

AT FAIR COLUMBIA.

AN ARSENAL WILL SHORTLY BE ESTABLISHED THERE.

Here lived Two Men Who Were Afterward Presidents—James K. Polk's Law Office—Andrew Johnson's Tailor Shop—Tennessee's Intellectual Center.

Columbia, Tenn., the home of many great men in times past, has recently been thrust into prominence by the president's signature to a bill for the construction there of an arsenal for the storage, disbursement, repairs and, in time, the manufacture of arms. The sudden and warlike spirit of the intellectual center of the state has not only startled the town itself, but Tennessee at large. Here were located the two most famous female schools in the south, the Athens and the Ladies' Institute, almost contemporaries. Here, too, the religious denominations of the state had recently organized the Tennessee Chautauque under Dr. Edward Warren Clark, of the University of Tokyo, to open June 20, when came the news of the innovation.



POLK'S RESIDENCE.

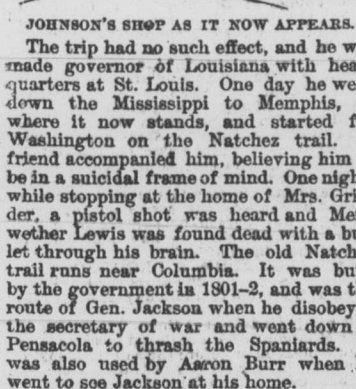
Columbia is a city of 6,000 inhabitants, located in the center of the famous Blue Grass region, from which emanate the fastest horses, the sleekest mules and the fattest cattle. An old butcher shop stands on the main street which was formerly occupied by a tailor of the name of James B. Shelton. Here was an apprentice of the name of Andrew Johnson, who daily worked at the goose. Mrs. Shelton taught him the alphabet and looked after his welfare. Having learned the alphabet and the uses of language, he entered politics and became an alderman. In after years when the assassination of Lincoln elevated him to the presidency, Andrew Johnson annually remembered with a gift the old lady, Mrs. Shelton, who died several years since. About the time of her death Columbia wanted a hotel of size. One of the buildings it tore down to make room was an ancient



POLK'S LAW OFFICE AS IT APPEARED WHEN TOWN BURNED.

office all covered with signs and occupied by a cobbler. In other years it had served as a law office for President James K. Polk. Upon the hill, a few squares away, still stands the modest house in which he and out six miles to the west is the grand old farm where the Polks surpassed the world in hospitality. The old mansion is burned down, but the church in its existence which the family built for their own and the worship of their guests. In looking over the old records it is found that Stanley Matthews, now a supreme court judge, while practicing law, kept an inn at Columbia and was directed by the council not to sell more liquor on Sunday than was necessary. It also recorded that Thomas H. Benton, a local practitioner, was fined \$1 for sweating in open court; still he lived to transcribe the events of thirty years in the United States senate. Not far away, in one out corner of the county on a lonely hill, a simple monument marks the last remains of Meriwether Lewis, the head of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition.

Local tradition states that he was the protégé and intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and on account of his great melancholy the president sent him on this two years' exploration tour, hoping to cure him.



JOHNSON'S SHOP AS IT NOW APPEARS.

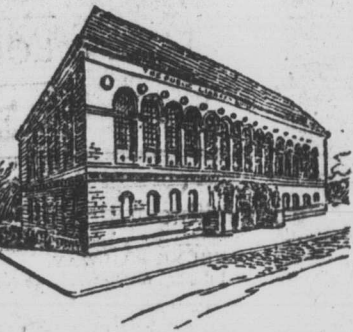
The trip had no such effect, and he was made governor of Louisiana with headquarters at St. Louis. One day he went down the Mississippi to Memphis, or where it now stands, and started for Washington on the Natchez trail. A friend accompanied him, believing him to be in a suicidal frame of mind. One night, while stopping at the home of Mrs. Grindler, a pistol shot was heard and Meriwether Lewis was found dead with a bullet through his brain. The old Natchez trail runs near Columbia. It was built by the government in 1801-2, and was the route of Gen. Jackson when he discovered the secret of war and went down to Pensacola to crush the Spaniards. It was also used by Aaron Burr when he went to see Jackson at his home.

