

**THE COUNTY PAPER.**

By DOBYS & WALLER.  
OREGON, MISSOURI, MO.

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Third Term begins Feb. 6, 1882.  
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We walk in the midst of secrets; we are encompassed with mysteries. We know not what takes place in the atmosphere that surrounds us; we know not what relations it has with our minds.—Goethe.

**GEMS OF THOUGHT.**

The best religion is the most tolerant. What men call accident is God's own part.

There are only two bad things in the world—sin and bile.—Hannah More. In Nature's chain, whatever link you strike, Ten-thousandth, breaks the chain alike.

The obscure sayings of the truly great are often those which contain the germ of the profoundest and most useful truths.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well; and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

The desire to be loved is ever restless and unsatisfied; but the love that flows out upon others is a perpetual well-spring from on high.—L. M. Child.

Poverty is hard, but debt is horrible. A man might as well have a smoky house and a scolding wife, which are said to be the two worst evils of our life.—Spurgeon.

Justinian's Pandects only make precise What simply sparkled in men's eyes before, Twined in their brow or quivered on their lip.

Wanted the speech they called, but would not come.

An extract from the letter of a recent emigrant: "I'm working on de roads here at Saratoga, but don't intend to do it long. Shure Mike Mulhooly, who left home three years ago come next Aister, has a rich young lady to drive him around the city wid a beautiful span, and he setting up behind and his arms folded loike a foine gentleman entirely.

Not a Marrying Girl.  
New Brunswick, N.J.  
They were seated together, side by side, on the sofa, in the most approved lover fashion—his arm encircling her taper waist, etc.

"Lizzie," he said, "you must know read my heart ere this; you must know how dearly I love you."

"Yes, Fred, you have certainly been very attentive," said Lizzie.

"But Lizzie, darling, do you love me? Will you be my wife?"

"Your wife, Fred! Of all things, no! No, indeed, nor any one else's."

"Lizzie, what do you mean?"

"Just what I say, Fred. I've two married sisters."

"Certainly, and Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Skinner have very good husbands, I believe."

"So people say; but I wouldn't like to stand in either May's or Nell's shoes, that's all."

"Lizzie, you astonish me."

"Look here, Fred; I've had over twenty-five sleigh-rides this winter, thanks to you and my other gentlemen friends."

Fred winced a little here, whether at the remembrance of that unpaid livery bill or the idea of Lizzie sleighing with other gentlemen friends, I cannot positively answer.

"How many do you think my sisters have had? Not a single one, either of them. Such pretty girls as May and Nellie were, too, and so much attention as they used to have!"

"Now, Lizzie—"

"I am fond of going to the theater occasionally, as well as a lecture or concert sometimes, and I shouldn't like it if I proposed attending any such entertainment to be invariably told that times were hard and my husband couldn't afford it, and then to have him sneak off alone."

"Lizzie, Lizzie—"

"And then, if once in a dog's age he did condescend to go with me anywhere in the evening, I shouldn't like to be left to pick my way along the slippery places at the risk of breaking my neck, he walking along unconsciously by my side. I'm of a dependent, clinging nature, and I need the protection of a strong arm."

"Lizzie, this is all nonsense."

"I'm the youngest of our family, and perhaps I've been spoiled. At all events, I know it would break my heart to have my husband vent all the ill-temper which he conceals from the world on my defenceless head."

"But, Lizzie, I promise you that —"

"Oh, yes, Fred; I know what you are going to say—that you will be different; but May and Nell have told me time and again that no better husband than theirs ever lived. No, Fred; as a lover you are just perfect, and I shall hate awfully to give you up. Still, if you are bent on marrying, there are plenty of girls who have not married sisters, or who are not wise enough to profit by their example, for I've no doubt I can find some one to fill your place."

But before Lizzie had concluded, Fred made for the door, muttering something "unmentionable to ears polite."

**WEEKLY REVIEW.**

**Domestic.**  
Up to Oct. 25th the Garfield fund was \$861,791.

Baron James Rothschild died at Paris, Oct. 25th.

The Atlantic House, at Newburyport, Mass., burned Oct. 20th. Loss, \$20,000.

The assessment of the State of Colorado has increased \$25,000,000 in one year.

