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VOL. 17, NO. 34.

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, FEBRUARY 19, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 867

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. The Seers are dead and gone, my dear, Who vainly sought that mystic stone Which turned to gold this mundane

Performing wonders now unknown. Fates read in stars were never true: Astrologers told naught of life, No good could from their laws accrue, Their edicts brought us simply strife.

Yet Stella, is thy neart that stone On which my bane or bliss depends, And should I gain it for my own. 'Twould gild life's path where e'er it

I also study stars, more bright
Than Venus—e'en when Mars doth rise.
My fate, I read by pale moonlight,
My Stella, in thy deep blue eyes.
"G. E. T." in Town Topics.

The Sultan's German Confectioner. One of the sultau's weaknesses is a fondness for confectionery, and a story coming fresh from Constantinonle shows that he does not spare expense in indulg-ing in it. "A short time ago," writes a correspondent, "a German confectioner traveled from Moscow to Constantinople in the hope of securing a situation. Being of an inquisitive turn of mind he determined to get a sight of the sultan, and so kept a lookout in likely places. At last the opportunity came, and as the sul-tan was driven past his German admirer vigorously saluted him. Unaccustomed to such an exhibition of cordiality, one of the sultan's officers thought it best to in-quire if it had any significance, and so the German for the time was taken pos-

His explanation proving satisfactory and his innocence clear, and the avowal of his avocation, moreover, creating evident interest, the man was dismissed with a present and an injunction to turn up the next day with clean skin and new clothes. The result of the second interview was that the confectioner was set to making pastry as a test of his powers in that art, and his success was so complete that he was engaged right off at a salary of 500 piasters per month. But better luck still awaited him. The pastry found its way to the sultan's table, and his highness was so pleased with it that he made the stranger from Germany his confectioner at once with 1,000 piasters a month for making tarts. As both sides are pleased with the arrangement made -the sultan with his confectionery and the German with his pay—the outside world has nothing to say.—Pall Mall

A correspondent at Athens gives an account of many curious burial castoms peculiar to Greece which lately came under his notice. A piece of linen as wide as the body and twice as long, was doubled and a hole large enough for the head cut out of it. In this the body was wrapped and then dressed in new clothes and more especially new shoes. Beneath the head was placed a pillow full of lem-on leaves. In the mouth was put a bunch of violets, and around the temples n chaplet of flowers. These are used only for the unmarried, and must be white. Both head and feet were tied with bands made for the purpose, which were unloosed at the edge of the grave when the coffin was about to be closed. A small coin (a relic of the fee to the ferryman) was placed in the palm of the hand. At Athens a sou is dropped into The greatest attention is given to this point.

In removing the body the feet always

first. A priest came sive days to sprinkle the room, fumigate it, and repeat certain prayers, as for that period after death it was supposed to be haunted. After burial women are hired to keep a light burning over the grave until the body is supposed to be decomposed. To assist this, the bottom of modern Greek coffins is of lattice work. Every Saturday the poor of Athens place on the graves of their friends, eatables of the sort they used to

Babies in a Photograph Gallery. Mothers are the same, whether they dress in silks and satins or are con strained to wear calico and perform mental duties. They are impressed with the fact that baby has reached that stage in life's journey from the cradle to the grave when his or her backbone is sufficiently pronounced to hold the little hairless head up, and when such becomes a fact baby is carried to a photograph gallery and a negative is secured. It is quite an event in baby's life, as for several months after such a picture is taken it furnishes the fond mother with a day from which she can date little at tacks of the colic, croup or other unen-joyable features of infantile existence. It is also something of an event in a pho-

tograph gallery.

Baby visitors do not take kinkly to the camera. They entertain some kind of an idea that it must go off, and hence they re afraid of it. Others delight in the novelty of the sight and want to play with it. No matter what the feel-ing, the result is the same—they cry. Babies yells may be the proper thing in the well regulated family circle, but they are not so regarded in a modern gallery where likenesses alone are perpetuated —St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A Specimen of Ruskin's Vanity. Labouchere thinks the following pas sage from Ruskin's "Præteritæ" is about as good a specimen of egregious vanity as any eminent man has ever favored the corld with Little Johnny had found his first piece of copper pyrites, and thus moralizes on the event: "If only then my father and mother had seen the real my tather and mother had seen the reat strength and weakness of their little John, if they had given me but a shaggy Welsh pony, and left me in charge of a good Welsh guide, . . . they would have made a man of me there and then, and afterward the comfort of their own hearts, and probably the first geologist of my time in Europe."—Chicago Tribune.

A Joke That Tickles All Russia. Gloomy Siberia has furnished a joke of her own that has made all the Russias laugh Ivan Petroff, a merchant and mayor of the city of Gorki, of the Tonsk province. dicd a while ago. The citizens raised 200 roubles the procure a painting of the dead mayor. They sent the money to Mr. Skotti, the well-known painter of Moscow, asking him to make a portrait of the mayor. They did not inclose any photograph, but gave this description: "Age, 52 years and 6 months; stature, 5 feet 6 inches; hair and eyebrows, auburn; eyes, gray; nose, mouth, and chin, ordinary; face, clean. He had no special traits except stammering." The artist laughed, and gave the curious order to one of his young pupils, Ast-akhoff, who in a few days painted the portrait of the stammering mayor and sent it to Siberia. In a few weeks Skotti received a letter from the Gorkians, saying: "The relatives of the late Mr. Fetroff and the rest of the citizens believe that no better likeness could have been n.ada."—Chicago Tribune.

