THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS, EVERY SATURDAY,

Topeka, - - - Kansas. Seventy Five Cents a Year in Advance

The Spirit of Kansas aims to be a first class family Journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interests that go to make up the greater part of our Western Life. It will be found useful to those engaged in any of the departments of rural labor. Its miscellany, original and selected, will be such as will interest and instruct. Its editorial page will treat of matters relating to our social, industrial, and political life, wherever and whenever the involved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall endeavor to make a paper representing the great west.

Our regular subscription price, for single subscibers will be 75 cents, or two copies \$1.25, Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

Figures Will Lie.

It is only the scientist who says that figures will not lie. But science sometimes gets taken in. and gets beat. A few years ago when iceboats were first placed on the Hudon, wonderful stories were told of their speed. The ignorant iceman said he made his sixty or seventy miles an hour, and the philosopher and scientist sat down and figured him out a liar. Learned men wrote columns in the Scientific American to show that nothing could fly before the wind faster than the wind itself. It was to them a simple proposition as clear as the one that no part can be greater than the whole. They regarded the poor riverman with pity, and were happy that they were not so ignorant as he. But the men of science were wrong. No one will now claim that an iceboat cannot outstrip the wind

that propels it. We now have some scientific and over exact farm writers who deal in rhetoric and figures and make them selves as ridiculous as men always will who pedantically deny that practical results need be taken into account. They will sit down and actually figure out that a steer so old will cost so much more than it will bring consequently, there is no money in raising stock.

"You are sentenced to the county jail for sixty days," said the judge. "Why, your honor, you have no power to make such an order," replies

the criminal's attorney. "But I have already made it," says the judge.

So the man who came to Kansas a few years ago, with no capital, has been raising stock, during that time, at a dead loss as our scientist would believe, until he is worth five, ten or twenty thousand dollars.

Science is a good thing, but it is better when it has a little practical sense with it, and this whether it be the science of stock raising or the science of boatin

Bob Ingersoll says that auctioneers don't have sore throat and he does not know why ministers should.

If you are tempted by the tree peddler to invest in Russian fruits don't do it. Resist the peddler and he will flee from you.

Mr. A. L. Entsminger of Silver Lake, lost over sixty hives of bees the last winter, by cold weather. There were few birds, beasts or fowls that frost.

The Agricultural West of Rockford, Ill., gives two pages to Sunny Kansas, being mostly a write-up of Kingman county. Kingman is a wide awake, aspiring town, expecting to become the future railroad Centre of southwestern Kansas.

Bee keeping is growing in favor although there has been unusual fatality in hives all over the north on account of cold weather. It seems that those wintered in cellars have this year done the best, and are generally in good condition. Prof. Cook says he has succeeded well in wintering bees under snow but does not rec-

This is one of the most thriving owns in the state, with a population of about eight thousand. It is beautifully located on a plateau that pernits perfect drainage, while the soil s such that the finest and dryest streets are easily secured. An abundance of flagging stone is convenient, and may be found on the sidewalks all over the town.

Parsons is young and so rapid has the name of the "Infant Wonder." Extensive shops of the Missouri Paeific road are located here. The Cherryvale branch of the Gulf Road crosses at this place. Besides the railroad shops, there are already numerous other manufactories, while the general trade is very extensive, the county of Labette being well settled by thriving farmers.

The city is supplied with gas, and nas a fine system of water-works. One of the institutions of Parsons is the Library Building, built under the except by joint consent of husband auspices of the Women's Christian and wife when that relation exists. Temperance Union. It is a handsome and expensive structure that would be a credit to any city. For this, Parsons owes much to the personal efforts of Mrs. Augustus Wilson. Labette county is one of the most favored in the state. It is well watered, with a rich soil, and a climate adapted to the raising of all grains, vegetables and fruits to be found in this latitude.

Kansas Nuggets.

The Lyons Prohibitionist is to be enlarged.—The Sun wants a thousand tongues to sing praise to Blue Mound.—In some parts of the state the corn is still ungathered.—The St. Louis and Emporia railroad is being pushed rapidly forward.—Independence is going to have street cars mule, a span of horses or mules, and —Harper has a daily paper.—Blue twenty sheep and their wool; necessa-Mound expects soon to put on long clothes and become a city for a fact.

The Lang Enterprise some formers The Lane Enterprise says farmers grains, meat, vegetables, groceries, there are terribly behind with their etc., for the family for one year; the work.—Paola is to have water works. -Parsons boasts of one policeman who does not drink, smoke, chew, swear, play cards, nor belong to a Sunday brary implements and office furniture School.—Spring Hill wants a bank.— The Advocate wants better side walks in Columbus.—Cherokee girls wear bustles filled with bran. It is hardly a bran-new idea, as dolls stuffed with saw dust have long been popular.—

surrounding yourself with those beausaw dust have long been popular .-Fort Scott will have a new \$50,000 public building.—Hon. J. W. Sponable will though it may be, is one of the greatgive Paolo \$500 for a library if the est earthly blessings man can enjoy. He gathers about this little spot his citizens will chip in a like amount.-A large catamount was killed last week near Cherokee.-The Kaw, River has been the favorite haunt of wild ducks and geese for some days.—
Gernet will build another school

Gernet will build another school Garnet will build another school house. By the way, the Journal is an able friend of Garnet.—A Columbus editor wants to know if cows do not have teeth in their upper jaws.-Leavenworth is in a political ferment. -Cherryvale is spreading itself for a big boom.-Mr. Geo. Pfaff of Labette county reports first rate success with clover.—The Oswego Independent says the idea of settlement in Oklahodid not suffer from the prolonged ma is a delusion and a snare. It declares Kansas to be better than Oklahoma.—Baxter Springs, with \$4,000 help from the government will erect a monument to the memory of those who were murdered by Quantrel twenty-two years ago.-The repairs on the dam at Lawrence will cost

There are yet in southwest Missouri over four hundred thousand acres of government land.

.Would you not like the Spirit one year? Well, get four subscribers at club rates, 50 cents each and yours will be sent free.

Kansas has over 1000 incubators hatching chickens, and the sun of the hen has set. It has been settled by been its growth that it has received the incubator that the hen that lays the egg is the mother of the chicken and not the hen that hatches it. And so we go on solving the great problems of the age.

> How Kansas Looks After Her Poor A homestead, to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with the improve ments on the same shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of the law, and shall not be alienated

stead. It may be worth a million of dollars. No personal property is exempt for the wages of a servant, mechanic, laborer or clerk. Every person residing in this state and being the head of a family, shall have exempt from seizure upon attachment or execution or other process ssued from any court in the state, bibles, school books and family library, family pictures, and musical instruments used by the family, all beds, bedsteads and bedding used by the debtor and his family, one cooking stove and appendages necessary for the use of the debtor and his family, one sewing machine, one spinning wheel, and all other implements and all other household furniture not herein mentioned not exceeding \$500 two cows, ten hogs, one yoke of oxen, and one horse or mule, and in lieu of one yoke of oxen and one horse or tools and implements of any mechanic, miner or other person kept for the purpose of carrying on his business; and not exceeding \$400 in value, liof any professional man.

Have a Home. Have a home somewhere. Buy a tract of land and own it. Buy with a ties found only upon the farm. To be the owner of a nice little home, poor cows, horses, pigs and chickens, and by honest labor and toil, what was once a wild tract of land has now beyour me on this fittle farm, and your spirit is called to its eternal home, you have left the widow and little orphans a little place on earth called home. Gentle reader, "there is no place like home," and you should think of this and neglect the matter no longer than the protection. this and neglect the matter no lon-

We do not always understand what is best for us. Very few people appreciate the benefits they derive from a severe cold winter such as the from a severe cold winter such as the present has been. In the first place it present has been. In the first place it destroys malaria, and kills the germs of disease. As to agriculture, it has a very similar effect to deep plowing, for it softens and pulverizes the ground as far down as the frost goes, leaving it in a better condition to produce than it otherwise would be for expertly years to come. In fact, we have several years to come. In fact we be-lieve that these, like all other appar-ent misfortunes, come upon us with a

\$8000.—Burlington is experiencing a great religious revival, and the dry bones of Emporia have been shaken.

—La Cygne has disposed of \$12,000 school bonds, and will have a new school house.—Lecompton, the seat of Lane University, is figuring for a newspaper.—The first railroad has struck Mound City, and the citizens filled the air with shouts and flying hats.—The Leroy Reporter says if any one is sick of Kansas he may be cured by a trip, over the R. & O. Ry

1 SPYI" Bill Nye Indulges in Reminiscences Childhood's Happy Hours.

Dear reader, do you remember the boy in your school who did the heavy falling through the ice, and was always about to break his neck, but managed to live through it all? Do you call to mind the youth who never allowed anybody else to fall out of a tree and break his collar bone when he could attend to

Every school has to secure the services of such a boy before it can succeed, and so our school had one. When I entered the school I saw at a glance that the board had neglected to provide itself with a boy whose duty it was to nearly kill himself every few days in nearly kill himself every tew days in order to keep up the interest, so I applied for the position. I secured it without any trouble whatever. The board understood at once from my bearing that I would succeed. And I did not betray the trust they had reposed in me.

posed in me. Before the first term was over I had tried to climb two trees at once and been carried home on a stretcher; been pulled out of the river with my lungs full of water and artificial respiration resorted to; been jerked around over the north half of the county by a frac-tious horse whose halter I had tied to my leg, and which leg is now three inches longer than the other, together with various other little eccentricities which I can not at this moment call to mind. My parents at last got so that along about two o'clock p. m. they along about two o'clock p. m. they would look anxiously out of the win-

One day five or six of us were play ing "I spy" around our barn. Every-body knows how to play "I spy." One shuts his eyes and counts one hundred, for instance, while the others hide. Then he must find the rest and say "I spy" so-and-so and touch the "goal" spy" so-and-so and touch the "goal" before they do. If anybody beats him to the goal the victim has to "blind'

over again.

Well. I knew the ground pretty well, and could drop twenty feet out of the barn window and strike on a pile of straw so as to land near the goal, touch straw so as to land near the goal, touch it, and let the crowd in free without getting found out. I did this several times and got the blinder, James Bang, pretty mad. After a boy has counted five hundred or six hundred, and worked hard to gather in the crowd, only to get jeered and laughed at by the boys, he loses his temper. It was so with James Cicero Bang. I knew that he almost hated me, and yet I went on. Finally, in the fifth ballot I saw a on. Finally, in the fifth ballot I saw a good chance to slide down and let the crowd in again as I had done on former occasions. I slipped out of the window and down the side of the barn about and down the side of the barn about two feet, when I was detained unavoidably. There was a "batten" on the barn that was loose at the upper end. I think I was wearing my father's end. I think I was wearing in rather is vest on that day, as he was away from home and I frequently wore his clothes when he was absent. Anyhow the vest was too large, and when I slid down that loose board ran up between the vest and my person in such a way as to suspend me about eighteen feet from the ground in a prominent, but very un-

comfortable, position.

