

THE OLD WORLD.

Davitt's Speech on the Condition of Ireland.
A meeting for the relief of the suffering in Ireland was held at the St. Paul Hotel, Monday evening, December 24th. The speaker was Mr. Davitt, who addressed the audience on the condition of Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Davitt, in a speech at Wolverhampton last evening, summed up the present condition of Ireland as one of famine, discontent and coercion. He considered the prevailing distress to be owing to the unjust system of the land laws, rack rent and the discouragement of every form of trade revival. The remedy consisted in the turning of the great part of the grass lands into cultivation, and the introduction of a system of loans to oppressed tenants in order to enable them to tide over the coming winter.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—A summons was served upon O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, requiring him to appear to answer the charge of sedition. The witnesses in the Phoenix park murder case failed to identify Westgate.

PATRICK EAGAN has returned.
LONDON, Dec. 24.—A largely attended meeting was held here last night for the purpose of organizing a fund to relieve distress in Ireland. Many telegrams and letters from clergymen, including Archbishop Crooke, were read describing the outlook as gloomy and appalling, and stating the people are on the verge of famine. A resolution was passed urging the government to take steps to prevent the people in Ireland from perishing from the want of the necessities of life.

GENEVA, Dec. 24.—Great consternation was caused in Bernese oberland by the suspension of Interlaken Compter Escompte. The manager, a member of the Comptoir government has absconded.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A series of boxing contests, extending over three days, organized by Wm. Madden, of New York, who offered prizes amounting to £50, ended yesterday. The object of the competitors was to ascertain who was really the best pugilist in England, with a view to making a match with America's best man. Mitchell of Birmingham, middle weight, was displaying great smartness. There were thirty-two entries.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Gambetta's condition is as satisfactory as it could possibly be under the circumstances. The pain is diminishing. The doctors do not longer fear any complications. It is believed he will soon be convalescent.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—At a meeting of the council yesterday it was decided that the production of the vote of credit for the Tonquin expedition was not so urgent now, as the departure of the Chinese troops from Tonquin had greatly facilitated matters, and rendered the dispatch of the expedition not immediately necessary. The withdrawal of troops was brought about by the vigorous representations of the French ambassador at Peking. Only a force of 750 infantry will be sent to Tonquin as a reinforcement at present. If this be sufficient then only will the government ask the chambers for a grant of means to insure the treaty of 1874 being respected.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Of the students arrested here and at Naples, in connection with riotous demonstrations following upon the hanging of Overland, some have been discharged, some fined and sentenced to imprisonment of one and two months. The agitation is spreading throughout the country. The minister of foreign affairs called upon the Austrian ambassador to-day and expressed regret at the display of feeling against Austria by Italians engaged in the disorders.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The royal family attended a grand thanksgiving service to-day on account of the queen's safe delivery.

In the chamber of deputies the ministerial motion declaring against any change in the constitution of 1876 was adopted, 22 to 18. The cortes then adjourned to Jan. 8. The victory of the ministry is much commented upon in political circles. Only Republicans voted against the motion, while the conservative members of the dynastic left abstained from voting, being unwilling to show their small numerical strength. The opinion prevails that the new party has obtained greater strength in political debates in the chamber of deputies than in the senate. The government has not been materially weakened, therefore no cabinet changes are expected for the present.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The emperor and empress dined with the Grand Duke Vladimir on Saturday. They also visited the opera at Marius theatre, and afterward returned to Anichkov palace. To-day the emperor received a Finland regiment of guards.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—DeLesseps announces that the scheme for the creation of an inland sea in Africa will be prosecuted by private enterprise.

The *Republique Francaise* expresses satisfaction at the government's decision to act vigorously in Tonquin.
MADRID, Dec. 24.—The authorities are making great efforts to conceal the real object of the military expedition to Zululand. Besides reinstating Cetewayo on his throne, the troops will probably be employed in an effort to secure the annexation of a large tract in Zululand adjoining Natal.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The pope to-day received the cardinals, who presented the customary congratulatory greetings. In replying to an address, his holiness said "the pope is proclaimed to be a great moral force, and the powers are reuniting their relations with it."

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The *Daily News* states that Sir Charles Dilke will enter the cabinet as president of the local government board, George Dodson, present incumbent, becoming chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Review of the Old Fashioned Corset.