Mamma-Do you know the ten command-Lit le Bess-Yes, mamma

"Well, repe it them."
"I can't, mamma. I don't know them by teart. I only know them when I see the 'n."

Looking Down on the Crowd. A young lady from Massachusetts vis-ited the New York stock exchange, the other day, and on looking down on the mad crowd beneath her exclaimed: "They

are fighting!" and fainted away. The late bishop of Manchester owed his extraordinary mastery over his voice to having lived for years with a deaf mother

MME. YTURBIDE AND SON.

A PATHETIC STORY OF MATERNAL ANGUISH AND REGRET.

A Grandson of the Emperor Yturbide Adopted by Maximilian and Carlotta-A Mother's Tribulations-United at Last.

The Yturbides, who have spent the best part of their lives in Washington, are heirs to the throne of Mexico. The Emperor Au-gustin Yturbide had been an officer in the Spanish army when Mexico was a depend-ency of Spain. Having been cashiered for cruelty to prisoners, he revenged himself by heading the revolt which freed Mexico from the Spanish dominion. This was in 1821. But being a man of powerful ambition as well as extraordinary powers, he managed to have himself proclaimed emperor of Mexave himself proclaimed emperor of Mex-Revolution followed, and on the 19th of July, 1824, he was shot as a traitor. The Mexican congress exiled his family, but, remembering Yturbide's services in freeing Mexican soil from the foreigner, settled a handsome annuity upon them. The emperor's only son, Don Angel de Yturbide, was sent to the United States to be educated, and while a student at the Jesuit college at Georgetown he fell in love with and married Miss Alice Green, a woman of spirit as well as beauty. They had one child, Augustin, who is now 21 years old. At the critical point in poor Maximilian's fortunes he thought it would be a measure of conciliation toward the Mexicans if he were to offer to adopt the grandson of the Emperor Yturbide and

ake him heir to the throne make him heir to the throne.

The proposition was, therefore, conveyed to the family, who had been allowed to return to Mexico. It was coupled with the promise of a large grant off money to the Yturbides, which was, however, nothing but the payment of the pension due them from the Mexican government, and also that they should all leave Mexico at once.

Dazzled by the brilliont, provent compine. Dazzled by the brilliant prospect opening, as she thought, before her children, Mme. Yturbide consented to the arrangement. The young Augustin, then not 3 years old, was to be treated as the child of Maximilian and Carlotta, and Mme. Yturbide felt that she was giving him up to another mother. The papers were signed and Mme. Yturbide and her hurband set off for the United

ANGUISH AT THE SEPARATION.

But, from the moment she turned her steps away from her child, she was possessed with anguish at the separation. Every hour her distress increased, and when she reached Puebla she halte I and wrote a pa-thetic note to Marshal Bazaine, then in command, begging him in eloquent words to induce the emperor and empress to restore to ber her child. She could not await the marshal's answer to her letter at Puebla, which had been her intention, but seeing from her windows the diligence about to start for the City of Mexico, she ran down and hastily packing up a few necessaries took her place in it for the city where her child was. Immediately on reaching Mexico she communicated with Marshal Ba zaine, who behaved with great kindness to her, and through him she addressed a touch-ing letter to the Emperor Maximilian. To this letter a verbal answer was sent request ing that Mme. Yturbide come to the palace to confer with the emperor and empress. At an appointed day a royal carriage was sent for her. Mme. Yturbide, elegantly dressed in the Mexican fashion, with a mantilla over her head, entered it. Instead of driving to the palace they turned into court, I suppose, is at Chepaltepec," said panied her. But she was soon undecrived. It was the road to Puebla. A diligence met them. Mme. Yturbide, on leaving the royal carriage, sat down on a rock on the roadside and refused to go further but she was taken up by main force, put in the dili-gence, and taken to Puebla, where her hus-band, Don Angel de Yturbide, met her, But Mme. Yturbide could do something else be side write touching letters. She found out that the arrangement she had entered into and so bitterly regretted had no legal force according to the Mexican laws. She interested Mr. Seward, then secretary of state, who made strong representations to the French government in Mme. Yturbide's favor. The Empress Carlotta was on her last visit to Paris, making her final desperate effort for assistance from the Emperor Napoleon. Mme. Yturbide went to Paris, where these two unhappy women had an interview. The empress received her coldly,

and the interview was very unsatisfactory to Mme Vturbide MOTHER AND SON UNITED. Meanwhile, Maximillan's fate was fast overtaking him. When he saw the catas-trophe was at hand he determined to save young Yturbide, and with the assistance of the archbishop of Mexico be conveyed word to Mme, Yturbide that her child would be placed on a certain steamer reaching Havana at such a date—and it was there Mme. Yturbide was united to him after a separation of two years. Maximilian and Carlotta had surrounded the young prince with all the elegancies of royalty, and he retained many of their royal gifts. His father was then

dead and his mother had sole charge of his

education. He was educated partly abroad and partly in this country.

