THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

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Has had five years' practice—one year Assistant Surgeon of City Hospital, Baltimore. Especial attention given to Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Office over Bushnell's Drug Store. my-tf

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An Economical Fence,

I HAVE now the sole right for Yakima County for one of the best wire fences ever patented.

IT IS VERY DURABLE AND CHEAP.

Wire and machine for making on hand. Those wishing to build fences should call on me.

J. M. STOUT, West Side of Track.

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NORTH YAKIMA, W. T.,

Will Contract for the erection of all classes of Buildings, either Brick, Stone, Concrete, or Wood, and will complete the work honestly

And According to Agreement.

REFERENCE: First Nat'l Bank of North Yakima. Office, in rear of Redman & Schulman's, Yakima avenue, near Hotel Yakima. Office hours, 4 to 5 p. m.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima.

DIRECTORS.

Theo. Wilcox, Wm. Ker, Chas. Carpenter, A. W. Engle, Edward Whitson.

Capital, ... $100,000
Surplus, ... $24,000

EDWARD WHITSON, President. A. W. ENGLE, Vice President.
W. L. STEWARD, Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Buys and Sells Exchange at Reasonable Rates.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

NOTICE.

County Taxes Due.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Duplicate Assessment Roll of Yakima County for the year 1889 is now in my possession for collection of the Taxes levied therein. Taxes will be delinquent on the 1st day of March, 1890, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto 10 per cent will be added thereto as penalty, and interest charged at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from date of delinquency until paid.

G. W. CARY, County Treasurer.

n23-5t

NOTICE.

City Taxes Due.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Duplicate Assessment Roll of the City of North Yakima for the year 1889 is now in my possession for collection of taxes levied thereon. Taxes will be delinquent on February 1, 1890, at six o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto, 10 per cent. will be added as penalty fee and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. charged from date of delinquency.

J. D. CORNETT, City Treasurer.

North Yakima, Wash., Dec. 4, 1889. d5-5t

Notice for Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, Wash., on Jan. 3, 1890, viz:

SAMUEL LIGHTLE,

For the s½ se¼ sec 16, twp 9 n r 27 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Solomon W. F. Browing, J. W. Browning, George L. Finley, W. C. Neil of Kiona, Washington.

IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

nv21-j3

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., November 2, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nettie S. LaChappelle, of Yakima City, W. T., has filed notice of intention to make final proof on her desert land claim No. 164 for the e½ nw¼ nw¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ sec 22, tp 11 n r 20 east, before register and receiver at U. S. land office, North Yakima, W. T., on Saturday, the 21st day of December, 1889.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: E. T. Stone, Henry Werner, William Steel of Yakima City and Joseph Barthlet of North Yakima, W. T.

n7d19 IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., November 14, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, in the state of Washington on the 28th day of December, 1889, viz:

JOHN A. BURWICK,

Homestead entry No. 1091, for the s½ nw¼ nw ¼ sw¼ and sw¼ ne¼ of sec 2, twp 12 N R 18 e of the Willamette principal meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Gervais, James Cook, of Yakima City, Yakima Co., Wash.

nv21-d28. IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., November 22, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on January 7, 1890, viz:

HORACE E. PARTON,

who made D. S. application No. 1163, for the S½ of SE¼ and E½ SW¼ sec. 22. tp 9 N. R 22 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Morgan, Charles Schaer, Paul Yolo and William Brown, all of Prosser, Yakima county, Wash.

IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

n29-j2

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., December 10, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, Wash. on January 17, 1890, viz:

CHRIST L. NELSON,

of Brown, Wash., who made Hd Entry No. 664, for the Southeast ¼ of Section 10, Township 7, north range 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. M. Brown, Jacob Brown, Hanse Schmit, John T. Wilson, all of Brown, Yakima Co., Wash.

d12-j15 IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.

New York Store

VANCE & MULFORD, Props.

AS OUR TRADE IN

Children's Clothing

Has greatly increased we have added to our Stock and now have a fine assortment of

CASSIMERE SUITS,
WORSTED SUITS,
CHEVIOTT SUITS,
JERSEY SUITS.

Fine Line of Children's Overcoats.

