



Manchester Enterprise

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Societies.

MANCHESTER LODGE, No. 144, F. & A. M. Meets at Masonic Hall, Monday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. All visiting brothers are invited to attend. W. M. BLOOMER, Secy.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 8, R. A. M. Meets at Masonic Hall on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. All visiting members are invited to attend. W. M. BLOOMER, Secy.

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THY WILL BE DONE.

Not in dumb resignation
We lift our hands on high;
Not like the nerveless fatalist
Content to trust and die.
Our faith springs like the eagle
Who soars to meet the sun,
And cries aloud: "Thine
When Thy will be done!"
O Lord, Thy will be done!
Upon the common weal;
Thou dost not bid us bend and writhe
Beneath the iron heel.
In Thy name we assert our right
By sword or tongue or pen,
And even the headman's axe may dash
Thy message unto men.
Thy will! It bids the weak be strong;
It bids the strong be just;
No lip to fawn, no hand to beg,
No brow to seek the dust.
Whenever man oppresses man
Beneath Thy liberal sun,
O Lord, be there Thine arm made bare,
Thy righteous will be done.
—Harper's Magazine.

TRAMPOLOGY.

The American tramp represents a far greater army than comes under the head of professional vagabondage, undoubtedly containing every variety of character, to be accounted for in that as the country grows more populous and prosperous circumstances become arbitrary with the individual, and natural ability is so secondary. Once a man is in the muddy tide of his declining influence begins and whatever be his natural qualities, to stay is to become tainted. A tumble into the current, however, thoroughly rousing to action as it does—unlike the unfortunate case of him who was born there, when scarcely the thousandth man can escape contamination—often is the turning point to success.

In search of such instances of worthy impecuniosity, there are at least two philanthropists playing in a manner the "Vicar of Wakefield's" Burleigh, as is to be seen by the following-odd reference:

A tramp, unshaven and ragged as usual, was standing near the gate of one of the fine residences that line the Hudson river, apparently in a study of where to strike next for some victuals or a drink.

A second tramp, carrying a guitar, came along, keenly scrutinized the house, entered the gate without noticing No. 1, went around to the kitchen, and to the maid answering his knock, asked to buy a dime's worth of cold victuals. After a doubtful glance or two she invited him in, probably influenced by the sight of the guitar.

"Play some good music and I will give you anything for a lunch," said No. 1.

"With pleasure," he played several beautiful selections.

"See," she said, with an air of apology, as she continued her work after placing victuals before him, "that you have at least the ability to dispense musical enjoyment, and I would be pleased to show more civility, but we are as busy as bees preparing for the arrival of a relative, whom our employer has never seen. You are welcome to your breakfast, and my thanks beside. Mr. Richey instructs me to treat well any applicant who shows merit, but to give the cold shoulder to others; and you may think it, but we have to turn away the greater part of those who apply at this door. For your own good, now I will inform you that Mr. Richey's uncle, who is to arrive to-day, is known to be a wise philanthropist, and if you can interest him, it may help you back to the condition you have evidently fallen from."

By the time this much was said, in detached sentences, a substantial breakfast had disappeared, and the tramp was handed a goodly lunch to carry away. He thanked the maid politely for the food and information, and left.

The first tramp was still loitering at the gate, and inquired: "What luck?" "A big breakfast and a big hand-out to boot," "I tried it and got nothing," "Come along then, and I'll whack up."

The tramp with the guitar, introducing himself as Bill, did not physiognomically appear like an evil doer, but made profuse use of blacking expressions, saying nothing, however, of what he was advised concerning the expected philanthropist.

The other who introduced himself as Red, appeared rather like a man of good principles in adverse circumstances, although probably five years the younger, replied with more severity to the loose remarks of Bill. They decided to walk to town ten miles away. In the course of this walk, becoming confidential, Bill, the guitarist, who talked "crooked," considerably disclosed that most of his crookedness had been assumed for the purpose of getting acquainted, and that in point of fact, their ideas of morals and honor were much in common.

Red, the man of good principles in adverse circumstances, expressed himself gratified to hear it, as honest tramps were scarce, and in return for the silence between them was broken, it was by something that needed to be said. They kept out of the way as much as possible.

"The fact is," he said, pausing at each division of the sentences to make them quite plain, "I am not as honest as I represent myself—but, stopping at this fol-de-rol—as I see that you know me and I know you—I will state—that in the house where we met—are twenty thousand dollars in cash—I know where it is—between the two of us we can make the haul to-night."

"I'm with you," "We will stop at that depot yonder and take the next train back." The manner of the men which had been occasionally good humored, changed now to gravity, and when the silence between them was broken, it was by something that needed to be said. They kept out of the way as much as possible.

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THE FARM AND HOME.

DESTROYING WEEDS BY THE METHOD OF SOILING.

Benefits of Smothering Weeds.—To Feed or to Sell; That is the Question.—Beans, Potatoes and Domestic Data.

Destroying Weeds.

It is in part, at least, because of their smothering tendencies that soiling crops have been found helpful in destroying weeds. They are usually thickly sown and on land so far enriched that it produces an excellent growth. When a good crop of oats, peas and vetches are grown upon a piece of land in best form it is of much service in checking weeds, and if autumn cultivation follows the benefits are intensified.

All classes of weeds are not equally hindered by crops grown to smother them, even though they may ripen at the same period. As a rule these crops are more serviceable in destroying perennials than annuals or biennials. Although they should succeed in keeping in check one crop of annuals we may look for another the following season. When a crop of perennials is destroyed it puts a stop to one mode in which they multiply, viz: by root development, and hence the benefit extends over several years. Because of this more attention should be given to the destruction of perennials by smothering crops than of other classes of weeds. Annuals especially can be more effectively destroyed through some system of cultivation, which will encourage them to germinate, that they may be destroyed when the seedlings appear.

When two food crops can be grown in a single season on the same piece of land, the effects upon weed destruction are very wholesome. This can frequently be done through good management. We can often get two crops here in Ontario, writes Thomas Shaw, with our rigorous winters. How much more easily than may this be done in the warmer latitudes where many of the readers of the Ohio Farmer live.

