SAVANNAH COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SAVANNAH. - TENNESSEE.

THE DREAM.

I vas schleepin' in der nide-dimes,
  Mit mine vace durned to the toor,
Und I treamt dot Gretchen enderdt—
  She vat vas mine vife pefore—
Gretchen mit her plue eyes holdtin'
  Alt der oldt luf-lide of yore.

Und she gam oup glose peside me,
  Buts her handt toun on mine hedt—
Leedle glingin', soft, varm vingers,
  Dot pelong now to der dedt.
Ach, I lisdendt mit some hart akes
  To der dender vordts she sedt.

"Fritz," she visperdt, "I vas lonely!
  Dake me pack von leedle vile,
Led me veel your arm garessin',
  Hear your voice, und see you smile;
Vor I lufs you shust as druly,
  As in tays ad Badenveile."

Den ubon mine geek so vithered,
  Quick she laidt von lufing kiss,
Vunct mor', I vas yung und dwendy,
  Alt mine life filt oup mit bliss.
I vorgodt ve vas barded,
  Und dose handts und lips I miss.

Ach, I guickly trew her to me,
  Gryin': "Gretchen, vate vor me.
Darry dill I too vas retty,
  Und ve poth vill gross Gott's sea,
Ve vill haf no pitter bardings,
  In dot City of der Free."

Put mine swede vife-angel vanisht,
  Und dose habby tream vas done,
Vide avake I lays mit dinkings,
  Dill comes oudt der mornin' sun.
Gretchen vates vor me oup yonder,
  Und mine journeys vas pecun.

* * * * * *

Fordy yeers aco she lefd me,
  Mit vide roses on her prest.
Now oldt Fritz dey sey vas tyin',
  Sune he vill go home to rest.
Gretchen ad der gade vill mede me—
  Ve vill pe forever plest.

—Mrs. Findley Braden, in Detroit Free Press.

THE BARBER'S NEW BOY.

A Few Words of Advice to Him and to Older People.

"Got a new boy in the shop this week. He's going to learn the trade. Teaching boys the trade is a specialty of mine. I like it, and, though the boys are not so well pleased, I have noticed that they become good workmen and good citizens. When a new boy comes into the shop he is usually dull-witted, slow of thought and action. In most shops he grows duller or is spoiled. The treatment that he receives either makes him a tough or draws all the temper out of him, and makes a good edge impossible. If you have a dull razor you take the best care of it. You nourish its edge and are tender with its temper at the same time that you are spoiling the boy, who ought to be worth a dozen razors. The man who is responsible for the workmanship or character of a growing boy has a mighty big responsibility on his hands, let me tell you. And not one man in a dozen is fit for any such charge, either. I always begin with my boys by giving them good advice in small doses and good example all the while. This reverses the medicine as usually given, and I have seen men who ladled out advice by the quart bottle, with never a spoonful of the other.

"'Jimmy,' says I to my new boy the first day he came into the shop, 'Jimmy,' says I, 'you are going to be a barber. It is a noble trade, since it makes men fairer and cleaner, increases their self-esteem, and assists them in being gentle and refined. Don't be ashamed of you trade, Jimmy, because you have to serve other men. Every man is somebody else's servant. Please your master and yourself by pleasing others. Don't think that men will not discover your fault if you slight your work. Nine men out of ten carry a pocket mirror, and they use it frequently, especially after visiting the barber. And while you are increasing the self esteem of others, don't forget yourself. Great men are always pleased with themselves. Be proud enough to take your own judgment on yourself, and not the world's. To yourself you are the world, while to the world you are a little speck. Be modest, especially as to trivialities and with trivial people. But don't be modest all the time—chronic modesty is worse than the liver complaint for shriveling a man up so that nobody can see him. Be sure you know your rights in this world, and, knowing them, don't be afraid sometimes to give them up. If a tough wants the whole of the side-walk pass him on the inside, with your shoulder thrown well forward and your legs well under you; but gentlemen do not sit in horse cars where ladies, lame or elderly people are standing, even if they have paid five cents for the right. If a man accidentally jostles you on the street do not frown. If you smile he may apologize or follow you into the shop for a shave. Always give a lady room to pass, especially if she carries an umbrella. Do not hit the nose of the horse which trots upon the crossing and nearly knocks you down. The driver's nose is the thing to hit. Don't waste your pity on a homely woman, as the chances are she needs no sympathy. If well dressed she is happy, and if not well dressed she is strong-minded. If you make remarks about passing people be sure you do not call a woman a hustler. A man will feel flattered by the term. You may call him a sly dog, and he will buy you a cigar, but if you tell him he is a little puppy he will want to kill you.

