NO. 17.

THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS

Kansas News Co. Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copie \$2.25. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies, \$6.00. Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c The Kansas News Co., also publish the Western Farm News, of Lawrence, and nine other country

weeklies.
Advertising for the whole list received at lower rates. Breeders and manufacturer's cards, of four lines, or less, [25 words] with Spirit of Kansas one year, \$5.00. No order taken for less than three months.

Cincinnati's city government will not permit pugilistic entertainment. Peter Jackson, the Australian, and Tom Lees were to have given a sparring entertain-ment there Monday night, but the mayor prevented it.

The heaviest rain for years fell Tuseday night and Wednesday. Great damage has been done at many points and the rain seems to have been general throughout the state.

Thos. C. Bullene, son of the Hon. T. B. Bullene, of Kansas City, and a nephew of Mr. L. Bullene, of Lawrence, died in Independence, Mo., on Tuesday. He was well known in mercantile circles in eastern Kansas.

A flaming dispatch from Topeka to the Lawrence Journal and Tribune (twins) states that a new daily is to be started in Topeka because the Capital does not give satisfaction, and a flam-ing dispatch from Lawrence to the Capital says Lawrence is to have a new daily becauce the ligature that unites the Journal and Tribune is unpleasant to the people of Lawrence. Both cities need the prayers of all good people.

The Topeka board of trade held a special meeting last evening to take action in regard to the interstate deep water harbor convention which is to meet about October 1. Every business man in the city was not there, but there was a gathering of the lead-ing men of the city and the interest can be no doubt of the outcome.
What the outcome is to be, is the meeting of the convention in Topeka

The Steamer Belgic from Hong Kong arrived at San Francisco Tuesday. It brings news that a recent fire at Fu Chow burned for twenty-three hours and destroyed 80,000 dwellings. Over twelve hundred persons perished in the flames and four hundred others were killed. Nearly 170,000 people were obliged to camp out without shelter, and were dying at the rate of one hundred a day from want and exposure.

"Why I Deny Evolution," by W. G A. Bonwill, is a startling and original plea for creation and a personal creator. Mr. Bouwill appears to have made out a very strong case, and has recently sailed for England to try his lance against some of the leading evolutionists in that country. It appears in Lippincott's Magazine.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great Pennsylvania iron king, has recently made a very remarkable address. In the virtually concedes the decline of the iron influence in Pennsylvania. Iron is no longer king. Steel has succeeded to its place. In this, Pennsylvania is supplanted by both the west and the south. This comes partly by the prohibitory freight rates of their railroads, especially the Penn-eylvania Central. Supplementing this, comes the fact that all the new plants lately put in the Lake Superior iron region, and in the new fields in the south, are modern steel making plants against which Pennsylvania cannot compete. Southern railroads are giving low rates of freight to Savanuah and 1 orfolk. From these costs staumehin rates to Boston are ports steamship rates to Boston are about the same as to New York, so that the New England trade is cut off

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

Johnson & Field Receive a Letter From Their Correspondent in Casablanca, Morocco, Africa.

For a number of years past the enter-prising firm of Johnson & Field, manu-facturers of Fanning Mills and Dustless Grain Separators, have been shipping their goods to Casablanca, Morocco. That they have given satisfaction, the following extract from a letter just re-ceived from their correspondent will show:

ceived from their correspondent will show:

"Mr. H. who is British Vice Consul here, and at the head of a large firm, and who has used your mills before, requests me to send you the inclosed order, and said to me today, that he was highly pleased with the result of your Mills. He said that there were no other machines in this place worth a rap longside of the American machines. "You see" said he "the others are always getting out of order, and when they do work, they clean only about half as much as these American Mills." The small farm mill I got from you through my correspondents in New York, some six years ago, the first cost of which was \$20 I sold last week after six years use, for \$40. If your establishment was handy like London, you could get more orders. The people here never think of humis and London, you could get more orders. The people here never think of buying any-thing until they are in want of it. Then when they find it takes so long to get it from you they can't afford to want and send off to England or France for ma-chines."—Racine Daily Times, November

Given Away.

Through the liberality of Messrs. Johnson & Field, the manufacturers of the above Fanning Mill, we are able to offer one of these mills to the person, Grange, or Alliance, that sends us the largest number of subliberal as the manufacturers, we have laws are failures. concluded to give the benefit of lowest club rates, and so make the price of the Spirit of Kansas in this case 50 cents a year.

