

PRINCELY INCOMES.

A Few of the Chicago Lawyers Who Find Affluence in Their Profession.

From the Chicago Herald.

Eminent office lawyers, as a rule are quickly taken up by rich corporations, and their services are retained at salaries nearly twice as high and sometimes more than that of Cabinet Ministers. John N. Jewett, the present typical office lawyer of this city received an annual salary of \$25,000 as attorney of the Illinois Central railroad. He resigned that position because his private practice is more remunerative than even that princely salary. The position was offered to Judge McAlister, who declined it, preferring his honorable but far less lucrative office on the bench of the appellate court. He recommended B. F. Ayer, who is now the legal adviser of the road at a salary of \$15,00 per annum. Corydon Beckwith superintends the legal affairs of the Chicago and Alton road for about the same salary. Burton F. Cook, solicitor for the Chicago and Northwestern road, receives an annual salary of \$10,000. W. Goudy takes care of the legal affairs of the North Chicago city railway at a handsome sum annually. Wirt Dexter is said to receive a salary of \$2,000 from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. George Payson is the legal adviser of the railway association at the rate of \$15,00 per annum. There are a number of attorneys who represent railroads in courts without occupying permanent positions as solicitors for these corporations. Henry Crawford, who is counted one of the best railroad lawyers in the country, is said to have earned as high as \$75,000 in a year. George W. Kretzinger's annual income is estimated at \$25,000. A. S. Trude, who is also prominent in important criminal cases, is said to reach the same amount. The largest income of lawyers is ascribed to D. E. K. Tenney, who is credited with having averaged \$12,000 a month, or nearly \$15,00, during the year, before he retired from practice. He could well afford it.

The retainers of leading lawyers in important criminal cases range all the way from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Emery A. Storrs' fee in the gamblers' cases of 1883 was \$5,000. He received \$4,000 from Flemming and Loring. In the McKeague case, VanArman is said to have received \$4,500 and C. M. Hardy \$3,500. The criminal practice of Wm. S. Forrest is estimated to be worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year, and Gus Van Buren "knocked out" about the same income while he was "well on his feet." Lesser lights, like F. A. Michell and John C. King, who are as busy as bees around the criminal court building in smaller cases, earn comfortable incomes of from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per year. Mills and Ingham, the former state's attorney and his first assistant, will naturally be retained in important criminal cases, but they are not particularly eager for that class of practice, being well qualified to take rank with the first in the profession in more lucrative business. The same may be said of Henry Wendell Thompson, also formerly of the state attorney's office.

A class of lawyers who earn large incomes is that principally devoted to patent solicitation. The patent lawyer has a specialty, indeed, which somewhat removes him from his professional brethren. He must not only be well versed in all the points of common law, and the intricacies of chancery, but he must be a mechanical genius to some extent, or at least have a comprehension of mechanical and scientific appliances far beyond that of ordinary mortals. The priority of many a valuable invention over another has often been successfully established by wide-awake patent lawyers where even the records failed. The patent lawyer's income is correspondingly large. L. Coburn is credited with an annual income that exceeds \$100,000, and that of West &

Bond can not be much less, because they pay for office rent alone the snug little sum of \$3,500 per year. Banning & Banning are also very successful patent lawyers.

Sitting Bull's real name is Tatayotanka.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR

We want 200,000 subscribers before April 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, THE SUNSHINE MAGAZINE. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again paying our regular price \$3.00 a year. Order for yourself and friends and you will never regret it. Send ten two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have something to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your neighbors and friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and one hundred and sixty-seven of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome Mirror, size 12x18 inches. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Mirror pre-paid. Remember, you will receive the Mirror before you distribute any books. Address SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO., FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March opens with a beautiful steel-plate of two girls caught in a snow-storm, and entitled "The Sisters," illustrating a powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict. In addition, there is the usual double-size fashion plate, printed from steel, and colored by hand. "Peterson" being the only magazine to give these expensive and refined fashion-plates. Besides this, there is a colored pattern for a Tidy-on Java Canvas; a capital humorous illustration, "The Beleaguered Garrison"; and some fifty wood-cuts of fashions, embroideries, worktable designs, and other things useful to ladies. The principal article is an illustrated one, entitled "Washington City, Its Pictorial Side," a remarkably well written and discriminating paper on the Federal City considered artistically, architecturally, socially, etc., etc. The stories, as always in "Peterson," are the very best of their kind. The concluding novel, "The Lost Ariadne," by Mrs. John Sherwood, of New York—increases in power with every number. Every lady as we have often said, ought to take this magazine. The price is but two dollars a year, with great reductions to clubs. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Novelist" is the characteristic title of a new paper just started in New York, by John B. Alden, the "Literary Revolutionist." The price, also, is characteristic,—only \$1.00 a year. It is not intended to enter into competition with the high-priced, but low-character, story papers which darken the country like a pestilence, but will be devoted, almost entirely to high-class fiction, such as finds place and welcome in the best magazines of the day and the purist homes of the land; making the paper an unrivaled (as to cost certainly) source of mental recreation for the weary, and of entertainment for all. During the year there are promised serial stories by William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, James Payn, Hugh Conway B. L. Farjeon, and others—certainly a good variety, as well as good quantity for the dollar. It is printed in large type, and is a handsome paper. For free specimen copies address the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

BUCKLE'S ARNICA SALVE. The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burs, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Gancers, Piles, Chilblains, Coins, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. MEYER.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Garard & Flynn, in theilling business, was dissolved by mutual consent, December 1, 1884. Persons indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to call and make settlement.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned.

DAVID W. GARARD,
ANDERSON MILLER.

Thousands Say So.
Mr. T. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Meyer.

Bishop Wiley's Death.

The last words of a good man are always of interest, and the circumstances of the death, of the late Bishop Wiley, render his last words peculiarly so. The Bishop, who for many years had been a Catholic at his home, died at Foochow, China, November 23 last, but the details of his death were not received in this country until last week. In the Western Christian Advocate Rev. N. J. Plumbe gives a very interesting account of the Bishop's sickness and death. Mr. Plumbe lives in a house built upon the site where stood the house which Bishop Wiley occupied when a missionary at Foochow over thirty years ago; and when he met Mrs. Plumbe at the door his mind went back to his earlier years, and as he took her hand he pathetically exclaimed, "Home, my old home!" Dear to him were the memories of his old home, for it was buried in the wife of his youth and his first child. He immediately took his bed, and never was able to leave it. Concerning his last visit to China, he said: "I felt I must make this last journey to visit my mission. I hoped to do that and visit my friend in the south one more; then I could have completed my work of forty years round and round. I was round and round. He was distinctly the Methodist Missionary Bishop." For he was the only one who had ever had a missionary's experience. When he recited that his life almost ended, and that he could live but a few days longer, he said to Mr. Plumbe:

"My wish is to go home and do ten years service, but the Lord's will be done. It is simply a question of life or death, that does not weigh heavily on my mind. Thirty-three years ago I came here, and now I think I may as well remain here and finish my work. I think it might be a good thing to have the one who for some reason has been called the Missionary Bishop of China to die here. I have some pleasurable thoughts about dying where my work began. If I die I will die in the same faith in which I have lived. I have been a licensed preacher in the Methodist church for forty years, and have always tried to do my duty. I have not been a joyous preacher or a joyous creature, but I have been a peaceful, happy, hopeful Christian. I am at peace with God and man. I have never been an enemy to man, and I do not know that any man has ever been an enemy to me. I have never intended to harm any one, and I have no knowledge of any one, ever having done me any harm. With a little modification I can say what Paul said at his end, 'I have fought a hard fight; I won't go as far as Paul, 'I have fought a hard fight, I have kept the faith, I have finished my work, and henceforth—here we broke off, leaving the quotation incomplete, but immediately adding, My fact is in the same Christ for whom I have lived and worked, and the same Christian I hope I will obtain eternal life. My faith is not as strong as Paul's. Paul saw more than I have. I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Savior of the world. I believe in the Apostle's Creed. I believe there is no redemption for the world except in the Lord Jesus Christ. I have lived a Christian for forty years, and when I die I will die a Christian."