I remember it yet quite distinctly. James C. Bang came around where he could see me. He said: "I spy Bill Nye and touch the goal before him." No one came to remove the barn. No one seemed to sympathize with me in my great sorrow and isolation. Every little while James C. Bang would com around the corner and say: "O I see ye come You needn't think you're out of sight up there. I can see you real plain. You better come down and blind. I can see ye up there!"

I tried to unbutton my vest and get down there and lick James, but it was

It was a very trying time.

It was a very trying time. I can remember how I tried to kick myself loose, but failed. Sometimes I would kick the barn and sometimes I would kick a large hole in the horizon. Finally I was rescued by a neighbor who said he didn't want to see a good barn kicked into chaos just to save a longlegged boy that wasn't worth over six

bits.

It affords me great pleasure to add that while I am looked up to and madly loved by every one that does not know me, James C. Bang is the brevet President of a fractured bank, taking a lonely bridal tour by himself in Europe and waiting for the depositors to die of old are

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they most generally get there with both feet. (Adapted from the French

FEEDING CORNSTALKS. a Great Deal Which Is Well Worth

Saving Is Carelessly Wasted. One of the most extensive sources of waste among farmers is the mismanagement of corn fodder. The annual loss in the country at large amounts to many millions. The value of stalks is injured in the first place by exposure to rains, and if the shocks are carelessly made and become prostrated, they are soon rendered of no value whatever as food. In passing through the country and observing the condition of most of the corn fodder, a safe average estimate has placed the loss by needless exposure to at least one-third, and frequently at more than one-half the value of wellkept or uninjured stalks. In those re-gions of the country where the corn is left standing and not cut or secured in shock, exposure to all kinds of weather soon reduces their value and spoils

A still greater waste results from the common practice of feeding the stalks whole. The cows eat off the leaves and leave nearly all the rest untouched, which, when mixed through the manure, renders it unfit for handling and spreading until rotted by several months exposure in the manure heap. not more than one-quarter of the best value of cornstalks is obtained by the average farmer. Assuming that the face slightly forward and downwards of this position in pill-taking will prove it to be the holds. average farmer. Assuming that their value when uninjured is at least onefifth that of the corn, and the average corn crop to be 1,500,000,000 bushels in the whole country, then the actual loss from the imperiect management of the fodder would be equal to the value of dow and say: "Isn't it about time for the boys to get here with William's remainer. They generally get here before an interval leads."

fodder would be equal to the value of 225,000,000 bushels, or about \$100,000,-000 annually to the farmers of the country at large.

country at large.

How may this loss be prevented? In two ways. First, by taking special pains in securing the corn in shocks. Place the stalks equally on all sides of the center, so that in settling they will not incline to one side, or become pros-Avoid making small shocks, which are easily overthrown. making large and substantial ones, give sufficient ventilation by allowing crevices between them, If they are first bound into bundles, with the bands just above the ears, as some farmers practice, these bundles are to be placed loosely together for the air to pass be-tween. With all this care there will be some loss by exposure, and it is there-fore desirable to husk and finally secure the fodder as soon as the corn is dry enough to prevent all danger of mold The most perfect protection would be, if practicable, to corn during cutting on wagons in the small bundles just mentioned, and place it in shocks under a broad shed, where it would dry without any injury whatever by exposure. On a smooth surface under such a shed, with the shocks placed in close rows with narrow paths between, an acre of average corn would occupy about three square rods.

The second way to prevent loss is by

cutting the fodder about a fourth of an inch long with a machine, so that cattle will eat the whole. This short cutting breaks up or crushes all the hard of horny parts, and avoids the danger of the hard and indigestible pieces when cut an inch or two in length. This mode has been practiced by some successful farmers for nearly half a cen tury, and has not been much improved of later years. Our own experiments indicate that the value of the stalks is improved in value as two and a half is to one by this mode of cutting. If the stalks have been well cured, the cattle will eat the whole. If they have been to one by this mode of cutting. It dies stalks have been well cured, the cattle will eat the whole. If they have been partly rotted by rains, they will not be eaten. Moldy stalks can not be changed in nature by any amount of cutting. Sprinkling with meal to make them more palatable will be unsuccessful, foat the cattle will only thrust them about with their noses in order that they may lick off the meal and leave the stalks. Meal and stalks must in any case be given to them separately, unless the stalks are cut so short that the less the stalks are cut so short that the them to powder or by burning them to askes. The latter method is the cheaper, but the nitrogen, the cheaper, but the nitrogen is lost, and if the bones can be reduced to powder for less than the value of the nitrogen, the more costly method is the better. But in many cases it is impossible to grind them for want of mills, and then the burning becomes the only practicable method. This leaves the phosphate of lime in the finest possible condition to be as available for plant food as in the raw bone or more so, because it is partly rotted by rains, they will not be eaten. Moldy stalks can not be changed in nature by any amount of cutting. Sprinkling with meal to make them more palatable will be unsuccessful, foa the cattle will only thrust them about with their ness in order that stalks. Meal and stalks must in any case be given to them separately, un-less the stalks are cut so short that the meal may be mixed with them in a nearly uniform mass. It is here that ensilage possesses the advantage that it is never weather-beaten or rotted by ex-

The only difficulty in the way of the general adoption of this management is the cost of the machinery. Farmer have generally laid aside their horse Farmers have generally laid aside their horsepowers, or have not procured any,
since itinerant steam threshers have become common. On small farms, where
the owners are in debt, they may not
be able to procure the power and cutter. They are not yet rich enough to
be economical. A two-horse tread
power, costing \$150, and one of the best
modern stalk-cutters, costing \$40 or
\$50, will answer well for moderate establishments, and will cut several tons
a day. For large farms, a small steamengine will be required, and may be
also used for threshing, corn-shelling,
grinding feed and swing wood and

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

For general purposes the orange —A strong brine wash is a good remedy for sore head in chickens.—Troy

—About one oance of meat three times a week is sufficient for one hen, or about two pounds weekly for a flock of ten.—Prairie Farmer.

—Supply your barns and stables with brushes and wire curry combs that will not scratch the fender skin of animals,

and see that they are used. —An expert in strawberry culture asserts that in transplanting the strawberry the runners should be left on to the length of six inches. The ends of the runners are then to be bent down and buried with the roots, and act as and ouried with the roots, and act as suckers to draw nourishment to the plant until new roots are formed. In this way, he contends, plants will thrive under conditions which would otherwise prove fatal.—Savannah News.—How to Tale a Pill. It is

-How to Take a Pill: It is a common —How to Take a Pill: It is a common habit when attempting to take a pill to throw the head back as if laughing. Almost inevitable choking would follow attempts to swallow ordinary food in such fashion. The reason is obvious. The head should be kept in a position usual when eating at the table, turning the face eligibily forward and downtaking will prove it to be the better way.—N. Y. Times.

—There is something wrong about a horse-stable when the air there perumes one's clothes in a few minutes. Plaster, muck, road-dust or some other absorbent should be freely used. The condition is still worse when the nose detects ammonia. There is not only a to the eyes of horses, and to harmes and to the varnish of buggies and carriages. Change the bedding often and use absorbents freely.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Rolled beefsteak is a very good way of cooking an inferior steak. Take a round steak, beat it and spread with a dressing, such as is used for poultry. Begin at one end and roll it neatly, tying to keep it in shape. Put it in a bake-pan with a little water and bake until the meat is tender, basting it frequently. Thicken the gravy in the pan with a little flour wet with cold water, and season it nicely, adding a little cat-sup or sauce of some kind. Pour it around the meat. Cut it as you would a berry roll, slicing off the ends neatly. -Exchange.

Bones as a Fertilizer.

Henry Stewart sets forth the value of ones as a fertilizer in a very plain manner. They consist, when fresh, of 63½ per cent. of mineral matter (of which 55 per cent. of the bone is phos phate of lime); 311 per cent. of organic matter, chiefly gelatine and fat, and 5 per cent. of water. The organic matter ontains 31 per cent. of nitrogen; the mineral matter contains from 20 to 251 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 30 to 35 per cent. of lime. The phosphoric acid and the nitrogen are the valuable elements, the former being worth, at 6 cents a pound, \$1.50, and the latter, at cents a pound, \$1.50, and the latest, 25 cents a pound, \$7 cents; 100 pounds of bone, then, in a condition to be available would be worth \$2.37. But bones when whole are only slowly solu-ble in the soil. In most soil they will decay and wholly disappear, only in so many years that it is necessary to re-duce them to a fine state of division to make them useful. This is done by the raw bone or more so, because not held in an undecomposable tion by the gelatine.—Rural

-W. T. Chamberlain, of No. cartridges with compressed of powder. The shell is pla ceiver and then filled with air. A valve in the base of closes when it is remove receiver, and the cartridge use. The shell is discharge ing the valve, when the a drives the projectile from The inventor claims to have

For the Week Ending April 4, 1885. Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for

Wichita would like the new Industrial Reform school and it would not be a bad idea to give it to her.

Potatoes are a rarity in Greenland, but in some favorite places will grow as large as pigeon eggs and are highly valued.

The English demand for American canned beef, is exhausting the supply. Whether or not England is on the verge of war, she is evidently preparing for all emergencies.

The Resubmission or Anti probibition Republicans, like the editor of the Troy Chief, are very bitter in their denunciation of the action of the majority of their party.

Prof. J. H. Canfield of the State University, is rapidly enlarging his reputation as an educational lecturer. At Wichita, recently, he was given quite an ovation.

Inskimming milk it is always best to have some milk taken up with the eream. It improves the looks of the butter and prevents the peculiar oily or shiney look that dairymen dislike.

Wichita Beacon says they have the best town on the Santa Fe line and the poorest depot accommodations. We beg to intimate that this indicates a palatial structure when they get a new one.

The News is doing well for Tonganoxie, and is urging the development of the coal interests of the town. Formerly there were two shafts worked there. The News is a live paper and will do good for its town.

Concordia has but two city tickets in the field, the Prohibitionist and the Democratic, and the contest is a very warm one. In several cities of the state three tickets are run, Democratic, Republican, and Prohibitionist.

Osburn Shannon, othe new postmaster of Lawrence is a son of the late Gov. Shannon, of Kansas in the 50s, and is editor of the Lawrence Gazette of the best weeklies in the state. He deserves the good fortune that has come to him.

The dam at Lawrence has again is a man of wonderful energy and to the State University the biggest there may be a comparitive uniformithing in the historic city.