"'And Jimmy,' I went on, 'you must be observing at your work. A perfect barber is a diplomat, a companion, a workman, an actor and a gentleman. Keep your razors sharp rather than your tongue. Remember that speech is a silver dollar, while silence is old greenbacks. Make friends with all men, but watch your razors as they pass out. Give advice only to customers whom you do not want to see again. In talking as well as in shaving be careful not to rip up old sores. Don't stroke a cat the wrong way unless you do it with your foot. Don't let the man who has many friends get in your debt for more than three shaves. Never convince a good customer that he is mistaken about anything. Learn the value of kindliness and self-denial. One day a good young gentleman who was next kindly kept his seat and permitted an old man to take his turn. The barber's foot slipped and cut the old gentleman's lip into a Cape Cod. Be cautious, too. Ask a man ten times how he wants his hair trimmed—you can cut it but once. If you would be a brilliant conversationalist and acquire reputation as a wit learn to listen constantly and laugh in the right place. Never undeceive a customer when he thinks he had said a good thing. You can afford to laugh heartily at an old joke. Laughter is cheap medicine, and in some kinds of business it draws like a mustard plaster or an advertisement. To him who is aching to tell all he knows everybody seems to talk too much. If you can't beat a man at an argument call him a crank. But don't argue. When a man argues his brain all rushes to one side of his head, and the contrary side at that. A man was never convinced of anything by argument excepting of his own cleverness and t'other fellow's stupidity. Men change their politics and their beliefs only as they do their shirts—when they are alone. The man who talks much and easily may seem to be the smartest, but about the time he gets tired the man who has been lying back in the chair thinking puts in a few words that knock the other man out. Education is a good thing, but too often it is a mere sugar coating to hide ignorance. The best education is that which teaches a man how little he knows of the much there is to learn and shows him the way to think. The educated man is an amateur, while the thinker is a professional.

"'Jimmy,' says I, 'when you want to flatter an intelligent man you must be very careful. It is a delicate operation, and your flattery must be administered as cautiously as your lather is. Every man likes a little soft soap if you keep it out of his eyes. You can always flatter a man by intimating that he is handsome. Every man will believe you, for no man knows whether he is good-looking or not. A large majority of men, however, have a suspicion that they are. It is different with a woman. She knows all about it, and if not careful in trying to compliment her you will make yourself ridiculous in her eyes. It is always safe to admire her clothes. Be a politician only for an hour every election day. The man who spends most of his time trying to get an office is usually good for nothing else, and not often for that. The cheapest man on earth is the office-seeker. He feeds himself with hope on a fork and thinks he is getting fat. Be ambitious, but remember that man has no wings. He is a crawling animal, and the baby that walks before it creeps grows up so bow-legged that even if bounding luck ever comes his way it slips through and one is charged against him in the error column.

"'And remember, Jimmy,' says I, 'that you will do well to have good habits yourself. Many good men have bad habits, and the man outwardly perfect is likely to have dry rot within. The prettiest apple usually contains the worm, and the most brilliant electric light may shine in front of the toughest saloon, but as a rule the man with good habits is a safe one to tie to. You always have more confidence in a horse standing without hitching if he has never run away or kicked out a dash-board, and the horse that has played those pranks must always be watched. It is the same with a man. If you have bad habits remember that the greatest reformer the world ever saw reformed only one person—himself. This is a practical age, and the man who wields a razor artistically is more assured of a livelihood than the artist with his brush. Misery and happiness are home-made articles. You have made your future if you are content, though too often blessings, like liberal customers, are never appreciated until just as they are ready to go away. Always take a sure thing, if it is a good thing and therefore make the most of this life, because it is the only one any man was ever sure of. Make the most of it by living as long and happily and healthfully as possible. To do this drink to nobody's long life and prosperity, and let nobody drink to yours; be temperate, cheerful, generous and just. Don't gossip about your fellow workmen, or be jealous of them. Don't imagine them to be trying to do you injury and whine about it to others. If you do you may lose some of your best friends. Female gossips may be tolerated—male gossips never.

