jets are causing the death of beautiful shade trees in Baltimore.

Russia is supplying Montenegro with munitions of war.

A general and immediate strike of colliers in Belgium has been decided upon.

The Pope has been advised by France to leave Rome in case of a rupture between France and Italy.

It is now known definitely that Emperor William is confined with ear complaint and not because of a cold.

Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, was received at Bombay with unusual ceremony at his landing.

Gladstone, in the House of Commons, attacked the Irish policy of the Government and Balfour replied.

Boston is holding a Fair to raise money to build colleges for Indians in Dakota.

A bullet fired at a Chicago man struck a penny in his pocket and was turned aside.

The agitation in New York against "going out between acts" is as active among New York theater frequenters.

The Press is to be the name of the new Republican organ to be started in Washington.

A band of regulators is terrifying and maltreating negroes in South Jackson and Clay counties, Tenn.

The London times is enraged over the collection of money in this country for the defense of Mr. Farnell.

Albany proposes to have a "winter carnival," and the Common Council has voted aid to the amount of \$1,000.

L. Houston and J. Hazelwood fatally shot each other on the steps of a church at Elko, Illinois, Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Greenwell killed her husband at Grand Tower, Ill., Monday. Jealousy was the cause.

John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, and a Mormon apostle, will reside in Washington, D. C., permanently.

Tammany proposes to control the National Bank in which the bulk of the New York city funds will be deposited.

The exclusion of the colored children from the public schools of Felicity, Ohio, has created a bitter feeling between the two races.

Bancroft, the historian, is suffering from a severe cold and his friends are uneasy. The age of Mr. Bancroft is eighty-two.

Proctor Knott of Kentucky is spoken of as the probable successor of Civil Service Commissioner Oberly, who has resigned.

The Democrats of West Virginia, it is believed, have succeeded in counting in Fleming, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

A Washington Territory colony plan has been organized in Chicago. Land will be bought and Chicago people will cultivate it.

Sherman's going into the Cabinet is said to depend upon the assurance that Foraker will not be his successor to the Senatorship.

The Interstate Commission has decided that free passes given by railroads as compensation for securing business are illegal.

Veterans of General Harrison's Seventeenth Indiana Regiment—100 strong—hope to have the post of honor at the inauguration.

Jersey City Police Commissioners removed the Chief of Police before the election, because he set his men to hunting up fraudulent voters.

The Commercial Bank of Odessa has ordered the construction of twelve gun-boats for use in behalf of Montenegro.

It is reported that very important fortifications are being erected in Savoy, outside of the neutral zone of the Franco-Italian frontier.

King Milan has returned all of Natalie's presents and ordered that she shall be addressed hereafter as "Mrs. Natalie de Kezako."

The plans and specifications of the life-saving station on the Pacific Coast ordered to be built by Congress, are nearly ready and the work is being pushed.

William Langley Northam died yesterday in New York. The deceased was a California pioneer and one of the founders of Sacramento city. He was eighty-two years old.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has decided to become an actress, but will not drop the contemplated suit against the Blaine family for the alienation of her husband's affections.

Rumor in Washington says William R. Hearst has married Theresa Powers, a woman with whom he was very friendly while he was at Harvard College, and that he has gone to Paris.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Minnesota farmer believes that no fodder is equal to green amber cane for producing butter.

Feed the calf well. Scant feed means a scant calf, and with such a calf a scant cow is the sure result.

The latest competition threatening British farmers is the importing of bailed hay from the United States.

The State of New York is the second barley-producing State in the country, and the largest producer of hops.

California's production of dried fruit has increased from 5,070,000 pounds in 1883 to 26,605,000 pounds in 1887.

An orange tree in the gardens of Versailles is four hundred and fifty years old. It was planted by Eleanor of Castile in 1416.

Cull the fowls very closely. It will not pay to winter disqualified birds. There is more success with fewer birds and higher prices.

Experience proves that cows which have a due allowance of salt give milk richer than those which are not supplied with salt.

In feeding skim milk to calves lenseed meal, or a little flaxseed jelly, should be added to replace the cream which has been removed.

A few quince trees in a rich soil will often give very profitable returns. In many cases of failure the cause is the poor soil in which the trees are growing.

With fruit growing as with every other business success can only be assured by hard work and perseverance with careful attention to the small items of work.