New York letter: French corsetmakers are introducing the old-fashioned corset that had a board-like back down the front but no fastenings, the lacing now being done at the back. This method, thought causing extra time and trouble in arranging, produces, it is claimed, a more graceful outline to the form than the usual manner of fastening the corset. Satin corsets—of which there must be at least two to wear with dark or light dresses—are extremely fashionable with those who can afford them as this elastic fabric molds itself more closely to the figure than either jean or French coutille. Over the hips of these new corsets are set wide gussets of silk elastic webbing, giving a peculiar ease to the wearer. Still further comes a rumor from over the sea the French belles who are troubled about their too ample proportions very frequently discard the corset altogether, and have the linings of their dresses made of extra heavy material, almost covering the dress bodice inside with strong whalebones finished with silk casings. Later still, words are brought to us by returning modistes that those too, too solid French ladies, who are determined to look elegant, have taken to wearing nickel-plated corsets, warranted never to "give" an inch. Physicians in this country and Europe have recently commended the use of the corset, when properly constructed, as a healthful stay and support, at the same time deprecating its use when so made and worn as to interfere with the natural play of the muscles, or the normal action of the lungs. The abuse of this article of dress has brought it, and very justly, into disrepute, but its rational employment is not rejected by those who are most capable of judging of its true merit.

POSING FOR PICTURES.

How Favorites of the Stage Act Before the Photographer's Camera.
[Philadelphia Times.]

During the past week Mary Anderson has been posing before the camera. She was photographed in nearly all the parts in which she appears on the stage. Miss Anderson is known as "a good subject," understands the art of dressing effectively, knows how to pose to the best advantage, and has learned just what expression takes best, not only with the instrument, but with the public. On the theory that for the purpose of the stage there can be no better advertisement than an attractive photograph, actresses and prima donnas almost without exception have now adopted that manner of introducing themselves to managers and the public in advance of their appearance. To some great stars and celebrities it is a source of revenue.

Actresses in general like to be photographed. There are but few exceptions to the rule. Madame Theo, who will not permit her pictures to be sold at all, is one. All photographers who have had anything to do with them seem to agree that actresses in general are more particular about having their dresses properly photographed than they are about having their personal charms advantageously presented. Madame Janussek is an exception. She insists on assuming her own poses, will not allow the photographer to touch her and let the drapery take care of itself. "Just as I am, so represent me," she said to the operator when she last sat in this city. "I desire to be natural and hate all that is artificial. I am true to nature on the stage and desire to be true off it." She then threw herself into the chair and said: "As my dress falls about me, so represent. I desire to be perfectly natural." When the great tragedienne saw the proof, however, of these pictures that were "perfectly natural," she was shocked beyond measure and pronounced them "dreadful." She eagerly consented to allow the resources of the photographer's art to come to her aid, and one of the first things done to the negative was to take the waist in several inches by etching and making other parts of the figure more symmetrical.

The touch of the etcher is often required to do what nature has failed to do for some of the reigning celebrities of the stage. The majority of actresses own up that they want a "handsome picture" above all else and sometimes they assert that they don't care whether it looks like them or not. According to the negative, as many of the lines indicating age as can possibly be taken out of the face without destroying its character and expression are removed.

"MAKING UP" FOR PICTURES.
Other improvements are made, such as brightening the eye, turning up the corners of the mouth to give a smiling expression and removing strong angular lines wherever they exist. This is the more necessary as some photographers will not allow actresses to "make up" their faces beyond penciling or a little powder. Rouge is not allowed, because it makes the face black. A naturally ruddy person always takes very dark. Actresses always pay great attention to the preparation of their faces when sitting for a picture, especially when they wish to be represented in a character that has distinctive make-up.

When Modjeska was photographed week before last in this city, she brought with her four large trunks, two maids, her dog and her husband. Two of the trunks contained costumes, one cosmetics and toilet arrangements, and the other, which was iron board and padlocked, her jewelry. She was photographed in fifteen different attitudes as *Juliet*, *Adrienne Lecouvreur* and as *Maria Stuart*. Nearly all the leading actresses have French maids, and often in preparing for a photograph as much time is spent on each character appeared in as at the theater. Rows of lights for curling irons and to heat paste for the lips are lighted, and the whole place is turned into a laboratory. Although she is a handsome woman to begin with, it takes Modjeska's maids over two hours to do up her hair as *Juliet*.