We carry first class goods and sell them at the lowest prices. Men's Suits, Overcoats, Odd Pants, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, Hose and everything a man wears can be found here.

Good Goods and Low Prices is What Tells.

An examination of our Stock will prove what we say is true.

GEO. S. VANCE,
T. L. P. MULFORD.

Yakima Ave., Opp. Yakima Nat'l Bank.

YE XMAS CLOWN.

Sketch of the Clown Whose Jokes Enliven Christmas Times.

Showing Where He Was Born, Raised and Bred to the Fool Business.

Christmas time, with its laying off of dull and careful things, brings with it to the amusement seeking mind a memory of cap and bells, of Columbine and Harlequin, of Pantaloon and fairies, minstrelsy and the lighter froth and bubbles that rise to the surface of the plot that actors have to keep boiling, and sizzle and burst with the effervescence of fun untrammeled. For many and many a long year, in the most comfortable Christmas keeping country in the world, England to-wit, the sword of lath and the tumbling antic pantomime has reigned over the long season of holiday with undisputed sway. And, everywhere, since first the actor's art took form, the pantomimic branch of it has claimed the time for its own. Its earliest forms, heavy and fraught with a painful religious interest, have long since passed away, the lingering Oberammergau alone remaining to give the people of this day and generation an idea of how the monkish ruling element of olden government and society put all things to their luguberious uses. When from out the Pagan memories that lingered in the, as yet, dark mind of the people, there arose and was rehabilitated the purely profane but innocent clown, a change for the better was coming. The creature is immortal. Down he comes to us in the large cities, fresher every Christmas than the last, civilizing as fast as the rest of us, keeping up with the fast and giddy-paced times in a style that gives promise of his lasting as long as the rest of the world. To see King Christmas come, in New York, Chicago or other big places, without the painted fellow in his train would be to see a sign of decay in King Christmas himself, and a certain indication that the faculty of laughter was dying out of the only animal to which it now belongs.

The clown being somewhat of a Christmas character, THE HERALD will briefly tell something about him, who he is, who his father was, and how he came to be the curious creature they so well know and delight in. The first plays in which he came to the surface—and he was a clumsy enough creature then—were gotten up so long ago that very little else than the merest traditions remain to tell of them.

Pantomime was invented, it is supposed, by Pylades and Bathylus, two Romans of Augustus Cæsar's time. It became so popular an amusement while its authors lived that they left immense fortunes to their heirs. Some of them became so distinguished by it that their names have come down to us. Their pantomime was not the article that we know by that name. It was of two kinds, serious and comic; the serious being usually upon subjects chosen from the history of Greece or Rome, and the comic being hideously lewd. They were always, as now, accompanied by rythmic music, and for that reason got the name of *musica muta*. The "comedian"—as we would call him—who figured in them, waxed so great in popularity that in course of time he arrogated to himself all the importance of the play—became the "star." He came after awhile to be called the "Vice," and was the father not only of the modern pantomimic clown, but of the conventional fool of the court and the stage. The clown in "The Twelfth Night" trifingly refers to his predecessor in his *au revoir* to Malvolio:

> I am gone, sir,
> And anon, sir,
> I'll be with you again,
> In a trice,
> Like the old Vice,
> Your need to sustain,
> Who with dagger or lath
> In his rage and his wrath,
> Cries ah, ha! to the devil,
> Like a mad lad,
> Pare thy nails, dad.
> Adieu, goodman, driver.

One of the distinguishing features of the Vice's dress was his wooden sword or "dagger of lath," which was usually gilded. Harlequin, his half brother, came on a little later; though Riccobini, in his history of the Italian stage, insists that Harlequin, like the clown, was a favorite character with the ancients, and quotes an expression of Apulcius, *mimi centrenculo*, as referring to his variegated attire, which he describes as being "composed of patches, as if his ragged clothes had been often mended." Out of this peculiarity of the Harlequin came the "motley" with which the clown, who gradually assumed a good many of his traits, was dressed.