"Judge men generously, Jimmy. Look for their best, not their worst, and learn to average 'em. Every man has his average. Jails are full of men whom society wouldn't average, but took in at their minimum. The world is full of spoiled children who were not averaged by their parents. Do not judge by appearances. The customer who wears the best clothes may stand in most need of a bath. The bald-headed man with the baby-like head may not be childishly innocent. Do not deposit your savings with a bank whose cashier dyes his mustache. Young roues talk of vice—old ones of virtue, though love, tight boots, a stubby beard and a vulgar mind can not long be hid.

"'And Jimmy,' I says in conclusion, says I, 'be charitable. If a poor broke comes in do not give him money to buy liquor with—give him a shave and throw in a bath. They may save his soul.'

"I think Jimmy will make a good boy. I know he will if he follows my advice. Your hair is just in style now, sir; red is all the go. A little of the tonic?"—*Chicago Herald.*

French Jerseys.

There is one house in Paris devoted entirely to the making of "jerseys." If any one wants to know if jerseys are still fashionably worn, it is only necessary to say that three thousand of them were shipped to New York a few days ago, and five hundred to one house in Philadelphia. The building, like many others, is in a court, and bears no exterior sign of being a business house, except the strip of red-velvet carpet which covers the steps. You enter one of several reception rooms, handsomely furnished, and the wide windows of which look out upon a garden like many other Paris houses whose entrance is in a court. The lay figures standing about the room all wear jerseys—jerseys in soft shades, exquisitely braided or embroidered, jerseys with embroidered vests, or vests and high close collars of velvet, jerseys daintily trimmed with innumerable rows of fine gold cord or braid, or jerseys whose merit was in cut, material and finish, the only ornament being the small gold or rosary buttons. The material generally used is a fine, close, yet elastic stockingette, of which also most admirably-fitting riding habits are made; these are the only exceptions to the jersey, and this was first made at the instance of customers, and is rather exceptional and to order. Otherwise the business, the only one of the kind in Paris, is entirely confined to high-class jerseys, not necessarily the most costly or elaborate, but of fine material and perfect fit and workmanship.—*Jenny June, in Chicago Journal.*

—At a music teachers' meeting one level-headed man suggested that pupils should use, at least for the mere finger practice, a dumb piano. Next to the blessed memory of the man who first invented sleep would be he who should introduce a dumb piano. Then it he would force steamboat men and railway companies to use dumb steam whistles, and apply the same principle to teething babies life would again be quite worth living.—*Chicago Tribune.*

EX-CONFEDERATES.

Closing Scenes of the Reunion of the Missouri Ex-Confederates.

Patriotic Address By President Price—The Work For the Association to Do—Tribute to General Grant—We Have Peace.

LOUISIANA, MO., October 15.—Last night, just as the citizens of Louisiana were seeking repose from a day of exciting interest, the roar of artillery broke the silence and reverberated with many echoes from the surrounding hills. The old soldiers, who sat around in the hotels and in places of public resort, sallied out in groups, and, locating the sounds, hurried to the river's bank, where they found some old associates of the artillery firing thirteen rounds as a salute to the citizens of Louisiana. Captain Gimbar, Captain Barlow, Lieutenant Hennessey, Michael Haughey and Sergeant McMahon were handling a twelve-pounder in the old style of neatness, but instead of sending out the death-dealing missile were firing a friendly salute. The scenes on the Carroll were inspiriting in the welcome to the delayed members. By nine o'clock this morning the boat was thronged and the landing lined with citizens and visitors, and about ten o'clock a procession was formed headed by Kuehn's band, which had come up with the Southern Historical Society. It was headed by President Price and Chief Marshal McCulloch, and marched through the principal streets, which were thronged on either side with a multitude, reaching the Opera House about eleven o'clock. Senator Ball explained the reasons for the non-arrival of the St. Louis delegations, and then introduced President Price, who delivered the following address:

PRICES' ADDRESS.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In behalf of the ex-Confederate Association of Missouri I thank you for your kindly words of welcome with which you have greeted us on our assembling to-day in your beautiful and prosperous city.

Our enjoyment of the occasion is greatly enhanced by the generous hospitality displayed by the citizens of Louisiana, who, irrespective of political opinions or affiliations, have made such ample arrangements for our accommodation and comfort.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks for the kindness shown us by the Union veterans participating in our meeting and gratefully acknowledge their soldierly magnanimity and courtesy.