An entire block of buildings in Whitney, Texas, burned Oct. 19th. Loss, \$10,000.

The New York Board of Trade has decided to work to have the canals of the State made free.

An Atlanta broker has bought several millions of Confederate bonds and has offered \$20,000,000 more.

After a long season of cheap railroad fares the great trunk roads have commenced to restore prices to the former basis.

Henry Ward Beecher retires from the editorial management of the *Christian Union*. Mr. Abbott is to be his successor.

John Mahon & Sons, shoe manufacturers at Lynn and Boston, have suspended payment with liabilities of \$300,000.

Eastern shippers from Chicago are much pressed to get cars. Western roads are refusing to lend cars for points East.

Austrian dispatches report another earthquake at Agram, on Sunday, Oct. 23rd, by which some houses were destroyed.

The Inter-oceanic Canal Company have purchased the Grand Canal at Panama for \$300,000, and will convert it into offices for the Company.

The residence of N. Jelliffe at Jackson, Colorado, was burned Oct. 30th. All the inmates, consisting of Jelliffe, his wife and two children, perished.

The American Humane Society has decided to bring into the Supreme Court of the United States a test case of the cruel treatment of stock in transit on railroads.

The original fund of £500,000, given by the late George Peabody in 1825 as a fund for building lodging houses for the poor in London, now amounts to £730,000.

A north-bound freight train on the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad was derailed near McCune's Mill, Mo., Oct. 20th, making a complete wreck of the train. No one injured.

The banking house of Thomas, Branch & Co., Richmond, Va., Oct. 19th, bought over \$1,000,000 in Confederate bonds and are still buying. The smaller dealers report a lively business in the same.

The richest copper mine in the world is the Calumet and Hecla, of Michigan. They have taken out \$27,000,000 worth of copper in thirteen years from it. The stock, which was formerly 7, has gone up to 82.

The boiler of an engine on the Bloomington & Northwestern Railroad exploded as the train was leaving Champlain, Ill., on the morning of Oct. 20th, scalding fireman Carlton fatally, and Philip Rhodes seriously.

William Johnson, another of the laborers injured in the railroad collision in Chicago on the night of Oct. 18th, died next day. The coroner's jury censured the freight conductor and switchman for carelessness.

Gen. Tynes has resigned his position as First Assistant Postmaster General, and the President has accepted his resignation. Postmaster General James, in his letter to Tynes acknowledging his resignation, says: "The request for your resignation was not based upon any reflection upon your personal or official integrity."

A dispatch from Washington states that the probability of ex-Senator Conkling's nomination to the Secretaryship of the Treasury is freely talked of there. Ex-Governor Morgan has peremptorily declined the proffered honor. Secretary Windom has ceased to act as Secretary of the Treasury. Judge French has been appointed Acting Secretary.

The President has nominated James C. McBride postmaster at Lincoln, Neb., Simon H. Bauman, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, J. F. Winter, of Illinois, Consul to Rotterdam. Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, Consul-General to Calcutta. Edward F. White, California, Colner in the San Francisco mint. Henry H. Garret, New York, Minister to Liberia. John M. Bailey, New York, Consul to Hamburg.

There are fears that Prof. King, the balloonist, and the party with him, who a few days ago ascended at Chicago, are lost. The signal service at Washington, one of whose employees accompanied Prof. King is beginning to express some anxiety. The suggestion is made that parties be sent out from Fort Snelling, Minn., and other points where troops are stationed, to scout for the aerial voyagers.

A boiler explosion occurred at Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 23rd, at the hub-and-spoke factory of Pinneo & Daniels. The rear of the building was entirely demolished and dwellings for several squares badly injured. Henry Robbins, foreman, and a little girl two squares away were instantly killed; three workmen were seriously and many others more or less injured, and were dug from the ruins. Loss, \$12,000 to \$15,000; no insurance.