Our offer, then is, one of these Fanning Mills, shipped direct by Johnson & Field to the person, Grange or Alliance, sending us the greatest number of subscribers, at 50 cents a year, the same to be mailed not later than September 1, and to reach us not later than September 6.

Send names and money at any time, stating that you are contesting for the mill, that we may keep proper record. Adress,

> SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Topeka, Kansas.

Harvest Excursions. The roads running from the Missouri river west, have authorized a series of "Harvest Excursions" from all territory east of the Missouri river to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Texas.

The rate will be one fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 6th

and 20th, September 10th and 24th and October 8th.

The tickets will be limited to thirty

By this means you can satisfy your-selves that Kansas excels any state or even without the competition from the Superior region with its low lake and canal rates of freight. Mr. Carnegie's upper is excellent. gie's paper is exciting a good deal of half price with thirty days time to in-

The state fair association offers for county displays of farm products four premiums. \$200, \$100 and \$50, respectively, and every county in the state should make an exhibit, not merely to should make an exhibit, not merely to complete for these prizes, but to have their own locality represented. It will be an advertisement for the several counties, and aid in advertising Kansas to the hosts of visitors from abroad who will be here. This is the year of all years to show to the world that Kansas is still in the lead.

is still in the lead.

A landside on the Northern Pacific, which occurred just this side of Miles City on Saturday, is one of the most extensive and disastrous in the history of the road. It happened on a point of the Yellowstone division where the track skirts Yellowstone river, with the turbulant stream on one side and a high substitution. lent stream on one side and a high alkali bank on the other. Without warning or apparent cause, this bank gave way and the mass of earth for a distance of 500 feet along the track and 300 feet away slide down the river, completely burying the railroad.

The fight between Sullivan and Kilrain was a sham. It should, of course, been ended when Sullivan threw up.

Mr. Francis Murphy has done good temperance work in his own way, and can do a great deal more. But evidently he is no better qualified to advise others than Dr. Crosby.

Secretary Windom has gone to New York to select a site for the appraiser's warehouse authorized by the last con-

Cof. Anthony is about as severe on the Kansas City Times as he knows how to be, and that is saying a good deal. When it comes to dealing with Kansas matters the Times is a harmless fraud.

Dr. Carl Newman, of Lawrence, was fined \$100, costs, and sentenced 30 days to jail for violation of the prohibitory law. W. J. Getker, of Eudora, was fined \$75 and sentenced scribers before the first day of Sep- to fourmonth for stealing from a railtember, 1889. In order to be as road company. And so our Kansas

At old Trinity At old Trifley charen in New York Tuesday morning, Mrs. Harriet Atwood Aymar of Jersey City, and Bishon George Frankling Seymour of Springfield, Ill., were married by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by Dr. Dix. nuren

The clergymen of Atchison took a strong stand on Sunday last against the breaking of the Sunday laws and particularly raked the city officers for permitting the sale of liquor and the playing of base ball on Sunday.

Commander Booth advises Kansas Veterans to stay at home and not go to Milwaukie, and it is good advice for more reasons than he gives. Milwaukie is preparing for a grand drunk. Brothers, don't go.

Judge Foster gaye a judgment of \$1,800 to E. P. Diehl of Olathe in his suit for damages against the western Union Telegraph company, General Powell Clayton of Arkansas telegraphed to Diehl to snip him forty tons of ice; the telegram es delivered as to Diehl read "forty car loads of ice."

White postal clerks on a Virginia road refused to coach a colored man who was recently appointed clerk, and two of them declare that they will lose their places before they will "run with a nig-ger."

Three girls who went bathing in a crack near Fontana were drowned on Tuesday of last week.

Secretary Mohler is sending out circulars to correspondents in which to obtain from three or four farmers in each of their respective counties, a certified statement of the largest yield of both wheat and oats in each county and how that yield was obtained. When the returns are all in a table will be compiled for publication and it will be a very for publication and it will be a very interesting one to Kansas and also to eastern people who are keeping an eye on Kansas matters.