The new arsenal will doubtless be located on Duck stream. It was located at Columbia on account of the city being the center of an immense productive area and natural supply center during the war. Fort Mifflin was located on the top of Mt. Parnassus, in the center of the city, but neither forces fought it, occupying it alternately to secure supplies. Today the fort is gone, and the mountain has been hollowed out for a stand pipe and reservoir of the city water works. Columbia has demonstrated that cotton can be manufactured at the point of supply with profit, since its factory has recently declared an annual dividend of 19.9 per cent.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A Magnificent Building Erected for a

West End. The Boston Public Library is one of the finest libraries in the United States. It is the pride of Boston. A new building is about to be erected for this institution which will make it a structure as high as the collection of books does as a library. It is to be situated in what is called the Back Bay, a new part of Boston. The dimensions of the structure will be 250 by 264 feet. It is to be built of Milford granite.



BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY—EXTERIOR.

In the center there is to be an open court with an area of 100 by 135 feet, in which there are to be seats for readers in summer. The arrangements for ample light, an absence of which is the greatest defect in most public buildings.

Entering the arched doorway, on either side of which there are carved granite seats, the visitor will come to a spacious vestibule of stone 35 feet long and 16 wide, and then in an entrance hall of marble 34 by 44 feet, out of which leads a staircase. On the first floor is the library. On the second floor is the reading room, which is 43 by 218 feet and 50 feet high, with a barrel vaulted roof. The wood work of this apartment is of oak, with an oak wainscoting extending from the door to the base of the arched windows.

The books of this library are free to any one more than 16 years old for consultation. There are now nearly 300,000 volumes in the institution. Mr. Edward Everett was its first president. Its bequests have been liberal, and whole libraries have been given it, including Theodore Parker's, Pickens' Spanish collection, etc. The city of Boston appropriated nearly \$120,000 annually. The new building will cost over \$1,000,000, and it will require three years to complete it.



BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY—AN INTERIOR VIEW.

"FREDERICK MARSDEN."

The Well Known Playwright Who Recently Committed Suicide.

Frederick Marsden, the playwright, who committed suicide recently in New York, was born in Baltimore forty-five years ago. His family name was Silver, but he subsequently changed it. He received a good education and studied law. Having been admitted to the bar he practiced for several years in Philadelphia. He finally drifted over to the stage. His line was comedy. He played many years ago in Wood's museum and the old Globe theatre. He was not a remarkable success as an actor, and finally gave up and went into play-writing.

He was very successful in pieces he wrote for Lotta. He also wrote plays for Maggie Mitchell, Joseph Murphy, Annie Pixley, William Scanlon and many other stars. "Shannon House," "Kerry Gow," "Clouds," "Zip," "Bob," "Zari," "Irish Minstrel" and "Harvest" are among his best known plays. At the time of his death he was engaged on plays for Corlie, for which he had received \$2,000, and for Annie Pixley, who was to pay him \$15,000. His income was something like \$15,000 per year. He lived in New York in winter and in summer at his country seat at Schraun Lake.

Mr. Marsden's suicide was caused by temporary insanity, occasioned by mental depression, consequent upon the acts of his only daughter, who had given him and her mother a great deal of trouble, and who was not living at home at the time.

Named for Governor of Missouri. Mr. E. E. Kimball, nominated for governor of Missouri by the Republicans, was born in Steuben county, O., forty-five years ago. His father removed to Missouri when he was a boy, and when the war broke out young Kimball was attending school. He enlisted in Gen. Rolland's company of college boys, and was at Wilson's Creek. Later he joined a New York regiment and served three years. He graduated as a lawyer from Ann Arbor college, and in 1868 formed a partnership with Judge Charles G. Burton in Vernon county, where he is still practicing law. His residence is at Nevada. He has been frequently nominated by Republicans of Vernon for county attorney, and in 1886 was the Republican candidate for congress in the Twelfth district.



E. E. KIMBALL.

Consumption Among Cattle. A medical opinion is that if consumption were eradicated from cattle, it would soon disappear from the human race. Five per cent. of English cattle have tuberculosis, and 20 per cent. of some Jersey herds of the United States are said to be affected. —Boston Budget.

Health Notes.

SICK CHILDREN.

When lithe ones are suffering pain we find the application of hot liniments wrapped in old bits of cotton flannel (or even the stove plates) to their feet, and the spots they complain of, will often relieve them as quickly as they are found to be sweating.