A fire started in the drying room of the Crescent Brewery Company's Brewery at Aurora, on the morning of Oct. 25th. The steam fire engine was out of order and failed for half an hour to get to work, though promptly on the ground. There were stored in the cellar 300,000 kegs of beer. The building, machinery, and stock are considered a total loss. The insurance on the building and machinery is \$55,000. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Five men were killed, October 19th, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, at McKinney Station, 130 miles from Cincinnati. They were on a car containing water tanks, which had been detached from a coal train, to go a little distance up the track. The returning engine became unmanageable and the car was driven with great force against a standing car. The names of the men killed are David Campbell and George Campbell, of McKinney, who were riding for amusement; John Alcorn, Charles Knobs and George Whippey, railway employees; and another employe, Thomas Smith, had both legs broken, and Doe Lane was badly hurt. Whippiey lived at Cleveland, Ohio. There is some question about the cause of the inability of the engineer to stop the engine.

The Mississippi River Improvement Convention met at St. Louis, Oct. 25th. About five hundred delegates were present from all the States in the valley, and a considerable number of prominent gentlemen had seats as invited guests. Michael McEnnis, President of the local executive committee, and also President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, called the convention to order, and made some remarks. He was followed by Henry Hitchcock with an address of welcome; Geo. Crittenden, of Missouri, was appointed temporary chairman. He was received with cheers and delivered a long address. Frank Gainnie was appointed temporary Secretary. The roll of States was called and

the chairman of each delegation was instructed to nominate the remainder of committee on credentials. Committees were appointed on Credentials, Order of Business and Resolutions. In the evening several delegations held meetings to put themselves in shape to oppose the policy of confining the demands of the Convention on Congress for appropriations for the Mississippi river alone, and will insist upon a full recognition of its tributaries.

**Crime and Criminals.**  
On Sunday night, Oct. 23d, burglars entered a house in the town of Valparaiso, in Hungary, and murdered the whole family of five persons, including an infant and a man aged 90 years.

The mail coach from Galvestone, was stopped at East Bellport, Texas, Oct. 20th, and the driver compelled to cut open the mail bags. This is the fourth time the mail has been robbed by road agents on this route.

George T. Roberts, an Englishman, was robbed of \$1,000 on a sleeping car between Indianapolis and Litchfield, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, Oct. 20th. Two other passengers were robbed of small sums.

At Independence, Mo., Oct. 20th, John Bugler and John Land were arraigned in the circuit court upon indictments charging them with participation in the Chicago & Alton train robbery. Both pleaded not guilty and their trials were postponed until the next term of court. Bail was fixed at \$4,300 each. Creed Chapman, one of the leaders of the gang, will also be arraigned.

At Cartersville, Georgia, Oct. 26th, after the performance of Coop's circus a difficulty occurred between the circusmen and deputy marshals and others. One negro was shot dead and others on both sides were badly beaten and bruised. Two of the circus men were shot. Whiskey was the cause. A lion and bear escaped in the melee. The bear was killed, but at latest accounts the lion was still at large.

A tragedy occurred at Big Creek, Toney county, Mo., on Friday, Oct. 21st. One Manlin had some domestic trouble, shot his wife, and then aiming at his own heart, fired again, but the wound did not prove fatal. Manlin, after this, mounted his horse and rode off. He was followed and his horse and saddle found covered with blood. Manlin, however, made his escape.

An attempt was made by three unknown men to rob the Chicago express on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, on its way to Pittsburg, about 12 o'clock on the night of Oct. 24th. The train had just left Bucyrus, Ohio, and was running about fifteen miles an hour when the men boarded it and tried to force their way into one of the Pullman sleepers. They were met in the vestibule by Conductor Shultz, who tried to eject them when one of the party drew a revolver and fired several shots without injuring any of the passengers. They were aroused by this time, and the thieves, becoming frightened, jumped off the train.