Shortly before he died he said to Mr. Plumbe, "I am dying. I cannot live. I want to go home to heaven." The last sentence he was heard to utter was, "Let me go." He died ten minutes before 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, November 22, 1884. His last will was largely attended by many strangers, foreigners, and the services were conducted in both the English and Chinese language. The pall bearers were all native ministers, clothed in white after the customs of the people whom the Bishop had ordained upon a previous visit. His body was laid beside that of his first wife and child.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Ammonia.

Ammonia is the recent discovery in science and chemistry, none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold it over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar used alone, and has induced its use as a supplent to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it raises itself up, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residuum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance, so desirable in biscuits, &c., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the hand-someness and taste of bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined of course with other leavening material.

A few more years of Republican rule and high protective tariff—which literally means making the rich richer and the poor poorer—would have precipitated us into the vortex of oligarchism—[An derson Review Democrat.

Pointed toe shoes are revived on dressy men.

The "utterly utter" kind of talk has infected the street gamins, one of whom, after picking up a more than usually fragrant cigar-stump, exclaimed to his friend: "Jack, this is quite too positively bulky."

"Tommy," said a mother to her 7-year-old boy, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking with ladies. You must wait until we stop, and then you can talk." "But you never stop," retorted the boy.

Prude's fall: "Yes," said Clara,

"your Maltese cat is pretty enough, but

he can never come up to my bird." That

was all she knew about it. That kitty did come up to her bird that very day, and it was all day with the bird.

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

STAINED glass grows more popular every day. It is particularly effective for vestibule doors, where it is seldom seen.

BRASS stair-rods are becoming the fashion. They are particularly effective when used over soft red or blue velvet carpet.

The newest mantel lambrequins are made of plush, cut in "tongues," each "tongue" being embroidered or painted in a different design.

A MATCH safe made from a small round jar, covered with crimson plush, with two small pipes gilded and tied on with a ribbon, is very attractive.

If grease or oil is spilled on a carpet, sprinkle flour or fine meal over the spot as soon as possible. Let it lie for several hours, and it will absorb the grease.

The high, stiff-backed sofas have gone entirely out of fashion. They are now made with soft, curving, comfortable backs. The handsomest sofas are covered with plush in artistic blues and reds, and are made either of ebony or rosewood.

Black kid gloves are sometimes a source of annoyance on account of little white streaks at the seams. This trouble may be diminished by coloring a little salad oil with black ink, then rub this over white places with a feather; dry quickly outside the window.

A GREAT return for a small investment is realized by purchasing a small soldering outfit for a boy. He becomes at once a useful member of the family; old basins and pans become as new after the transforming touch of his soldering iron, and there are great possibilities in tins cans, and small pieces of tin; sugar sifters and funnels are among them.

WHEN using lemons for any purpose, it will be found an economical plan to grate the yellow rind off, mix it with an equal quantity of sugar, and put it up in an empty box with a tight cover. This will be delicious for flavoring custards, molasses-cake and anything else where lemon extract is used. It retains the strength of the lemon while cooking and is much more delicate to the taste than the oil or extract of lemon.

A SMALL economy, but one not to be despised, especially in large families, is to save bits of toilet soap when they begin to waste. When a pint or even half a pint is collected, put in a bowl, add boiling water and stir. Set away, and as it evaporates add a little boiling water and stir well. Do this every day till all the lumps have disappeared. Then add a few drops of oil of cinnamon or oil of cologne. Wet a deep, narrow pan in cold water, pour in the soap and leave it to mold. After two or three days turn it out and leave to dry. The result will be an acceptable toilet soap.

CANE chairs are more used than ever. They are now painted in colors to harmonize with the remainder of the furniture in the room. The cane arm chairs have the backs and seats cushioned either with plush or velvet, while the rockers are generally ornamented with bows and ends of some bright colored satin ribbon. The shapes in odd chairs are very old-fashioned, and grow more ancient every day. The latest is a dainty-looking, though most uncomfortable, chair of Queen Elizabeth's time. The pull bearers were all native ministers, clothed in white after the customs of the people whom the Bishop had ordained upon a previous visit. His body was laid beside that of his first wife and child.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

CANNAHRS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address

PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DAVID W. JUDD, SAM'L BURNHAM,

Pres't. 731 Broadway, New York.

Sec.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.

1885.