Who is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a prominent physician of Rochester, Penna, who graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1846. In 1847 he announced the theory that all Malarial disease was caused by living grems in the blood and demonstrated its correctness by his Antidote for Malaria, which cured when all else failed. The microscope now reveals these grems, and Physicians accept the fact. If you have Malaria in your system, get the medicine and te well.

The contract for furnishing the lumber for rebuilding the grand stand at the State fair grounds, which was destroyed by fire last fall, was let to Williams & Updegraff. The lumber required is so large that it has to be specially ordered but as soon as it gets here building will

QUEEN STEAM EVAPORATOR

FOR SALE.

Full blood Berkshire pigs, all Registered stock.

CHRIS. WARREN. 819 Kansas Ave., Topeka

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

Send your orders for plants and cut flowers to Chris Warren, 819 Kan., Ave., Topeka, Kan. All mail orders filled promptly.



THE ETHEOPIER CAN HER CAPPER HIS SKILL HER THE LODGED HIS SPUTS." PERSONAL SECTION OF THE STREET STREET CAN NOT BE REMOVED STITHOUT DESTROYING THE FARME. NO FIOT HEON OR SUNLASHIT RE-QUIRED, CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c. -ALSO MANUFACTURERS C Writing and Copying Inks, Scaling

Wax, Musilago, Wafers, Etc.

THADDEUS DAVIDS GO., 27-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY. ESTABLISHED 1925.



S, New York, Sole Agents.
., Peterborp, N. H. Watertown, Mars., Cleveland, Onto, Winona, Minn.
OCERY AND CROCKETY DEALERS.
EE ON APPLICATION.



PIANOS & ORGANS

are the best and cheapest because they excel and outwear all others. Sold at low prices on time or for cash. Fully warranted. Send for illustrated catalogue.

ESTEY & CAMP, 916 & 918 Olive St., - ST. LOUIS.





FURNACES Largest and Most Popular variety of Warm Air Furnaces

in the country. NEVER fall to give the most perfect actisfaction. Get our circulars and prices. Information given as to proper methods of heating dwellings and public buildings. GRAFF & CO., 208 Water St., New York.



Warm ain Furnaces VARNEY HEATING & MFG. CO.,

A GOOD example of fast life in England has been lately given by the case of Lieut. Powell of the Hussars, whose affairs have been before the insolvency court. Since 1885 he has spent \$535,000 and is many thousands in debt. On several occasions he has lost as high as \$75,000 in an evening playing baccarat at the Field club which was recently raided.

THE new duchess of Portland will rank but eighteenth in the list of peeresses of her rank, as her husband's dukedom dates only from 1716. The American duchess of Marlborough takes precedence of her, but the American Vicountess Mandeville, when she becomes duchess of Manchester, will be one step below, as she will be the nineteenth in precedence.

MAY WRECK JAMES is the name inflicted upon one of the infant survivors of the Conemaugh disaster. The child is three weeks old and at the time of the flood had not been named. It was being dressed by its mother when the flood came and was swept from her embrace. It was rescued seven miles down the river the next morning, after having been on the water the entire night.

SAYS the Susquehana (Pa.) Transcript: "Gov. Ames of Massachusetts has by repeated efforts found out the fate of one Roswell Ames, who by reason of total disability to perform manual labor became in 1880 a charge to Gibson township. He died in 1884. The above-mentioned distinguished relative has sent to the town clerk for a full account of costs. They amount to \$495, which Gov. Ames proposes to cancel.'

THE late Drs. Gage, and Burton of Hartford were both genial and funloving clergymen. One of Dr. Gage's lectures had proved to be less attractive than the others and on its second repetition it had become a "chestnut" and did not "draw." Many persons left. When Dr. Gage was relating to Dr. Burton his experience with a burglar he said: "Why, doctor, I had him down flat on his back !" "What a splendid opportunity," reported Dr. Burton, "that was, Gage, to have delivered to him your lecture on 'Pales-

DOOR-KEEPER LOEFFLER of the white house has a wonderful memory. He was with Stanton at the time of Lincoln's assassination and during the trials of 1869 was ordered to the white house for the duties he is still performing. His recollection of faces is remarkable. "You called on Mr. Garfield," or "I remember you during the Hayes regime," he will sometimes say Hayes regime," he will sometimes say to a man whom he has never seen but once and that years ago. He can tell a "crank" on sight and he saves the president a great deal of annoyance by his acuteness.