**News From Abroad.**  
**IRELAND.**  
A letter from Archbishop Croke, of Cashel is published strongly protesting against the manifesto of the Land League. Michael Power, a member of the Tipperary county, Kerry, branch league, was arrested on a charge of intimidation and for treasonable practices. Gadsdell, a publican, has been arrested under the coercion act. Wm. Dorris, who has been in charge of the Land League ever since the arrest of Sexton, was arrested Oct. 20th and conveyed to Dundalk. The Land League has been proclaimed as an illegal and criminal organization, and its meetings will be dispersed by force. The Irish parliamentary party held a meeting to arrange the details of the Hyde Park meeting. The party denounced the British Government and pledged all Irishmen in England to carry out the Land League principles with increasing vigor. The proclamation against the Land League warns all persons of the Irish National Land League, or by what other name it may be called, it is an unlawful and criminal association, and that all meetings to carry out or promote its designs and purposes are unlawful and criminal and will be prevented and dispersed by force. The proclamation warns the Queen's subjects connected with the league, to dis-own themselves from it and to abstain from giving further aid to it. All the powers and resources at the government's command, the proclamation says, will be employed to protect the Queen's subjects in the free discharge of their lawful obligations and occupations, to enforce the fulfillment of all lawful obligations, and serve processes of law and the execution of the Queen's writs from hindrance or obstruction. It calls upon all loyal subjects to uphold and maintain the authority of the law and supremacy of the Queen in Ireland. When the news reached the Land League's office of the Government's proclamation, the secretary, James J. O'Connell, said: "Books and documents were secured, and letters from the country destroyed. Many books and papers were carried to a place of safety. The lights were extinguished and the doors locked. The executive officials decamped, fearing an arrest, leaving only the stock of notes, papers and envelopes. A largely attended conference of tenant farmers was held in the town hall of Ballymore, county Antrim, and passed resolutions recording their gratitude to Gladstone and the Liberals for their services in connection with the Irish land legislation. The conference regarded the land act as just and practical, and recommended the farmers to give it a fair trial."

The *Freeman's Journal* says the statement is monstrous, absurd and untrue. Not its fiercest enemy, it says, would believe that any Irishman would stoop to the crime of assassinating Gladstone or Forster. A priest near Claremorris evaded police interference by holding a Land League meeting in his chapel. It is thought this plan will be generally resorted to for future meetings. Several more arrests under the coercion act were made in Ireland. No importance is attached to the relations concerning the Fenians. Their only serious object is thought to be to raise a subscription for a skirmishing fund in America. A correspondent of the Press Association at Dublin says: "The chief of police has a confirmed report that there was a plot to assassinate Forster, and added that he knew the names of two men who were told off to commit the crime. The chief denied that there was any plot against Gladstone or Sir Wm. Harcourt."

A Dublin dispatch, of Oct. 26th, says hundreds of tenant farmers marched into Lusk on that day to get the readjustment notices completed. Clusters were given for the land act. Arrangements are being made to hold Land League meetings in every Catholic chapel in Rosemount. Two more arrests were made in Kilkenny. The constabulary are instructed to warn persons against allowing Land League meetings in their houses. Every person attempting to hold meetings will be arrested. At the opening of the new market in Dublin the Lord Mayor was greeted with groans and hisses which prevented him from being heard.

**ENGLAND.**  
The London Times, in discussing Blaine's letter to Minister Lowell in reference to the Panama Canal and the Monroe doctrine, says: "The weighty nature of the interests at stake in any of our inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama will be readily admitted, but Secretary Blaine pushes the point too far when he would have the world take it for granted that no government except his own and that of Columbia has any claim to be consulted in regard to the neutrality of the work. The proposition is far from being self-evident, and is, unfortunately, not supported in the letter by arguments which will make it acceptable to the European powers, and least of all to England."

Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Glasgow, Oct. 25th, after receiving the freedom of the city, said that both the late and the present governments were reluctant to proceed at an early stage against the Land League, because it was not desirable to suppress what pretended to be a constitutional agitation, especially if connected with real grievances; but when such agitation avowed illegal views, no government would fail to be supported in any and all measures it might take for the safety of society. The task, he said, was a difficult and painful one, but the government having set its hands to the plow, they might rely upon its not turning back. The speech received prolonged cheering.

Gatineau, member of the Chamber of Deputies, presided at a meeting which, after a speech by Leon Chatelet, unanimously adopted resolutions demanding the abrogation of the decree against the importation of American pork into France.