The Scientific American speaks in very high terms of Mr. Montgomery, the new Patent Office Commissioner. President Cleveland's appointments have so far been made with remark-

Much has been said of the dam age to the wheat crops, and no doubt it is quite serious in many places. But even in the worst districts it might be worse. The early sown fields are mostly uninjured as we are informed, while that sown late has suffered the most. In some localities, however, the very reverse of this is

We are somewhat at a loss to understand this Oklahoma craze. It is bones of the victim he has overcome. a mystery why people should put themselves to all the cost and inconvenience that is involved in being a "boomer" when there are so many un- greater object in life than a desire to developed acres right here in our own elevate and improve the condition of state soil as good, climate as good, the human family. How best to do and markets at hand. Forbidden it is the problem of the age. With a fruit the sweetest. Only that.

The appointment of W. C. Webb as Judge of the Superior Court of Shaw- litical philosophy in seeking means nee county by Gov. Martin was one to diminish these evils to the minieminently proper in itself. But there mum, will find it as necessary to is no good reason why the selection of beware of the pitfalls of sophistrys a judge should be left to lawyers, any as in the days of a less intelligent more than to the blacksmiths, the age. shoemakers, or the cow docters. If If judges are to be elected all citizens of the district liable to be interested are entitled to a voice equally with this city to build a new telegraph line the lawyers.

making some remarkably good aparance, of Mitchell county, and Ed. R. pointments. That of Gen. J. C. Black was one most appropriate. mittee to locate the new state re-The farmers of the west will be more formatory. than satisfied with that of Col. N. J. Colman, as Commissioner of Agricul- lows: Drs. Charles H. Guiber, of Beture. Col. Colman has been the edi- loit; A. P. Forster, of Fort Scott, and

The Dying Hero.

At this writing Gen. Grant still ives, but the end may be expected at almost any hour. The news of his death will be received with peculiar sadness throughout the country. In the year past, Gen. Grant has grown into the hearts of many who had been politically opposed to him, and others that did not so highly esteem him because they did not know him. The misfortunes of the great soldier have done more to endear him to the nation than the fortunes of war or presidential honors, because they trusting, honest man. That he was a great soldier, every one knew. That the nation honored him there was abundant evidence, and that the world respected him, had been amply his room open.

Tom was at my house that afternoon, demonstrated. But that the people demonstrated. But that the people loved him, and were ready to pour out their souls in sympathy for him had never been made clear by any of his wonderful successes. Like Washingwonderful successes. Like Washington and Lincoln he had been traduced and vilified, but without condescending to explanation, he stood with the same impurturble coolness as he witnessed the horrors of the battle field

As a soldier he was firm, self reliant and dauntless. If he made mistakes as president, he never shirked responsibilty, even when he may have known that he had been deceived by wily politicans, as he was afterwards by the scheming money sharks of Wall

And now that the solemn end has come, the only veil that hung between him and the people, has been rent by misfortune. It shows the dauntless soldier, the hero of many bloody struggles, the man of iron when nerve and determination was needed to save a nation, and the principles of good government, to have been a man of heart and soul when no overwhelmand this confidence in humanity led to his financial ruin.

The great soldier dies with a nation of mourners such as would not have followed his remains to the grave if this greater inner life of the man had not been revealed.

Specious Reasoning.

As an agitator Henry George may be of some benefit to the world, but as a logician he is not always sound, broken away and scores of men are at hence his arguments are often spework repairing it. Mayor Bowersock cious, and his conclusions unreliable.

When he states that we do not see will beat that dam if mortal man can in animated nature the same disparity do it. The Lawrence dam has ruined that we find in civilized life, he may more than one man, but is still next state an existing fact. But because ty in the size and fatness of individuals in a school of fish, it does not follow that the human race should bring about a like uniformity by like means, or that we may reasonably expect like results without the use of like means.

Possibly if the human corporate monopolies were able to swallow their poorer fellows physically, as they do financially, there might be a more uniform distribution of wealth, for those that survive.

But, unfortunately it may be, the human shark only siezes the product of labor and converts it to his own use, while he leaves the laborer him self, and his family, as bare and helpless as the wild animal leaves the

Henry George and other social reformers are grappling a tremendous question. There can be no more refined civilization and its resulting blessings, come corresponding

State Affairs.

A company has been organized in from Kansas City west.

President Cleveland is certainly Bonebrake, of Abilene, John Sever-The governor has appointed J. E. Smith, of Linn county, the com-

Also a state board of health as foltor and publisher of the St. Louis
Rural World for thirty years, and has
done more for the sugar interests of
the west than any other person. He
will be guided by practical knowlTHE MAGIC LANTERN.

immy Brown's Account of the Trouble

Our town is getting to be full of lec-Mr. Travers says that they turers. spread all over the country, just like holera, and that when one lecturer comes to a town, another is liable to break out at any time.

The last lecturer that we had happened a week ago. He was a magiclantern one, and they are not so bad as other kinds. He had magic-lantern pictures of Europe and Washington and other towns, and he showed them on a big white sheet, and talked about them. have shown him to the people as a I made a lot of magic-lantern pictures when I had my camera, and some of them were real good. The lecturer came to our house to spend the night, and the afternoon before the lecture he went out to walk, and left the door of

> people, and then there were a lot of real funny ones, such as a man falling over a pig, and a big goat knocking a boy over. Tom and I had a very nice time looking at them, and we were very careful to put them back on the piles just in the same way that the lecturer had put them. Only once in a while Tom would forget just where a picture belonged, and we had to put it in the wrong place. This was what made all the trouble, and if any one was to blame for it, Tom was the one.

We didn't tell the lecturer that we had looked at his pictures, for that might have troubled him, and we ought never to give trouble to people that are older than we are. Tom and I went to the lecture, and so did almost everybody else in town, and when the lecturer began to speak you would have said that he was one of the nicest men

you ever saw, he looked so pleased.

The trouble began when, after having showed us a lot of pictures, he said:
"The next picture, ladies and gentlemen, is a portrait of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria." Now it happened that the next picture was a large cat with a dozen kittens, and somebod said: "Haw! haw! is that the Queen?" The lecturer knew he had made a mising dangers threatened. As a quiet take, but he pretended it was all right, citizen he was confiding and honest, tle girl, and its name was really Queen

The next pictures were mostly right, though what the lecturer said would be a picture of a steamboat on the Rhine turned out to be a man on a bicycle, and what he called a view of the battle of Waterloo was a boy being knocked over by a goat. After awhile he asked all his German friends present—but I don't believe he knew a single one of them—to admire a heariful and the single one of them—to admire a heariful and the single one of them to admire a beautiful portrait of that hero and patriot Prince Bismarck, and when the portrait appeared on the sheet it was a picture of a pig running awar from a fat butcher. You should have heard the lecturer's German friends howl, and I believe they would have thrown something at him besides heavy German words if he hadn't begged their pardon and said it was all a mistake, and he feared that some evilminded person had wickedly mixed up

Well, the Germans stopped saying things after awhile, and the lecturer went on. His pictures got worse and worse. His lovely view of Venice, as went on. His presents were as worse. His lovely view of Venice, as he called it, was a picture of a herd of buffaloes, and what he told us would be a picture of a wedding in Egypt was a cat and a dog fighting and an old woman beating them with a club. This wade him parrous, and he kept putting ably good judgment. With the exception of Higgens who is a Baltimore politician, he has apparently made no serious mistake.

In natural history we learn that the big fish prey upon and eat the little ones. It is in this way that a made no serious mistake.

With the exception of Higgens who is a Baltimore politician, he has apparently mistake.

In natural history we learn that made him nervous, and he kept putting pictures into the magic lantern upside down, and making the King of Greece times torn, but another piece laid on as a patch, lapping over the torn place, heads, and asking the people to excuse will be firmly welded in the after beatany mistakes, and wishing he could put his hands on the evil-minded persons who had meddled with his pictures. Finally he told the people that he would show them the picture of two innocent show them the picture of two innoce and lovely children. Tom hit me the side with his elbow when the lecthe side with his endow when the returer said this, and whispered to me:
"Be all ready to run." I didn't have the least idea what he meant till I saw the picture. I never was more astonished in my life, for it was a picture had made of Mr. Travers and Sue sit ting on the sofa and holding each other's hands. It had got mixed up in some way with the lecturer's own pictures, and I believe Tom had something

to do with it, though he won't own up Tom and I went out as soon as we saw the picture, but we could hear the people laugh and yell when we were half a mile away. I heard afterward that the lecturer didn't show any more pictures, and that he jumped out of the back window, with Mr. Travers close after him. Anyway, he never came back to our house. Mr. Travers, when back to our house. Mr. Travers, when he found that I really hadn't put the picture of him and Sue among the others, orgave me, but Sue says she never will. I think Tom ought to own up, and if Mr. Travers catches him I think he will. —"Jimmy Brown," in Harper's Young

GOLD LEAF.

Combined Skill and Judgment Requisite in Its Manufacture.

If a sheet of gold leaf is held up against the light it appears to be of a vivid dark green color; this means that the light is transmitted through the leaf. When it is considered that this leaf is a piece of solid metal, a better idea of the extreme tenuity of thickness of the leat can be comprehended than by any comparison of figures; nothing made by the nand of man equals it in thinness. This extreme thinness is produced by patient ham-mering, the hammers weighing from seven to twenty pounds, the lighter hammers being first used. When the true method of this beating is understood, the wonder expressed sometimes that gold leaf beating should not be relegated to machinery ceases; the art belongs to the highest department of human skill and judgment. Apprencause they never could acquire the requisite skill and judgment combined necessary to become successful work-

The only pure gold leaf is that used by dentists for filling carious teeth, and it is called foil. It is left much thicker than the gold leaf for gilding—indeed, it could not be beaten so thin; for thin or leaf gold an alloy of silver and copper is required to impart the requisite tenacity. Dentist's foil weighs six grains, five, four and three grains per sheet, or leaf, according to its thickness. The last operation on the leaf is annealing. This is done over a char-coal fire, the leaf being laid singly in s sort of corn popper—a square recepta-cle with wire bottom at the end of a handle—over which is held a similar cover to prevent the flame from carrying the leaf away. An instant's exposure to the flame induces a red heat, when the leaf is laid on a sheet of a

The material for gold leaf and dentist's foil is coin gold. The gold is precipitated by muriatic and nitric acids over a fire to separate the gold and silver, the copper of the alloy passing off in the heat. The silver from gold coin amounts to about seven pennyweights to eight hundred dollars worth of coin -the amount usually treated at a time metals is the usual method, and does

not require special description.