REDUCING KOTTA'S FOOT.
When Lotta, who was also taken by the same artist, ran out of the room between the acts to be shown a proof of her photograph as Bob, she exclaimed instantly, "Humph! is my foot as large as that?" Every one who has seen a pretty foot has but in a photograph the foot is always out of focus and takes larger than it is. Lotta's foot was promptly etched down to its proper size. In the gallery she is as playful and frolicsome as on the stage, and sings and dances to get up expression while the photographer prepares his plates. At her last sitting in this city she smoked her cigarette like a little man.

Mrs. John Drew, who has been photographed as Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals," is modest and retiring. She says her desire in public is to be a great comedienne and her desire in private is to be let alone. She takes a great interest in her protegee, Miss Stevens, and lives for her two grandchildren, Lionel and Ethel Barrymore, who are being educated by her for the stage. Another unassuming actress of the stage is Miss Jennie Winston, who has been photographed as the silly boy, the young student of the devil's body, of "Boccaccio," as well as in the new opera of "Don Juanita," in which she was to have appeared but did not, owing to business complications with Harry Mahn. "Her pictures are more called for than those of any other woman we have. Old women and young girls speak of her in enraptured terms, and there is a continual demand for them outside of the city," says a prominent photographer.

LYRIC ARTISTS' PICTURES.

Clara Louise Kellogg has a favorite black brocaded dress which she likes to be photographed in, and thinks more becoming to her than anything else. Her favorite characters are Mignon and Carmen. Wm. Castle and Emma Abbott have been photographed as Paul and Virginia in this city, and also in an embrace as Romeo and Juliet, in the balcony scene. Their faces necessarily come very close together, and Miss Abbott jocularly inquired of the operator if he really thought he could photograph a kiss. Another thing getting photographed is a dreadful bore.

Joseph Jefferson, who is a painter as well as an actor, poses his gun and keg in "Rip Van Winkle" to suit himself, and likes a "moved" picture, claiming that it is more artistic. He will never have the head rest, and holds that a picture in which the subject keeps perfectly still cannot have any really artistic quality. Rossi, when sitting in *Edmund Kean*, had his man servant with him, and required the servant to go out where he could not see him before the camera. He recalled the servant by blowing a silver whistle which he carried for the purpose.

A very large style of photograph called the panel and introducing scenes from plays in the background, have become the fashion and ladies in private life are no having them made. They are the rage with actresses. Modjeska ordered two hundred last week. Over five hundred have been sold of Maud Granger in "The Galley Slave," which introduces a gondola and moonlight effect, with Venice in the distance.

PRETTY FACES AND RICH TOILETTES.

Miss Granger has a passion for jewelry.

especially finger rings. In this picture she wears a diamond necklace, which was the only part of the picture she was particular about. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis photographed in a magnificent Worth dress, which she likes her friends to know was "fitted by Mr. Worth himself." It is a part of her costume in "La Belle Russe." Lizzie Harold Comly, who is to be the leading vocalist in the Comly Opera troupe, has been taken in some elegant costumes she is to wear in the new opera composed for her by Audran. Miss Kate Forsyth, John McCullough's leading lady, takes a fine picture, especially as Virginia; but the photograph which she most favors herself is the one in which she is taken in her bathing dress. Some elegant pictures have also been taken of Miss Pauline and Miss Post as the King and Queen in the Queen's Lace Handkerchief. Helen Vincent, who is to star next season in the characters played by Mary Anderson, has had her photographs taken in advance.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Exposure of a Robber Scheme.
[Cincinnati Commercial, (Rep.)]

The more the tariff commission's report is examined the more curious in some parts it appears. Taking the important item of crucible steel—the steel out of which plows, hoes, axes, scythes, the blades of reaping machines, and so forth, are made.

Nothing could be of greater interest to the farming country. The duty on crucible steel affects the price of farming implements of all grades, from the hoe to the reaping-machine.

The present duty is:
1. Crucible steel, valued at seven cents per pound and less, two and one-quarter cents per pound—that is, \$50.40 per ton.
2. From seven cents per pound valuation up to 11 cents, three cents a pound, or \$67.20 per ton, with 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The tariff commission propose:
1. On valuation of five cents per pound and less, two cents per pound—or \$44.50 per ton.
2. Five cents and not above nine cents valuation, two and three-quarter cents per pound—or \$61.60 per ton.
3. Over nine cents valuation, three and one-half cents per pound—or \$78.40 per ton.