To the ladies who grace our meeting with their presence we tender our most respectful acknowledgments for the honor they confer, and assure them that as the protection of women is at all times the soldier's most sacred duty, so in war or peace her sympathy and approval are the sweetest rewards of his courage and fidelity.

Comrades, after the lapse of two years we have the pleasure to assemble again in conformity with the provisions of our constitution, requiring annual meetings, the reunion which should have been held here last year, having been omitted from prudential considerations.

Our Constitution wisely provides that no question of politics or religion shall be brought before or discussed by any meeting of the association. In view of this, and to guard against any violation of the letter or the spirit of the rule, and to avoid the misrepresentations or prejudices likely to arise from a meeting of ex-Confederates during a heated Presidential campaign, the council of administration, on mature deliberation, thought it for the best interests of the society and the public, that the reunion of 1884 should not be held, and fully concurring in this opinion, I omitted to call you together. From similar considerations I was induced to abandon the purpose I had formed and announced to canvas the State last fall and endeavor to perfect a more thorough organization and excite a more general interest in our success.

I am happy to assure you that these sacrifices to expediency have worked no serious injury to the Association, and congratulate you on the gratifying progress that has been made during the past two years in carrying out some of the main purposes of our organization. The cemetery at Springfield has been substantially fenced at an expense of about $5,000 and its condition is no longer a reproach to the ex-Confederates of Missouri. This expenditure, and that for the necessary expenses of the Association left but a small amount in our treasury applicable to the relief of disabled and suffering comrades, but happily the demands for it have been less than were expected, and have been generally responded to.

The proper officers and committees will report to you in detail the fiscal and other operations of the Association for the last two years.

As the chief executive of your organization I feel it my duty to express here my high appreciation of the zealous and faithful services rendered you by the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries of the Association during my administration, the success of which depended mainly upon their exertions.

Since our last reunion many of our associates have left our ranks to join "the innumerable caravan that journeys to the realm where each must take his place within the silent halls of death," and never again can answer to our roll-call, but we will cherish their memories in the hope and trust to meet them all again in the great and final reunion of the just. Among the most widely lamented of these was one of our most zealous and efficient members and officers, Colonel David W. Sadler, who died on the 26th day of September, 1884, after long and severe suffering, which he bore with the fortitude of a Christian soldier. It is due to his memory to say that his death was no ordinary loss; greatly endeared to us as an associate by his manly and generous nature, he was especially respected and honored for his faithful and able discharge of his official duties as our Chief Secretary.

Originally, I was strongly in favor of the establishment by the association of a home for our disabled ex-Confederates, but, on reflection, have now grave doubts of its expediency. I find that nearly all of this class among us are living with relatives or friends, separation from whom would be doubtful kindness, and, on the score of economy, the project is liable to more serious objections. The purchase of the necessary lands and the erection of suitable buildings would require the permanent investment of a large amount of capital, while their use for the purpose intended must, of course, be temporary and limited to the lives of men already advanced in years. The necessary expense of officers and maintenance would also be large and the total expenditures very greatly exceed the amount necessary for the proper relief of these unfortunate objects of our sympathy and care while living among their relatives or friends.

In this connection let me say that the time may come when the people of the North and South, claiming equal shares in the glory reflected on the Nation by the heroism of each, will make equal provision for the poor and disabled soldiers of both. As evidence that the possibility, at least, of this consummation is beginning to be recognized at the North, I quote the following paragraph from an editorial article in the current number of the *Century*. "We have on our desk a letter from a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, who, while generously commending the spirit of our recent editorial on 'Twenty Years After the War,' goes on to propose that the general government should establish and maintain houses for needy and disabled ex-Confederate soldiers whose wounds were received at the hands of United States troops.' There is a generous and pleasant sound to this proposition, and it honors the heart at least of the Union soldier who makes it."

One of the special objects of our Association is the collection and publication of facts necessary to perpetuate faithfully the great events in which its members have participated. I have to regret that as yet we have been unable to accomplish much in this respect. It is obvious that the cause of our failure in this regard is due in a great measure to the nature of our organization. Our members and committees are widely scattered, our meetings are held at such long intervals and are necessarily of such short duration that but little, if any opportunity is afforded for systematic work in this division of labor.