In the effort to get two crops in this northern climate, rye is generally relied on as the first crop. The ground for this crop should be plowed by September 1st. This operation encourages the weeds, for, taking it all in all, August is the best month in the year for destroying weeds. Then the rye is cut when coming into ear, for hay, or at later stage for the silo. The ground is then plowed in the early part of June before any weed seeds have matured, when the whole generation of weeds then growing is left and buried where the crop coming after will fatten upon its decay.

The rye may be followed by any one of a number of crops, as may be desired. Turnips may be grown, but not so successfully as on lands worked earlier in the season. Millet will grow in good form after the rye. The same holds true in regard to buckwheat where the climate is suitable to its proper development. But the best crop to follow rye, take it all in all, in this country, is rape. When the rye is cut we have the whole month of June to get our land ready for the rape.

Then again, two crops may be grown in one year where one is a soiling crop. But this can only be done to a limited extent, as usually a small acreage of soiling crop is grown. Where oats, peas and vetches form the first crop, the second may consist of barley, peas, or a combination of these, also grown as a soiling crop, or it may consist of rape in some latitudes, which may be grown for pasture.

It should be borne in mind that I am dealing more with general principles than with detailed descriptions. The crops that should be grown for smothering purposes, as well as for the crop itself, will vary with the climate and soil and necessities of each locality. In warmer latitudes it may be possible to get two crops, both of which mature and produce seed, and with-out going southward into climates where "the orange and the citron bloom."

At all events, the more the land is kept judiciously employed the less chance will there be for weeds to multiply.

Bean Culture.

Beans require rich soil, but if the bean feeder is carefully saved and fed with refuse beans to sheep, the crop is not nearly so exhaustive as many others. Only the grain is sold, and thirty bushels of beans per acre will not remove more plant food than can be replaced by two hundred weight each of phosphate and nitrate of soda. Years ago, in war times, beans sold at \$5 per bushel. Nothing in grain farming compares with beans for raising money quickly and with moderate amount of labor. Many farms were bought and mainly paid for with the proceeds of the bean crop. Beans took their place in the rotation. A crop yielding twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre sold often for \$100 per acre, or as much as the original cost of the land. By the time the whole farm had been "beaned" it was paid for. Beans were put in with a drill or with bean-planters, setting the plants in hills with rows far enough apart one way to cultivate between. Most of the cultivation was done with horse power. Now there are bean-harvesting machines that greatly lessen the back-aching labor of bean pulling. Threshing too, that used to be done with the flail or by tramping out the beans, is now accomplished more perfectly by bean-threshers.—American Cultivator.

The Horse.

What the country needs is more \$200 horses. For actual usefulness a \$200 horse is worth more than the red-circled \$5,000 or \$10,000 specimen. The average value of horses in the United States is \$67. That is too

low. The phenomenal value of a few specimens is too high. A general democratic leveling is needed. The only way to do this is to castrate all inferior stallions and graze up from the best common mares. Horses that will pull plows, wagons and carriages, and carry a rider rapidly and easily, are the horses that are wanted. The 2:20 trotter serves a purpose well; common mortals, on common business, are satisfied with a moderate gait, most people when they start would rather get there a few seconds later than risk a break-neck pace over the public roads. Give us more good strong horses and sure-footed saddle horses. Such service is not obtained from horses whose values run into four figures.—Rural World.

Things to Remember.

No one should disturb a pan or can of milk when once the temperature has begun to fall. The fats seem to follow each other to the surface in little independent currents or lines, attracting the fats from each side of this perpendicular column, though they are very close together. Now if we disturb the pan or can, we throw these little currents of perpendicular rising cream out of line, and they may not reach the surface. There is economy, also, in keeping cans of milk sealed by some method during muggy weather and the summer months. Not that thundersours milk; but that the milk, unprotected, sours much sooner during such weather, is due to the increased number of germs floating in the air at such times; a hot, moist atmosphere being the most congenial to their multiplication, and the milk gets its full share of the increase. No gain in cream-ripening can be expected by any chemical change to the milk, as all such tend to increased viscosity, which means increased difficulty in the upward movement.—Practical Farmer.

Farm Notes.

If corn and corn are ground together for feed to horses and cattle don't forget to mix with it an equal bulk of bran.

The Texas Live Stock Journal says that experience in that state has fully demonstrated that it is necessary to introduce new blood every three or four years.

Milk drawn from an inflamed udder, says the Jersey Bulletin, will almost invariably, if made into butter, develop an offensive odor, resembling decaying meat. Such milk is unfit for use. Do not feed it even to the pigs. Pour it on the manure pile.

I remember there is danger for sheep on cowland. They may pasture the meadows while, but keep them on the hills a foot of the time. Fluke and footrot are far from friendly. Remember also that salt is an essential to health and an even growth of fleece.

Too much emphasis cannot be given to the importance of muck as a fertilizer. Large quantities of muck are lying around small ponds, lakes, and the banks of streams, which can be made of great value as a fertilizer. It makes excellent manure, and the mixture increases the fertility of the soil. It is free fertilizer such as nature supplies.

It has been proved, says the Elgin Dairy Report, that cows giving the richest milk also give the highest flavor. When the patrons begin to weed out their cowherds, the quality of the milk will improve in every way. The care required to keep the cows up to the standard will be shown in better stables, cleaner surroundings, both for them and the milk, balanced rations and a general improvement of the whole dairy industry.

Hard milking may, in a few cases, be cured by careful feeding to increase the flow of milk, frequent milking and fomentation, or dry rubbing the udder. By these means almost all hard milking may be improved, if taken in hand when young. A rubber tube may be used with good effect to relieve certain cases of temporary stoppage in teat or while the teat is healing from a wound, but their habitual use is not to be recommended.

Domestic Data.

Initials on house linen are much darned over before being worked to raise the letter.

To remove tar from cloth rub cloth well with turpentine and every trace of tar will be removed.

An excellent way for oyster shells is to fill the first brick of the stove with a number of them on top of the hot coals, and when the fire burns down it will be found that all the clinkers have sealed off the bricks.

