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The Forest Republican.

Rates of Advertising.

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Description. Includes One Square (1 inch), one insertion - \$1; One Square, one month - 3 00; One Square, three months - 6 00; One Square, one year - 10 00; Two Squares, one year - 15 00; Quarter Col. - 30 00; Half " - 50 00; One " - 100 00.

Legal notices at established rates. Marriage and death notices, gratis. All bills for yearly advertisements collected quarterly. Temporary advertisements must be paid for in advance. Job work, Cash on Delivery.

"Do You Remember?"

If you listened to their talk, as they faltered in their walk, In the moonlight on the terrace, he and she, You would marvel much to hear, This—"Do you remember, dear?"

His Mother's Blessing.

There was the usual crowd at the depot. Some hurried hither and thither with satchels, bundles, shawls and all the other paraphernalia of the well-equipped traveler, not excepting the lunch baskets, which filled the mind of the beholder with a vague appetite as his vivid imagination pictured to him some repast of cold chicken, tongue, preserved sweetmeats, pies and the like, clustered in their dark recesses.

any prey to more than one vice. His uncle was immersed in business cares, and, having no children of his own, was not calculated to scrutinize the actions of his nephew. Besides, most of his delinquencies from the path of rectitude took place out of business hours, when the old man was "sleeping the sleep of the just," leaving his ward to do as he pleased. As Fred was to do the most part attentive to his mercantile duties, and his uncle over-indulgent for the former was really a lovable and prepossessing youth, he took it for granted that all was as well as could be expected, and if not, why, "boys will be boys," he asserted to himself with a chuckle of amused satisfaction.

Time passed as the letters which had at first been regular, affectionate and satisfactory, were few and brief, and there was a notable lack of information about his duties, pursuits and pleasures, in great contrast to the confidential communications of the past. A deep anxiety took possession of her, when after a long delay she wrote a letter of inquiry to his uncle, to which she received a reply rather evasive, yet cheerful enough for any but the argus-eye of maternal affection.

It was night in Denver. In one of those gilded haunts of vice so numerous and popular in that Western city, the sound of drunken revels could be heard. The waning moon shed a soft, mild luster on the almost deserted street, for the night was far advanced, and the fresher breeze of approaching morning began to make itself felt in the atmosphere.

Many nationalities were represented among them—Mexicans, with dark, fierce faces and sunburned hats; Chinese, smooth and oily, with outward stupidity, concealing deep cunning and artifice; and American youths, coarse and debased by habit, association and lack of restraining self-respect.

Amid this mass of human debris, near one of the card-tables, his face flushed with intoxication, his hand trembling with nervous eagerness, and his form carelessly attired, sat Frederick Balfour. How like a fair flower amid weeds he looked, in spite of his haggard face, his reckless air, and his bloodshot eyes.

With what a thrill of anguish he read the words, and the unconscious little shining circle seemed a sad and silent monitor, pointing him toward the scenes of happiness and innocence now so far in the distance and from which his all too willing feet had sadly strayed.

The parties in and around the saloon had by this time gathered near, and excitement deep and intense prevailed. No one heeded the fact that a carriage, with a lady robed in deep mourning for the only occupant, had halted near the door, as a boy rushed in and called to his companions without: "Balfour's gettin' out by Mexican Joe!"

A bush of respectful sympathy moved those rugged hearts as quickly and carefully they assisted in removing the sufferer from the dreadful scene. The mother, on one hand, and the mother's eyes on the other, were the only things that drew near a strange presentiment of evil seemed to settle down upon her spirits, and a deep gloom as of approaching danger filled her aching heart.

It is the holy Sabbath day, and as the voice of deep-toned bells, calling to cathedra and choir, linger faintly on the air, the throngs of expectant and devout people hasten to the temple of worship. In one of these, the young minister takes his place behind the pulpit, and for a few moments bows his head in prayer.

The choir began their solemn anthem, "God is the refuge of his people," and as the deep, sonorous chords melt and mingle in the lofty temple, and then float away to heaven, a solemnity broods over the hearts and minds of the eager and expectant congregation.

There's a girl in Kansas only nineteen years old who can knock a squirrel out of the tallest tree with her rifle, ride a kicking mustang, help "round up" a herd of cattle and ride down a jack rabbit, and yet, the local paper states in a note of surprise and no little anxiety "she is not married."

It is hard to decide which season of the year is the least expensive. The plumber always commences when the ice man leaves off.

Terrible Fight With a Monster Lizard.

The great country lying south of Mexico is rich in tropical verdure and animals. Winter is never known except in the cold winds called norther, that, during the so-called winter, come rushing down from the north, as if to tell the natives that it is not continual summer everywhere.

The birds are the most beautiful in the world, and many of the insects have curious lights upon their backs that shine like gas-burners in the night. History tells us that when the Spaniards first saw them, they became alarmed, and thought they were the lights of a moving army. Poisonous snakes lurk under the broad leaves, and huge lizards creep upon the overhanging boughs of trees.