During her residence in Washington dur ing the last two years Mme. Yturbide lived in a fine house on the corner of Nineteenth and N streets, but last O tober, her son being nearly 21, she sold har house and rewas to enter the army at once, but by the advice of his Mexican friends he entered the and the of his hardent hire has he characteristic mational military college for a course of study before taking his commission. He is a handsome young man, very quiet and prepossessing. His abilities can scarcely be judged so far, but he always conducted himself with great good sense. Mme. Yturbide self with great good sense. Mme Yturbide is now with him in Mexico, but she has never wholly abandoned Washington as her home and is still a large property-owner here. Her family all reside here. She is a woman of much beauty of person and great dignity of manner, and in her long contest for her child she ranintained the spirit and determination of a true American.—Wash-

ington Cor. Chicago News. Would Not Be a Boy Again Why is it that so many foolish folk look backward to their boyhood for their haleyon days! SomeLow you could not be induced to go back. You have gazed back and en-joyed it. But if you have lived a decent and healthy life you have come to a larger place and fuller joys. You had a good home and have never dishonored it. But the boy and have never dishonored it. But the boy was less than the man. The youthful fret was as great, the cares as many and the struggles as great as the man's, according to his strength, and the homes were not like the mart of trade where now you strive for masteries. Your hands may shake with their never the budges, but you profes the their present burdens; but you prefer the shaking to the blistering of iron catches on shaking to the blistering of iron catches on the old winter's mornings, if only one's manly hands have no blisters of moral wrongs. You have, or should have, a thou-sand sources of enjoyment now where you had ten then. For your sorrows you have the strength and the faiths of a full grown man. No; better days are before us, not behind us,—Rev. Emo y. J. Haynes.

"Good Heavens, Washington, how does your mast r live in such a mosquito-ey hole "Well, sah, the fart am, at night Mars Beorge am so intoxified he don't give a cuss for the skeeters, and in de morning de sk et-irs am so mtoxified they don't give a cuss for Mars George"

wild enimals counties were paid during 1884 or more than 5,000 wolves, 1,500 coyotes, 500 bears, and 100 mountain itons. Darling 1885 the bounties were still greater.—Chicago Times.

Pakuta's Proposed Senators. Special Correspondence.]
"ASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Our young siste.

Dakota, who is seeking to make her debu and join the society of her sister states, does the trip up covly and molestly and ask the assistance or forbearance of her full grown

sisters in giving her the proper in-troductions and guiding her aright in the usages es tablished on such swoops down on us like the blizzed for which she is

GIDEON C. MOODY. any rate, she is the

talk of the town here, as young ladies pos-sessing her boldness are likely to be. Whether she will be able to win the heart of congress remains to be seen. On Dec 16 last was the first notice received by the country that a legislature was in ses-sion at Huron, where Judges Edgerton and Moody were elected United States senators, Judge Gideon L. Moody, of Deadwool, wa born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1822. He entere the Union army at the outbreak of the war enlisting as a private from Jasper county Indiana, and gradually rising in the service

until he was made a colone!. Dakota he was made speaker of the assembly in 1868 at I was re-elected to the same posi-tion in 1874. In 6 m the years intervening he served as a ember of the ouse. He was sent as a delegate to the constitutional con-vention of 1883 an 1

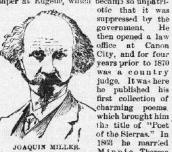
vention of 1883 and served as chairman of the committee ALONZO G. EDGERTON. appointed to prepare the memorial to the president and congress, setting forth Dakota's claim to sisterhood in the family of the United States,
Alonzo J. Elger on was born in Rome

Atonzo J. Etger.on was norm in Rome, N. Y., and is 57 years of age. He was gradu-ated from Wesleyan university at Middle-town, Conn., in 1851. When still a young man he removed to Minnesota, and has been int mately and prominently identified with the history of tha state. He was a membe the history of the state. He was a member of its legislature in 1858-59 and in 1877-78, and in 1876 was chosen a presidential elector. From 1871 to 1874 he occupied the sition of railroal commissioner, and in 1881 was appointed as United States senator, succeeding Mr. Windom when the latter became secretary of the treasury in President Garfield's cabinet. Dec. 26, 1881, he was made chief justice of the surreme court of Dakota. Both men have been in Washington some time and attract considerable attensome time, and attract considerable attention.

PERRY BARTON.

Joaquin Miller and His Daughter.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Jun. 27—The recent story of
the destitution of the e dest daughter of Joaquin Miller seems to be a sequel to the life
of her gifted though eccentric father. From the time he left his Indiana home as a boy to try his fortune in California till this vory day he seems to prefer to rough it than en-joy the comforts of civilization. He is at poy the commons of environment. He is at present the husband of a daughter of William Lelan!, of hotel keeping fame, but he lives in a rough log cabin at the outskirts of Washington rather than snare the comforts of a pleasant home life in New York with or a pieisant nome into in New York with his wife. He has been a wanderer from boy-hood. Starting in life with very little edu-cation, he tramped for seven years with no visible occupation other than to write occa-sional verses. In 1860, at the ag of 19, he returned home, and wa; prevailed upon to settle down. He entered a lawyer's office, but the old roving spirit got the best of him, but the old roving spirit got the press agent in the gold mining districts of paper at Eugene, which became so unpatr



judge. It was here he published his first collection of charming poems which brought him the title of "Poet of the Sierras." In 1863 he married Minnie Theresa