Chamois skins are not derived from the chamois, as many people suppose, but are the flesh of the weasel, the skins are soaked in lime-water and in a solution of sulphuric acid; fish oil is poured over them and they are carefully washed in a solution of potash.

If practicable have the breakfast room face the morning sun, and in the window set some blooming plants, to be placed by others when the weather is bleak. Let in the sunlight upon them and the table, and try to greet the dawning day with happy converse and gentle laughter. Nothing so well fits man or woman for the duties of the day as to begin it with cheerfulness.

Lard is now so adulterated that the safest plan, if a pure article is any object, is to buy the leaf lard and try it out at home, straining into a large stone jar and keeping in a cold place. Where salt pork is bought in small quantities it can be kept also in a jar or tub half filled with brine, and the pork must not be allowed to come above it, a plate, smaller round than the jar, serving to keep it under.

Meat of any kind may be preserved in a temperature of from 80 degrees to 100 degrees for a period of ten days after it has been soaked in a solution of one pint of salt dissolved in four gallons of cold water and one-half gallon of a solution of bleaching of calcium. By repeating this process the preservation may be extended by the addition of a solution of gelatine or the white of an egg to the salt and water.

Only the best and largest oysters should be chosen for frying. Dip them, one by one, in flour, then in beaten egg, season with salt and the merest dash of cayenne, dip again in powdered butter cracker and fry them in boiling hot fat deep enough to float a doughnut. Turn them in frying and cook them in all four minutes. Drain them thoroughly, lay them for a moment on coarse brown paper to absorb any fat that may cling to them, and serve them at once in a folded napkin on a hot dish accompanied by quarters of lemons and wafer like slices of brown bread daintily buttered.

GLIMPSES OF TURKEY.

PRETTY DARK-EYED DAUGHTERS OF A SUNNY CLIME.

How They Are Fettered and Spoiled—A Bride at Fourteen—Their Pleasures Extremely Limited and Simple—Wives of Turks.

The importance attached by intolerant Moslems to the separation of men and women is shown in the method of building houses which still prevails at Constantinople. Every Turk who can afford to do so divides his residence into harem and selamluk, and while connecting the two from within, gives, if practicable, a street-door to each. This arrangement is symbolical of the regime which commands the sexes to live apart, unless united by ties of closest relationship, and requires them even to conduct their intercourse privately, and so to stay unrecognized by the outer world.

A Turkish girl is reared and spoiled, especially by her father and the slaves, often to a dangerous extent, and what is worse, not infrequently a witness to sights and recipient of chatter demoralizing in the extreme. Besides this the harem-selamluk system stands in the way of instruction which, under favorable circumstances, her father might quite possibly give her. She dwells almost exclusively with women perhaps all of them, including her own mother, purchased slaves, for



Turkish Girl of the Weaving Class

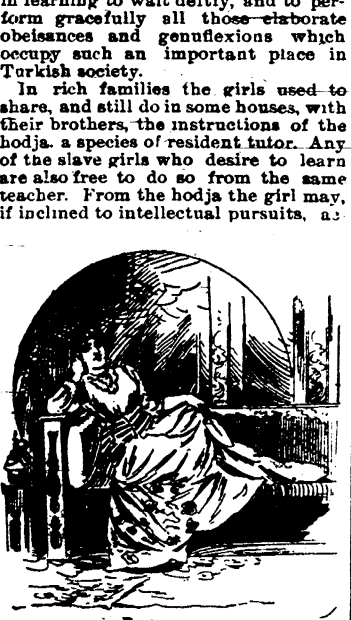
as a rule her brothers, particularly if pupils in higher schools of Constantinople or Europe, are seldom at home after their education fairly begins. A further drawback is the rapidity with which she develops into womanhood. At ten years old she might be an unlettered child, and at fourteen a maiden in the marriage market. Childhood is too short in the East for the welfare of mind and body.

Some twenty or thirty years ago there was a great educational movement in Constantinople, a Ministry of Public Instruction was instituted, schools were founded, and everything seemed to herald the dawn of a new intellectual era in Turkey. Previous to that time the schools for boys, existing throughout the empire were the Khatib or primary schools, generally attached to the mosque of each quarter.

A pretty custom which may still be seen in many of the old quarters of Istanbul, prevails in the education of a new pupil to one of these schools. On the day appointed for her arrival the children of the school, headed by the imam, and perhaps somebody with a "musical" instrument, go to meet the new scholar, who awaits them decked in her most splendid finery, a new sash, a grandly embroidered hanging at her side. If she be very little her father or some good-natured man will carry her, while the procession, singing hymns to the Padishah, winds its way through the streets to the school. Afterwards all return in the same way to the new pupil's house, where a feast of cakes and sweetmeats awaits them.

At these schools the imam, or reader of the mosque, provides a scanty mental nourishment to boys and girls together. Under his care the girl learns to repeat a few verses from the Koran and to read and write a little. But when she becomes old enough to wear the yashmak, that is, about ten, she is taken from school, as it is no longer seemly for her to keep company with boys. The mastering of the two R's which she acquires is never kept up, and gradually slips out of memory, her time now being occupied in learning to walk daintily, and to perform gracefully all those elaborate obeisances and genuflections which occupy such an important place in Turkish society.

In rich families the girls used to share, and still do in some houses, with their brothers, the instructions of the Padishah, a species of resident tutor. Any of the slave girls who desire to learn are also free to do so from the same teacher. From the hodge the girl may, if inclined to intellectual pursuits, at



A Turkish Girl at Home

quire, besides reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic, something of Ottoman history and literature. It is interesting to note that neither singing nor dancing is considered a desirable accomplishment for a girl, it is decidedly "fash" for her to do either. As many Turkish gentlemen object to their women folk shopping in the town, on account of the opportunity it affords for intrigue and flirtation, it is a common practice with Peru trades-

men to send their shop girls to the harems with goods for sale, or dresses to be tried on. These girls, generally French Levantines, bright and taking in manner and appearance, sometimes catch the fancy of their customers, and as it is a common fallacy of the Turk that a girl who is in one capacity must be equally so in every other, a shop-girl will often be engaged as a nursery governess by some semi-illuminated harem anxious to educate her girl a la France.