It happens that steel of the value of five cents per pound is not used. The quantity imported is insignificant.

That which is used in great quantities is valued at from six to nine cents.

Therefore the tariff commission propose, not a reduction of duties, but an advance on the material of the quality employed for farmers' tools of from \$50.40 per ton to \$61.60 per ton.

That is, there is an advance of 21 per cent. on the most important material entering into the manufacture of hoes, harrows, cultivators, axes, scythes, steel of reaping implements—the machinery with which the soil of America is prepared for the seed, and with which the young grain is tilled, and by which the mature grain is harvested.

What is this for? Is this for the benefit of the laboring men of America? Not a bit of it. There are three manufacturing establishments in America that turn out this crucible steel, and they would be the sole beneficiaries of the advance.

This tariff commission reform measure would enable the three establishments in Pennsylvania, which correspond charmingly in number to the three members of that great state has on the committee, to raise the price of steel 21 per cent.

American manufacturers already largely use the American steel. It is done very extensively in Ohio in our manufacturing establishments at Akron, Mansfield, Springfield, and other towns, where cheap power, joined with high intelligence in the work, and a laboring class, have gathered capital and given it splendid activity in organized industry.

We are not putting these points as a free trade or high protective tariff question. We know there is not to be and cannot be free trade, but we insist upon fair play.

And in the interest of fair play for the farmers of America we point out what seems to be a tricky adjustment of duties that would tax the many for the few.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Rev. D. O'Brien, of Charlotetown, Prince Edward Island, has official notification of his appointment as archbishop of Halifax diocese.

J. H. Jams, president of the Tennessee asylum for the deaf and dumb has died of congestion of the brain.

The whaling bark Hercules has arrived at New Bedford. She had ten cases of small-pox aboard and three died.

President Zeldra, of the United States of Colombia, died at Ica on the 23d. The vice president has assumed the presidency. T. B. Connery, of the New York Herald, has been granted an extended leave of absence from six to twelve months on account of failing health.

A dispatch from Newburgh to the effect that Mr. Tawson Valentine had failed, is pronounced without foundation by Mr. George Swayne, treasurer of Valentine & Co.

The Chicago Press club, at a meeting yesterday, admitted Henry Werson, of Louisville, A. J. Blocher, of Kansas City, and H. J. Phelps, of Des Moines, as non-resident members.

A dispatch from Newport states that an investigation is expected of the management of the training ship Portsmouth. The boys complained bitterly of their treatment on the European cruise. One hundred deserted during the ship's stay in this port.

It is stated the trustees of Trinity college, Hartford, have invited Rev. Dr. Clapham N. Nett, president of Union college, at Schenectady, N. Y., to become the successor of President Pynchon, resigned. President Pynchon remains at the college retaining the professorship of moral philosophy.

It is announced that the suit to break the will of Joseph J. Cooke, of Providence, who died worth nearly a million, has been settled. It is stated also that a brother, Albert B. Cooke, now intervenes in behalf of an invalid daughter of Joseph, who receives, under the proposed settlement, only an annuity of \$1,200. The supreme court has appointed a guardian ad litem pending further proceedings.

Victoria's Round of Justice.
[London Times.]

If the day is fine the queen drives to Frogmore in an open carriage, and there breakfasts in the house, unless the weather is very hot, when her majesty takes the meal in a tent on the lawn, and reads her private letters and newspapers. The queen never takes up a newspaper that has not been previously perused by a lady in waiting, who marks all the passages which she thinks would interest her majesty, who is supposed to look at nothing that is not marked. Afterward the queen goes to another room or another tent, and proceeds to the business of the day; there are seldom less than twenty and often more than thirty boxes to be gone through, and a groom is kept constantly riding between the queen at Frogmore and Sir Henry Ponsonby at the castle. After about three hours of incessant work, her majesty drives back to the castle with the boxes in the carriage; and they are then carried up stairs on a tray, and