Galen Wilson says that a speedier and cleaner way to remove the skin of new potatoes, than the common practice of scraping with a knife, is to use a "scrubbing brush."

Peter Henderson says that after the cabbage maggot is once developed, no application will kill it that will not at the same time kill the plant. Drawing the earth away from the stems, thus destroying the eggs before they hatch, if carefully followed, will save the crop.

Every feeder who has given his hogs close attention knows that after the hogs have reached a certain stage as regards to growth keeping any longer is an expense with very little profit.

Probably the best tonic for fowls is the Douglas mixture: Take one pound of sulphate of iron and two ounces of sulphuric acid and dissolve in one gallon of water. Add one tablespoonful of this mixture to one gallon of drinking water for the birds.

Remove the droppings from the poultry houses every morning instead of once or twice a week, as is often directed. If this practice were strictly adhered to there would be less disease among poultry and better results generally.

It is observed that "the mass of the butter sold goes for half price, year in and out, largely because it is churned at the wrong temperature by persons too stingy or too stupid to invest in a good thermometer. A variation of five degrees from the standard spoils or greatly injures either butter or cheese."

The wood harvest, for keeping us warm, and the ice harvest, for keeping us cool, go right along together on the farm, without much reflection as to how these artificial wants, from being luxuries formerly, have become necessities and are constantly increasing in their demands upon us.

Where raspberries and other small fruits are grown in the garden, and the labor is not great for so doing, they should be banked up with dirt as a protection to the roots and canes from frosts. Trees are also banked up with earth banked against them. The earth should be removed in the spring and the ground leveled.

The first grand exhibition of the Ohio Valley Fanciers' Club will be given in Cincinnati December 12th to 19th, inclusive. It promises to be the finest display of poultry, pigeons and pet stock ever witnessed in the West. Full particulars and entry blanks can be procured from the secretary, W. C. Riedinger, 476 Baymiller street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The moure pest in Australia is much worse than the rabbit pest. The climate is so soft that they have thriven enormously, and there is said to be "hardly a residence or store that is not pestered by the plague, while from every side come tales of crops devoured so rapidly that many fields have had to be abandoned, what was left not being worth reaping."

It is distressing to see a farmer working for less than the wages of a common laborer, and at the same time reducing the productive capacity of his land each year, so that the future holds no better outlook for him; and on thousands of farms the first step toward changing this bad state of affairs would be the seeding of a large part of the farm to grass.

The Australian Government is building a fence of wire netting eight thou-

sand miles long, to divide New South Wales and Queensland, in order to keep the jack rabbits out of the latter country. Australia is paying not less than \$125,000 per year to keep the pests down in what is known as Crown lands. The offer is still kept up of \$100,000 to any man who will produce something that will exterminate the pests.

It is certainly much to be regretted that so few farmers keep accurate records of their operations. A double loss results to themselves and to the public. It is an absolute loss to any man to have no actual knowledge of his business affairs, based upon recorded facts. And it is a public loss to have no accurate record of the results of the most important industry of the country, being that upon which the prosperity of all others is found to depend.

The annual product of honey in America is 28,000,000 pounds, or half a pound apiece to the population. In 1880 Tennessee made 2,131,000; New York, 2,089,000; Ohio, 1,627,000; North Carolina, 1,501,000; Kentucky, 1,500,565; and seven other States—Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia—produced more than 1,000,000 pounds each; altogether in the States named more than half the entire product of the country.

An apple should never at any time, while being handled or stored, become cooler than the surrounding atmosphere. If it does not it will never "sweat" for this "sweat" is simply atmospheric moisture, precipitated upon the cool apple, precisely as it is precipitated on the outside of a pitcher of ice water in summer. An apple can not be made to "sweat" in any true sense. The skin of all sound, smooth apples is nearly as air and water tight as India rubber.

Although immense quantities of Chicago dressed beef are daily shipped to Eastern points for consumption, and sold at prices paying heavy profits to the dressed-beef magnates of the West, yet the trade in dressed mutton has not been so successfully conducted. The principal reason seems to be that almost immediately the mutton is removed from the refrigerator car, and hung in the provision store, it turns black, its unsightly appearance checking its sale.