There are both as regards knowledge and character to undertake such duties, these girls impart to their pupils little beyond a slight knowledge of the French language and a taste for novels of the Zola school. The impulse to extreme flattery, which results has brought Frank education into disrepute, and checked the movement, still in its infancy, for the better instruction of girls, the Turk generally being ignorant of the world and judging every thing by his own limited experience. The serious Mussulmans are shocked at the levity of the girls brought up in the new fashion, and to perceive in it a justification of their objection to Christian teachers, while the ardor of the progressionists has been damped by the unforeseen consequences of haste.

To obviate this prejudice and prevent the corruption of Mussulman girls, a Normal school was founded in Istanbul in 1870 by Saffet Pasha, a polished gentleman and accomplished scholar, who was the minister of public instruction at that time. The plan was to take girls who had left the Russian schools and give them a strictly orthodox education which would fit them for teachers in secondary girls' schools and for governesses in the harems of the rich.

This, however, is not the only effort that has been made to raise the standard of education. In Constantinople and some of the larger towns of the Empire secondary girls' schools have been founded. The subjects taken up in these schools are the same as in the Normal school. No European language, it will be noticed, is taught in any of the girls' schools.

The pleasures of Turkish girls are extremely simple and limited. Shut out from that limitless world of entertainment which the literature of civilized countries opens up to the European child directly she can read, with the exception of festivities in the harem, on red-letter days, her pleasures consist in an occasional picnic or accompanying her elders on the visits which occupy such a large portion of a Turkish lady's time.

On household festivals or great religious feasts wealthy people will often organize entertainments on a very elaborate scale. Clusters of dancers or a troupe of clowns with some sort of pantomime or show, are engaged for the occasion, and the neighbors, rich and poor, are invited to the performance. The Turks being exceedingly hospitable, a friend of the hostess is free to bring all her sisters, and her cousins, and her aunts, with their families, on such occasions. These are high days for the Turkish girl—for her elders, too, though an English child ten or twelve would think the entertainment very poor performances indeed. The dances are at times rather graceful, and the music, when one is used to it—everything demands upon your being used to it—is not always so clattering; but the coarse, almost brutish humor of the pantomimes, would be decidedly distasteful to a Western audience.

A more pleasant side of Turkish girl life is that which may be seen any day in early summer, at the Sweet Waters of Europe or some other favorite resort on the outskirts of Constantinople. The family will set out in the morning and, spreading their blankets, will spend the day there doing nothing, and apparently very well contented with the occupation. The women squat on the ground with their feet under them in that peculiar manner to which they are indebted for their bandy legs. It is not romantic, but truth compels me to state that all Turkish girls ultimately become bandy-legged; the fine, well-made women one occasionally meets in Istanbul are mostly Circassians. A few cultured ladies, that lakshmi or other sweet suffices for both young and old.

In This Century.

They are introducing a novel method in Belgium, writes the foreign correspondent of the Home Telegraph, for the purpose of determining whether Sunday shall be a day of rest for letter carriers. Sunday postage stamps are to be provided. All letters with such stamps mailed on Saturday are to be delivered on Sunday morning, for the purpose of determining whether the experiment for a while it is to be decided according to the relative number of letters with these stamps, whether the majority of the letter-writing public wants the postman to enjoy a Sunday. If they do, then the carriers are to be freed from Sunday work.

Indian Weather Prophets.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Indians of the Colorado desert have a wonderful way of foretelling the weather. They not only prognosticate for a few days, but for six months—and sometimes a year. Last fall they told everybody that they should have a cool summer, and that the fruit would be late. They were right. The fruit was very late this summer. They declare that next year will be an early summer and that the fruit will ripen early. What they base their predictions upon is unknown.

Dangerous Fish.

William Oberman, a fisherman, while drawing a pond in Raritan Bay, N. J., the other morning, hauled up an immense sturgeon. After he had thrown the fish into the boat it made a leap and struck him on the leg, the knee, nearly severing it. He fainted from loss of blood, and at last accounts was in a dangerous condition.

Teeth of Malays and Siamese.

The blackened teeth of the Malays and Siamese are not produced, as has been supposed, by the use of betel nut, but by a mixture of betel and lime, but by rubbing the teeth with a paste made from charred coconut kernels. This is carefully applied to the teeth again and again, until a black varnish hides the natural white.

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Manchester Enterprise
By Mr. D. Brown.
THURSDAY NOV. 12, 1891.
SIX PAGES.
Novell Farmers' Club.

The meeting with W. R. Mount on Oct. 31st was well attended. The speaker, Mr. Mount, was assisted by Mr. J. Holmes. The winter term of school at the Center will open with Mrs. M. J. Holmes as teacher.

BRIDGEWATER STATION.
Allford Jones is on the sick list. Miss Lizzie Burns spent Thursday and Friday at Ann Arbor.

SHARON.
Henry Schulte took a cow a few days ago. She took a bigger bite of an apple than she could chew and choked.

NOVELL.
W. R. Mount and family from Milwaukee, Wis., moved here last week and are living in a part of the Harry Schulte house. The house is a new one, built by Mr. Schulte, and is a very comfortable one.

NOVELL.
J. A. Assin went to Buffalo last Saturday with stock. Chas. Cobb of Jackson visited his parents last Friday and Saturday.

NOVELL.
Mrs. Nettie Church is spending the week at Jackson visiting relatives. Edmund Dor of this township had a slight stroke of paralysis last week.

NOVELL.
J. A. Assin has bought 20 acres of land at the south end of the Harry Schulte farm. Mr. and Mrs. Will Spauld went to Saline last Saturday and returned Monday.

NOVELL.
Mrs. Lora will entertain the Baptist social at her residence Friday afternoon. John G. Shellen, who has been studying law at T. Wilson in Jackson, has been admitted to the bar.

NOVELL.
G. W. Harris is finally at home again having served about seven weeks at Jackson as civil court reporter.

NOVELL.
Eli Thayer is drawing timber from Manchester to build a barn on his recently purchased village lot.

NOVELL.
Jas. Hay, who has been living in Napoleon the past year, has become tired of it and has moved back to his farm.