The Southern Historical and Benevolent Association of St. Louis, a subordinate branch of this, has made this subject a specialty, devoting much time and care to it, and many valuable contributions have been made to the history of the war by the papers read at its meetings, which, by the kindness of the St. Louis *Republican*, have been gratuitously published and widely circulated. I suggest the organization of kindred local societies throughout the State, auxiliary, and reporting to the St. Louis association, as the most practical and efficient method of carrying out this important object of our Association.

Although the demands upon our relief fund have as yet been comparatively few, it may be reasonably anticipated that in the near future they will, by reason of increasing age, sickness and mortality, become much more numerous and, although we have completed the improvements absolutely necessary for the preservation of our cemetery, we have done nothing for its future care or ornamentation, or for the building of a monument or memorial in honor of the heroic dead we have buried there. For these purposes I recommend that ample provisions be made at once, and have no doubt that energetic and general exertion will secure the necessary funds.

The erection of trophies, monuments and statues to commemorate great events and perpetuate the memory of their heroes and statesmen, has been and is the instinctive action of all civilized people and is the natural expression of their recognition and grateful remembrance of the heroism, services and virtues of those whose lives or deaths have illustrated their histories. They serve a double purpose, evincing the patriotism, virtue and heroism of the people themselves by this evidence of their appreciation of these qualities, and by their silent, visible appeals inspiring them and their posterity to emulate the examples of those in whose honor they are raised. So it is, and so it has ever been; in his youthful ardor, the ambitious and most brilliant statesman of ancient Athens complained that "the trophies of Miltiades would not let him sleep." This idea is most beautifully expressed by a modern poetess where she says:

"Who would fight for Athens
And not swear by Marathon?"

And again when she asks:

"Who dare build temples without tombs in sight?"

Let us my comrades, so show our self-respect and our reverence for our own illustrious dead, and pay like tributes to their heroism and devotion to the principles for which they periled or sacrificed their lives and fortunes and all but honor; tributes which we alone may pay, and which none may challenge or deny our right and privilege to pay, for

None may grudge the dead
Libations with full cups.

I congratulate you, comrades, on the fact that year by year the circumstances under which we meet grow more and more auspicious, and that the passions and the prejudices growing out of the great contest in which we took part are rapidly subsiding.

The frequent participation of Union and ex-Confederate veterans in kindly reunions like the present, is a gratifying evidence of this, the more so that the generous and soldierly courtesy which prompts it is sanctioned and approved by public opinion in both sections of our common country.

This happy change in public sentiment was shown most signally on a recent occasion of deep National interest.

It is no disparagement of his just fame to say that great as were his abilities and services, General Grant, in his sickness and death achieved his crowning victory, and that "nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it." The very general sympathy which his sufferings elicited from former foes; his grateful recognition of it as evidence of that peace for which he prayed; the solemn spectacle of Confederate and Union Generals, jointly bearing his body to the tomb, all grandly close an era in our history, and demonstrate that in his grave were buried all the animosities which had divided us.

Upon that tomb his most fitting epitaph would be: WE HAVE PEACE.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The President then announced that a business meeting would be held, and withdrew, accompanied by the Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. At this meeting the reports of the officers and standing committees were presented and referred. Meantime Colonel R. H. Musser having been called to the chair the public meeting continued and brief and interesting addresses were made by Senator Cockrell and others. At the noon recess about 1,500 people were furnished with an admirable repast at National Hall, and at two o'clock the Association met for the election of officers. The reports of the committees were referred, the election being the principal business in hand. Colonel Price having declined a re-election, Colonel J. R. Claiborne, in one of the most eloquent speeches of the occasion, placed in nomination General D. H. McIntyre, and no other name being presented, Colonel Cabell, of St. Louis, moved that the President cast the vote of the Association for him, which was done with hearty applause. General McIntyre had been called home unexpectedly, and was not present to respond, and a committee of three, composed of Colonel J. R. Claiborne, General D. M. Frost and Judge C. A. DeFrance was appointed to notify him of his election. The following Vice-Presidents were then elected: First Congressional District, Thomas J. Cousins; Second, F. L. Pitts, Paris, Mo.; Fifth, Colonel Ben Elliott, Lexington; Sixth, John B. Breathill, Marshall; Seventh, W. H. Morrow, Louisiana; Eighth, James M. Douglass, St. Louis; Ninth, D. W. Caruth, St. Louis; Tenth, Henry Gimbar, St. Louis; Eleventh, James H. Wickersham, Lebanon; Thirteenth, W. J. Hayden, Springfield; Fourteenth, A. Q. Allen, New Madrid.