The pure gold is then melted in sand crucibles with the proper proportions of silver and copper to produce the color of leaf desired, very fine ornamental effects being produced in gilding with leaf of different shades. The fluid metal is poured into iron moulds, making bars seven inches long, one and an eighth inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick. These bars are forged, like iron, between anvil and hammer to even the edges, and then rolled in powerfully-geared rolls to a ribbon not thicker than writing paper and one inch wide. Of course, in the rolling as in al the processes, there must be occasiona

nnealings.

Now comes the first of the beating processes. These squares of gold (one inch square) are placed in a pile alter nating with larger squares (four inches or more) of "kutch" paper, a material made from a pulp of animal membrane —raw-hide, intestines, etc.—and the outside of the pile receives a square of parchment. The hammering then begins with a seven-pound hammer on a block of marble that rests on a solid foundation. After one hour's beating the pile is warmed at a fire to anneal the gold, a process requiring care, so that the kutch paper be not burned. Four hours of beating suffices for this preliminary process, 180 squares of gold being treated in one pile. of gold being treated in one pile. The final process requires great skill. The partially beaten squares are packed as before, but with alternates of gold beater's skin, until the pile contains 900 sheets. The beating is continued with increasingly heavier hammers until the final finish with the twenty-pound hammer. The gold-beater's skin comes from England, and the best of it—and the most of it—is made by one family
—Frederick Perkins. The skin is so
thin as to be almost transparent, and
yet it is double, two thicknesses. It is
prepared from the larger intestine of
the ox. Each sheet of the skin is
whiled or such ideals for the skin is rubbed on each side, before the pack is made, and whenever the pack is rearranged (placing the outer gold in the center and vice versa), with a powder made from calcined gypsum of a very pure sort, imported from Germany. This

is to prevent the gold from sticking to In beating, the work of spreading the gold is from the center of each square of gold out toward the edges, and the finished squares are thicker at the edges than in the center. A contrary spreading would split the edges and ruin the

The finished squares are cut to a size of three and three-eighths inches, and packed in a "book" holding twentylive sheets, the paper leaves being rubbed with red other to prevent sticking. These books of twenty-five sheets are sold at from thirty to forty cents each. The cutting of the leaf is done each. The cutting of the leaf is done by knives, which are simply dips of the outer shiny shell or skin of the Malacci cane such as is used for walking sticks The outer rind contains silex or flint in minute, invisible particles, forming a peculiar edge. Steel will not answer the purpose.—Scientific American.

How Proof-Reading Sounds.

Some writer has produced a poen called "Sounds from the Sanctum." I reads just too pretty, and gives readers the thought that the author never visited the sanctum when business was in full blast. If he had called about midnight, for instance, he would have seen two saints, one poring over a proof-slip, the other holding the copy, and he sounds would have been something like this: Proof-reader - "As flowers without

the sunshine fair—comma—so—comma
—without you—comma—do I—full stop
—breathe a dark and dismal mair—" Copy-holder-"Thunder. Not mair

Proof-reader-"I breathe a dark and dismal air — comma — of flowers-comma."

Copy-holder—"Shoot the comma."
Proof-reader—"Tis done. As bowers without the sunshine fair—semi-colon—confound slug seven, he never justifies his lines—No joy in life—comma—no worms—"

no worms—''
Copy-holder—"Warmth.''
Proof-reader—"No warmth I sharecomma — and health and vigorous Copy-holder-"Blazes! Health and

vigor fly—"
Proof-reader—"Health and vigor fly—full stop."
That's about the sound of it when poetry is on deck.—Des Moines Register. Neighbor A.: "Well, Neighbor B. vis your son getting along at cole?" Neighbor B.: "Well, the fac-

BUSINESS CARDS

Ed. Buechner. City Meat Market.

Dealer in choicest fresh and salt meats, poultry, game, fish, etc. North Topeka. Parker's Bakery.

Bread, pies, cakes, confectionery, and best place in town for a good lunch.
North Topeka. J. D. Pattison, Stoves. Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc.

440 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

W. H. Moody,

Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style, J. C. POND, Boots & Shoes Manufacturer's Boot & Shoe Store. The best goods at lowest prices.

North Topeka.

LA PONT & CO., General Blacksmiths. Horse Shreing and Plow Work a specialty All work guaranteed. South of M. E. Church. Kansas Avenue, . North Topeka. JW WALTER,

Carriage Factory. Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagons. All kinds of repairing neatly done on short notice. Horse shocing and general blacksmithing, 129 Kausas Avenue North Topeka, Kausas.

J. C. BRATTON & CO. Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Butter, eggs and produce a specialty.

438 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

ED OLVER, Meat Market Fresh and salt meats always on hand, Vegetables and game in season.
North Topeka.

WAHLE & VOGEL Topeka Candy Factory. Manufacturers of, and Wholesale dealers in Pure Candies,
No 8 Kansas Avenue South Topeka.

W J Wetherholt & Co.

First class, fresh goods, the best and cheapest to be had for the money. such a point that all can afford to buy. Figures down to GEO DOWNING,

Photographer. Until May 1, I will make first class, Cabinet Photograpus for \$3,50 per doz. The German Language spoken.

527 Kansas Avenue, South Topeka:

W D VOLK Blacksmining & Wagon Making. Plow Work and Horse Shoeing a specialty. South Side

CHINESE Laundry,

Best family washing and ironing done at lowest prices-267 Kansas Avenue.

GRANDPA'S MISTAKE.

How Tessie Earned Five Dollars and Nine Tessie was just learning to add. Dreadful work she made of it sometimes, and occasionally, when she was all mixed up, she would declare that she hated numbers with all her might, so she did, and she wished the man who made the addition table had got lost in

Getting lost in the woods was some

the woods, and never found his way

thing that Tessie lived in terror of. Grandpa made a great pet of Tessie, and was always trying to help her out

of her troubles.

One night in the midst of his newspaper reading he heard Tessie wailing; not over the addition table this time, but over the fact that she had so little money. Her church subscription was due-she gave two cents a week to the building-fund for the new church. all the people had done as well as that in proportion to their wealth they would soon have had a new church. She belonged, too, to the Children's Band of Foreign Missions, and gave ten cents a month to that; altogether, her hands were full. Just now was a new

A New Year's present to Miss Keith. our own missionary—that was the way all the children of the band spoke of the lady out in New Mexico, who sent them letters. Tessie wanted to give to it, but some bright-colored paper-dolls in the window of the toy-store had been too much for her and her money was all gone. No wonder Tessie wailed. "What's all this?" said grandpa, put-

ting down his paper and looking over his glasses. Tessie, with the tears still shining on her lashes, explained. Grandpa never could endure tears in her eyes. His hand went into his pocket.

"See here," he said, "seems to me I wasn't to give you any more money for a week; but there is no law against your earning some. We'll make a bargain.

earning some. We'll make a bargain. If you count what I've got in my hand and get it right the first time, you may have it for your dear Miss Keith."

Joyfully Tessie agreed to this. She did not like adding, but she could afford to try very hard and be very careful with such an object in view. So the small handful of pennies was passed over from grandpa's hand to hers, and she curled herself into the great chair and commenced her task. and commenced her task.

"Only one count, remember," said grandpa. So her lips moved slowly and

"What! what! what!" said grandpa, in great astonishment. "Why, my little Tessie! How could you make such a big blunder as that? Let me see!"
"It is true," said Tessie, with a gay little laugh, covering up her treasure, and turning hearst from grander.

little laugh, covering up her treasure, and turning herself away from grandpa. But finally she condescended to count it for him. "Look, grandpa! "There's five cents, and five cents, that makes ten cents."

"Aye," said grandpa.

"And there's nine bright pennies, and they make nineteen cents."

"Just so," said grandpa.

"And then there is this very bright penny, made of gold, and it says 'five dollars' on it; and that makes five dollars and nineteen cents."

"Oh, ho!" said grandpa. "I've caught you now. That is a new cent, and nothing more."

But Tessie declared that it was not a

But Tessie declared that it was not a cent, it was made of gold; it was just exactly like one that her papa showed her only yesterday, and had just the same letters on it, and papa told her it was five dollars.

"Let me see," said grandpa, and he took the shining penny in his hand and turned it over and looked at it through his glasses, and finally said: "Bless my heart! Well, well, well grandpa is the one that is caught this time, sure enough! It can't be helped now; I'll stick to my bargain. You counted right, Tessie; the money is yours."

And that was the way it happened.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY. -Mme. Ristori ties knots in her handkerchiefs to remind her of things

she wishes not to forget. -Tennyson's song, "Come Into the Garden, Maud," was rewritten some fifty times before it was finished.

-Rev. Edward McClure was the author of this pretty sentiment of the sea: 'The ocean is a tomb without a monument.

—The public library at Santa Barbara, Cal., contains one hundred Chinese books for the benefit of the reading Celestials of that city.

-"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was written by Thomas a'Becket, an English actor, who in 1789 was a teachof music at Philadelphia.-N. Y. Graphic. -With the exception of General

Harrison, who was in office only a month, all our Presidents have had blue eyes. Few people are aware that General Butler's eyes are blue.—Harper's -By confining his diet for twentyseven weeks strictly to stale bread and skimmed milk, Major Ben: Perley Poore, the correspondent, has reduced his

weight by sixty-one pounds, and now enjoys better health than for fifteen years before.—N. Y. Sun. —General Berdan, of sharp-shooting fame, to whose daughter Mr. F. Marion Crawford was recently married, was some time ago offered a field marshal-ship by the Sultan, but he declined it,

saying he could never wear any other than the American uniform.—Troy Times. —Annie Whitney, the American woman who has made a very good statue of Harriet Martineau, is devoted to agriculture as well as art, and practically and successfully farms one hundred and seventy-five acres in the New

Hampshire White Mountain region .-Boston Journal. -The late Sullivan Dorr, of Providence. R. I. lived in the same house and died in the same room in which he was born. There, too, fived four generations of servants, one an old lady who was a servant in the family sixty years ago and is there now.

Providence Journal. -Private letters from Athens received in Washington say that Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the American Minister, recently while taking a walk in the environs of the Greek capital lost his way and fell into a pit filled with slaked lime, from which he was not extricated until painfully burned. until painfully burned.

grandpa. So her lips moved slowly and carefully. At last she looked up.

"Grandpa, there's five dollars and nineteen cents."

"What! what! what!" said grandpa, in great astonishment. "Why, my little Tessie! How could you make such a big blunder as that? Let me see!"

"It is true," said Tessie, with a gay little laugh, covering up her treasure, let.

HUMOROUS.

—"There are poems unwritten and songs unsung." It is this that reconciles us to life.—South and West.

Those never to be pleased persons who are indulging in their annual growls about the cost of carrying the mails should reflect on the cost of carrying the average female and be happy.