NOVELL.
James Adams is moving into the Ashley house on W. Main, and George Fry is moving into the house which he vacated.

NOVELL.
The election of trustees for the F. B. church next Sunday. Splendid weather the past week for getting in the corn crop.

NOVELL.
Fred Hall will teach the winter term of the stone school house. The fore part of the week.

RIVER BASIN.
Miss Fannie Smith is attending the Center school this winter.

RIVER BASIN.
Miss Lena Neiss, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ambrose Blatt, in Toledo the past few weeks, returned home last Saturday.

RIVER BASIN.
We learn that Mrs. Jacob Braun has visited her mother, Mrs. Andrew, and that she will move to Manchester about the first of next month.

RIVER BASIN.
Miss Mary Meyer, who has been visiting her brother, Paul, at Pleasant Valley, returned home on Monday.

RIVER BASIN.
Uncle James remaining at his post-office. Miss Kate Meyer, Mrs. Jacob Schulte and Ernest Bladon, Jr. are in the city.

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HERE WEAR AT THE MONTAGUE.
DON'T DELAY.
FEATURES OF A HOME IS

BAZAAR!
FALL HOUSE-CLEANING.
HAPPY CHILDREN.

NOVELTY GOODS! WALL PAPER.
Also
STATIONERY!
I will offer

TOYS & C.
Come and see our
5c & 10c COUNTERS!

THE NEW WEBSTER.
A New Book from Cover to Cover.
FULLY ANNOTATED OF THE TIMES.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.
A GRAND INVESTMENT
For the Family, the School or the Library.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.
LESSON VII—NOV. 15—CHRIST'S PRAYER FOR HIS DISCIPLES.

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By Mr. D. Blossam.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1891.

POSTERITY preserves only what will pack in a small compass. Jewels are handed down from age to age; less portable valuables disappear.

THE first external revelation of dry rot in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge, to be at street corners without intelligent reason; to be going any place when met; to be doing many places rather than any; to do nothing tangible, but to have an intention of doing a number of tangible duties to-morrow or the day after.

It is only a few years since it was discovered—at the cost of burning some of the finest mills in the world—that the dust thrown off in the process of making flour was not only highly inflammable, but explosive as well. It was a costly discovery, but it has probably been worth many times its cost in the warning it gave to hitherto unknown peril and the stimulus afforded to inventive genius for the devising of protective means.

It is one of our most frequent boasts that we live in an age of discovery, and the boast has a better foundation than some of those with which we are wont to cheer ourselves. The search after knowledge is one of the highest pursuits in which mankind can engage; and success in the pursuit is naturally gratifying. It not infrequently happens, however, that our discoveries are very far from gratifying at first, even though they add definitely to the sum of human knowledge and to the ability of man to further his interests, advance his prosperity or protect himself against hostile forces.

THE discovery of a cataract on the Grand river of Labrador is an interesting one. The existence of the falls had been reported by Indian traditions; but this party established the first reliable proof of their existence. The two members of the party who reached it report it to be a magnificent fall 200 feet high, succeeded by rapids which increase the total fall to 500 feet. It will thus be seen that the altitude both of the falls and rapids exceeds those of the famous Niagara, although the magnitude of the flow of water over the Labrador cataract can hardly equal the discharge through Niagara of the great lakes.

TO PROFESSOR BUCKMAN, of the Royal Agriculture college of England we are indebted for bringing the wild, poisonous parsnip along to better conditions, till now it is one of the most valuable of table vegetables. On the Isle of Guernsey, where great attention has been paid to the parsnip, it grows to the length of four feet and is a most important crop, yielding from five to eight hundred bushels to the acre. The Romans boiled and eat parsnips with honey as a great delicacy. In this country boiled or fried salt pork with parsnips is greatly relished by all who have not forgotten the favorite dishes of their early farm life.

THE poor of cities stay in their chosen prison, and a few achieve some sort of success; the rest lead a cramped and uncertain life, until, hemmed in by the contractions of such existence, they become timid and enfeebled of will, unable to cope with the idea of making a new beginning. The thought of going to nature and wrestling a livelihood from her strikes them as chimerical. They dismiss with unbelief, and even with distaste, the offer of a new home, and of pay that must indeed seem improbably munificent. They are joined to their dols that have never, since they looked on them, paid them in anything but hunger.

ARE there any more apparently harmless things in which are locked up dangerous powers? Nobody knows. Experience teaches, however, that we cannot be too careful in dealing with inflammable and explosive substances, even when long practice seems to have established a safety line. It so often happens that the safety line has been improperly or unwisely drawn. The good old lady who had such a horror of firearms that she would not allow her children to play with an old gun barrel, which was merely a tube open at both ends, may have been needlessly cautious so far as that particular weapon was concerned; but she undoubtedly instilled into the minds of the youngsters a wholesome caution which stood them in good stead in dealing with real firearms.

THAT state shall fully illustrate the true meaning of "vested rights" which shall secure as fully the social rights of the citizen as what are termed his private rights. Probate courts are sustained that heirs may be assured their private inheritances. This people may arrive at a higher state of individual liberty when their courts shall recognize and protect the social inheritance of every citizen as the natural result of existence. Nor shall it always be held by justices of the highest tribunal that law is satisfied when individuals shall be deemed secure in the "sacredness of life and liberty" if established wrong is confused with vested right. It may take ages to overthrow injustice; but no lapse of time can convert wrong to right nor make property of that which so held betokens the bondage of mankind.

WHICH HAVE CHANGED SEVERAL MEN'S LIVES.

Trivial Events Which Resulted in Important Discoveries—A Rainstorm Which Had an Influence on Dickens.

It has been remarked by various writers as somewhat singular that the curiosities of chance have never suggested themselves to any writer sufficiently enough to give the world a book under that title, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. That such a book would prove a romance of interest to one who reads can doubt for how many great concerns have been begun or ended, how many momentous battles won and lost, how many things great and little done and undone, by chance happenings in themselves nothing? It has been said that there never was an individual born whose whole career did not hinge upon a chance or accident. Whether or not an assertion so broad and sweeping be true, it is a fact that the history of men who have stood in the foremost ranks is rich with instances of the effect of happy chance or accident.