Dyer, "Minnie Myrtle," who obtained a divorce from him in 1870. Maud, who has created the present sensation, is the daughter of the poet by his first wife. She was eduof the poet by his first wife. She was equi-ented in the convent of Jesus-Marie, at Sillery, near Quebec. Four years after Maud's admiss on to the convent school she was summoned to New York to her mother's deathbed. The mother died of consumption. Air. Miller buried her and took Maud back to Canada. The girl carried with her the manuscript of an unfinishel story by her mother. She left the convent at the age of 18, and lived with her father and stepmother in this city. She went to Europa as travel-ing companion with a friend of Mrs. Miller's, remained abroad six months, and on her return visited a good deal at the house of Mrs. Peet, of Perth Amboy, whose first hus-band was Steele Mackaye. There she met young Mackaye and became engage to him. Her father forbade the marriage on account of her youth, and the elder Mackaye also wished his son to wait. young people would not wait, and on the eve of Ash Wednesday, two years ago, they were married. The bride went to live with her mother in-law, Mrs. Peet. live with her mother in-law, Mrs. Peet. The husband remained in New York

at his father's home, and went to Perth Amboy on Saturdays. Mrs. Saturdays. Mrs. Mackaye was not content to live in idleness, and without consulting her relatives, went on the stage. She played at a small salary with poor traveling companies, among others one that set out on the road with "The Danites." Here she

the road with "The Danites," Here she was advertised as Joaquin Miller's daughter. Her father saw her act in it at Baltimore and seemed to Danites" company had collapsed at Louis-ville, and Maud was stranded and in poverty

ville, and Maud was stranded and in point Chicago. She arrived last week in New York with Loudon McCormick, her late whom she recently married in York with Loudon McCormick, her late manager, whom she recently married in Chicago. A conversation with Miss Maud Miller Mackaye McCormick, the lady of the five Ms, gives one the impression that she is either slightly demented or that all the un-tained eccentricity of her father and mother has been intensified in her nature. S. H. H.

Picture Blocks for Young Children.
No more satisfactory plaything has been invented for young children than picture blocks. The plain, old-fashioned cubes ar better for building houses, fences and railwer trains than the dissected ediffices the little on can not put together unaided. Every time he piles one block upon another without hely he learns a lesson in self-reliance and perseverance that counts for one step in the dis-Picture Blocks for Young Children. verance that counts for one step in the cipline of life.—Philadelphia Call.

Spinner, the man with the lightningspinner, the man wit in a figating struck autograph oh h we used to wecome on do lat b 1, it camping out in a 
tent in Florida. I we h liked to cold snap 
is not known, but there are grave fars that 
his signature has seen pretrievably frostFASHION SPOTTERG.

A QUEER PHASE OF METROPOLITAN DRESSMAKING TRADE.

Sharp-Eyed Women Who Earn a Livelihood and Keep Up with the Times by Pirating Patterns and Counterfeiting Costumes.

Not many days ago the reporter chanced in his round to spend a little time in one of the great dry goods caravanseries that abound in New York, and there observed the newest phase in the great art of dressmaking. In stood in the clouk-room, when all at once stood in the cloak-room, when all at once there was a commotion above the confusion of traffic, and he saw, as did others in the room, the store detective take a tastefully d. asad young woman by the arm and gently but firmly eject her. There followed a whis-pered chorus among clerks and customers of "Is she achoplifter:" and "What has she done?" At the closing of the door the detective re-sumed his former disinterested air, and kept it until asked what the lady had done to be so suddenly turned out into the cold. Then he

"(Ib she's what we call a fashion enotter The reporter's ideas of spotters had always centered on the reprehensible individuals who deceive tender-hearted bartenders on Sun days, and he waited for more. It came

LATEST FASHION OF PARIS.

"It's a new line of business among some of
the most lum tum and snobbish dressmaking and millinery establishments in this city, that's got to be quite the caper lately, and just now as their opening season is commenc-ing they are out to spot and get on to every wrinkle they can at some one else's expense wrings they can at some one cases expense.
You see such houses as ours send every year a
special buyer or order to Europe to secure all
the newest styles in the cloak, millinery and
dressmaking lines, especially for their concerns. This is done to keep each other well supplied against the competition of outside or private trades, and at the same time to not al-low their houses to fall behind in the latest fashions of Parisian or other foreign design or novelties. About a year ago it was impossible to excel these large establishments in procuring such goods, and when a lady of fashion desired to get anything recent, out

side of importing it herself through some friend abroad, she was compelled to come to our stores and departments. "It was this pinch to secure patterns and styles from some perfect specimen or mode made in Paris that brought into existence the class to which belongs that woman you just saw me lead out of the store. These concerns get a man or woman in their employ who is possessed with a knack for at once 'spotting' or catching at a glance the color, material and design of any new dress, bonnet or cloak. Such parties must be experienced in this line of trade and when the season for new styles and European novelties is about opening at the leading establishments they are sent out on their important mission to provide designs for their employers, and upon them rests the great responsibility of the winter's work and trade. The 'fashion spotter,' after looking through the advertising columns of the papers, notes the anneuncements of the leading nade in Paris that brought into existence the pers, notes the anneuncements of the leading stors openings and at once starts on her mission. First one establishment of standing is entered and if the house deals in millinery. each sample bonnet is picked up and every detail in its material and make mentally noted. This is the millinery fashion spotter

job. Then, so it goes on with the cloakmak DETECTIVES ON THE ALERT. "The heads of big stores at length mined to keep detectives on the alert for the rs and to keep them out show-rooms. We are getting on to them as a set now, through shadowing and keeping a regular description list of them at headquar-

"The best time to nip these damsels is o of leisure in rainy weather, because their trade is also dull, and, beside, they think they can accordingly take time by the forelock.
There is no law to prevent or punish them for stealing fashionable ideas and turning them to their own advantage, but of course a mar has a right to forbid a person frequenting his establishment whom he might deem objection able. Then when you look at it, the business does seem a regular piratical piece of work. do not believe the styla can be copyrighted but it seems almost as much of an offe plagiarism or piracy of a book or play. You must understand these houses pay a pretty big premium for securing the first importation and exclusive use of these styles in America.