On a recent morning every can of milk coming into New York was examined by the State dairy inspectors. The total number of cans inspected was 5,728, and of this number only fifteen of a doubtful character were found. Samples of these were taken for analysis. They showed a light percentage of cream, indicating that the milk had been skimmed. The result of the inspection shows that the milk now coming to the city over the railroads named is of better quality than ever before.

As a general rule the following constitutes a carload: 20,000 pounds or 70 barrels of salt; 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hardwood, 7 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 340 bushels of wheat, 360 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of apples, 330 of Irish potatoes, 356 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 bushels of bran. Stronger cars are now built to carry much heavier loads.

No farmer is a good feeder who does not study the individual peculiarities of his animals. Some require more than others, and to give too much is as bad as to feed too sparingly. In the same litter of pigs some will fatten readily, while others just as thrifty will grow long and large in frame, with less fat. These last, whether male or female, should be reserved for breeding. Food has something to do with this, but individual peculiarities of different animals has quite as much.

A man living near Santa Cruz has been catching quail in a peculiar way. For three weeks he has been spreading grain in the road near his place, where the quail abound. On the day the law was out he put wheat in the place as usual, but had previously soaked the wheat in whisky. Watched the place, he saw the quail come out, eat, get drunk, and in a short time lie down stupefied. He then went to them and gathered about one hundred in a sack that he carried with him. A few that were not fully drunk were caught by his dog. He has practiced the same method since successfully.

A Tompkins County correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: "It is profitable business raising winter lambs, but, like any other, success is the reward of close attention. Lambs last winter sold for \$12 in January, and then along down to \$6 in the last of April. The extra feed and care for the ewes is nearly paid for in their superior condition for mutton in early spring, when mutton is scarce. A shepherd can care for a herd of one hundred and fifty ewes, and have an easy time doing it. If this is not better than selling lambs in the fall at six months of age for \$3, the price here now, I would like to be corrected."

The ewes are shorn soon after coming into winter quarters, else, owing to the temperature (50 degrees) kept up with best results with lambs, the ewes would shed their wool before spring. A visit to a winter-lamb raiser last season, who had neglected shearing, revealed a sorry, ragged-looking flock of ewes. It may be here-looked flock of ewes. It may be here-looked flock of ewes. It may be here-looked flock of ewes.

The sheep generate too much heat and the temperature is kept even by air shafts.

Portland Market Report.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 45@1 47 1/2; Easton Oregon, \$1 40.

BARLEY—Whole, \$0 85@1 00; ground, per ton, \$20 00@21 50.

OATS—Milling, 32 1/2@34c.

HAY—Baled, \$10@13.

SEED—Blue Grass, 12@15c.; Timothy, 7@8c.; Red Clover, 11@12 1/2c.

FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$5 00; Country Brand, \$4 75.

EGGS—Per doz, 35c.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c.; pickled, 22 1/2@25c.; inferior grade, 20@22 1/2c.

CHEESE—Eastern, @13c.; Oregon, 13@14c.; California, 14c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 00; cabbage, per lb., 1/4@1c.; carrots, per pk., \$ 75; lettuce, per doz, 10c.; onions, \$ 85; potatoes, per 100 lbs., 40c.; radishes, per doz., 15@20c.; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb., 18c.; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb., 8 1/2c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz., \$3 00@3 50; ducks, per doz., \$5 00@6 00; geese, \$6 00@7 00; turkeys, per lb., 12 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 14c per lb.; Eastern, 15@16c.; Eastern breakfast bacon, 14c. per lb.; Oregon 10@11c.; Eastern lard, 10@11 1/2c.; Oregon, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$ 50 @ 65c.; Sicily lemon, \$6 00@6 50 California, \$6 00@6 50; Naval oranges \$6 00; Riverside, \$5 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 5c per lb.; machine dried, 10@11c.; peaches, 9c.; prunes, 10@12c.; peaches, 10@11c.; raisins, \$2 40@2 50.

HIDES—Dry beef hides, 12@13c.; culls, 6@7c.; kip and calf, 10@12c.; Murrain, 10@12c.; tallow, 4@4 1/2c.

WOOL—Valley, 17@20c.; Eastern Oregon, 8@15c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$19 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 2 flooring, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 ceiling, per M, \$18 00; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; sheathing, per M, \$25 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$2 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 1 1/2 lath, per M, \$2 25; 1 1/4 lath, per M, \$2 50.