A PLEASING EPISODE

occurred in a motion to raise a hat subscription for Lieutenant Evans, an old Missouri soldier, who had lost his eyesight by a quarry explosion. Seventy dollars was raised, for which he returned thanks, and the band played "Dixie." A vote of earnest thanks was given Colonel Price for the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged the responsible duties of his position. Resolutions expressive of the loss of the Association in the death of Judge Waldo P. Johnson were presented by Colonel Warner Lewis and unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to the citizens was offered by Colonel Warner Lewis as follows:

Resolved, That the members of this Association tender their heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Louisiana and Pike County for their kind reception and the hospitable manner in which we have been treated during our stay with them.

On motion of Judge De France it was given by a rising vote.

The meeting then adjourned, and the President gave notice that the closing business meeting would be held on the C. C. Carroll. At this meeting of the Council of Administration President Price retired, and, the new President not being present, Captain Henry Gimbar, of St. Louis, was called on to preside as the senior officer. The first business in hand was the selection of the place for holding the next reunion. Three were presented, Marshall, Lexington and Springfield, the claims of each being presented with earnest and forcible arguments, and Marshall was chosen. On motion of Captain Morrow a committee of three was appointed to prepare an address to the ex-Confederates of Missouri in the interest of the State Association, and Captains Morrow, Wickersham and Colonel Breathill were appointed. Captain Morrow also moved for the appointment of a committee on necrology, to report at each annual meeting the death of members with a brief sketch, to be published in the annual proceedings.

The Council then adjourned.

An Ill-Timed Visit.

Prof. Jacques, as everybody knows, has been investigating psychical phenomena. The Professor has a brother who isn't so much interested in psychical phenomena as he is. This brother called the other evening to make a fraternal visit. He entered the house, and struck naturally enough, for the back parlor. The Professor stopped him at the door.

"Sh-h, sh-h," said the Professor, "don't come in—don't make a noise—there's a lady in here in a trance!"

The visitor started back and attempted to go into the front parlor. At the door he was met by some one he didn't know, who said:

"Sh-h, sh-h—don't come in; there is a man in here who is just going under the influence!"

Then he started for the library. Somebody else met him as he was going to open the door:

"Sh-h, sh-h, be careful, there's a seance going on, and you'll spoil the condition if you come in that way!"

He rushed up-stairs and rapped rather briskly at the door of the family sitting-room. It was his sister-in-law who met him this time, and she said:

"Sh-h, sh-h, don't make a noise—you'll wake the baby!"

Then he darted down-stairs, took his hat and cane, and left the house.—*Boston Record.*

Water in the Soil.

As soon as rain-water enters the soil it becomes very different from its character when falling through the air. If particles of soil contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash in soluble condition, the water at once appropriates these, and holds them until drawn upon by growing plants. Hence frequent watering is a partial substitute for manuring. In a moist growing season, any soil, except one absolutely sterile, will furnish considerable plant food. Experiments made in growing trees in pure sand, kept wet by water procured by distillation, seem to show that water in the soil has some power in disintegrating and making available the nitrogen which is also in the soil in contact with the moisture. This seems to be the most plausible theory to account for plant growth in excess of what can be explained by the waste of fertility in the soil itself.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Taking morphine leaves, in a short time, the head bare. Many persons are nearly bald from this cause. Morphine also loosens the teeth, so that it is as good for the dentists as for the capillary artists.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

MEXICAN SPIRIT.

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by Laying the Corner-Stone of a Slaughter-House.