We often make poultices for pain in the side or dysentery pains. To a teaspoonful of corn meal or bran add a half teaspoonful of mustard and as much lard as a small hen's egg, make it with hot water into a smooth mush, spread a "hick as a book back." We prepare a bag the size needed, one side thick with lin, the other very thin, or even doubled fly netting, put the mush in, sew, shut the end and then spread with a broad-bladed knife: have a strip of flannel (to pin around a baby or young child) to which we baste the corners of our poultice to insure its keeping smooth and close to the skin. Sometimes we add a small handful of hops if we have them.

If a child suffers from cold feet get two basins of water, one cold, the other very warm, and put its feet first into the cold and then the hot, every minute changing them, and soon it can keep them in the hot water with comfort; then rub them briskly with a soft towel; a little liniment or alcohol will be good.

Children should be taught to tell of aches and pains or slight sore throats, that one can supply simple remedies in time, and advise them as to diet. We often say to our boys, "Perhaps you had better not eat any supper, or only a very little bread and milk, and they find it a good prescription. Salt water gargles in the first stage of sore throat, with a little turpentine or liniment on the outside, may save serious sickness.

I have told before of fat pork for ear ache, but it will bear repeating. Cut a good piece to stop up the opening, with a pointed bit to go inside, and it will relieve ordinary ear ache very soon.

Always keep a child warm and keep out any breaking out; give remedies to bring out whatever eruption is suspected. We have had trouble with coughs that lemon juice and sugar seemed to relieve better than anything else.

For slight burns on baby's fingers a bit of court plaster will give speedy relief; so always use it. Cuts should be simply tied up tightly to hold the edges together and covered with ointment when done bleeding. Young mothers want to put on something to cure, but they err and retard the healing, as any physician will tell them.

A sick child is much more comfortable on a large rocking chair or its bed than on any parent's lap, and at the bedside, so much more easily. Quiet tones of encouragement and steady hands go far with any sick person, and a child is especially sensitive to outside influences. The mother who cannot control herself seldom is fit to attend upon her sick folk, and if it is health she will reap her reward when they obey her in sickness.

Sprains are among the most severe accidents to which we are liable. When a joint is sprained swelling comes on gradually. In dislocation the swelling and loss of motion of the joint happens immediately after an accident. A sprained limb should be kept perfectly quiet. To prevent inflammation, use poultices of worm-wood, hops or tansy. Fever and restlessness in children is frequently caused by indigestion. If you find the skin of the little one hot and dry, remove it by cast, when she ate for supper. Give the child a warm bath, then give it a cup half full of warm water to drink. In a few minutes the undigested food will be thrown off the stomach and the child will soon be sleeping soundly. A dose of magnesia, about half a teaspoonful given in the morning before breakfast will probably restore to the child its usual health, but should fever and nausea continue during the day following the attack, send for a physician, who will undoubtedly approve of what you have done, and about the symptoms develop into scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox or any of the diseases to which children are liable, the attack will probably be of a mild nature.

A cup of tea as served at tea tables contains usually but a trace of the alkaloidal principle, but infinitesimal quantities are capable of exerting powerful effects upon some tea drinkers. The tannin found in tea does not differ from the agent found in oak and other barks which the tanners use to convert the raw hides of animals into leather. It is a powerful astringent, and consequently, taken internally, is apt to produce constipation and its attendant evils. Confirmed tea drinkers are usually troubled with constipated bowels, and hence with dyspepsia, the king of evils. Not all tea drinkers are thus afflicted, but the number is by no means small.

Mild infusions of tea are undoubtedly serviceable to many, when not used to excess; and it may be further stated that a cup or two of tea taken during the day, at meals, rarely influences unfavorably vital processes in anyone, unless they are confirmed invalids. It is rather the abuse of tea, than its use, that causes serious physical evils. Four or six cups of tea taken during each twenty-four hours will in time produce tea poisoning and greater or less evil results.

A healthy stomach in the morning contains a considerable quantity of thick, tenacious mucus that is spread over and adherent to its wall. If food enters at this time, it will become covered with a coating of the tenacious mucus, interfering with the direct contact between the food and the stomach necessary to provoke the secretion of gastric juice. The mechanical stimulus of the food, however, causes an increased flow of mucus, which renders that already present less tenacious, and eventually permits the food to touch the mucus membrane and a flow of gastric juice, hitherto delayed, is the result; then digestion begins.

A Free Gift.