The Mahogany Desks of the Senate The mahogany desks used by the mem-bers of the United States senate are, with few exceptions, seventy-five years old. They were built away back in 1810 12. Like old wine they have improved with age and are apparently as strong and durable as when apparency as strong and durable as when first placed in position. Capt. Bassett, who has been a sort of factorum about the senate for half a century is the only person living who can point out the desks great men of the past, and he, it is unneces sary to say, guards his secret well. If he did not the relic-hunters would chop them

When Mr. Tabor, of Colorado, was a nember of the senate he endeavored to member of the senate he endeavored to learn the history of his desk, but Capt. Bassett declined to gratify his curiosity. Tabor is taid to have replied: "Never mind; I'll at least leave my mark upon it, so that posterity may remember me by that, so that posterity may remember me is nothing else." He wore at tha olitaire diamond setting in the cen With these he gradually made two indents with these he gradually made two indenta-tions in each corner of the desk, and doubt-less flattered himself that he had outwitt 1 the captain. But the latter as soon as Mr. Tabor retired from the senate, plugged up the holes so deftly that no true of their the holes so deftly that no trace of their ex-istence remains.—Washington Cor. Chicago

Why Hunting Parties Wear Pink. Why Hunting Parties Wear Plnk.
An attempt has lately been reported,"
says the 'Book of the Horse,' "from the
fashionable English hunting counties to
bring black coats into fashion, instead of
the accepted pinks, 'which have become too
common and vulgar.' It is quite safe to
prophesy that this bit of exclusive affectation will not survive many seasons. The
advantages of pink are many; it can be
seen far off; it is a good letter of introduction at every inn and turnpike gate for the
man otherwise well appointed; most men tion at every inn and turnpike gate for the man otherwise well appointed; most men look well in it; properly treated it wears longer than black. Formerly it was considered the correct thing to wear a scarlet coat much stained. Even artificial means were used to produce the desired effect; but of late the custom has been the other way, and hunting valets have discovered some means of making two or three hunting-coats look new overy day of the season? coats look new every day of the season.

New York Town Topics. English Anecdote of Horace Greeley. We suspect that wealthy Americans get "the people" erammed down their throats till they gow as weary as the late Horace Greeley, a most liberal giver, who once answered a request for money 'to save a few souls' with the snarl: "Get out! There shirt half the souls damned that ought to be."—London Spectator.

English enterprise will soon supply a want which has been long felt in west Africa, viz.; an investing and commercial bank. The company is now being formed, with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling. The head office will be in Liverpool, with branches at Lagos, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast.—Exchaira change.

Massage, or the art of curing diseases by rubbing, i needing, and stroking, is said to have been known to the Chinese three hundred years before the Christian era, while the ancient Persians, Greeks, and Romans pursued similar methods.—Chicago Times

UNPROTECTED WORKERS.

HOW CHILDREN ARE OVERWORKED IN GERMANY

Evils Which are Exciting the Attention of the Government-Fearful Mortality of Children Employed in Factories-Trade Regulations.

How totally unprotected the German working population is few people know out-side the sufferers and the men and women whose lives are spent in arousing discontent

whose lives are spent in arousing discontent and revolutionary hatred among them.

In England and Switzerland, and to some extent in America, factory inspectors are specially instructed to prosecute for breach of the factory acts. In Germany they are especially instructed not to do so. They re-port to the governments of the several prin-cipalities and kingdoms, who revise and ex-cerpt at discretion and then forward the re-cult to the government of the service, wheecerpt at discretion and then forward the result to the government of the empire, which carries the process of dissection one step further and then publishes as much of the twice mutiliated remains as it thinks proper, and still the reports, even after they have been twice mangled by the ministerial shears, are most painful reading.

The trade regulations forbid employers binding their hands to work on Sundays, So no one is bound, but sever one works

So no one is bound, but every one works for fear of dismissal. Necessaries of life, if furnished to the hands by employers, must furnished to the hands by employers, must be supplied at cost price, but tools and materials may be furnished at any price that the employers see fit to set upon them, and the encrinous profits demanded by a firm in Bielefeld were the cause of the strike, turnult and uproar and consequent institution of actual military siege in that town last summer. The employers of sewing women in the preparation of ready-made clothing, too, carried their exactions of profits upon the sewing materials which they supply so far that, when the motion to impose a tax upon sewing cotton was before the reichstar. upon sawing cotton was before the reichstag a committee was appointed to canvass the employes of all such establishments in Ber lin and compare their statements with thos of the employers. The result was the revel-ation of extortions almost incredible.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.
Children under 12 years of age may not be employed in factories and the terribly be employed in factories and the terribly rigorous enforcement of compulsory education up to 12 years of age probably secures obedience to this command of the law, but children from 12 to 14 years of age may be employed six hours per day. The teachers of the empire at their convention in Darmstadt last summer called attention to the fact that in 1883, when the last available statistics were published, 18,335 such children were employed in those industries dren were employed in those industries ak no which were under the surveillance of the factory inspectors, while the number employed in industries carried on by the workers in their dwellings and in handicrafts was probably much larger, and the speakers laid due weight upon the damage inflicted upon these thou-san's of poor little toilers by their too early removal from school. Even in the mines there are children employed, both boys and

inspectors. There are not one-tenth as man ought to be and the few who exist are ex pressly forbidden to prosecute for breach of the law. Hence the abuse of the employment of children goes so far that such a sheet as The National Liberal Leipsicer Tageblatt recently observed: "If the inspectors would pause in many a place in Saxony towards chine made lace works they would see how many children are employed beyond the legal hours, among them children from 7 FEARFUL MORTALITY OF CHILD