The first representation of such a pantomime as we know took place in Italy in the year 1500 and was called a "motion play." Harlequin was the principal actor in it. His part was "made up of blunders and absurdities," as the clown's is now. Afterward the clown stole the "funny business," and Harlequin was elevated to a more dignified position and endowed with a sort of supernatural power. The Sicilians took up the idea, and elaborated and refined it somewhat under the title of "Balladera," whence we have "ball" and "ballet." Here it was that the dancing women were first brought into it. From Italy the clown and his relations traveled into Germany, where he got the gross name of "Hans Wurst" (meaning Jack Pudding); and then into Spain, where he became Gracioso, and sometimes, with a difference in his nature, Scaramouch. From Spain he migrated to France, and then into England, where he made his appearance about the year 1625. Here the pantomime took firm root and flourished and grew into its modern proportions. The prologue was formerly spoken, but afterward it was reduced to action, and the simple story that precedes the pantomime became a regular feature of the performance. The clown of the English pantomime is frequently a speaking character, and introduces sayings and songs that sometimes get out upon the street and become "slang." The first Christmas pantomime was introduced a long time since by Mr. Rich, and it proved so successful and seasonable an entertainment that the Christmas pantomime became at once an institution. Rich's pantomime was called "Mother Goose," and Joseph Grimaldi, the great, played the clown in it.

IRRIGATION ESTIMATES.

How the Vast Area of Arid Lands in the United States Can Be Watered—An Advocate of Private Enterprise Under Government Direction.

Major Powell, chief of the federal commission to investigate the question of the irrigation of arid lands and to recommend the best scheme for accomplishing that purpose, read a paper on the subject before the New York chamber of commerce last week. He began with the statement that about half the lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, are arid. These lands, so far as they can be brought under cultivation by irrigation, are the best in the country, because the crops are certain, not being subject to the changes of extreme wet and dry seasons, as in the case of lands dependent upon rain. Of 1,000,000,000 acres of land in the United States about 6,000,000 are now under cultivation by irrigation, and about 120,000,000 altogether can be rendered arable by that method. Major Powell estimates that the construction of reservoirs, canals and other works necessary will cost at the rate of $10 an acre. Assuming that 100,000,000 acres are to be redeemed in this way, the cost will aggregate $1,000,000,000. When storage reservoirs and irrigating canals are completed vast water powers will be created, suitable for manufacturing purposes. These will exist at points on canals higher up than those at which waters are to be taken for irrigation. The government, Major Powell says, should not be allowed to furnish any money for the completion of this great system of works for the preservation of the forests and parceling out of the water. Many thousand men will be necessary, and to put this matter in the hands of the government would be to build up a bureaucracy and an army of officials. He thought the government should only furnish wise laws to control the operations of this work. The people would naturally combine by hydrographic basins, that is, in the territory covered by a single stream and its tributaries within a single watershed. Courts should be established to adjudicate upon all questions arising from this condition of affairs, though the government itself should apportion the water among the different states in each district. Major Powell suggests that the money for carrying out these great schemes might be raised by the issuance of community bonds or other similar method.

A VOTING MACHINE.

The Invention of a Rochester, N. Y., Man to Secure Purity of Elections.

J. H. Meyers is the name of a Rochester mechanical genius who has invented a machine that may possibly make his name famous. Mr. Meyers has long been connected with a firm of Cincinnati manufacturers, but the device by means of which he now bids for wealth and renown is a voting machine, and he claims that a perfectly secret ballot may be had by its use. The idea was suggested to him by the present electorial reform agitation, and Mr. Meyer calls his device "the poor man's American voting machine." It consists of an iron polling tooth divided into two compartments by a steel partition. One of these contains the automatic voting and counting apparatus and the voters are admitted one by one into the other. After giving his name to the inspector and passing the officer at the door the voter is admitted to the booth, where he is confronted by a keyboard consisting of six perpendicular rows of nickel-plated push knobs, thirty in a row. Each knob represents a candidate and by pushing upon it the citizen registers his vote. Each horizontal row represents the men running for any one office, say Governor, and provision is thus made for six opposing candidates.