—Life.

— "I hope you will be a better boy in the future," said his mother. "Yes'm," sobbed the boy. "I guess you will mind your father next time he speaks to you." "Yes'm." "Poor boy," she added sympathetically, "did he touch your heart?" "No'm."—Drake's Travelers' Magazine.

—A teacher after the Quincy pattern was illustrating the process of evaporation to a class of young scholars. "Suppose I should set a basin of water out in the school-yard in the morning and let it remain all day, what would happen?" "It would get upset," was the practical reply. practical reply.

1885.

JANUARY. JULY. AUGUST. FEBRUARY.

SEPTEMBER. 8. M. T. W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. F. S. 1. 3 4 5 6 7 - - 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 28 23 24 25 26 27 28 20 21 22 28 24 25 26

OCTOBER. APRIL. 8. M. T. W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. F. S. 19 20 21 29 28 34 35 13 19 20 21 22 38 24 36 37 28 29 80 -- - - 25 26 27 28 29 30 81 NOVEMBER. MAY.

8, M. T. W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. F. S. 8. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 6. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 17. 18. 19. 20. 18. 20. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. DECEMBER. JUNE. 8. M. T. W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. S. S.

Just received—a large stock of Hamburg, Oriental. and other Edgings and Laces. E, A. Taft & Co.

We are prepared to do the neatest kind of commercial and small job printing and can discount any office in the state in prices.

The Spirit will make a strong bid for local advertising. At its low subscription price its circle of local readers has extended marvelously. Advertisers will be furnished with detailed statement of circulation, including territory covered. He who buys advertising is as much entitled to know what he gets as he who buys merchandise. We shall give more for the money than has ever been given before in Topeka.

Pay forty cents and be credited for the Spirit to the end of the year.

We will send the Spirit to any teacher or preacher at fifty cents a year with the understanding that they will send, now and then, a postal noting things they may think to possess general interest.

We have now in store a full line of Spring Ginghams. E. A. TAFT & Co.

Fresh ORCHARD GRASS, TIMO-THY, CLOVER, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS direct from growers, at Tope-

and Kansas Avenue.

Mrs. Hutchinson at her Millinery Rooms over Hay & Gammon's Dry Goods Store, opposite Crawford's Opera House, Kansas Ave., South Side has a fine selection of Hats and bonnets of the newest styles for early Spring wear. Also dresses elegantly Spring wear. Also dresses elegantly ber. In the "Historic Girls" series fitted and well made at reasonable prices.

In the "Historic Girls" series E. S. Brooks tells the story of the girlhood of "Zenobia of Palmyra.

We have a pile of postal cards and are mostly from people living east and south and serve to show how widely the Spirit is read, and indicate its value for general advertising.

Pamphlet discriptive of the Great Interior Fruit Belt and Sanitarium of Southern California sent free on application by letter or postal to L. M. Holt, Editor Press and Horticul-turist, Riverside, Cal.

The First Steel Pen Makers.

The First Steel Pen Makers.

The word Pen, in Holy Scriptures, refers to either an iron style, or to a reed; the latter being the earliest form of pen used for writing on papyrus.

One of the earliest attempts to make steel pens is attributed to Wm. Gadbury, England, who, for his own use, constructed a clumsy article from the mainspring of a watch.

Steel pens were first brought into use about the year 1803.

James Ferry, of London, commenced to manufacture pens in 1824, and was the founder of the firm of Perry & Co., who are now the largest pen makers in the world.

Their celebrated "U" and Falcons for correspondents; and fine points Nos. A. O. 4 and 1073 for schools, are, without doubt, the cheapest perfect pens in use—they can be had from all stationers. Sole Agents for the United States, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co, New York.

avoid tree peddlers and buy of your nearest nurseryman, and don't forget that a good kitchen garden is the est profitable acre on the farm.

The Magazines.

THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE for April Alexander N. De Menil has a strong paper on Robert Emmet. This is the most progressive of the monthlies and now occupies a position in the front rank of American magazines. Price per copy, 15 cents. Gilmore & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. Table of contents for April: "A Study of Prison Management," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Law's Delay," by Thomas F. Hargis, chief justice of the Supreme court of the justice of the Supreme court of the state of Kentucky; "Free Thought in America," by Robert Buchanan; "Characteristics of Persian Poetry," by Ainsworth R. Spofferd; "The Agricultural Crisis in England," by William E. Berr; "How to Reform English Spelling," by Prof. T. V. Hunt; The Army of the Discontented," by T. V. Powderly.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.

The April number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine is worthy of com-mendation, as well for its artistic as for its literary excellence. Many of the departments are very instructive and the illustrations excellent. The frontispiece of this admirable number is an Easter souvenir—a charming oil picture of two doves. Published at 17 East Fourteenth street, New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

The April number is admirable both as literature and as art. Mr. Millit's paper on "The Baltic Coast" is exceedingly interesting, and so is that of Dr. Russell on "The Prince of Wale's Country Seat at Sandringham." Mr. Sylvester Baxter's illustrated article on "The Country Along the Rio Grande," is especially timely and instructive. The principal en-graving in the number is a portrait of President Lincoln, copied from a photograph. The features are faithfully given, and yet the appearance is but partially his. Mr. Lincoln is represented as having an excedingly rough and uneven skin, while the contrary was the case. His skin was fine and delicate. This picture does him injustice. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$4 a year.

IN THE APRIL CENTURY Admiral David D. Porter contributes to the War Series, a striking paper on "The Opening of the Lower Mississippi." While Admiral Farragut led the men-of-war past the New Orleans forts, Porter paved the way for and supported the attack with the Morter-Fleet. Theodore Roosevelt contributes a paper on "Phrases of State Legislation," in which he reveals the dark side of the legislative picture, the methods of the legislative picture, the methods of the Lobby, and the perils which beset legislators. Eugene V. Smalley discribes his journey "From Puget Sound to the Upper Columbia," accompanying which are views of Mount Tacoma, and of the Tyler glacier. Dr. Egister will be a supported by the support of the Egister of the support of the Tyler glacier. gleston's "Colonists at Home" is one of the most popular of his series on life in the Colonies.

The Art Amateur for April, contains attractive designs for a desert plate, and a cup and saucer, repousse brass work embroidery and jewelry. THY, CLOVER, FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS direct from growers, at Topeka Seed House 78 Kansas Avenue, Toon D. Ridgway Knight, copiously ilpeka. Send for Price List, Downs & Instructed by elever drawings, a page of sketches from the French Water Color Exhibition for fan decoration, and "Crayon Portraiture" of especial Madame Marmont, corner of fourth value to amateurs, and the practical departments as usual, richly filled 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR APIL opens with a frontispiece illustration, by W. St. John Harper, of "The Gilded Boy," a true story of a Florentine pagent in 1492. Indeed, the romance of history forms a prominent feature of this num.

Lieut. Schwatka telis in "Children We have a pile of postal cards and letters, as big as—well, say a pile of bricks, enquiring about Kansas. They Barnard, in "The Boy's Club," relates how some little New York savages that have been caught and tamed amuse themselves in a fine club-house. What will greatly interest many readers is the announcement of the names of the winners in the prizestory contest for girls.

> The Spirit to next January for 30 cents, and if you want to send one copy to a friend back east the two for fifty cents. What do you say?

-There are about as many ways of pronouncing depot as there are eccentric ways of pronouncing "creamery," "finance," etc. As a road out of the difficulty we give the fellowing sugges-

It is but a step-oh
Down to the dep-oh.
The way is quite steep-oh
That leads to the deep-oh.
I slipped on a grape-oh
Just by the day-poh,
In a store near the dee-pot
I bought this small tea-pot. Perhaps, to end the agitation,
We'd better henceforth call it station,
—Lancaster Examiner.

-Cooking Onions. -A very appetizing way to cook onions is to boil them in salt and water until they begin to be tender; drain the water from them and Sole Agents for the United States, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co., New York.

Send 30 cents and get this paper weekly till the first of next January, get good seed, cultivate thoroughly,

—Each latitude and locality is pressely fitted for the growth of some variety of fruit; and that variety should

GOLUMBIA'S DAUGHTERS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. BERTHA H. ELLSWORTH

In 1888 What?

Mrs. Gougar writes to the Lincoln Beacon the following sharp letter:

It appears to me that an explanation is in order from the committee in your recent Legislature having in charge the Municipal Suffrage Bill, that the thousands of men and women who petioned for the same may know whether the Republicans of that body held a caucus and concluded to kill it by letting it alone. As you well know, the bill was far advanced and a letter from Hon. F. J. Kelley, two weeks before the close of the session assured me that he was one of the committee to clear the calendar and among the bills left for action was the municipal suffrage bill. Why was no vote taken in the House? is a reasonable question, that should be sked and answered in every paper in Kansas. Will Hon. Mr. Kelley please arise and explain? By the treatment that this matter has received at the hands of Republican Kansas, the Legislature stands shoulder to shoulder with the Bourbon House of Rep resentatives in Congress.

When we suffragists talk of accomp

ishing anything for our cause Republicans say, "If you dont get suffrage of the Republicans where will you get it?" Now, I am in that state of mind to tell Republicans as the little boys sometimes tell their comrades,

"Now put up, or shut up."

I make a prophecy. By the shortsightedness of the leaders and the
complications upon their hands on the prohibition question with women unenfranchised, Kansas will be one of the "doubtful States" in 1888! Mark it. If they are afraid to face a great principle like woman suffrage the sooner the party goes out of power the better. Give us a new party that dares to do something besides

appropriate money. Let us hear from Hon. F. J. Kelley and know why nothing is done. Cordially yours,—Helen M. Gougar.

At the Women's Suffrage society's meeting at Albany, N. Y., Kate Stoneman, a sister of Gov. Stoneman of California, and others, denounced Gov. Pierce of Dakota for vetoing the woman suffrage act passed by the leg-islature of that territory. The socie-ty sent a dispatch to Pres. Cleveland asking for Pierce's removal.

Mrs. Crocker's Gift to Sacramento.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker, sister-in-law of Charles Crocker, president of Southern Pacific, has informed the art association of Sacramento that she will deed an art gallery and her plendid collection of paintings to the city, provided the people will raise a fund of \$100,000 in four months for the maintenance of the gallery. The required amount will be quickly subscribed. Mrs. Crocker's gift is val ued at half a million dollars.