Wallenstein, the great captain, who never lost a battle, was, until the age of manhood, little better than an idiot until a chance fall down a stone staircase injured his head, but cleared his clouded intellect. Mohillon was a mere idiot until a similar happy chance fall restored him to reason. The golden genius of Charles Dickens might have remained unsuspected but for chance. Dickens in early life was enamored of the stage. After many attempts he succeeded in gaining a promise from the manager of the Covent Garden theatre to accord his histrionic powers a private hearing.

A chance exposure to a rainstorm brought on a cold which prevented Dickens from keeping his engagement, and thus the stage lost an aspiring actor, while literature gained a king. Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, after working for months unrecognized in Rome, determined in despair to return home and lay down the sculptor's chisel forever. A chance error by a careless clerk in drawing his passport detained him twenty-four hours. During that interval of waiting Mr. Hope walked into his studio, admired his Jason in clay and ordered the despondent Dane's hope by ordering a copy in marble. Thorwaldsen unpacked his boxes and never afterward in his long career lacked patronage.

Rachel, the great tragedienne, was, when a child, a great singer, and as such might have passed into womanhood and the old age had not a party of critics dining together chanced to hear her loud, clear voice beneath her windows. They observed the child's wonderful face and eyes and in a kindly spirit aroused no doubt by the wine they had drunk, proposed to her protectors to place her in a conservatory as a pupil.

Of Benjamin Disraeli there was a story current years ago to prove the building of his greatness was helped along by chance. In his youth he was a reckless spendthrift. His ambition was to lead his party, but such was the state of his finances that at one time it was doubtful whether he could longer support the expense of a chance throw him in the way of a noted money lender in London, who liked the brilliant young dandy on first sight, and did what he had never done before nor ever afterward to any man, lent Disraeli £5,000 on no other security than his genius and ambition. Disraeli never forgot the service, and never tired, so the story goes, of returning it in the various ways which his after influence enabled him to do.

Of all the thousands who every day glanced at the swinging lamp-hung pendulum from the roof of the Cathedral of Pisa, not one saw any principle involved in their regular motion until Galileo, searching for a means to regulate the movements of a clock, chanced to behold it then, and instantly hit upon the idea of a pendulum. Montgolfier, the father of aerostats, chanced to see a piece of paper placed on the top of a coffee pot swell and rise as the steam distended in it, and conceived the idea of the balloon.

Schanward, a Nuremberg glass cutter, chanced to spill a drop of aquafortis on his spectacles. Attempting some time afterward to wipe it off, he found that it had corroded and the idea of etching on glass dawned on him. The chance lack of pen and ink to a lazy author caused him to jot down words on a rough stone, when on trying to clean, he found transferred its impressions to paper. Thus was the invaluable discovery of the lithographic stone made.

Glass, according to Pliny, was discovered by accident. A party of merchants traveling with niter, for lack of stones to build a fire on used lumps of niter. What was their astonishment to behold, as the fire grew intense and the niter was burned, a transparent fluid running over the sands.

Electricity, though vaguely known for centuries, was not discovered to exist as a universal force until chance threw together a combination of elements which made the fact clear to an observing man. The application of steam to the uses of man might have been delayed fifty years had not a rainy day chanced to shut a thoughtful boy in his mother's kitchen, on the kettle, for lack of something else, suggested itself as a plaything.

Not What They Wanted. The continental papers have lately been circulating an amusing story about a rich French nobleman who always pretended to be a great friend of the legitimist claimant of the French throne. When it was proposed to

raise a fund of 20,000,000 francs to aid the claimant an agent called on the wealthy royalist, who promptly replied: "My blood is always at the service of his majesty." "Yes," replied the agent, "but we are not going to start a sausage factory."

MADE HER MONEY IN STOCKS.

Travels of an Unlettered Young Woman With Plenty of Cash.

Some months ago a newspaper in a large Canadian town told a story of a young woman of the neighborhood, who a few months before, had lost her last remaining relative and had come into a legacy of a few thousand dollars. The newspaper said this young woman was painfully illiterate and had no practical knowledge of the world. It was added that she took her money, and without consulting anybody as to the best method of investment, put the entire amount into the purchase of a certain stock, which, in the course of a few months, advanced so much in value that this inexperienced young person was able to sell out and establish a bank account of \$50,000. At this point the newspaper story ended.

A traveller on the Canadian Pacific two months ago met this young woman, says the N. Y. Sun, who having become comparatively wealthy, had set out to see the world. She had been on the train only a short time when everybody's attention was attracted to her. She was rather prepossessing, had a staid, piquant mien, was neatly but plainly dressed, and had with her a half-breed Indian girl as a maid. She had been travelling by easy stages to the Rocky Mountains, and was doing the principal attractions, stopping a day or two at each place, and then pursuing her way to the Pacific.

The curious part of it was that she did not seem to have the remotest idea what she should do two days in advance. Sufficient unto the day were the plans thereof. She had no guide book, had read nothing whatever about the trip, and did not know the names of the towns ahead of her. When she stopped at one place she would ask the names of the next place frequently by tourists, and it was time to make further plans when she reached that place.

While traveling for pleasure, the scenery and various novelties along the route did not seem to entertain her at all. Passing through the grand scenery of the mountains this remarkable young woman was usually to be found in the sleeping car playing cards with her maid, while everybody else was taking in the magnificent views from the vantage ground of the observation car. Whenever she had occasion to use money she would pull from her hand bag a roll of bills so large that she could hardly clasp it in one hand. She had not the slightest intention to show all her money, and one of the party passengers felt called upon to advise her to make less lavish display of her wealth. It was difficult to talk with her, because she was continually asking the meaning of words. Her vocabulary was a short one, and her intercourse with educated people had been so extremely limited that their language was in part an unknown tongue.