**THE SENATE.**  
**Special Session.**  
WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21st.—There was a full attendance. Sherman called up the resolution for the report of James F. Wilson for the marked testimony taken during the investigation of Downes. Sherman approved amendment 11—23 to 12. A party vote and Davis (Ill.) voting with the Republicans. The resolution was adopted. McPherson presented a petition from certain members of the New York Legislature against the title of Lapham and Miller. Referred to the election committee. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution adopted March 34th calling for a complete list of all books, papers, pamphlets, etc., published by the various departments from March, 1789, to March, 1881. The communication, which states that the records of the Treasury Department fall to give the information desired, was laid on the table, and the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 23.—The oath of office was administered to acting Secretary J. E. Shober. Sherman called up the resolution authorizing the librarian of Congress to receive papers of the late John C. Sherman. Sherman's resolution, which was laid over, was adopted. A resolution, which was laid over, directing the finance committee to investigate the accounts for the expenditure of several appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department since July 1st, 1871. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.—The President pro tem presented a communication from Secretary Windom transmitting the Maine Reports, which were published and printed. Edmunds on behalf of the judiciary committee, stated that the committee doubted if the law warranted the committee's action since the death of Burch. Secretary of the Senate in disposing of the money for its expenses. He then moved to appoint Chief Clerk Shober acting Chief Clerk. Motion stated that he had been prepared to offer a similar resolution. Adopted. The President's message was referred to the committee on foreign relations, transmitting the answer of the Secretary of State to the Senate, and a resolution asking whether the government had taken any action since the last Congress to protect the rights and interests of the United States in the Panama canal matter. The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.—Ransom offered a resolution for a report on the condition of the Potomac flats, and the Sherman's resolution for an investigation of the Treasury accounts was modified so as to give the committee the fullest power, and was adopted. It was also his resolution to refer the Maine report to the committee on appropriations. The Senate went into executive session, among others confirmed H. H. Garrison as Minister to Liberia, and J. C. McBride, postmaster at Lincoln, Nebraska. The following nominations were received from the President: James B. Halliday, Counselor at Law; Lloyd Shinn, Dodge City, Kan.; Henry W. Cooper, Collector of Internal Revenue of the District of Arkansas. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

**How It is Brewed.**  
The following apostrophe to water may be justly regarded as one of the finest pieces of composition in the English language:

"Not in the shimmering still, over smoking fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption doth our Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God himself brows it; and down, low down in the deepest valley, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high upon the mountain-tops, where the naked granite glistens like gold in the sun—where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder-storm crashes; and away, far out on the wide, wide sea, where the hurricane howls its music, and the big waves roar the chorus, 'swEEP the march of God'—there He brews it, that beverage of life—health-giving water."

And everywhere it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice-gem till the trees seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun; or a silvery gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the glacier, dancing in the hail-shower, brightening the snow-curtains softly above the wintry world, and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky whose warp is the rain of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checked o'er with celestial flower by the mystic wand of rarefaction, still always it is beautiful, that blessed oil water."

No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep no burning tears in its clear depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of despair!

Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?"

**Guard Against Disease.**  
If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kinney-Wort. Use it as an advance guard—either in dry or liquid form it is efficient.—Saturday Night.

Next to our faith in God, there is nothing so essential to the healthy growth of our whole being as an unshaken faith in man.—Miller.

**THE CITY OF PALACES.**

Congressman Cox Right-Seeing in the Historic City of St. Petersburg.  
S. S. Cox, in N. Y. Express.

It is impossible to describe even a few of the phases of this Russian life in a few hurried letters, or to make a proper review of the scenes and places which we have had time to observe. I might have made a more picturesque sketch of the military or dynastic church, where in lies buried Russia, or her Caesars. It would be a pleasure to recount more in detail the visit to the hut of Peter the Great, where he lived while planning this city. The boat and chair, which he made himself, attract our eye, while the sacred picture under glass in the corner, set in precious stones and illuminated with candles is considered so rare and talismanic that it attracts crowds, who kiss the glass covering. It is a famous picture of the Saviour, and lovely in its touching sadness. It has a wavery, for, being borne in front of the army, it incites to victory.

Our next drive was to the place where the late Emperor was killed. There is a beautiful shrine under an Oriental kiosk-like temple over the exact spot, in front of which are candles burning and devotees bowing and crossing. There seemed to be an unusually deep solemnity here; and even the guards and ministrants had a more serious and anxious expression. We went to various other churches, all called "parish churches," but splendid in dome of green or blue, and rich in decorations, golden decorations predominating, for even silver is gilded over. No images are allowed in the Greek churches, only pictures. So it is said, but it is hard for us to distinguish between them. Faces of the Saviour and Virgin appear in beautiful outline and color, surrounded by golden aureoles and by enameled and gilded frames of rare handicraft.