COFFEE—Quote Salvador, 17 to 17 1/2c.; Java, 24 to 26c.; Arabica's roasted, 22 1/2c.

MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 2 1/2@3c.; dressed, 6c.; sheep, 3c.; dressed, 6c.; hogs, dressed, 6 1/2@7c.; veal, 6@7c.

BEANS—Quote small whites, \$4 50; pinks, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Limas, \$4 50 per cental.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35.

SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quoted \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.

SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 6 1/2c.; extra C, 7 1/2c.; dry granulated 8 1/2c.; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 8 1/2c.; extra C, 6 1/2c.; halves and boxes, 4c. higher.

New Circle of Kinship.

What is this naturalization, however, but a sort of parole of human life? Are we not always trying to adjust ourselves to new relations, to get naturalized into a new family? Does one ever do it entirely? And how much of the lonesomeness of life comes from the failure to do it! It is a tremendous experiment, we all admit, to separate a person from his race, from his country, from his climate, and the habits of his part of the country, by marriage into a new circle of kinship. Is he ever anything but a sort of tolerated, criticized or untried alien? Does the time ever come when the distinction ceases between his family and hers? They say love is stronger than death. It may also be stronger than family—while it lasts; but was there ever a woman yet whose most inalienable feeling was not the sentiment of family and blood, a sort of base line in life upon which trouble and disaster always throw her back? Does she ever lose the instinct of it? We used to say in jest that a patriotic man was always willing to sacrifice his wife's relations in war, but his wife took a different view of it; and when it becomes a question of office it is not the wife's relations who get them? To be sure, Ruth said, thy people shall be my people, and where thou goest I will go, and all that; and this beautiful sentiment has touched all time, and man has got the historic notion that he is the head of things. But is it true that a woman is ever really naturalized? Is it in her nature to be? Love will carry her a great way, and to far countries, and to many endureances, and her capacity of self sacrifice is greater than man's; but would she ever be entirely happy torn from her kindred, transposed from the associations and interlacings of her family life?—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

—Charles G. Leland, writing on "Crow Lore" in the St. James Gazette, says: "Everybody knows the Royston rook or crow with a white jacket. The gypsies say that this equivocal and unprincipled bird once went among the rooks, who inquired: 'Where did you get that white coat?' To which he replied: 'I borrowed it from a fool of a pigeon.' Then, going among the pigeons, he said: 'Sarishan, pals—how are you, my brothers?' To which a pigeon replied: 'What are you one of us? Where did you get those black trousers and waistcoat?' 'Mum's the word, pal,' answered the Royston: 'I stole them from those rascals, the rooks.'"

SUDDEN DEATH.

ONE OF THE SAD RESULTS OF OUR "GO-AHEADATIVENESS."

Americans, as a Class, Live Too Fast to Live Long—The Strong Man's Great Mistake—The Old Gourmand at the Cafe Apology.

The Bible speaks of three score years and ten as the age to which man may reasonably look forward. It seems as if at least seventy equable, contented and happy years—full of such comfort and gratification as the members of each class in the community have severally a right to expect—should and might be within the reach of every man and woman. In some countries, however, we find this to be much more nearly the case than with us. Americans, as a rule, live too fast to live long. Every person is originally endowed with about so large a stock of vitality, out of which to fashion his life.

It amounts to much more or less than the simplest of problems in arithmetic to show that if he draws upon this stock twice as heavily as he should the duration of his existence will only be one-half of what it was originally intended to be. Indeed, the matter stands much exactly the same; his life is likely to be at any moment suddenly cut off short before reaching even the half. A steam engine may use up its fuel in two weeks or one, according to the rate at which it is driven; if it is sufficiently overworked the result may be a general smash, or such an injury as will necessitate a long and tedious "stopping for repairs," if, indeed, it ever becomes "as good as new." We hardly seem ready to recognize the bounds established by nature, but when we have reached them, in our greed and ambition, we summon our will, and as an expression of our will upon our nerve, congratulating ourselves on our praiseworthy display of "American go-aheadativeness." Unfortunately nature has not yet become sufficiently progressive in her ideas to manufacture constitutions expressly for the American market, and in the midst of our triumphant tour de force, click, something snaps, and we vanish from the stage or break down for years, perhaps for life.

In every community such "breakdowns" may be pointed out on every side, and many, even of our most successful men, who confess they have paid too high a price