In New York are two schools where industrial designing is taught to women, and both are claimed to be good. There is also the Woman's Art school at the Cooper Institute, where instruction is given in free hand drawing, painting, etc. In Philadelphia a School of Design was founded in 1853, by the wife of the British consul, who was familiar with the work done in her own country in that direction. Between 300 and 400 women availed themselves of its opportunities last year, not all in practical designing, that work. The University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, has a school of Architecture and Design, where are many students. So too in Cincinnat ti and very many other cities. There are, indeed, numerous schools now, and their number is increasing,

designing and other art-industr be learned thorougthly. All of them are not, of course, free In many are not, of course, free in many there are elementary classes where drawing is taught. The tuition is from \$12 to \$15 per term of three months, where there is any charge:

The "Spirit of Kansas," a weekly paper published in Topeka, is a friend to prohibition, an advocate of industry, economy and the social eleation of mankind. It contains a department entitled "Columbia's Daughters," devoted to the interests of Equal Suffragists. This department is edited by Mrs. Bertha Ellsworth, the Corresponding Secretary of the State Association. She is also State Organizer for the K. W. S. A. Her work in these two offices, which she performs with characteristic zeal and energy, makes it possible for her to fill her columns with news of the State work, not easily obtained by anybody else. Being in constant communication with all the societies she is able to give the friends of the cause all over the state a dependable account of the progress and growth of the Local Associations, and to place these Associations in communication with each other; thus materially aiding them by giving to each the plans and methods by which others have resolved spaces. Nothing ers have reached success. Nothing helps a struggling society more than the record of a sister society's successes and the means of attainment.

This paper is only 50 cents to single subscribers or 40 cents to clubs of five or over. Those desiring copies for distribution can have them for one cent a piece, Address all subscriptions to G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.—Salina Herald

DEAR LITTLE HANDS.

Dear little hands, I love them so!
And now they are lying under the snow—
Under the snow, so cold and white,
I can not see them, or touch them to-night.
They are quiet and still at last, ah me!
How busy and restless they used to be!
But now they can never reach up through to snow:

Dear little hands, I loved them so! Dear little hands. I miss them so! All through the day, wherever I go— All through the night, how lonely it seem For no little hands wake me out of n

dreams.
I miss them all through the weary hours,
I miss them as others miss sunshine I miss them as others miss buttom, flowers;
Day time, or night time, wherever I go, Dear little hands, I miss them so!

Dear little hands, they have gone from now, Never again will they rest on my brow— Never again smooth my sorrowful face, Never clasp me in a childish embrace. And now my forehead grows wrinkled with

care,
Thinking of little hands, once resting there;
But I know in a happier, Heavenlier clime,
Dear little hands, I will clasp you sometime. Dear little hands, when the Master shall call, I'll welcome the summons that comes to us all— When my feet touch the waters so dark and so cold,
And I catch my first glimpse of the City of
Gold. If I keep my eyes fixed on the Heavenly gate, Over the tide where the white-robed ones Shall I know you, I wonder, among the bright Will bands, you beckon me over, oh! dear little hands?

CONQUERED AT LAST.

-Louisville Courier-Journal.

A School-Teacher Who Was Too Much for the Boys.

I think the worst set of boys I ever heard of were the Hickory Point boys. Teacher after teacher had endeavored to teach the district school there, only to be either whipped or badgered so that each was ready to give up before six months had passed. The boys fought or intimidated the male teachers, and annoved the female teachers, until, unnerved and utterly broken down, they took their departure, shaking the dust of the Point from their feet. The day arrived when no teacher made application for the vacant school, and the Hickory Point parents were anxious and disturbed at the state of things.

"I dont know what we are going to do with them boys of ourn," Deacon Jones said to Deacon Savage. "They aint bad boys for work, nor for playing, but the moment, they get on them school benches, with books in their hands, the very evil one seems to get inter.'em. All the Point boys pattern after them, and a very bad pattern it is, as you know, Brother Savage. They seem to be determined not to be in any school, and I'm worn out punishing Zach. It don't seem to do him any good."

"That is so, Brother Jones. I'm sorry for it, but it's so. Didn't I punish my Abe fur whipping young Winter, and did that make him any better? No. Just think what he did to that last school-ma'am — that old maid, Miss Brown!'

Deacon Jones, if he was a deacon, had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and he laughed aloud. "I declare, I can't help it!" he said. "I laugh every time I think of how that poor woman came into my house, with her false front all singed so you could see bald spots underneath, and the hair behind crisped and smelling like burned feathers.
"Just look at me, Mr. Jones!" she

cried. 'Just see the work of that mis' able Abe Savage and your son! They came pretty nigh burning me up, sir. My back hair was all in a blaze before I knew that it was on fire. And they just laughed, instead of putting it out. I demand satisfaction, sir, for the out-

rage!" "Well, we did have to pay well for that frolic," Mr. Savage answered, dolefully. "But she was too hightempered and excitable to be a schoolteacher. Folks that are always flying into pieces can't manage boys, any

"We've had all kinds of teachers, Brother Savage. It isn't the teachers, but the wickedness of the boys themselves. Why, you know we've had good and bad-tempered teachers, young and old, mild and cross, and how long did any of them stay? I'm discouraged, and shall not try to get another teacher. Zach may go without an education, and I'll give him one behind a plow. It he don't work, I'll whip him, and that's all I can do

Most of the parents at the Point adopted this plan. The boys were set to work in the fields, the barns and the stables, and kept steadily at it. They were allowed no holidays and no recreations, and before six weeks had passed, they began to look back with regret to their detested school-days, and to wish them back again. Even their ringleaders did not hestitate to confess this.

"I don't have a moment for any kind of fun," Abe Sawage grumbled. "Pa's always at my heels; and when he isn't there, ma's just like a watch-dog. It's 'Abe, do this,' or 'Abe, you do that,' until I fairly despise my own and 'Abe, do this, 'or 'Abe, you do that, until I fairly despise my own name. Why, even Sunday, if I walk down the road, I'm called back."

"They're treating us in this way just

to pay us for making it uncomfortable to pay us for making it uncomfortable for the teachers," Zach said, gloomily, "I know it's that, though they don't say so. But I don't care. I'm not going back to school."

"I'd rather have the teachers," Abe said; "for if they keep this up, I'm going to run away. Now, if you hadn't treated Mr. Japp in the way you did, he'd have been here now; and if school is hateful, we did have Saturdays and

is hateful, we did have Saturdays and holidays."
"I said no teacher should stay here

"I said no teacher should stay here that couldn't lick me!" Zach cried, frowning; "and I'm not going back on my word. No man shall scold and ferule me who isn't stronger than I am if I can help it. You can show the white feather if you choose, but I reckon I can-hold my own and drive 'em away, if all the boys do play coward."

Zachariah Jones was the leader in the revoltof the boys against school authority. He was a stoutly-built, powerful lad, nearly eightsen years old, who ruled the scholars with a rod of iron. Hardly a boy dared to oppose him, for he was as ready with his fists as he was with his words.

Tom his nigh norse this very morning. "Zach, this is better than working in the field," whispered Abe, anxiously. "Lat him stay till the fodder is pulled; that's such hot, hateful work."

"Then he's got to whip me, that's all," was the uncompromising reply, and looking at the teacher's spare limbs, Abe felt that he could not do it easily. A spelling-class composed of one entire school was called up. Mr. "Of course you have learned little or nothing, with the school in the condition it has been in. I'll begin with simple words—spell Elephant."

With a significant look down the diass which was perfectly understood.

pulses. He was a staumen friend, and if he whipped the weaker boys himself, he would allow no one else to touch

In strength and boldness Abe Savage nearly matched him, so there was an offensive and defensive alliance between the two. Zach was unprepared for Abe's defection, and was indignant at it. "I never thought you'd be the one to

give in," he said.
"Did I say I'd give in?" Abe answered, sharply. "I said I'd run away, and I reckon it will come to that

"I'd as soon go to sea as anything else," returned Zach. "I don't believe a sailor has to work harder than I do.

Let's go, Abe."

Now Abe could not even sail over the Now Abe could not even sail over the lake without being sea-sick, and that plan did not meet his approval. Besides, he was a prudent boy, and though he grumbled and threatened, had really no idea of running away, leaving his comfortable home and throwing himself upon the world.

"We haven't a cent of money now," he said "and wo'd better put off run-

he said, "and we'd better put off run-ning away for awhile. The folks'll get tired of being so strict after awhile, I guess. Besides, a school-teacher may come, and hadn't we better let him stay

"If he can't—no! I ain't fond of study, anyhow, and if work gets too hard, I'll run away.

hard, I'll run away."

A few weeks after that there was a meeting of the school directors at Hickory Point. A young man with high recommendations, a college graduate, applied for the vacant position. The farmers of that neighborhood were wealthy enough to pay an excellent salary, so the school was only nominally a public one, each head of a family contributing to the fund.

tributing to the fund. Mr. Allan Winters, the young man who wished to become teacher at Hickory Point. was a thin, wiry-looking young fellow, with very small hands, bright black eyes, and a mouth entirely concealed by a heavy black mustache. If you could have looked beneath it, ou would have seen that the lips were hin, and compressed and closed as if with an iron clamp.

With an iron clamp.

His address was very pleasant, both quiet and courteous. He was at once engaged, though he noticed the directors looked at him in a pitying manner.

gaged, though he noticed the directors looked at him in a pitying manner.
"We are willing and glad to give you the place, Mr. Winters," said Deacon Jones, "but the question is, how long will you be willing to keep it? I'll be frank, and tell you we've got a bad lot of boys at the Point. It will take a place room to the mean to conver them and you don't look very strong. I'm afraid it will be 'How do you do?' and 'Goodbye!' with you before two weeks have

Mr. Winters'smile was an odd one, but he said, in a quiet voice: "Perhaps my looks deceive you. But I supposed orains were needed in a school than muscle.'

than muscle."
"You have not taught at the Point,
young man," Mr. Savage said, shaking
his head. "My boy is, I am sorry to
say, one of the worst; but it's our duty to tell you that you have a hard 'row to hoe.' ''
Mr. Winters laughed, and his bright

eyes danced merrily. "I'm glad you warned me, though you mustn't think I'm a lamb led to the sacrifice. The truth is I heard of the character of your boys before I applied for the situation. I know all about them, and am pre-pared for peace or war, as they may

"No weapons, young man," said Deacon Jones, nervously, "We can't have any doings of that sort in our If you conquer the boys-and school. you don't look as if you could—you must do it with the switch, or such agencies as nature has given you. You

me. I feel quite sure I am the very man for this school. At any rate I seem to be your forlorn hope, and if you can not keen me you will not be likely the spirit of the teacher. can not keep me, you will not be likely to have any one else."