An automatic device pushes in and locks all the knobs in each horizontal row when one is pushed, so that but one candidate for each office can be voted for by each voter. The perpendicular rows represent the condidates of one political party. Each knob is marked by a card bearing the name of the candidate it represents, and different colored cards for the benefit of the illiterate distinguish the candidates of the different parties. When the voter passes out through the exit door that puts in motion an automatic contrivance by which all the knobs are pushed out again and ready for the next man. The machine itself counting, and when the poles close the total number of votes of each candidate is registered on the back of the machine, which, of course, is tightly sealed up during the voting and opened in the presence of watchers.

SECRETS OF A HAREM.

A Detroit Girl Who Was Married to the Sultan Tells Her Experience.

How She Passed the Ordeal and Became a Favorite of His Majesty.

Among the passengers on the steamer City of New York, which foundered a few days ago, was Josephine Copelan, a pretty Jewess, whose strange experience on the continent was the subject of much newspaper gossip a few months ago. Miss Copelan was on her way home to Detroit, Mich., where she was formerly a leader in Hebrew society, says the New York *Times*.

A reporter called on her at the American hotel a few days before her departure for Detroit. She is very pretty, and talked merrily of her trip abroad.

"Yes," she replied to an interrogation, "the stories published in the American papers about my experience in the Turkish harem are all true excepting in one particular. For the first time in my recollection, there was an evident spirit not to exaggerate.

"It was three years ago last May that I left Detroit in company with a young man whom I supposed to be a true gentleman. Yes, we eloped. Well, we came to this city, where we parted a few weeks after our marriage. He went to Philadelphia, while I soon after took departure for Europe. I landed in London July 4 following and endeavored to get a situation as private tutor. I had acquired experience in that line in Cleveland, Ohio. My advertisement attracted the attention of a clerk in the Turkish embassy, who, anticipating a call to Washington, wanted to have his children instructed in the English language. Soon after I entered his household as instructress he was recalled to Constantinople. At first I was not much taken with the idea of accompanying him to the Orient, but after great persuasion I finally consented.

"I think it was in the middle of October that we arrived at the Turkish capital. I soon found that life there was a dream of pleasure, and when my master took sick and died I regretted that I would have to return to London. In the meantime I had been to all the court fetes, and on more than one occasion I had met the sultan. He sent one of his officers to me when my master died, and I was informed that I might enter the harem—become one of the sultan's 500 wives.

"I didn't know exactly what the harem meant, so I consented to enter it. A week later I was brought before the sultan in infantile costume. There were two English girls admitted the same day, and as I was examined with them I did not mind the necessity of more apparel. The ordeal was a rigid one, however, and we were compelled to submit to all sorts of exposures at the hands of the sultan and one of his high officials. The same afternoon I was placed in charge of one of the most gorgeous chambers in the palace. It was to be mine until I agreed to become one of the sultan's wives. I agreed as soon as I could, and when the Grecian ceremony was performed I was removed to a still grander chamber, where I was to remain for good should I become a favorite with the king.

"Two days after the marriage ceremony was performed I was made the recipient of a second bridal costume, which I was to wear on the occasion of the sultan's first visit to my chamber, which event was to occur on the seventh day of my confinement in the harem. Of course I dreaded the event. I had heard something about it and knew a little of what I was to expect. If I could charm his majesty I was to remain one of his privileged wives. If, on the other hand, I failed to entrance him, I was to be relegated to the innermost circle of the harem, there to live the rest of my life without as much as seeing my husband.

"Well, the day came. It wouldn't do to tell you all that happened. I was in my second bridal costume, which consisted of lace drapery, a garland crown of flowers and Turkish sandals—nothing more. When the sultan entered he folded his arms, and, assuming a dignified position, stared right at me. Finally he smiled and approached me. Lifting the drapery from me he planted a kiss on my right cheek and then another on my left. Then he kissed my lips.

"The following day I was told that I might remain in the privileged circle, and so I lived for two years until my escape, the story of which has been told in the papers some months ago.

"Oh, yes, I learned a great many things while in the harem. One thing there struck me above all others. It was the large number of American girls and women who enter the harem. I can't recall the name, but I can recall an instance where an American heiress entered the harem. She remained there for three months and then bought her way out. She broke her secret to me, and told me she only did it that she might have it to say that the king had worshiped at the shrine of her loveliness. There are numbers of such instances.