Without thinking, Quito—for such was the Indian's name—sprang after it, and the two together sank out of sight, and for a moment the splashing and spray hid them from view. A moment more and Quito's head came to the surface and the tail of the iguana, thrashing the water in a fierce way, and now they were out of sight again.

The plucky negro had caught him by the tail and throat, and was trying to hold him off. It seemed only a matter of time who should drown first, when Quito struck bottom, and, giving himself a push, he rose to the surface again, still holding the lizard at arms-length.

After several trials he managed to reach it, and still holding the struggling monster, was hauled, bleeding and cut, ashore, where, with a terrible blow from the gun the reptile was killed. Quito was so weak from his exertions and loss of blood that he could not move.

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Words of Encouragement. Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his web twenty times, twenty times will mend it. Make up your mind to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not if troubles come upon you. Keep up your spirits, though the day may be a dark one.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Early Breakfast for Poultry. In keeping fowls remember that the morning meal with them is the most important one of the day. They are cold and hungry; and for that reason need some kind of warm, cooked food.

One mode of getting green food for cattle and sheep in early spring is to sow rye in corn stubble early enough to get a good fall growth. What feed is thus grown is as nutritious as ordinary pasture or roots, and costs nothing except for seed and cultivating under.

The cause of calves scouring is a change in their food too wide and sudden. Animals but a few days old can bear but a little change in their food. They will be easily killed by a variation which an adult would bear with impunity.

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Household Hints. The yolk of an egg binds the crust much better than the white. Apply to the edges with a brush. Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe in a dry towel. In boiling dumplings of any kind put them into the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

The Lord's Prayer. As indicating the changes which the English language has undergone during the past six centuries, some old English forms of the Lord's prayer possess a curious interest: A. D. 1325.

As indicating the changes which the English language has undergone during the past six centuries, some old English forms of the Lord's prayer possess a curious interest: A. D. 1325. "Fader ure in heune, halweide beoth thi neune, cumme thi kumeriche thi wille beothidin in heune and in. The euerich now bried git us thik dawe. And worzif ure dettes as thv vorziten ure dettours. And lene us nougth into temptacion, but dolyvor of urel. Amen."

DIVORCES.

The Laws Concerning Them in Different Countries.

AUSTRALIANS.—Divorces have never been sanctioned in Australia. JEWS.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives.

JAVANS.—If the wife be dissatisfied she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain sum. THREBANS.—Divorces are seldom allowed, unless with the consent of both parties, neither of whom can afterward remarry.

MOONS.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again. ARYSIANS.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper.

SHEHANS.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or veil from her head, and this constitutes a divorce. COREAN.—The husband can divorce his wife or treasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful, he can put her to death.

SIAMSE.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband. ANCTIC REGION.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

DRUSE AND TURKOMAN.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says "Go," without adding "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot live together again without being remarried.

COCHIN CHINA.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chopsticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons.

TARTARS.—The husband may put away his partner and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. If she be ill-treated, she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people, accompanies her to the house and pronounces a formal divorce.

CHINESE.—Divorces are allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much loquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until she leaves him, and becomes a slave to him by action of the law, or desertion. If she is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

CIRCISSIANS.—Two kinds of divorce are granted in Circissia—one total, the other provisional. When the first is allowed the parties can immediately marry again; where the second exists the couple agree to separate for a year, and if, at the expiration of that time, the husband does not send for his wife, her relations may command of him a total divorce.

GRECIANS.—A settlement was usually given to a wife at marriage for support in case of divorce. The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he detained it from her. Usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorces scarcely ever occur in modern Greece.

HINDOOS.—Either party for a slight cause may leave the other and marry. When both desire it there is not the least trouble. If a man calls for his wife "mother," it is considered indecent to live with her again. Among one tribe, the "Gores," if the wife be unfaithful, the husband cannot obtain a divorce unless he gives her all the property and children. A woman, on the contrary, may leave when she pleases, and marry another man, and convey to him the entire property of her former husband.

ROMANS.—In olden times a man might divorce his wife if she were unfaithful, if she counterfeited his private keys, or drank without his knowledge. They would divorce if their wives when they pleased. Notwithstanding this, 921 years elapsed without one divorce. Afterward a law was passed allowing either sex to make the application. Divorces then became frequent on the slightest pretenses. Seneca says that some women no longer reckoned the year by the consols, but by the number of their husbands. St. Jerome speaks of a man who had buried twenty wives, and a woman who had buried twenty-two husbands. The Emperor Augustus endeavored to restrain the license by penalties.—Bench and Bar.

Indian Images.

Some of the Indians at Zuni, New Mexico, having been converted to Christianity, have no further use for the images before which they formerly bowed down. Two images have been taken from an old stone church near Zuni and sent to the Smithsonian Institution. One represents a man and one a woman. Each is cut from a solid block of wood, with the exception of the shield, the arms and the wings, which are attached. The man image has lost his arms and wings, but wears his shield intact. Both images are so hideously ugly as to excite wonder that even New Mexican Indians could see their way clear to fall down and worship them. Both of them bear inscriptions which have not yet been translated from the queer language in which they are written.

The fisherman's wages may be called net proceeds.—Borne Sentinel.