Around each bottle of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure is a medical guide and receipt book containing useful information, over 200 recipes, and pronounced by doctors and druggists as worth ten times the cost of the medicine. Medicine and book \$1. Sold by all druggists.

A goblet of water, taken before breakfast, does several things: 1. It passes through the stomach into the small intestine in a continuous and uninterrupted flow. 2. It partly distends the stomach stretching and, in some extent, obliterating the rugae. 3. It thins and washes out into the gut most of the tenacious mucus. 4. It increases the fullness of the capillaries of the stomach, directly if the water is warm, and indirectly in a reactionary way if it is cold. 5. It causes perspiration of the whole alimentary tract, makes it up (so to speak), and gives it a morning's exercise and washing.

Soap vs. Law.

A Missouri constable rode out to a farm near St. Joe armed with a sub-gun for a woman who was wanted as a witness in a case in court. He found her in her back-yard, busily engaged in stirring a boiling, bubbling mass, in a large black kettle. He stated his business, and she said:

"But you must."

"What's the hurry?"

"Why, court's in session, and the case is now on trial. They want you by noon."

"Well, I ain't going. You think I'm going out and leave this hull kettle of soft soap to spile, just to please your old court? No, sirree!"

"Why, my dear madam, you must. You really don't seem to understand."

"I understand that I've got a big kettle of spongy soap grease on to bile, and it'll make thin, sticky soap, if it ain't finished today. You go back and tell the judge so."

"Pooh! I'd like to see the Missouri jury that'd fine a woman for not leaving her soap-bile when it was at a critical point, as one might say. Tell the judge I'll come tomorrow, if we don't butcher our pease then; an' if we do, I'll come some day next week."

"But I tell you that won't do. You must come now."

"Lookse, young man, you think I'm a fool? I reckon you never made any soap, did you? If you had, you'd know that—"

"What does the judge care about your soap?"

"Well, what do I care 'bout the judge, if it comes to that? Law's law and soap's soap. Let the judge 'tend to his law, an' I'll 'tend to my soap. The good book says there's a time for everything, an' this is my time for a bar'l' o' soft soap."

"Well, madam, if you want to be fined for contempt of court, all right. You will be fined sure as—"

"Bah! I know all 'bout the law, an' there ain't anything in it, nor in it, nor in the Constitution of the United States, nor in the Declaration of Independence, nor in nobil' else, that says a woman's got to leave a kettle o' half-cooked soap, and go off to court when she ain't a mind to. I guess I know a little law myself."

Tea Drinking and the Teeth. Some years since, when on duty at recruiting stations in the North of England, I took observation on the great amount of disease and loss of the teeth existing among the class of men offering themselves. It became a cause of rejection of itself in great numbers. As far as inquiries went I was led to trace it to the excessive tea drinking indulged in by the working classes in the manufacturing towns, and this went on all through the day, whether with food or not. In fact, instead of 5 o'clock tea being the invitation of the upper classes, it was found to exist to an injurious extent in the working classes long before that time. Tea seems to have a peculiar tendency to cause hyperemia in the tooth case, leading to inflammation, and, eventually, abscess of the gums, with, of course, dentalgia at every stage. Whether this special tendency was due to the or to tannin having an elective affinity for dentine it is not possible for me to say. It would be curious to know if medical men, practicing in such manufacturing districts, had observed the deterioration of teeth to be coincident with tea drinking.

Graceful round hats, for church and for driving in the country, have wide brims, turned high up on one side, and faced with dark moss green, golden brown, or black velvet. They are trimmed outside with scarfs of silk net, the ends of which fall to the waist at the back. In front, and inclining towards the left side, are sprays of dark red roses and foliage, veiled with the net, this trimming being used with a black velvet facing. With olive or moss facings are garlands of primroses or jonquils. Garden-party hats are made of leghorn, trimmed with Normandy roses and wreaths of blue roses. Bonnets of point d'esprit net over wire foundations, trimmed with white-pleated standing frills set up in front, are very chic, the lace intermingled with delicate crape flowers. Gypsy bonnets, with peaked fronts, made of rich lace of the more expensive kinds, with lace coat and puffed to match, are costly additions to summer toilets designed for a special dress occasions.