"Yes, they often go to the innermost circle. That is a place to dread. To my positive knowledge there are fourteen American girls there now. They are compelled to submit to the lustful desires of the favored members of the sultan's court, and life with them is a dream of horror."

What Two Dollars Will Do.

New York *Weekly:* Tramp—"Please, sir, a couple o' dollars would give me a nice, comfortable home for the winter."

Benevolent Party—"It would? Well, no man shall suffer all winter long for the sake of $2. Here is the money."

"Thankee, sir."

"But stop. How is that amount to give you a home?"

"It'll git me howlin' drunk, sir, an' then the perlice an' the jedge will retire me to winter quarters, sir."

—All styles of job printing at the HERALD office.

FAVORED THE NATCHEEZ PASS.

Engineer Milner's Reconnoissance—It was Made with a View to Extending the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Over the Cascades.

Seattle *Press:* Thomas J. Milner has returned from the East, where he has been on a visit for the past two months. To-day he was seen by a *Press* reporter and asked if it was not a fact that he made a reconnoissance of the country east and south of Franklin for the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad. Mr. Milner replied that when he was connected in the capacity of manager of that road that he did make a careful reconnoissance of the country west of Franklin at the instance of the executive officers of the company. The reconnoissance was made with a view to extending the road over the Cascade mountains to a connection with the O. R. & N. at some point at or near the Columbia river. An elaborate report was filed by Mr. Miller on the feasibility of thus extending the road.

"What pass did you recommend over the Cascade mountains, Mr. Milner?"

"I recommended the Natcheez pass as the most feasible," replied Mr. Milner.

Hints for Housekeeping.

To arrest hiccough, close both ears with the fingers with pressure, while a few swallows of liquid are taken.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

A small box filled with lime and placed on a shelf in the pantry or closet will absorb dampness and keep the air in the closet sweet and dry.

Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to the light, will look as bright as ever after being sponged with chloroform.

Peaches, to be kept any time, should be spread out on shelves in a cool, dry cellar, looked over carefully every day, and all the speckled ones used first.

Never put away food on tin plates. Fully one-half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods is because the article was left or put back into the can after using. China, earthenware and glass are the only safe receptacles for "left-overs."

Tough meat can be made wonderfully tender when put to boil by adding a teaspoonful of good vinegar. This is also good for a tough fowl of any kind; and tough steak can be very much improved after pounding to salt and roll in flour and fry in very hot butter or lard.

THE FAMOUS ROMAN PUNCH.

How A Drink Made Exclusively for the Pope Became General.

The history of punche a la romaine is curious. It had been the summer refreshment of successive popes for over 80 years, and their chefs were threatened with all kinds of horrors and punishments if they ever divulged the secret of its preparation. When Napoleon invaded Italy in 1796 this terrible interdict was broken through. A son of Pius IV.'s chief confectioner, by name Molas, as soon as he found the French were conquerors, ran away from his father and united his fortunes with them. This young man became the favorite servant of the Empress Josephine and after her death became cook to the Russian Prince Lieven, whom he accompanied to London when that prince was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James. This Russian first made his papal beverage in London by introducing it at the prince's table. The prince regent asked for the receipe and permitted copies to be given to a select few of his friends, and by degrees it became better known, and is now well known all over the world.

The original vatican recipe is: "Prepare a very rich pineapple sherbet; have it a little tart with lemon juice, taking the greatest care that none of the zest or oil from the yellow rind, or the bitterness from the white underlaying pith be allowed to enter into the composition of this sherbet. In order to be certain of this it is better, first, to grate off the yellow rind from the lemons, then to carefully remove all the white pith, and, 'to make 'assurance doubly sure,' wash the skinned fruit in clear water, after which press out the juice free from the rind of the fruit; strain the juice so as to remove all the seeds or pips from it, then add it to the pineapple mixture. It must be then very well frozen. This sherbet, being very rich, will not freeze hard, but will be a semi-ice. Just before the punch is to be served add and work into it for every quart of the ice one gill of Jamaica, and for every two quarts one pint of the best champagne. Never use the wine from damaged bottles or leaky corks, as it will be sure to deprave and perhaps entirely spoil your punch. After you have well incorporated these liquors add cream or meringue mixture."—*Analyist.*

A GREAT HORSE RACE.