The City of Mexico celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Hidalgo declaration of independence in an original if not a striking way. Of the twenty thousand men who composed the Republican army which under General Augustine Iturbide entered the City of Mexico in 1821, only sixty-six survive. Thirty-six of these reside in the City of Mexico, and a majority of these participated in the celebration. The special feature, however, of the celebration was the opening of certain public improvements that have been carried to completion within the last few years. The old aqueducts which brought the water from the mountains to the City of Mexico have been in part supplanted by modern water-pipes. On the 16th of September, the anniversary of independence, a part of one of the old aqueducts that have been in place for centuries was demolished. On the same morning was laid the capstone of the first department of a great slaughter-house to cost $90,000. This is modeled on the system followed by the Armours and the Fowlers, of Chicago, and it is a curious feature of Mexican character that the building of this slaughter-house is regarded as a great public reform. On the same day were inaugurated schools for children, schools for workmen, and a Postoffice organized on the plan of the Postoffice in the United States. There were patriotic displays in other cities throughout Mexico, but the Mexican papers seem to regard the ceremonies in the City of Mexico as giving evidence of the disposition of the people to adopt what the experience of other nations has demonstrated to be good for that country.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—The size of elephants is commonly over-estimated. Their stature is almost always exaggerated in those countries where they are found wild. Even European travelers of scientific training have made notable mistakes in this respect. African elephants which Major Denham, one of the early explorers, supposed to be sixteen feet high proved to be less than ten feet when killed. In Ceylon the native elephant, which was formerly thought to be larger than the African animal, is rarely taller than nine feet: and Sir Emerson Tennent says the largest specimens on that island do not average more than eight feet. Out of 1,100 elephants from which the tallest were selected and measured with care, on one occasion in India, there was not one whose height equaled eleven feet.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—General W. T. Sherman, having been written to for his views on the subject of a National mausoleum for distinguished Americans, makes the following characteristic reply: "I have neither the time, inclination nor ability to discuss the proposition of an American Westminster. I once visited the catacombs under ancient Syracuse. Our guide said there was a million interments, but the contents of every chamber had been sold for manure. I asked him if a single grave had been spared; not one. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever will be, Amen!" *Chicago Tribune.*

The Increase of Insanity

Boston supports 850 insane, says Mr. T. B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will recover! This is frightful! Insanity has increased 40 per cent. in a decade and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys its tissues, and then comes some form of fatal lunacy.

Nothing is so pitiable as a mind diseased. Most brain troubles begin in the stomach; then if the blood is filled with uric acid, caused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood life—albumen—you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity. Rev. E. D. Hopkins, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a few years ago was confined in an asylum. He took a terrible cold while aiding in putting out a fire in a neighbor's burning house, and for twenty-five years that cold was slowly filling his blood with uric acid and finally the deadly work was done. The case looked hopeless but he happily used Warner's safe cure and recovered. That was three years ago and having ridden his blood of all surplus uric acid, he has remained well until this day.

It is indeed a terrible thing to lose one's mind, but it is a more terrible thing to suffer such a condition when it can be so easily prevented.

"CAN you tell me what a smile is, little maiden?" "Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh."—*Golden Days.*

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexions due,
And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist.

GEORGE MARDEN moves that Spain be renamed and called Cholerado. Are you ready for the question?—*Boston Post.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1885.

CATTLE—Native steers	$ 4 00	@	5 90
COTTON—Middling	9⅝	@	9⅞
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 80	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	93½	@	98
CORN—No. 2	51	@	52½
OATS—Western Mixed	27½	@	32
PORK—Standard Mess	9 50	@	10 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9¼
BEEVES—Good to Heavy	4 80	@	5 45
Fair to Medium	4 30	@	4 75
HOGS—Common to Select	3 25	@	3 80
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 40	@	3 50
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	3 45	@	4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	....	@	93½
No. 3 " "	....	@	90½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	38½
OATS—No. 2	24½	@	24¾
RYE—No. 2	51	@	59½
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@	8 00
Leaf—Medium	6 00	@	9 00
HAY—Choice Timothy	11 50	@	12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	21
EGGS—Fresh	14½	@	15
PORK—Standard Mess	8 75	@	9 00
BACON—Clear Rib	5¾	@	6
LARD—Prime Steam	5⅝	@	6
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Exports	3 50	@	5 75
HOGS—Good to Choice	3 40	@	3 80
SHEEP—Good to Choice	2 50	@	3 45
FLOUR—Winter	4 50	@	5 05
Patents	4 85	@	5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	85½	@	85¾
No. 2 Red	....	@	90
CORN—No. 2	....	@	40⅝
OATS—No. 2	24½	@	25
PORK—New Mess	8 25	@	8 30
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 25	@	5 20
HOGS—Sales at	2 30	@	3 60
WHEAT—No. 2	72½	@	72¾
CORN—No. 2	....	@	31¼
OATS—No. 2	21¼	@	21¾
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	4 25	@	5 35
CORN—White	53	@	54
OATS—Choice Western	34	@	35
HAY—Choice	18 00	@	19 00
PORK—Mess	....	@	9 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6½
COTTON—Middling	9¼	@	9⅜
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	99
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	45
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	27½	@	28
PORK—Mess	....	@	9 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	5⅞
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9¾