"I like your pluck, young man," said Deacon Jones, approvingly. "Yet," with a sigh, "one or two of the teachers had pluck as well as yourself. I wish you better luck, my young friend-bet-

With his peculiar smile Mr. Winters made the final arrangements, and with the same smile, presented himself to his assembled scholars the following

day.
"He's got no more strength than a cat," Zach whispered to Abe, con-temptuously. "Just look at those woman's hands, will you? There won't be any fun licking him, or driving him away. I guess I'll let him have his own

away. I guess I'll let him have his own way for a day or two."
"Boys," said Mr. Winters, tapping his desk, "before we begin work, I wish to say a word or two. I have heard from good authority that you are the most lawless, unmanageable set of boys in the State. I am sorry you have such a resurting and still more sorry to be reputation, and still more sorry to be obliged to believe that you deserve it. Now let me say here, at the start, that Now let me say here, at the start, that I am going to exact obedience from you in everything, even in trifles, and the first act of insubordination I shall punish. I would much rather deal kindly with you if you will allow me to do so, but if you prefer a different course, depend upon it I shall maintain discipling no matter who suffers.

discipline no matter who suffers.

"Whew! hear the bantam crow!"
muttered astonished Zach, his eyes
blazing with anger. "Talking to us as
if we were niggers! I did intend to
leave him a day or two in peace, but I
reckon I shall have to bring him down

reckon I shall have to bring him down from his high horse this very morning."
"Zach, this is better than working in the field," whispered Abe, anxiously.
"Let him stay till the fodder is pulled; that's such hot, hateful work."
"Then he's got to whip me, that's all," was the uncompromising reply, and looking at the teacher's spare limbs, Abe felt that he could not do it easily. A spelling-class composed of

E-I-e-f-a-n-t.

The word passed on, each boy transposing a letter in a most skillful manner. The "Point" boys were adepts at this game, and the observant teacher with his keen eyes fixed upon each scholar as the word came to him, saw that it was a trick that had evidently been played before. He retained his quiet, imperturbable demeanor and smiled awing a saying calmly:

different and the state of the state of the saying calmly:

"You are really, greater dunces than I seed to the saying calmly greater dunces, but before I've done with you, you will conclude you have seen the animal himself. Do you think you can manage to spell

"Oh!" screamed the boy next to Zach, "he's pinchin' me, sir," point-ing to the one below him.
""Twa'n't me, teacher, it was him,"

pointing to his nearest neighbor.
"'Twa'n't me, it was him," each boy shouted in turn, indicating the one next him, and this said by every boy until it reached the bottom of the class, until it reached the bottom of the class, each boy screaming and shouting at the very top of his voice. In the midst of all the noise, Mr. Winters sat without moving a muscle. His bright eyes had rather an amused look as they passed from face to face. Then when the noise abated a little, he spoke in his

same quiet, even tones.
"I think you have all been pinchers, so I'll punish the whole class." He quietly took off his coat, and then took quietly took off his coat, and then took up a large switch that was on his desk.
"You, Zach Jones, oblige me by stepping here."

Zach marched up with an insolent laugh and a defiant swagger. Mr. Winters raised the switch, his keen eyes fixed watchfully upon the boy. Before it descended, Zach aimed a blow at his face. He evaded it, and the next moment the young pugilist was seized in an iron grasp. When it relaxed, Zach, blinded by rage, struck out right and left; but what was his brute force against the trained skill of the most muscular athlete of Akron College? Three times Zach went down like a Inree times Zach went down like a log. The fourth time, bruised and dizzy, he could not rise to his feet.

"Have you had enough?" Mr. Winters ested him at an annual results of the second him at an annual results.

ters asked him, sternly; "are you will-"You're the best man," Zach said, faintly, "and I suppose I'm bound to give in."

give in."
"Yes, I suppose you are," said Mr.
Winters. "If not now, you soon will
be. Help him up, some of you, and let
him go to the well and wash his face.
Now, young gentlemen, I'll settle with
you."
The avectorists

The awe-stricken boys looked at him, for once terrified into good behavior. There he stood, as cool and quiet as before the fight. He saw they were conquered. He punished each of them, but made the punishment as light as possible. They took it as demurely as if the school had been always under strict discipline. Zach, sitting mournfully at an open window with his head buzzing, and feeling strangely confused, pondered mournfully over deceitful appearances. Mr. Winters called the strangely confused to the strangely confused, pondered mournfully over deceitful appearances. him in and told him to remain after the

school was dismissed.
"You forced me to resort to such harsh measures this morning; I was sorry to do so," he said; "but you know sorry to do so," he said; "but you know there was no help for it. I could not do anything else and remain teacher of this school as I propose to do. The skill and strength I acquired in the gymnasium at college I am literally ashamed to use as a prize-fighter would use them. No gentleman would do it unless forced to in self-defense. This I have done to day. Now let me take have done to-day. Now let me take you into my confidence. I heard of this school—it offered a good remunera-tion—and I am a poor man and need you don't look as if you could—you must do it with the switch, or such agencies as nature has given you. You can make them obedient in that way if you can not in any other, and we will uphold you—but no weapons, sir."

"I understand," laughing. "You need not be afraid I shall use any other agencies than those nature has given me. I feel quite sure I am the very be. Will you?" and he held out his

the spirit of the teacher. "I am not mean enough, Mr. Winters," he said, "not to acknowledge when I'm whipped, and I don't bear ill-will. But what puzzles me is how you can give such hits with that little hand of yours. It took me so by surprise that I went right under."

Mr. Winters laughed and pulled up

his sleeve. His arm, though not large, was a bundle of iron muscles." "It's exercise and practice, Zach," he

said. "But let me say to you that culsaid. "But let me say to you that cultivation of brute force alone is the meanest of ambitions. As I have already intimated, I should have preferred conquering this school by other and better means, but it is the last time I hope," he said, smiling, "that I shall have to use the knock-down argument."

Mr. Winter's victory was thorough. The Hickory Point school lost its bad reputation from that day. The scholars soon learned thoroughly to respect and love their teacher for his kindness of heart and for his gentlemanly qualities.

heart and for his gentlemanly qualities. There was good material in the school and Mr. Winters made the most of it. Youths' Companion.

The Sealskin Sacque Must Go.

The once fashionable scalskin has too many rivals in the field to sustain its position as a coveted possession much longer. Very few women who can afford to dress richly and elegantly buy sealskins, and perhaps one in a thousand may own a long wrap made of the lovely fur, which she wears occasionally in the coldest weather, and then always in her carriage. The becomingness of seal fur has never been disputed, but in an evil hour the makers of feshions in furs ordained that it must be treated like some heavy textile fabric, and with awkward and ungraceful results. The natty jacket lengthened until it enveloped the figure in a tight-fitting tunnel, without the possibility of symmetry, and became a weight which a delicate frame could scarcely support. When the time comes, as it tain its position as a coveted posse

A WOMAN WHO NEVER GOSSIPS It goes into one ear and out of the other.
And little they'd know if they waited for

But, Mrs. Smith, really, I can not help tell ing you,
My Anna Maria, she's coming home soon
From a visit to Mary Brown over in Templ She says that the wash hasn't been out till One week since she's been there; now ain't it a shame,
But Mary's a slattern by nature and name.

When Harry Brown married I said 'twas no good to him Taking a Bennett, they're a shiftless, poor set;
And the Browns are forehanded, you might say they're stingy;
I warned him beforehand, but small thanks you get

For advising your neighbors. I've found
that is true;

They're sure to resent it whatever you do.

Now would you believe Elizabeth Cameron Flew into a passion and called me a hen. A meddlesome hen, when I told her the neighbors said That she filtred too much with the young gentlemen who board at her mother's? How was I to know
They were friends of her brothers, and one was her beau? ard at her mother's? How was I to

Did you notice Miss White wore a bluedress last Sunday? For a maiden of forty don't that look For a maiden of forty usu.

For a maiden of forty usu.

And Miss Tracker told me—but don't say that I said so—
that I said so—
that I said so—
may be it's

She's trying to marry old Dr. Fred Gray.
No fool's like an old fool, so may be it's She'll live to repent it, between me and you. The Greens have jost money, and, pray do not mention it,
But his wife and his mother can never

He told me so yesterday in strictest confidence.

But I don't want it told as coming from me.

I don't call it gossiping just telling you,

I must go now; come over real soon, please,
do."

REALLY COLD.

Talk with a Canadian About the Weather in Manitoba.

How the Farmer Dresses-What He Eats-His Daily Life-The Intense Heat of the Summer-Keeping Warm in Winter.

"Cold!" said a Canadian from Winnipeg to a representative of the New York Sun, during the cold snap a few days ago. "Cold! Why surely you don't call this cold. Up in my country it is occasionally so cold at this season of the year that the cows give ice-cream when they are milked. I tell you that there can be no trifling with the cold up there. Look at the way we dress. In winter we all wear furs. The policemen at Winnipeg have buffalo coats down to their heels, and every man, rich or poor, in the Northwest must wear a fur cap. I have known the cold to penetrate the skull of a man who went out one day with an ordinary felt hat, and brain-fever carried him off in three days. The streets of Winnipeg about like animals in menagerie-cages.
You see nothing but beaver and otter,
and Persian lamb and seal, and mink
and raceoon, and marten and muskrat, and all the furs that ever adorned the Goths or Ostro-Goths, who first brought the choice furs of the North to Southern and Central Europe. And the sleighs are covered with black and brown bear, and grizzly skins and buffalo robes, while an occasional Astrakhan gives evidence of luxury and costly furs. Without furs we could not live in winter up in that country. We not only use them as articles of luxury, as the Chinese use the ermine, sable or the fiery fox, but we are obliged to use them as articles of necessity. And evidence of the compass and meet at the zenith, where a meteor ery piece of skin is utilized. The hardy voyageurs and coureurs du bois dress themselves in bucksin with head-dresses of wolf, lynx, badger or wildcat hides, while silver and blue-fox furs may be seen on the heads of the rich. A man must be very hard up in Winnipeg who does not own a fur coat, cap and gloves or mittens. A walk through the streets may be turned into a lesson in natura. history by those who read as they run. In fact a great many people buy more expensive furs than they can afford. Winter is our season of extravagance, and in our attempt to possess costly furs we often go ruinously beyond our

"As for the cold," he continued, "it is severe, but we do not feel it as much as you might fancy. We are dressed for it, and our houses are built to resist for it, and our houses are built to resist it. All our houses have double doors and double windows. Fires are, of course, kept going night and day. We are not much out of doors in winter, and yet nearly everybody gets frostbitten at times. When we see a man on the street with a white spot on his cheek or nose we stop and point to the afflicted part. He will understand at ance. If the weather is very cold we once. If the weather is very cold we can't speak to each other very well, for our mustaches freeze to our beards and form a crust of ice over our mouths. We must thaw this off before we can talk. On the plains, sometimes, a man is frozen to death, but this does not often happen. It is no joke to be caught in a blizzard on the prairies. It hap-pened to me once a little north of Medicine Hat.' It was in January, Medicine Hat. It was in January, and the thermometer was about five degrees below zero, but the wind blew at the rate of thirty miles an hour. I was traveling with a half-breed guide and a dor sleigh. We unset the sleigh, got fit dogs and ourselves under it as wen as we could, wrapped the furs around us, and let it blow away. The snow soon piled over us until we had an irregular wall a quarter of a mile long and ten feet high on each side of us next morning when the blizzard abated. This may surprise you, but a mound six inches high is enough to enable the snow to lodge and pile up until it forms a blockade five miles long on the prairies. As for the dogs we fed them on fish. We gave each dog a fish at ish. We gave each dog a fish at and of a day's journey. Fish are to carry, and the dogs like them. can, too, if near the lake, always fresh supply by outling through

"Yes, it is cold; but it is not the cold we object to so much as the length of the winters. The snow is on the ground for seven months in our Northwest. Fortunately there is not much of it. Fortunately there is not much of it. We never have more than a foot of snow during the winter, or just enough to make good sleighing. At the base of the Rocky Mountains the ground is clear of snow for the greater part of the season. The climate there is as temperate as it is in New York. This is owing to the 'Chinook winds.' These winds come from the Pacific Ocean through the Chinook Pass. 'They affect the temperature of the adjoining country. Out there I have seen cattle feedtry. Out there I have seen cattle feeding on the plains in January and February. But the region thus affected is small, and we have no other modifying influences in our climate.