According to The Conservative Monthly there are in Germany no less than 440,474 children under 15 years of age supporting themselves. Of these, 142,363 are engaged in manufacture, 28,629 of them being girls. There is scarcely a branch of industry in which children are not employed. In mines and salt works alone 5,500 children are employed. Brick, porcelain and glassworks employ 5,744 more children, a large propor-tion of whom are employed at home in glass-hlowing, a kind of work especially hurtful for breathing apparatus which still in process of development. In spinning mills there are 6,942 children. The figures touching the spinning industry are very complete, and the conclusions which inevitably follow from them are terrible. Besides the 6,942 child spinners, there are 34,-000 persons ranging in age from 15 to 20 years, 31,000 in the years between 20 and 30, and but 15,700 between 30 and 40. The majority of these workers are women.

The natural consequence is the fearful mortality of children in spinning and weaving districts such as Silesia, a mortality which has increased of late years. In Breslau, for instance, this mortality has increased from 277 per 1,000 children as the average of the years from 1876-1880 to 290 in 1883. In Leignitz, during the same time, the infant mortality increased from 288 to 296 per 1 000 In Onnelu it increased from 211 to 226 per 1,000, and in the whole province from 255 to 266 per 1,000. But these figures are by no means the worst. In the actual seats of manufacture the statistical showing is frightful. Beuthen and Waldenburg hav is ringuitui. Seutien and Waldenburg have a very dense population, chiefly employed in mining and smelting. In both the pro-portion of deaths of children was 430 per 1,000. The population of Landeshut is oc-cupied in textile manufacture and here the employment of children, according to the latest reports of the factory inspec everywhere steadily increasing.—Foreign Cor. Philadelphia Times,

Rays of Sunshine. THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. Small Boy-A cent's worth of peanuts aunty.

Aunty—Arrah! be off wid ye. D'ye think

t's meself that would be afther sellin' a cent's worth of peanuts? Small Boy (around the corner)—Gimme s cent's worth of peanuts, Garibaldi. Garibaldi—Si, signor, vera gooda peanut, fresha roasta. A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING Angry Purchaser-You told me the horse

esn't balky. Seller—No. I didn't. Angry Purchaser—You certainly did. You said that when it came to pulling that horse was there every time.
Seller—Yes, that's what I said. He's
there, but the trouble is he stays. I used to
build a bonfire under him.

very unfortunate. Poor John was out of work for a long time, and when he obtained a good job he died." a goo l job he died."
"What job did he get?" she was asked. "He joined a circus and got \$20 a week for pu ting his head in the lion's mouth twice a day. That's all he had to do. It seems hard he should have died."

"What did he die of?"

AN UNFORESEEN ACCIDENT.
"Yes," sighed a recent widow, "we are

"The lion bit his head off." THINKS WELL OF THE COUNTRY. "Shine em uppa?" said an Italian bot-black to Pat, just landed. "Phat's the charge?" asked Pat.

"Begorra," said Pat as he seated himself in the chair, "it is a foine countbry, Amer-iky, where a poor Oirishman can get his boots blacked by a gintlemon wid goold rings in his ears."

Milk Produced from Brewers' Grain. The mineral constituents are largely leached out of barley in malting, and consequently the material for bone growth is lacking. But milk from brewiers grains is for this very reason the best for adults. What is needed for adults is heat-producing fact, to supply waste, not home and muscle food, to supply waste, not bone and muscle producing food to ussist growth. Scientific Exchange.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

Portraits of a Visiting Delegation and Brother Whalebone Howker.

[Detroit Free Press.] During the past week a distinguished delegation from Marietta, O., consisting of the Hon Coley Strawder. Hon. Cush Hender son and Deacon Fetcher, have been visiting the Line Kimelus. Thy object was to secure "pointers" for the buefit of the colored rociety in Marietta, known as "the So em Band of Gideon." The delegation had never tackled a town of over 4,000 inhabitants b fore, and were rather "off color" in Detroit



THE VISITING DELEGATION. The Hon. Strawder, for instance, insisted on walking in the middle of the road, and in using lard and lampblack on his boots. The Hon. Henderson lost his wallet, con-taining \$10. while buying pennuts on the market, and had to raise his fare home by spouting his silver watch. Deacon Fletch nailed two letters in fire alarm boxes, followed a brass band a mile and a half in the mud, and was foolish enough to mix up in a dog fight, and get knocked down by the man who owned the second best canine.

The delegates went away happy, however, and check full of information for the benefit of their band. They were granted a charter to work to the thirty-second degree, and start out with sixty-seven members, every one of whom has a ball spot on top of his head, and knows the difference between a spring chicken and a motherly hen. Pickles Smith offered a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to in

vest gate and pronounce on the skull of Demosthenes, now hanging on a nail in the museum, and labeled: "After Using." He had heard serious doubts expressed as to whether the skull was genuine, or one made to order in New York, and would like the fact settled.
"Brudder Smith, sot right down!" exclaimed the president as he brought his gavel down with a bang "When we label and lang up a skull in dis mussum we have gone too fur to back water. Dat am not only supposed to be de skull of Demosthenes, but it are livested described to be the skull of Demosthenes, but

it am 'spected dat etery individual member of dis club am read to take off his coat to of dis club am read to take off his coat to support de supposishun! When you start out to make a museum de first great step am nebber to doubt your own labels."