sorted and dispatched by Sir Henry Ponsonby. Then her majesty lunches with Princess Beatrice and any other members of her family who are at the castle; and unless there is any ceremony of state appointed for the day, they afterward take a walk in the sunk garden or on the slopes, and later go out for a drive. On their return they retire for a little necessary rest before retiring for dinner, which brings the day's visitors. The only part of the queen's daily routine which never varies is the morning work, which comes as regularly as that of any clerk in the city, and everything is done by her majesty with conscientious thoroughness. The queen looks into everything herself, and the public have little idea of the prodigious number and variety of the subjects which come before her for decision. It is an axiom among all who have served the queen that if they can only get their case looked into by her majesty strict justice is assured. At Windsor her life is more laborious, than elsewhere, from the incessant visitors and ceremonies, and the impossibility of getting away from the pomp and pageantry of a court. There is nothing which her majesty so much dislikes at the castle as the innumerable sentries, who are everywhere to be seen, and whose monotonous tramp never ceases along the east terrace underneath the windows of the private apartments.

THE UNION NATIONAL.

Trouble in the Management and President Wheeler's Designs.
[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—It was rumored among bankers yesterday that Mr. C. T. Wheeler, president of the Union National bank, was going to resign. In an interview with Mr. Wheeler he said, "I have resigned from the presidency of the bank and shall sever all connection with it Jan. 1. The step was determined upon six months ago. This reasons I don't care to state in detail at present. Things were not satisfactory. There was a lack of harmony among the officers. At a future time I might be willing to give you some facts regarding the cause of my resignation. Items which I am not willing now to give the public. I can only say the position was unpleasant. I could no longer retain it and my self-respect, owing to the present election, which is in the bank." In answer to a question as to the financial condition of the bank Mr. Wheeler said everybody knows the bank was in very poor shape at the time of the death of Mr. Coolbaugh, and for a year at least it was pretty hard scratching, but I worried through it, and good times came and brought the bank up. It is now in excellent condition; it has had a very prosperous year. In the past four years, after making up the old losses that were suffered during the panic, the bank paid 15 per cent. on its capital of \$500,000 which is all paid in. It never missed paying off dividends except in one year it paid ten per cent. Before it has made over \$300,000 beside which now stands credited to the surplus, and the profit and loss account. The net earnings of the bank this year were forty per cent. of its capital, which is due to large increase of business in all branches of trade. The principal stockholders of the bank mentioned in order of their interest are estate of E. M. Brooks, Burlington, Iowa, David Davis, E. B. Cummings, John V. Farwell and the estate of W. F. Coolbaugh.

It is reported that the difficulty arose some six months ago over the settlement of a large estate in which the Union National was interested. Mr. Wheeler holding views more conservative than the rest, and the difference failed of adjustment.

Immigration from Ireland.
BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Major Gaskell, of Dublin, one of the government committee on emigration, has been interviewed on the subject of Irish immigration. This desire to emigrate is caused by inadequate crops. The object of Gaskell's visit is to inquire into state laws which bear on emigration, and see what arrangements exist for the reception of emigrants. The object of the British government is not to send these people out against their will, nor to stimulate emigration, but help those who are determined to go, but do not possess the means.

A Dependent Member.
FOURCHES, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Rev. Oland Grand in his farewell sermon in the Baptist church to-day, said he did not know the cause of being asked to resign, and that he could name the men who caused the trouble. He also said he had been given no opportunity to ask any questions.

Thunder—Charming.
The thunder which accompanies the lightning strikes with authority, as well as the snap attending the electric spark, has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. Both, no doubt, arise from a commotion of the air brought about by the passage of electricity, but it is difficult to understand how it takes place. Even if this difficulty were cleared, there still remains the long rolling of the thunder, and its strange rising and falling, to account for; the echoes sent between the clouds and the earth, or between objects on the earth's surface, may explain this to some extent, but not fully.

The principle involved in churning is the thorough agitation of the contents of the churn, so as to cause the rupture of the minute fat globules present in the milk, and the incorporation or kneading of these ruptured fat globules into larger or smaller masses of butter. It is held by some authorities that the temperature of the milk in summer should not exceed 62 degrees; and in very hot weather may be under 60; while during cold weather, the milk should be about 2 degrees higher when churning.

THERE are six million miles of fencing in the United States, the total cost of which has been more than two thousand millions. The census reports show that during the census year there were expended \$78,629,000 alone. Of this amount the largest contribution was from Illinois; the second from Pennsylvania.

In 1878 the importation of ostrich feathers into New York amounted in value to \$2,475,464; in 1879 to \$2,796,454; in 1880 to \$4,954,547, and in 1881 to \$6,493,024.