guard around the jain but the jain to the jain the jain that is a did the prisoner would not catch him napping again, and beyond a thorough examination of bolts and bars, and furbishing up of firearms, no extra precautions were taken. All this my sister and I knew as did every one to a man whom he has never seen but once and that years ago. He can tell

MRS. HARRISON recently said to a friend: "It may be that after a time I shall get used to the unpleasant features of my present position, but just now I am in a contented frame of mind. I don't like the white house as a residence, I detest the publicity which pertains to our home life, and I regret that I am obliged to see so little of my husband. Is it not absurd that my father and babies should be gossiped about all over the country? My husband is president, but that is no reason why the rest of us should be made public characters."

THE unknown hero of the Johnstown deluge who rode down the valley in front of the tidal wave warning the people was overwhelmed by the current at the bridge and drowned. A party of searchers found the body of this man and his dead horse. He was still in the saddle. In a short time the man was identified as Daniel Periton, son of a merchant of Johnstown, a young man of remarkable courage. He is no longer the Unknown hero, for the name of Daniel Periton will live in fame as long as the history of this calamity is remembered.

GEORGIA newspapers not only announce that Senator E. Brown's illness is a hopeless one, but go so far as to discuss his probable successor-probably Gov. Gordon. Senator Brown was war governor of Georgia, but opposed Jefferson Davis in certain important directions, and after the surrender advocated prompt acquiescence, increasing his unpopularity on that account by voting for Gen. Grant, but he was re-elected to the senate for his present term by the unanimous vote of the legislature, with the exception of a single vote cast for Robert Toombs.

summons. Fan agreed to this, and keeping close together and hardly daring to breathe, we stumbled across the street, through the mud, to call the doctor.

Ringing the door-bell was out of the

CATCHING A PRISONER.

BY ISABEL J. RONDEAU.

It was late in the spring of 1879, and a low fever was raging in the town of B-. The schools were closed and business was almost suspended. Good nurses were scarce at any time; now there were scarcely enough well people to care for the sick, and even school-girls were press ed into service.

Our family was one of the few which escaped the disease; and my mother went day and night to the help of her more unfortunate neighbors, until she was completely worn out, then sent my sister Fan and I to take her

We had gone on this particular night to sit up with a little girl who lived quite a distance from us on the opposite side of the town.

Soon after we arrived the mother, who seemed hardly able to keep her eyes open, declared her intention of leaving us in charge—if we were not afraid—while she slept for few

Highly gratified by her trust in us we hastened to assure her that we could do very well without her; and after many cautions and directions about medicine, ventilation, nourishment.etc., she left us, telling us to call her at three o'clock or sooner if neces-

It was a very warm evening and I feared a storm, for in the south-west a black rim of clouds showed just above the horizon, from which came occasionally low growls of thunder that made the window rattle. The cloud came up slowly, however, and it was, I think nearly two o'clock before the storm broke upon us all at once, each gust harder than the last, while the rain fell as if everything in the heavens had dissolved, and such crashes of thunder I never heard be-

How Mrs. Jamison and the child slept through it, I cannot imagine; but they did. Fan and I crouched in the bed with the sick girl and covered our heads with the bed-clothes.

It was soon over, but left us as nervous as eels; we awakened Mrs. Jamison and prepared to go home. She urged us to stay until morning, but we would not consent to do this. We borrowed her overshoes for Fan whose shoes were thinner than mine, and, as there was no one with us

Our way lay along Court Square. In the middle of the square which was fenced in, was the court house; and within the same inclosure, shadowed by the court house, stood the jail.

This was a ghostly looking brick building with a little frame attach-ment in which the jailer lived. It was scarred all over with patches of new brick, put in to fill up the holes prisoners had made trying to pick their way out. Not a difficult thing to do, we would think from the crumbling look of the old walls; and only the day before Ham Ford—a murderer, convicted and sentenced during the spring term of court, to be hung in the following June—had been brought back to the place from which he had escaped several weeks before.