Cleaning Paint. During the house-cleaning season the washing of the paint is of great importance to his housewife. Where cleanliness is the only thing desired, there are a number of labor-saving soap powders in the market that will do the work well, with very little hard work on the part of the housewife, but, unfortunately, the greater number of them contain soda, and are for this reason injurious to the paint. Soda is an excellent thing to remove dirt, but with the dirt it is too apt to take the paint; therefore, if a woman wishes to keep her paint looking nice, she will not use soda as an assistant.

A Minneapolis exchange says it is time to select a name for the Twin Cities, as they will soon be one. If they don't like the name Minneapolis, which has already been suggested, let them wait a few years and the appropriateness of the title Northwest Chicago will suggest itself to everybody. —Chicago Tribune.

The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established its well-earned reputation, and made it the most effective and popular blood purifier of the day. For all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys; this remedy has no equal. Price \$1.

CHICAGO HOUSE

I have just returned from the cities, and am now receiving the latest lines in SPRING MILLINERY.

My dressmaking department is also in full working order.

A call is respectfully solicited.

A. J. WILKINSON.

MISS GRAHAM

Has now opened out her latest stock of

SPRING

MILLINERY

and is prepared to give even better value than ever before in every department.

Feathers, Tips and Mounts,

Ribbons, Fancy Trimmings,

and all the latest styles of shapes and makes.

Remember the stand—On the Square, next door to Acheson & Cox's.

2144

SPRING MILLINERY

MISS CAMERON

has now received a full stock of of spring millinery, consisting of the

LATEST NOVELTIES

Arrangements have been made for getting in new goods weekly, and all orders left at the store will receive prompt attention.

CARD OF THANKS.

I also beg to tender my best thanks to the ladies of Goderich and vicinity for the patronage which they have devoted me with since I commenced business last fall.

MISS CAMERON,

Hamilton street, near the Square.

2144-2m

NEW GOODS,

FRESH GOODS,

CHEAP GOODS,

AT

NIXON STURDY'S People's Grocery.

FROM 15c. UP.

No old Stock to work off, but all Fresh and New at Prices to suit.

Highest Cash Price for Butter and Eggs.

Remember the Stand—On the Square, next to Bingham's Restaurant.

2126

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The new full Roller Mills at Port Albert using the

LATEST & BEST MACHINERY

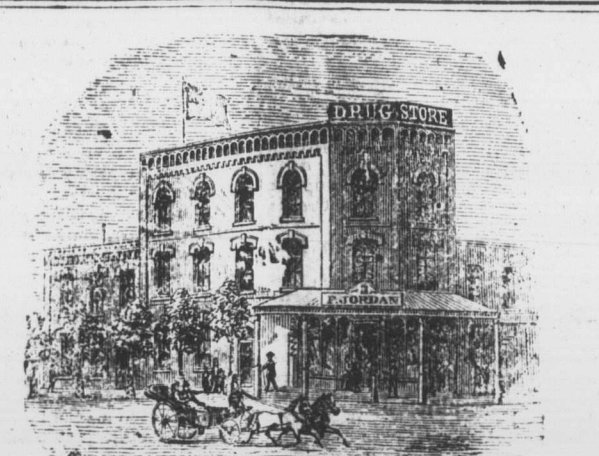
will be running about the 28th of February. Farmers' cor

dially invited to give them a trial.

CHOPPING DONE EVERY DAY.

JAMES MAHAFFY, Proprietor.

2129



DRUGS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY GOODS

Just Received at the Medical Hall by F. JORDAN, and will be sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Hard Times. Call and see them before making your purchases.

F. JORDAN, Medical Hall, Goderich.

2130

CARD OF THANKS

THE FIRM OF

YATES & ACHESON

having been dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, the undersigned

thank the customers of the late firm for the patronage which they have bestowed

hands, and to intimate that the business of the late firm will be carried on by me at the old stand.

and in every line in which I deal I will endeavor to give the best value for the money.

have a full assortment. New goods constantly on hand, and all goods not in stock ordered at short notice.

The public's obedient servant.

JAMES YATES,

Goderich, Ontario.

2135

DER.

DER.

AN,

OES.

IG,

PRICE.

oods

BBERS

Cowhide,

NS.

PAIRING.

N,

E,

DER

S'

IST.

HAVING RE-

HT,

MENT!

IGURES.

TEAS

est case Prunes,

ked Corn Beef,

ccos, best

o, fresh

Brushes for 25c.

Flour, Feed.

TSOON

INTOSH,

Square, Goderich.

2137