The case of Whalebone Howker was then called up by Sir Isaac Walpole. Several weeks since Brother Howker signed a paper recommending a certain b and of stove blacking, and sold the maker the right to use his neture on the nackerye. This is to use his picture on the package. This is in violation of by-law No. 17, and Howker was suspended for six months and fined \$600. Sir Isaac desired to appeal in his behalf. The suspended brother lived next door to him, and the way he took on o' nights kept his neighbors awake. He had lost flesh a

fine hung over him like a ten-ton grindstone and his suspension seemed more than he "Whar am Bradder Howker jist now? asked the president.

the rate of a pound a day, and his to were greatly concerned for his health,

"In de aunty-room sah."
"You kin bring him in." Brother Howker was brought in. He had tightened up his belt to the last emaciated, and walked with a step which seemed to prove that this vain world had no further charms for him.: He also managed to get off three or four groans which seemed to come from down among the shoe peg . "Brudder How-ker," said the presi-

dent, "friends have interceded in your behalf," and I hev decided to remit your fine and reinstate you as an 'BRUDDER' HOWKER. state you as an active member of dis club. Doan let dis solenn warnin' go unheeded. From dis time out I want to see you a changed min. You kin now take your accustomed seat behind de stove, an' l'd advise you to let dat belt

two.
"Samuel Shin will now sound de triangle "samuel Shin will now sound de triangle to bring dis meetin' to a stop, an' befo' lock-in' de alley doah he will see dat de b'ar traps am properly sot to embrace any vile pusson who may seek to enter de hall by dat route."

out about two inches afore it cuts you in

Weather Prophet of Delaware County For more than thirty-five years preceeding the establishment of the weather bureau by the government Isaac Yocum, of Paschal ville was the roognized weather prophet for the people of Delaware county. If the breast bone of the goose, the hog's melt, the ground hog and other well-established weather signs corresponded with Isaac Yocum's predictions. well and good; if not, they were at fault that year and everybody so understood it. Mr. Yocum was gathered to his fathers soon after the establishment of the weather bureau do partnent, but were he living to-day he would say in his jocular way: "Every snow this win-ter will be a rain."

Weather Solon Yocum was a butcher, and

one of his theories respecting the weather was the set of the wind at the turn of the seasons. If, for instance, during the season of the fall equinox—say from Sept 15 to 22—the wind was generally in the east, shifting southward and finally clearing up by shifting round to the souhtwest, then to northwest, Mr. Yocum would make a contract at a very low figure to pasture cattle on the Hog island pasture lands until about Dec. 30. He would take a run number of thin cattle at low prices and would invariably have three months of warm weather and the best of pasture for his cattle, which he would fatten and sell at high prices. During the winter solstice, along about the 20th of December of 1885, the wind hung around the southeast and finally veered to northwestward and back again by the southward, thus betokening, according to the Yocum theory, which invariably held good thirty very ago, a warm winter, with nuclthirty years ago, a warm winter, with much more rain than snow, and, when three or four days of cold weather overtook us, to be fol-lowed suddenly by warm spells.—Philadelphis

A Whole Dime Novel in Fifteen Lines A Shoshone Indian just in from Big Horn reports finding, about two weeks ago at the base of a precipice, the skeleton of a man and a silven-tip bear. The bones lay within each other's embrace, and the living bodies had evidently clasped in a death grip, fallen from the dizzy edge far above. The bones of the man were hereplann in size and the of the man were herculean in size, and the silver-tip, or Rocky mountain grizzly, had been one of the largest of its kind. Both of the powerful frames were badly broken, and bear and man were doubtless instantly killed by the fearful fall. A rusey hunting-knife with a buckborn handle key and; the rits of the grizzly; it had been driven home. —Cheyenne (W. T.) Tribune.

TERMS .. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

When not paid in advance the rate will be Five ollars per year.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS

Any one who takes a paper regularly from the or whether he has subscribed or not-is res

The courts have decided that retaging to take he newspapers or periodicals from the Posiofice, or emoving and leaving them uncalled for, is prima dicie vidence of intentional fraud. Papers ordered to any address can be changed to acter enterior of intentional fraud.
Faper ordered to any address can be changed to
Papers ordered to any address can be changed to
Paper address at the option of the subscriber.
Remittances by draft, check, money order, or regisred letter; may be sent at our risk. All Postmasters
required to register letters on application.

A LITTLE LECTURE ON FACES

What Noses Mean and What Chins In-

dicate—Eyes and Lips. "If Cleopatra's nose had been a quarter of an inch shorter it would have changed the face of the whole globe," said Edmund Russell the other night, quoting a French writer. Then he drew the outlines of three chins on the blackboard—the normal; the projection, which accomplishes contains the projecting, which accomplishes something in the world; the retreating, which belongs to people who may be good thinkers and good critics, but who never amount to much because they lack physical energy. He also drew mouths that expressed the meaningless society smile, that is often accompanied by a tired expression of the eyebrows, thus presenting a facial contradiction.

A long upper lip often goes with energy, unless the individual be coarse and lacking in other characteristics, when it expresses mere doggedness. The normal mouth, that would be found in a boy, may tighten into a line, indicating mentality in the course of ten years, or it may droop and soft m and project, indicating sensuality. As man differentiates from low to higher types the features develop their special expression. In low types the nose is flat, like that of an animal, and the face is broad. In high types the face reaches up into the spiritual and elongates.