Ford was indeed a desperate character; and there had been talk, when he was brought back, of stationing a guard around the jail; but the jailor else in town; and as we walked briskly, chattering like magpies, all the time I was thinking of Ham Ford, and wondering what I should do if he had taken advantage of the noise made by the storm to break his way out again and we should meet him. But noth. ing unusual happened until just at the corner of the square Fan's overshoe came off, when, as she stooped to pick it up, I heard a click, click, click, that sounded like nothing in the world but the chipping away of stone. Fan caught my hand and whispered "Ford," for she, too, had heard the sound, and the same thought flashed across the minds of both. I felt a lit-tle quivery chill, my heart gave one quick jump, then seemed to stop beating. For a minute I suppose, though it seemed an hour, we stood there too frightened to move; then the very greatness of the emergency brought me to my senses.
"Let's run," breathed Fan in my

"Never!" I whispered back heroical-"We must give the alarm and——" then put my hand over Fan's mouth just in time to prevent her carrying

out my suggestion in the quickest "Don't scream," I said hurriedly. "We must tell some one, some man-the jailer, or sheriff, or somebody who can stop him before he gets away. If we make a noise he will burst out and likely as not kill us the first

But to arouse the jailor without alarming Ford, was impossible, and the sheriff's house was half a square

beyond the jail. Dr. Jones, our family physician, lived just across the street from where we stood. It occured to me that he would be the proper person to call upon, because doctors, being often aroused from their slumbers are neither street aroused and aroused aroused aroused at such a er surprised nor alarmed at such a

question, so creeping under the window of what we hoped was his bed-room we called softly, and as clearly as our trembling voices would allow, 'Dr. Jones, O Dr. Jones, wake up. Wake up, Dr. Jones," but no Dr. Jones

We went to the other side of the "Dr. Jones, Dr. Jones, come quick, quick."

"All right," came the welcome answer from the window above; and in what appeared, even to us, an incredi-bly short time, the front door opened and we were in the hall, both talking at once, telling the astonished doctor that Ford was trying to escape from jail. We had heard him knocking

way at the brick wall of his cell.
Dr. Jones looked as if he thought us crazy, but went to the gate to listen, while Fan and I—all our courage gone —cowered trembling inside. Even here, above the chattering of our teeth could be heard the click, click, click, of the chisel, regular as the ticks of a clock.

After a minute the doctor came back and, sending us up to his wife's room to await his return, went himself to fetch the sheriff. But it was impossible to stay quietly

in a room, and we stepped out on the balcony to watch and listen. It seemed an age before they came in sight, and crossed the street oppo-

site the jail. In another moment the alarm would be given, and then what praise would

be ours! How we could, hereafter, silence those unbelieving men who always declare girls arrant cowards, ready to run at the first hint of danger. What man or boy alive could have shown more

promptness, more discretion than we But my exultation was short lived.
The gentlemen suddenly stopped,
seemed to be listening, then turned
their backs upon the jail and walked rapidly away—the sheriff towards his own house, the doctor coming back to

Fearing something, we knew not what, we ran down stairs to meet him and found him leaning against the wall, holding his sides, and laughing as if he never intended to stop.

"What in the world is the matter?" we cried in chorus.

The doctor is a very fleshy man; and as he spluttered and choked in a vain effort to speak, I thought he would go into a fit. At last we managed to understand him, and learned that in going up to the jail they had seen—not Ford, chipping for life and liberty at the wall of his prison, but—the spout of a gutter at the corner of the court-house from which the water dripped upon the stone pavement be-neath, making the click, click, click, that we heard.

Divorce in New Jersey.

Illinois is generally conceded the banner in divorce matters, and the banner is said to be kept at Chicago; but, in fact, New Jersey has the pole on any state in the Union in divorce matters. The laws place divorce within the reach of all, rich and poor alike. Even in the matter of the initial step to divorce-marriage-there are not so many unpleasant questions asked as to age, height, color of ancestors' hair and previous condition of servitude. One justice in Union county_asks no questions and gives a family Bible as a premium.

Any married person who is dissatisfied for cause, and has not the requisite bank account to stand a first-class divorce suit, can go before a Justice of the peace and make affidavit that they are not possessed of \$100 worth of available property. The justice will forward the affidavit to the Chancellor, and that dignitary will order a hearing and push the case through without one dollar expense to the party applying, not even for counsel. In New Jersey, at least, the poor man has some chance of bettering his condition.—Texas Siftings.