Our last visit on Sunday to church was to that of "Our Lady of Kazan." Kazan is a town on the Volga, and the reputation of its saint is such as to enrich her shrine above all others. The building—like most of the other churches—has pendants from its sides and in its chapels flags of all nations, taken by Russia in battle. Considering what wars she had, at home and abroad, you can well imagine what an immense multitude of old, torn, moth eaten, yet ever-glorious ensigns, from Central Asia to Poland are hung upon her sacred walls. The gates, balustrade, and altar of Kazan Church are of solid silver. Four fluted jasper columns adorn the altar. At its doors—as at all the churches—are poor people, very ragged, and worn with pilgrimages from afar, who bow to you obsequiously, and present their black portfolios, with a Greek cross upon them, as credentials for their mission to beg for the distant parts of the empire, and their spiritual needs and monasteries.

Upon our drives we notice some fine triumphal arches, copied after the classical models of those of other countries and other monuments, but none equal to the superb Alexander Column, erected in 1832, which is a solid shaft of red granite, the greatest monolith of the world. It is based on an enormous block of red granite. There is an angel on the summit. The monument is 154 feet high; has a noble and inspiring grace and grandeur. Other statues to Peter and Catherine, besides statues to soldiers and poets, make every square of this grand city monumental. There is also an equestrian statue of Nicholas. The horse is like that of General Jackson's, in Lafayette Square, Washington, and stands up on his hind legs only. It is so much more elegantly and gracefully posed that I could not but compare it to the disadvantage of our own favorite charger! The effigies and places to which such brief reference is made we saw on our first Sunday. On this second Sunday—and while I write, we have some rest; but on no day have we failed to find something about—Peter the Great! In "the Summer gardens" there is an old palace, where all the relics of his handicraft, such as chairs, cabinets and Chinese designs; the kitchen and bath-room have tiles of the old Dutch style, which he greatly affected. The chimney is as huge as the room. Within is a prison, where he is said to have kept his personal enemies, without benefit of habeas corpus or clergy. It looks gloomy, and the grating seems to be peculiarly adapted to a jail; but it is not likely that Peter would have enjoyed such society in his own favorite home.

If you would vary this round of visits by an excursion into the country, I should recommend two, to Sarskacello, and the other to Peterhoff. We have made both. At the first are the places of the Caesars and the Grand Duke Constantine. We go there by rail. The drives in the parks are beautiful; wherever is a lovely place where lived the Princess Dagmar before she became Empress. The armory here forms a museum of wonderful interest, for it has gifts of untold value from Spain to Persia, and beyond. Every kind of guns, sword and dagger is here; and those from the conquered sheiks and khans of Asia shine resplendent in jewels by the mass. The saddlecloth of the Orient, and especially the presents from the Shah of Persia, are the richest known to any collection of the world. Among the manifold things here to be seen are the look and key found near the site of the Temple of Jerusalem; the jewelry of the harem of the Khan of Khiva—a wonderful collection for female adornment; Chevalier Bayard's cuirass; a spear which opens after it enters the body; an alarm clock which shoots off a gun to awaken the sleeper; the flags taken in the Hungarian insurrection of 1849; the baton of Seymayl, the Circas-

**Table Manners.**

Mrs. O. H. Ward, in Youth's Companion.

The first essential of refinement in life and manner is a total absence of pretensions; and the first point necessary to be considered in the arrangement and ordering of a home is that everything should be on a scale exactly proportionate to the husband's income.

Let all young housekeepers begin life with a resolute abnegation of shams. As wealth increases, expenditures may increase; but never forget that misery is the result of living beyond one's means. To embellish home, to make happy the lives of those near and dear ones who dwell within it, is a task of no little honor, rewarded by no scant meed of gratitude and praise.

The ideal wife and mother "openeth her mouth with wisdom; and her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praisth her."

Nothing reflects more upon home training than bad manners at table. Restlessness, shown by fidgeting