Arriving at the coast towns she was likely to meet a cabman at the depot or landing who could easily coax her to his hotel, other than that she had been advised to patronize. At last accounts she was doing the sights of Victoria, after which she intended to sample the attractions of Tacoma and Seattle. It is to be hoped that this unsophisticated young person left most of her \$50,000 in bank, and that she returned in safety, and that the place of her fellow travellers regarded her as too little versed in worldly wisdom to be safely trusted alone on such an extensive tour. She did not know exactly what she should do after she had seen the big towns on Puget Sound, but thought she might go to a far-off country called Japan, which she had heard somebody mention.

THE PASSING SHOW.

English hunting men are importing foxes from Norway. One Swedish breeder has sent over six hundred.

"The Seven Sisters. Sisters of the Mysterians Ten and Daughters of the Sepulchre," is the title of a colored assessment society in Texas.

Among other specified qualifications needed in a coachman advertised for in a Boston paper is the ability to converse in German and French.

The drop-letter service on the electric road between St. Paul and Minneapolis is very popular. The boxes are placed with in easy reach on the side of the car.

The supreme court of New York has issued an injunction restraining certain persons from erecting a monument, members of the subject's family objecting.

Advertisement in an English provincial paper: A young gentleman on the point of getting married, desires of a person of experience who will dissuade him from the step.

A couple of Frenchmen have made a harp of wood with strings twisted from strips of American fur. They play on it with leather gloves covered with rosin, and the tone is described as wonderfully pure.

A process has recently been discovered for making flour of bananas. Chemical experiments show that this flour contains more nutriment than rice, and that when eaten with beans, corn or sugar, it forms a very palatable and nourishing diet.

The hanging scene in a drama performed in St. Louis was most pathetic when the unfortunate being insensible when cut down, owing to his failure to properly adjust some of his harness. It required more than half an hour to fully restore him to consciousness.

The Jericho, Jaffa and Jerusalem railroad through the holy land is progressing very slowly. The Turks are very inefficient contractors. They perform the easier parts of the works first, and then a rain storm comes along and washes it all away, and it becomes necessary to begin anew.

Don't despond. If there is anything that is calculated to test the composition of a person it is an insidious cough, the forerunner of consumption, the most fatal of human afflictions. I had a bad cough, took Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and was relieved. Capt. Wm. H. COURT, Baltimore, Md., Postoffice.

Be must be an obscure and common-place person who has no enemy.

"Farewell, happy fields, where joy forever dwells." Oh! there's no need for giving up those pleasant visits to the country, if by chance you should get chilled, you can avoid rheumatism by using Salvation Oil. Only 35 cents.

The Imperial university of Tokio, Japan, has 2,600 scholars enrolled.

Major's Cement Repairs Broken Articles like and So. Major's Best Liquid Glue.

Watches in use number 153,973,873.

Dr. Foot's new pamphlet on Varicose veins tells all about it, and what all men ought to know. Sent (sealed) for 10 cents. Box 138, New York.

Votes sell for 18 cents each in Guatemala.

To Become Successful in Business Life you need a good business education, such as may be acquired by mail. Bryant's College Buffalo, N. Y.

A single ranch in Washington produced 58 tons of alfalfa in one season.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Anthracite coal has been discovered in the district of Alberta, Can.

Sick Headache Can Be Cured. "Cellulose Headache Powder" will do it. Price 5c per box containing six powders. Sold by druggists or mailed by Cellulose Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Americans are great for coaching, but as a rule they use the bicycle.

WIFE. All this stopped free by Dr. ELLIS' GREAT Nerve Restorer. This latest discovery may be tried for free. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Please send to Dr. Ellis, 311 Arch St., Philadelphia. Send to Dr. Ellis, 311 Arch St., Philadelphia.

There are over 12,500,000 pupils in the public schools in the United States.

BALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Write for testimonials free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Over \$100,000 worth of pearls was found in mussels on the Sugar river, Wisconsin, last summer.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word.

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. From the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPH ON SAMPLES FREE.

Judge Noah Davis was born on a farm and realized his first coin selling eggs.

It is estimated that the cereal crop of Canada has been damaged fully \$58,000,000 by insects.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cures the Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs.

Give Relief at once for Cold in Head.

Apply to the Throat, Nose, and Eyes. Sold by Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 75 Warren St., N. Y.

PICKED AND PACKED.

An "Anti-Church-Bell Association" has been formed in New York.

There are over 12,500,000 pupils in the public schools of the United States.

The average age of the convicts at the Michigan state prisons is 33 years, and at the reformatories 13.

The Jewish population of New York city now numbers about 250,000, according to the Jewish Messenger.

A colored boy was recently refused admission to Girard college, and it now appears that Stephen Girard used the word "white" in his will.

The earliest traces of algebraic knowledge are found in Egypt. Ahmes, who lived in 1400 B. C., dealt with geometric and algebraic problems in a papyrus manuscript.

The inspectors at Whistom, Wash., are so keen in their search for smuggled opium that when a man came in with 100 salmon and rooked, the customs inspector caught him all wide open in search of "dope" without finding any.

The Latin dictionary which will be compiled by the commission appointed by the German government will probably extend to ten volumes of 1,300 pages each. The time allowed for the prosecution of the undertaking is twenty years.

Captain Benjamin Thompson, Kennepot, Me., ninety-three years old, had occasion to fix a pulley to the ridgepole of his barn. To perform the work it was necessary to pull a ladder up over three stables and then place it in position on the roof, but the old gentleman did the job being afraid, he said, to intrust it to his son Horace, aged sixty, as the latter was stiff and clumsy and might fall.

A unique method of avoiding contagion from the handling of books is in use in the public library of Chicago. By an arrangement with the board of health every case of contagious disease occurring in the city is immediately reported to the librarian, and it happens that any books from the library are in possession of the afflicted family members from the library are at once sent for them. The books are then thoroughly fumigated, and, in cases of small pox, destroyed.

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

A pocket of splendid tourmaline is reported to have been found recently in Maine.

Over \$100,000 worth of pearls was found in mussels on the Sugar river, Wisconsin, last summer.

Major John Williams, of Energy, Miss., was immersed last summer, sitting in a chair while two Baptist clergymen put him under water. The major is in the 65th year of his age.

A man named John Pitt escaped from the jail at Lenox, N. C. Twenty-four hours later he returned and surrendered. He lost his way in the woods and got very badly scared, and concluded that he would be very much safer and more comfortable in jail.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when constive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Unless a man lives as high as he should, the less he will make the better.