A Brass Button. She told him that men were false, That love was a dreadful bore, As they danced to the Nanon waltz. On the slippery ball-room floor.

He said that her woman's face, The crown of her shining hair; Her subtle feminine grace, Were haunting him everywhere.

He told her his orders had come To march with the dawn of day; A soldier must 'follow the drum;' No choice but to mount and away. A sudden tremer of fear Her rallying laughter smote, As he gave her a souvenir, A button from off his coat.

He went to the distant war, And fought as a man should do; But she forgot him afar,
In the passion for something new.

His trinket, among the rest,
She wore at her dainty throat;
But a bullet had pierced his breast
Where the button was off his coat.
New Haven Palladium.

The American Shoulder.

The latest thing in fashions for men n England is known as the American shoulder. It consists of a coat padded at the shoulders in a manner quite unique. Pieces of lead of an imposing size are employed in the process, and when the dude is properly "fixed up" he appears with a sort of epaulet arrangement, calculated to transfix the rangement, calculated to transfix the gaze of the less enlightened observer. A London tailor says he is putting twelve ounces of lead in some of his "padding."

"Don't disturb me," remarked the editorial scissors; 'I am right in the middle of an article."—Merchant Traveler.

SWIMMING-SCHOOL INCIDENT

Big, Broad-Shouldered Girls Proves to Be a Man.

A German keeps a swimming-school for ladies in the upper part of this city, says the New York Sun, and enjoys the patronage of some of the most elegant as well as the loveliest girls in New York. He teaches these fair creatures to swim by suspending them in a belt at the end of a swinging pole, and making them count the movements of the arms and limbs. After this sort of treatment he sends them afloat with a life-preserver, and later on starts them off without any support. After they can swim fairly well he teaches them to dive from board which projects over the bank. Being a quick-tempered man this German gets very anyry at an especially timid girl who refuses to obey him The professor was trying to teach a beautiful young lady to dive, but she could not get up courage enough to shoot forward when he gave the word, and after a long time of trembling and objection, the teacher began to lose his temper. There end of the There the girl stood at the end of the board with her pink arms raised above her head, her shapely feet pressed together, and her little skirt bobbing coquettishly. She made a sweet picture of the pressed together with the skirt bobbing coquettishly. ture, but every time the teacher shout-ed "Go!" she would say in a frightened voice: "Oh, 1 can't." Finally the German could not control himself, and walking up behind the girl he pushed her headlong into the tank. There was a cry, a flash of feet, a loud splash, and a general churning of the No sooner had this happened than a big, broad-shouldered girl, who had been standing near by, came bounding toward the professor. She raised her fist and struck him a scientific clip on

water he looked aghast at the girl who had struck him.
"You hussy!" he cried, "what for you haf struck me?"

the side of the head, sprawling off the board into the water. When he had recovered himself and got out of the

"For luck," came the answer in good masculine tones. "I've kept mighty of a substitute? quiet in your school for two weeks, but when you pushed that girl around like a bag of meal I had to declare myself. I'm a man."

This is the story exactly as it is being told at the New York Athletic club, and it is entertaining, whether true or not.

Nothing Like Praise.

Parents are too often slow to see the motive of their children's kindest actions. A little fellow has been reading of some young hero who helped his father and mother in all sorts of ways; and after racking his brains to think how he, too, can help he remembers that he can fetch his fathers slippers, and take his boots away and put them in the proper place. Without saying a word to anybody, when evening comes he does it; but the evening comes he does it; but the father is so occupied that he notices not what the boy has done. The little fellow hopes on, thinking that when he goes to bed his father will say how pleased he was to see Charley so willing to help; but not a word is uttered and the boy goes up to bed with a choking feeling in his throat, and says his prayers by the bedside with sad-ness very real in his heart. Parents often complain of children

not being so ready to help as they should be; the fault is with the parents, who have not known how to evoke feelings with which the heart of every child is richly stored. All words of approval are helpful and encouraging. approval are helpful and encouraging.

In a large family there have been days of anxiety and care. The eldest daughter by her skill in teaching has earned a little extra money, and with out a word to anyone she lays nearly all of it out in buying things that are much needed in the house. What joy the state are much needed in the house. What joy the state are the state as at present. The sup-

Bogus Exhibits.