"The absence of great bodies of water is, in my opinion, the chief cause of the intense cold in our Canadian Northwest. One of the best proofs I can give you of the severity of the cli-mate is found in the fact that you may travel for hundreds of miles on the plains without seeing a bowlder or a stone. The frost pulverizes them. They burst asunder as though blown apart with gunpowder, and solid materials have thus been converted into soil. The worst of it is that the cold comes so early and stays so late. We can raise neither apples, pears, nor peaches up there. Nor can we raise Indian corn, and for that reason our Canadian Northwest can never be a great port country. Small fruits, cherries, raspberries, currants and strawberries, how-ever, will ripen, but we can not hope to make fruit abundant. The cold is too severe to enable us to raise anything but the hardiest kinds of fruit and corn those which ripen early.

"We who live in the cities do not suffer from the cold half as much as the

farmers. Wood is scarce all over the country, and the farmer is obliged to economize his fuel. This is one of his greatest hardships. Along the line of railway he can get coal, which is now found in great abundance on the Saskatchewan, but when the farmer has to depend on wood for fuel he has a hard time of it in winter. He some-times makes fuel out of his manure heap in the autumn, after the manner of the Mennonites, by mixing it with straw and working it into the consist-ence of peat. This burns well, but in the end it will be found expensive. He must let his fire go out every night and light it next morning when the thermometer may be twenty, thirty, or forty degrees below zero. His dog generally sleeps at the foot of his bed. Every-thing in the house freezes. If he happens to put his lips to any iron sub-stance before he lights the fire his lips stick to it and the skin peels off before he can release them. If his cellar is not good he will find everything he has, in the way of eatables, frozen. He never wears boots. If he did his feet would freeze. He puts on three or four pairs of stockings and a pair of mocca-sins. If he wants to visit a neighbor, who probably lives miles away, he must travel on snowshoes. The air is so rarefied that his coming can be heard a mile away. As he beats down the snow in walking the noise will make a dog bark at the distance of half a mile. The stillness is depressing. He never sees a bird all through the winter, and the sight of a coyote is always welcome. 'caw, caw' of a crow to him is a messenger of joy, for it precludes the spring. That 'caw, caw' is the Northspring. That 'caw, caw' is the North-west Canadian farmers' opera, and no lover of music ever listened to the queen of the operatic stage with more pleasure than he does to the crow as it gives out of great brilliancy was formed. This occurred at Prince Albert, which, with Edmonton, is the most northerly settlement in the Canadian northwest.

"The Northwestern Canadian is not a visiting man. He spends all his time in winter between his house and his out-offices, if he has any. He looks for-ward to splendid fields of wheat and oats to compensate him for the hardoats to compensate in nor the natural ships he endures. But he must be careful. These large yields per acre will become less every year unless the farmers manure their lands. In Minnesots and Iowa thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre were not uncommon when the lands in those States were first broken. and now I suppose that they do not average more than sixteen. The American farmers neglect to farm scientific ally, and worked the land for all it was worth. It is just the same with us. The summers are short and hot. It is hotter in Winnipeg than it is in New York. But here, too, we are ahead of you people in some things. As we dress for the winter in furs, we dress for the summer in a becoming way. Down here a man is supposed to shive in a tall black hat and kid gloves in winter with a pair of earlaps making him hideous, while in summer he is ex-pected to change the color of the hat only, while he roasts under an overcoat which he calls a duster. It is very dif-ferent with us. In summer we wear thick helmets with good ventilation, and we keep the sun off our heads while we have plenty of air. We all wear light clothes, suited to the season, and flaunel shirts with flannel collars attached are general even among the wealthy. When these are white they weathy. When these are white they are becoming, and nothing else is so cool. Then we wear white canvas shoes, and if we dress for comfort we also dress with taste. But we are worried with flies. They come in millions. There are black flies, mosquitoes, bulldogs and sand flies or bits, and can't see 'em' as the Indians call them. 'em.' as the Indians call them.

em, as the indians call them.

"As for the Indians, they never bother us. But do not fancy that the Indians in the Canadian Northwest are quiet because of the paternal policy of the Canadian Government. That is a popular delusion. The Indians are quiet, or have been, because the Hudson Bay

Company, which had judicial and com-mercial control of the country for near-ly two centuries, treated them well. It was to the interest of the Hudson Bay Company to be on good terms with the Indians, and the fact that in their long

pany had only one of their number killed is sufficient proof of the friendly relations which existed between the redskins and the whitemen all over the Canadian Northwest. I have heard factors, as the managers of the Hudson factors, as the managers of the Hudson Bay posts are called, say that they always gave trust to the Indians in the old days, and that the Indians always paid their indebtedness; that there were very few disputes, and those that did occur were always settled by the legal authorities, and in conformity with the methods of the Indian as well as those of the writer man. You see the Hudson of the white man. You see the Hudson Bay Company wanted nothing from the Indian but his furs, and so long as the Indian was not robbed of his land he looked on the Hudson Bay Company as a benefactor, and it was to his interest to carry out his obligations and preserve peace and order. We never had any trouble with the Indians until the Can-adian Government bought the Northwestern territories from the Hudson Bay Company for \$1,500,000, the cheapes purchase ever made. Now a few of the Indians are uneasy because we are tak-ing their lands. But it does not amount

"About immigration—well, we have been disappointed, I confess, and the country will not be peopled as fast as we anticipated. But as we grow the difficulties in our way will be removed, just as they have been in every other country. I am not afraid of our fu-

With this the Canadian buttoned his coat and departed. -N. Y. Sun.

HOME CHEMISTRY.

How It May Be Used to Improve Our Food and Our Tools.

Those of us who have never studied chemistry, and perhaps occasionally take a look into a text-book on this subject, are apt to think it a very mysterious subject, which can only be understood after years of study. We regard with awe the man who can take a drop of water or a portion of food and by some unknown process report to us the elements of which it is composed and whether it is fit for human consumption or not. In the discussion of matters of household economy and diet we are apt to dismiss the subject with the remark: "Well, I don't understand chemistry, but that's the way we have always done, and I guess it's healthy

It is true we cannot all be experi mental chemists and ascertain the chemical constituents of articles ourselves, but we can accept the results of the researches of others and guide our actions and methods accordingly.

We stock Journal, London.

"It is the best book of the kind we have yet seen, from either the English or American press," Many of the simplest operations of our lives, which take place every day, are chemical processes. Nearly every one knows that that the rising of bread is process of chemistry, but comparatively few can point out the different steps in the process. The frosting of our winthe process. The frosting of our window-panes in the night is a chemical process and it would greatly interest the younger portion of the family to investigate all such phenomena and discover why these changes take place and why they take such different forms. The rusting of tools and other articles is also a familiar chemical process. If the reason for this hampful result were reason for this harmful result were fully known and understood, it might fully known and understood, it might in many cases be prevented. So it will be found that many of the most every day occurrences with which we are all familiar are the result of chemical laws, which if more perfectly understood would often assist us to easier methods and more satisfactory results. But in order that this result may be attained we must be willing to accept the deductions of science and chemistry and not refuse to be convinced that there can be any better methods of cooking. living or cultivating the soil .- Western

GOOD LANGUAGE.

A Wonderful Help in the Thorough Ed cation of a Child.

As soon as a child begins to lisp its first broken sentences its education should begin. Habits are formed which will exist to a greater or less degree through life. Such being the case, the conversation of the older members of the family should be carefully guarded, lest the little ones learn ungrammatical expressions and slang, which, sad to say, is so rife among our young people. The servants, with whom the children spend much of their time, should be chosen with reference to this matter. A mother should feel it her duty to point out any grammatical mistakes made by them, and insist upon their language being correct, respectful and void of slang at all times. It is exceed-ingly difficult to break children of habit once formed, and care in this direction will save much trouble and annoyance. once formed, and care in this attection will save much trouble and annoyance. One way to cultivate the use of language, and at the same time to learn of the occupations and companions of her children, is for the mother to encourage the daily narration of what they have seen, heard and enjoyed, and the telling of their little experiences. The study of pictures, in which every child delights, may be used. Children love to look at pictures, and can always be induced to talk about them; this teaches them observation, and how to describe what they see. When stories are read to children they should be obliged to reproduce them, using as near as possible the language of the book. The memory is strengthened in this way, a habit of attention is formed, and the power of expression increased. If such plans as these are systematically carplans as these are systematically carried out they will prove a wonderful help in the thorough education of a child.—Kinter Garten Magazine.

—A pretty wool basket for a sitting oom may be made of an old market room may be made of an old market basket, with the top removed, the old pieces cut out, the remainder covered with gold varnish; the edges are bound with crimson velvet, and a ribbon bow ornaments the handle.

—The fine dust from much-traveled roads has considerable manurial properties. Some farmers have used it as a divisor to more evenly distribute phosphate in drilling grain. It is excellent to cover hen-droppings, as it absorbs the ammonia which would otherwise as-

—During the rage for spelling bees a clergyman was "turned down" at a fashionable assemblage for spelling drunkenness with one "n." Shortly afterwards he returned to his parish and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk, and asked him what was the cause. "Well, sir," replied the man, "a report has come down here that you were turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunken-ness."—London Tilbits.

—According to the French law, drunkenness in either husband or wife will be regarded as a sufficient cause

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