Hell is a cool place for the sinner in comparison with what heaven would be.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she clung to Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

Calvin N. Brice's first labor was over law books in a country law office in Ohio.

The Christian is the only man on earth who has the right to be always happy.

"A Yard of Roses."

One of the most popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of Roses. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed, "such a bit of nature should belong to all the people. It is too beautiful for one man to hide away."

The YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, saved the idea and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of art in delivery and color.

THE COMPANION makes this copy of the painting an autumn gift to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any who may subscribe now for the first time and request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses" without extra charge while the edition lasts.

Besides the gift of this beautiful picture all new subscribers will receive the COMPANION free from the time the subscription is received till January 1st, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers, and for a full year from that date.

The price of the COMPANION is \$1.75 a year. Every family should take this brightest and best of illustrated literary papers in addition to its local paper.

Henry Glass's early life was spent as a porter in a wooden house at \$2 a week.

The devil's way of binding people is to give them plenty of rope to begin with.

The Kimberly company made a clean profit in diamonds last year of \$5,000,000.

With our famous Well Drilling Machine, we can drill a well in 24 hours, and get it in 48 hours. Loomis & Nyman, Vicksburg, Miss.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL. Catalogue FREE.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only safe, sure, and reliable pills for all the ailments of the female system.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND. The only safe, sure, and reliable pills for all the ailments of the female system.

CATARRH

Give Relief at once for Cold in Head.

Apply to the Throat, Nose, and Eyes. Sold by Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 75 Warren St., N. Y.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Only a few Announcements can be included in this advertisement, but they will enable the friends of THE COMPANION to judge somewhat of the scope and character of the reading that will be given in its columns during 1892—the sixty-fifth year of its issue.

Nine Illustrated Serial Stories.

The Serial Stories for the coming year will be of rare interest and variety, as well as unusual in number.

Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift. A New England Quaker Girl's first Contact with "World's People"; by Mrs. Mary Catherine Lee.

A Tale of the Tow-Path. The Hardships encountered by a Boy who found Life at home too hard for him; by Homer Greene.

How Dickon Came by his Name. A charmingly written Story of the Age of Chivalry; by Harold Frederic.

Two "Techs" Abroad. They set off on a Tour of the World in quest of Profitable Enterprises; by C. A. Stephens.

A Young Knight of Honor. The Story of a Boy who stood at his Post while Death was all around him. Miss Fanny M. Johnson.

A Boy Lieutenant. A True Narrative; by Free S. Bowley.

Touaregs. A Story of the Sahara; by Louisa G. Brown.

Smoky Days. A Story of a Forest Fire; by E. W. Thomson.

On the Lone Mountain Route; by Miss Wm Allen Dringdale.

Hints on Self-Education.

Articles of great value to Young Men who desire to educate themselves.

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ex-President of Cornell.

President Timothy Dwight, of Yale University.

President E. H. Capen, of Tufts College.

President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University.

President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton College.

Professor James Bryce, M. P., author of the "American Commonwealth."

Practical Advice.

The Habit of Thrift; by Andrew Carnegie.

How to Start a Small Store; by F. B. Thurber.

Girls and the Violin. A Valuable Paper; by Camilla Urso.

A Chat with Edison. How to Succeed as an Electrician; by G. P. Lathrop.

Boys in N. Y. Offices. Evils of Small Loans; by Henry Clews.

The Girl Who Thinks She Can Write. Three Articles of Advice by Unknown Writers, Amelia E. Barr, Jeannette L. Gilder, Kate Field.

Five Special Features.

A Rare Young Man. Describing the life of a young inventor of extraordinary gifts; The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

Episodes in My Life. A delightful paper telling how he came to build the Suez Canal; by The Count de Lesseps.

The Story of the Atlantic Cable. Mr. Field's narrative has the thrilling interest of a romance; by Cyrus W. Field.

Unseen Causes of Disease; Three admirable articles by the Eminent English Physician, Sir Morell Mackenzie.

Boys and Girls at the World's Fair. What Young Americans may do as Exhibitors; by Col. George R. Davis.

Glimpses of Royalty.

Housekeeping at Windsor Castle; by Lady Jeune.

How Queen Victoria Travels; by H. W. Lucy.

The Story of Kensington Palace; by The Marquis of Lorne.

How I Met the Queen; by Nugent Robinson.

Railway Life.

The Safest Part of a Train; by Col. H. G. Pratt.

Success in Railway Life; by Supt. N. Y. Central, Theo. Voorhees.

Asleep at his Post; by former Supt. Mich. Southern, Charles Palmer.

Roundhouse Stories. Humorous and pathetic; by An Old Brakeman.

Short Stories and Adventures.

More than One Hundred capital Stories of Adventure, Pioneering, Hunting, Touring will be printed in this volume. Among them are:

The Flash-Light. Old Thad's Strategem.

My Queer Passenger. Very Singular Burglars.

Molly Barry's Mask. The Tin Peddler's Baby.

Shut Up in a Microbe Oven. Blown Across Lake Superior.

The Cruise of a Wagon-Camp. A Young Doctor's Queer Patients.

His Day for the Flag. Capturing a Desperado.

In the Burning Pineries. The Boys and the Wild-Cat.

On a Cattle Steamer in a Storm.

The Illustrations will be improved and increased in number. The Weekly Editorials on the leading Foreign and Domestic Topics will be marked by impartiality and clearness. Household Articles will be contributed by well-known writers. The Children's Page will be more attractive than ever. The Illustrated Weekly Supplements, adding nearly one-half to the size of the paper, will be continued.

"A Yard of Roses"

To any NEW SUBSCRIBER who will cut out and send us this slip with name and address and \$1.75, we will send THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FREE in January, 1892, and for a Full Year from that date. This offer includes the THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DOUBLE HOLIDAY NUMBERS, and all the Illustrated Weekly Supplements. New Subscribers will also receive a copy of a beautiful colored picture, entitled "A YARD OF ROSES." Its production has cost TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Free to January, 1892.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

This Slip with \$1.75