A short time ago complaints were made to the management of the French exposition that most of the exhibits of Tunis, Algiers and Morocco were not extermination of the English sparrow. In African products at all, but the manu-African products at all, but the manu-facturers of the Rhu du Temple, in Paris. An investigation proved that the complaints were true. The Paris-insects only sparingly when pressed by the complaints were true. The Parisian firm received twenty-four hours' notice in which to remove the bogus exhibits, and therewith vanished the major part of the department of the Barbary States. The north African when well fed. The English sparrow is manufacturers who complained of the Parisian firm also told the management that they were being driven out by their native markets by French competition. The weapons, rugs, car-pets and leather articles, which several years ago were supplied by the Barbary States almost entirely by domestic labor came now from E. mestic labor came now from France, they said, at prices far below the cost of native products. In Paris it is assumed the task of clearing Johnstown and open trade secret that almost all north African curios on sale are made in the city.

The same that the sale of clearing Johnstown assumed the task of clearing Johnstown and the neighboring towns from the debris of the flood. Contributions of money continue to be made from all sections of the made in the city.

A Mysterious Disappearance. A Baltimore paper speaks of the mysterious disappearance of a citizen as follows: "As he was last seen in a feed-store with \$8 in cash in his hand it is feared he has been foully deals

WINGED MISSILES.

California has a horse-collar trust. Paris, France, has 40,000 rag pickers. There are 750,000 Good Templars in the world.

The human race is increasing 30,000,000 yearly.

Denmark police take drunken men home and charge the saloon keepers for the vehi-

Russian petroleum is competing with the American product in the Dutch East In-Gov. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, vetoed

the ballot reform bill passed by the legislature. One parcel of real estate in New York

city was sold by auction recently for \$405,000 The enlargement in Russia's trade in ce-

reals is next to America's in its remarkable rapidity. In Clay county, Ind., there are 2,000 mi-

ners and their families are in a nearly destitute condition. Striking silver miners in Russia set fire

to factories and houses, and 11 persons vere burned to death. The famous Stewart will case in New

York city has been settled upon private terms among the litigants. The doctors who performed the autopsy

on mind-reader Bishop have been indicted for a violation of the sanitary law. The supreme court in Wyoming territory has decided that the owners of land may

fence the same, even if in so doing they inclose public land. The Swiss government has inaugurated movement looking toward a universal reluction of hours of labor for workers in

factories and on farms. There are thirteen different ways of making strawberry short-cake, and which ever way you try you will wish you had decided to have strawberries and cream.

It requires the stings of sixty healthy honey bees to kill a man in fair health. If you can dodge all over fifty you are pretty safe for a place in the next Fourth of July procession.

It is predicted that a substitute will be found for iron within the next twenty-five years, but if this comes true it is ten to one that a Yankee discovers it. But what need Wiggings has come out of his shell to de-

clare that the earth is gradually receding from the sun. It would be easier for the sun to do the crawfish act, but he won't have it that way. Rain, snow, gales, freshets, conflagra-

tions, disasters on lake and ocean and ca lamities on land marked the last week in May. No human agency could have planned a worse week, If you want to express yourself emphati-

cally to your enemies hereafter tell them to go to Hayti. It is just as warm and uncomfortable as the other place and there is no doubt as to its existence. American tools, American lamps, American rocking chairs-all are superior to the

same articles manufactured in the Old World, and exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Our brooms, carriages and buggies attract great attention and admiration. Australia already furnishes us much agricultural competition in European markets, and her rapid growth will soon render

her more able and active, but she is never likely to cause our wheat growers wellgrounded alarm. New Zealand, on the contrary, as a wheat growing country, has no equal in the world, with the exception of It is a little singular that the late conser-

vative ministry of Brazil should have opposed the granting of compensation to ex-slaveholders for their emancipated slaves while the liberals favored the plan. In consequence the slaveholders in parliaand the slaveholders will probably secure a

feet, instead of 164, as at present. The supfills her heart when a fond mother feet, instead of 164, as at present. The suptakes her aside, and with emotion that position is supported by an argument which appears reasonable. The present site is a limestone formation some eighty or ninety takes her aside, and with emotion that position is supported by an argument which cannot be concealed says how thankful she is for such considerate kindness, and murmurs: "I don't know what we should do without you, darling." My friends, do not be so chary of these words of encouragement.—Ex.