All expression starts from the normal and that is most convolution of expression and the spiritual and elongates.

All expression starts from the normal and that is most capable of expression. A man who habitually diverges from the normal becomes one-sided. The mouth emphasizes the expression of the eye, as in surprise. Great poets, great artists and great lovers never lose their childlike expression of wonder. Mental expression is concentric; physical expression eccentric. Ruskin says that "the thinking man turns himself into a two-signal sword, to cut, while the preceding edged sword, to cut, while the receptive man turns himself into a four-cornered sheet, to catch."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Wooden-Legged Man's Joke. Speaking of wooden legs, there is an old soldier employed in the government office in this city who has had some ex-

perience with an artificial limb, his meat one having been taken off at the knee Among the most amusing was one with a sleeping-car porter. This pampered railway tyrant rarely earns his quarter all round by his pretense of blacking shoes and flipping dust from his victim's back, but it is the habit of this wooden-legged man to utilize the darky in taking off that leg and making him earn his hire on one train he struck an uppish sort of a porter—a brother to the insufferable swell who sings out "last call for dinnah in the dinning cah?" That darky stood around with a languid dignity that would that would make a street-corner dude sick at heart.

The man with the wooden leg made up

The man with the wooden leg made up his mind he would "wake that nigger up" before he chipped in his quarter. He told a couple of men in the car his purpose, and they joined in with him. He wears his shoe firmly fastened to the wooden leg, having no need to remove it, and having fallen once from a loose shoe. After his berth had been made up he went to the dressing room and unstrapped his leg, keeping hold of the strap, and then got to his berth. Then he called the porter. "I've got rheumatism and can't bend over," he said, "and I wish you'd pull off that shoe." The por-ter untied the shoe and tried to pull it off, but it wouldn't come. "Pull hard," off, but it wouldn't come. "Pull hard," said the passenger. The darky gave it another pull. "Oh, brace against the berth and pull," said the passenger, The porter had blood in his eye. He put his foot against the berth and pulled like a dentist. The passenger let go the strap and the darky fell back with the shoe and the leg. "My God! You've pulled off my leg!" shricked the passenger. The porter dropped it, and with his eyes bulg-ing and his teeth chattering, he broke from the car. He concealed himself in a corner of the baggage car, and pretty soon the two other con pretended they didn't know where he was, sat down on a trunk and talked over the awful condition of the man whose leg had been pulled off, and about the penalty the darky would have to suffer if he should be caught. The porter was of no service to anybody that night, even after they explained the joke to him.-

Milwankee Sentinel. The Southern Negro Farm Laborer. The married negro farm laborer is a much better fellow than his single brothr. The latter is more of a nuisance than a help. When you hire him he will cheerfully attach his valuable autograph tract you may draw up, and as cheerfully break said contract the next day, if it suits him so to do. He is surly, i suits him so to do. He is surry, insolent and disobedient. He demands a holiday every Saturday. Nearly every night, when he should be wrapped in sleep, dreaming of unlimited 'possum and roast' taters, he is prowling over the country, on amorous thoughts intent. In consequence thereof he ameans the next. quence thereof he appears the next norning half asleep, and fulfils his daily task in a slipshod manner. Should he be plowing in the field and a strange negro be seen passing along the road, he will arrange it so that they meet at the fence. and an hour or more will be given up to intellectual conversation. Doubtful points in political economy and theology are settled, and after a brilliant inter change of ideas Sambo will resume his

reluctant work.

Never cross him if you can avoid it. He will submit to no dictation. You must always be polite, even obsequious to him. He is a strick stickler for etiif you infringe on his self-esteem. Insult him and he has a covert revenge. He is too shrewd to resent openly. To get even with you he will put pounded glass or poison in the feed-box, and the soul of some valuable horse or mule will wing its way to the land of somewhere, regardless of your weeping and wailing. Or some dark night he will put fre in your sunburnt fields. At times he may pen your pet cow in a corner, and up the poor dumb beast vent his ill-natu through the persuasive influence of a broken fence-rail. I can imagine nothing crueler than the ordinary negro. All this is probably the result of teaching of

they get along better. They love to work side by side and keep up a constant noisy chatter. Best of it all is where families are employed. There is then some at-tachment to the soil they cultivate. The female portion do the washing for the planter, and by a liberal use of potash-to save labor—a renewal of linen is made necessary about four times a year.—Live Oak (Fla.) Cor. New York Sur

A Mexican Volcano in Litigation The ancient volcano Popocatapeti has got into the courts. Not that it has been boldly transported into the halls of litigation, but it is the subject of a novel suit at law. For many years Gen. Ochoa has been the owner of the volcano, the has been the owner of the volcano, the highest point of land in North America, together with all its appurtenances. The crater contains a fine quality of sulphur, which the general has been extracting, giving employment to Indians who cared to stay down in the vaporous old crater. The property was at one time fairly profitable, but now it appears that the volcano was, some time ago, mortgaged to Mr. Carlos Recamier, who brings suit of foreclosure. The papers have been joking about the matter, some asking what Mr. Recamier intends to do with his volcano when he gets legal possession. He has been solemnly warned that the law forbids the carrying out of the country of ancient monuments and objects of try of ancient monuments and objects of precedents in law for the foreclosing of volcanic property, but you nor I have never heard of them before.—Mexico Letter. historical interest. Probably there are