REV. MR. LYON, of Bridgeport, preached Sunday night on the national sin. There was a universal exchange of umbrellas the next morning.—Danbury News.

THEOREAU: "I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be crowded on a velvet cushion."

WHATEVER you are undertaking to do can not be done in your own strength.

PITH AND POINT.

A CORN annihilator—The pig.
A LIGHT employment—Making gas.
A HARD set—The ham on porcelain eggs.

THE place for flats—In a tenement house.

ELECTRICITY in Franklin's time was a wonder, but we now make light of it. An eminent historian traces base-ball back to the time when Rebecca went down to the well with a pitcher and caught Isaac.

A PHILOSOPHER says, "The man who laughs is the sympathetic man." It is astonishing how many sympathizers a fellow has when he slips down and hurts himself.

"WHAT is the whole duty of a married man?" "To be agreeable to his wife." "What is the whole duty of a married woman?" "To be agreeable."—*From the French.*

"IF I have ever used any unkind words, Hannah," said Mr. Smiley, reflectively, "I take them all back." "Yes, I suppose you want to use them over again," was the not very soothing reply.

An old couple were walking down the street reading signs, when they ran across one which the old man read thus: "Johnson's Shirt Store." "Well, I declare!" exclaimed the old lady, "I wonder how he tore it!"

"PA," asked Fogg's hopeful the other evening, "what kind of a comb do they use to curly chickens with?" "Cox-combs," replied Fogg, promptly. Fogg says he believes in always answering a child when you can.

A MICHIGAN man saved himself from a watery grave the other day by hanging on the ice with his chin. A man possessed of chin enough to hang himself by ought to cut a figure in Congress.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

LITTLE POLLY, 5 years, attends Trinity Church. On reaching home, she describes it to her mother: "It was ever so much larger than our chapel, and had colored glass in the windows made into pictures. I saw the King, Queen and knave, but there wasn't any ace."

An old man with a head as destitute of hair as a watermelon entered a drug store and told the clerk he wanted a bottle of hair restorer. "What kind of hair restorer do you prefer?" "I reckon I'll have to take a bottle of red hair restorer. That was the color of my hair when I was a boy."

EXTRACT from a young lady's letter: "And, do you know, Maud and I are quite sure Capt. Poppie had taken too much champagne at the ball, for he took out his watch and looked hard at the back of it and then muttered: 'Bless my shoul! I hadn't any idea it was this time o' night.'"

"HOW are you and your wife coming on?" asked a Galveston man of a colored man. "She's run me off, boss." "What's the matter?" "I is to blame, boss. I gave her a splendid white silk dress, and den she got so proud she had no use for me. She 'lowed I was too dark to match de dress."—*Texas Siftings.*

A GENTLEMAN was relating to a friend how a party of young fellows got full at a wedding. He said one of them went up stairs just a braiding. The friend said: "Well, what in the world is braiding?" "That is a new one on me." The man who was telling the story said: "You don't know what braiding is, eh? He was braiding three strands, two strands of legs and one strand of banisters." That seemed to be so plain that any man who had ever gone up stairs drunk could readily realize the situation.—*Peck's Sun.*

PROPER ENGLISH.
O why shall we say for caught, caught, as grammarians some say we ought?

Let us see how things be
When this kind of teaching is taught:
The egg isn't hatched, it is hatched;
My breeches aren't patched, they are patched;
J-in and Jane are not matched, they are matched;
My door isn't latched, it is latched;
The pie wasn't snatched, it was snatched;
The cat never scratched, but she scratched;
The roof wasn't thatched, it was thatched.
If English must this way be wrought,
It soon will be hatched—that is taught.

E. H. M. SUMPTER, S. C.: "I am a young man, a carpenter by trade. I feel that I must go to Texas. Please answer. Is it very hot in Texas in summer, and what could I make by working at my trade in Austin?" It is quite hot; seldom above 90°, however. With regard to what you could make, working at your trade, we presume you could make tables and chairs and wheelbarrows and bed slats and such things, that is if you understand your business; and you might make amends by leading an honest life, for whatever raceality you were guilty of in the old States; or you might make your escape if the officers get after you. There is no end to the number of things you could make in Austin, beside a good reputation, if you would set your mind on it.—*Texas Siftings.*

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