Life in the Paris Sewers is possible, for a short time, to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a *living sewer*. But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

THE man will make a fortune who invents a mental corkscrew—one that will enable a lawyer to draw a conclusion.

Throw Away Trusses and employ the radical, new method, guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send two letter stamps for references, pamphlet and terms. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

OF a man suddenly struck dumb it may be said that his melancholy daze has come.—*Washington Hatchet.*

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A BOSTON dealer boasts of an oyster in his possession eight-six years old. Ah, there, stay there!—*Buffalo Express.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Stuffing Up. For all forms of nasal catarrh where there is dryness of the air passage with what is commonly called "stuffing up," Ely's Cream Balm gives immediate relief. Its benefit to me has been priceless.—A. G. CHASE, M. D., Millwood, Kan.

Being a sufferer from chronic catarrh, and having derived great benefit from the use of Ely's Cream Balm I can highly recommend it.—B. FRANKEN, Druggist, Sigourney, Iowa.

A particle is applied into each nostril: is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.
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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
is a cure for Liver Complaints and ills caused by a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver, as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the system.
AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.
Thousands of Testimonials Prove its Merit.
ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

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JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.
Made in Button, Congress and Lace. Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.
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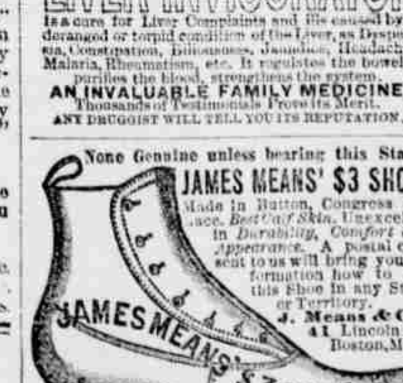
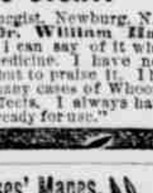


A DRUGGIST'S STORY.
Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have sold Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I can say of it what I can not say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise it. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price List.
J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.



PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

Listen to Your Wife

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 9th, 1883, says: At one of the

"Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed!!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

This refers to my case.

I was first Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"
(A paralytic disease of nerve fiber rarely ever cured)
and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although
Many things have been done for me.
The last experiment being Nerve stretching—
Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate;" "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—

Consented!!

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could

"Walk!

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any
"Stick!"
Or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last.
Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN.
MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

Prosecute the Swindlers !!!

If when you call for Hop Bitters the druggist hands out anything but "*Hop Bitters*" with a green cluster of Hops on white label, shun that druggist as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuff, indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.
See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner, Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen and agents, Druggists, and other imitators, take warning.
HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $3,500,000, which includes about
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.
STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
200 Imported Stallions,
Old enough for Service,
125 COLTS
Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ill., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work. T. J. HOLT.
Montgomery, Ala., June 23, 1885.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

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ANY LADY can make handsome RUGS in four hours out of rags, yarn or any cloth, by using The PEARL RUG MAKER on any Sewing Machine or by hand. A wonderful invention. It SELLS AT SIGHT. Price only $1. No hooks, clamps, frames or patterns. Easy, simple fascinating. Send stamp for New Free Lists. AGENTS Wanted. Great Inducements. Apply for territory. New plan. No money required.
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THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

Novelty Rug Machine
(Pat. Dec. 27, 1881). For making Rugs, Tidies, Hoods, Mittens, etc. Sent by mail, full directions. Price, $1. AGENTS WANTED. Manufacturers Stamped Rug Patterns on Burlap. Beware of Infringements. Send for circular.
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A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 25 Dey St., N.Y.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

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Beautiful RED on Cotton Turkish Rubrum. Samples free to every person sending address to L. T. WHITE, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. Low prices, easy payment. Send for catalogue. Address Weaver Organ & Piano Co., York, Pa.

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HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list free. B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

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Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.