How They Do the Thing in Arkansas—A Peculiar Decision.

The Disastrous Effects of One of the Judges Seeing Double—All Bets on the Race Declared Off.

Were you ever at Swampsboro, Ark?" asked a drummer at the Duncan yesterday, says the Nashville *American*, as he joined a group of fellow travelers. None of the crowd had been there.

"I'm just from there," continued the speaker as he passed the cigars and took a seat in the circle, "and while there I went to Mosquito Park, the new race course. There was a good deal of excitement and much betting, the competing horses being an aged claybank and an old flea-bitten gray—only two entries. The regular judges were part owners of the horses entered, and it was deemed prudent to call an unbiased and disinterested party to judge the race. So Colonel Blood of Bear Ridge was requested to accept the important office. With the assistance of several members of the association, the colonel and his jug mounted the stand. After several false starts the flyers got off fairly well, and the race was closely contested as far as the homestretch, but at that point the gray horse, in passing through a swamp that had not been properly drained, mired up to his knees in the mud. The claybank was a little more fortunate, being on the inside track, where he struck firmer dirt, and won easily, coming in at the finish probably 300 yards ahead.

"The claybank's backers were of course wild with joy, and they picked him up bodily and carried him around on their shoulders. Their joy was only momentary, however, for Col. Blood, standing up on a soap box and flourishing a pair of silver-mounted derringers, said: 'Gentlemen of the Swampsboro Blood Hoss association and fellow countrymen: All bets on the race what hev' just been run air declared off!'

"Now was the time for the old gray's backers to yell, and you bet they never lost the opportunity! For full ten minutes the shouts were deafening. In the meantime three men died unnatural deaths, and two others were disabled for life.

"'I don't mind getting my chitlings cut out,' said a wounded man who leaned against the judges' stand and held his hat over his abdomen; 'an' I ken manage to git along with only one eye, but, colonel, I'm a son of a wolf if I ken see how in the nation you ken declar' the bets off when the gray was beat three hundred yards!'

"'Gentlemen!' roared the colonel, as he finished reloading his derringer and took another pull at the jug, 'Gentlemen, my decision war prompted by the rules and regulations of all first-class race tracks, and that high sense of honah characteristic of a Kentucky-bred gentleman. Sirs, I am not ignorant of the fact that that the grays were left 300 yards behind in yonder neighborin' swamp, but my decision wus based on the fact that two yallers ran a dead heat; an' I am heah to defend my judgment an' my honah!'"

The Turtle and the Sage.

One day as the sage pursued his way along the edge of the pond the turtle called upon him to stop for a moment and relieve her distress of mind.

"You must know," began the turtle as she recovered her breath, "that Mrs. Moss Bach, who has for a year or more been my nearest and dearest friend, now suddenly refuses even to speak to me. I can't possible understand it. I have spoken no word to give her offence and I have felt toward her as a sister."

"Ahem—yes," replied the sage. "She is your neighbor?"

"Yes; lives in the same mud hole."

"Are you in the habit of borrowing of her?"

"Oh, no."

"But is she of you?"

"Yes, indeed, I have always been so good to her. I have lent her tea, coffee, sugar, eggs, starch, bluing, my flatirons, quilt frames, coffee-mill and every thing else she asked for, and was always glad to accomodate her."

"And when did this coldness begin?"

"Last Tuesday."

"What preceded it?"

Nothing. She ran in to borrow my best table-cloth, a dozen napkins and my silver forks, but I couldn't let them go, as I expected company myself."

"There's the milk in the cocoanut, my dear old innocence," replied the sage. "If for once you lend you must never refuse. The neighbor who lives off of you has no further use for you when you shut off the supply."

MORAL.

A cup of sugar or a drawing of tea will make enemies faster than a kind heart can make friends.

No remedy for blood disorders can equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Though consentrated and powerful, this medicine is perfectly safe, and may be taken by children as well as adults. Physicians recommend it in preference to any other. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

Nearly all colds are slight, at first, but their tendency is to so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against this danger.