The position is supported by an argument with a position is supported by a position is supported by a position is supported ward. But the end of the shaly deposit will be reached two miles from the present falls, and then the rushing water will havo more than it can do to wear away the solid precipice over which it will be projected.

Old Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky proves his stanch Americanism by advocating the a letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal hunger. Insectivorous and flesh-eating birds, as the crow, the blue-jay, the black bird, owls, hawk, etc., are always lean in generally fat the year round and is a deli-cious bird for the table. The restaurants of the city should understand this and aid in the destruction of these pests."

The situation in the Conemaugh valley town and of sickness resulting from the foul river water in the cities and towns below, have been dissipated. The state has assumed the task of clearing Johnstown country, now amounting to about \$3,003,000. The Cambria Iron Works and other industries are being started up. The loss of life in the valley is now pretty accurately esti-mated at between 8,000 and 10,000. In other portions of the state and along the Potomac river, where immense damage was done, measures of relief are being system-atically applied.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Damage From Floods,

In many parts of the country summer storms have done almost incalculable damage. The losses of life such as have occurred in Pennsylvania are largely the result of criminal careless-ness, leaving a reservoir for months and even for years in unsafe position, until finally a violent storm falling on bare rock pours into it a flood of water that no barrier could resist. But everywhere as the country grows older and longer cultivated storms are apt to in-crease in violence. Where this does not result, the summer rains, if of the same amount in volume, are greatly increased in their destructive force. Water that while the land was in forest was absorbed by leaves and loose porous soil, is now poured on compacted surfaces, and runs off almost as quickly as from the roof of a house.

The extremes of drought and of ex-

cessive moisture are both to be guarded against, and rather curiously it is the same remedy that the best farmers prescribe for both. Land that is drained not only never too wet, but it is also never too dry. Draining restores, and we believe increases, from the original character the natural porosity of the soil to a depth of one, two or three feet, depending mainly on the frost line in various localities. So far as the frost of the coldest winters penetrates the soil becomes porous. In the course of years this porous condition increas-es and extends. If an underdrain is kept in good working order, it does better service five, ten or fifteen years after it is laid than at first. It takes time to enable the original water channels, broken up by digging, to reform. It takes still more time for the hard lumps in the soil to be expanded into porosity by frost.

Injury from summer rains comes in part from washing away of elevated lands and from flooding of valleys. Of the two, ordinarily, the former is much the more injurious. In fact, flooding of the lowland rarely occurs while the land is new, except in winter or in early spring, when the surface is frozen and ice retards the passing away of surplus water through streams. But as the country becomes older, while the gullying of hillsides does not decrease, it is accompanied by greatly increased danger of floods in valleys at all seasons. If a flood occurs on land that can be overflowed while a crop is on it the loss is fully as great, if not greater, than it is by the washing away of soil from uplands. grain crop overflowed just as it was coming into head is flattened to the ground and cannot fill. There will be straw, though even that will be rusted and of little value; but there will be

no grain.
Underdraining the uplands is the only effectual remedy for flooded val-leys, unless we return them to their original forest, which by the decay of roots in the soil and of leaves on the surface made a natural drainage. The gullying of hillside roads has obliged the pathmasters to run underdrains by the side connecting with the centre. It is indeed the very cause of the diffi-culty. If we could hold back the water, allowing it to soak into and through the soil to outlets beneath, not only would the danger of floods be prevented, but the evils of drought following freshets would also be mitigated.

A still further consideration may be worth noting. After the bulk of arable land has been underdrained, we believe there will be less probability of the prevalence of violent storms that of late have become very common. They did not prevail to such an extent as now when the country was new, when the surface was covered by forests, and summer evaporation was much less violent and rapid than now. It may be that the sudden changes of temperature in summer so disturb electrical conditions as to create more sudden and injurious storms than those that formerly prevailed.—American Culti-

Kitchen Sewerage. This is a matter of importance to be cared for about every farm house; but what is convenient at one house will not answer in every place. If I tell what I do with waste water it may help some one else similarly situated. The ground around the back side of my house descends toward a meadow. My milk room and kitchen and watercloset are on the second floor, and are supplied with running water from a mountain spring. The water is kept running. Traps are carefully arranged below the sinks and water-closet to prevent a return of gases. The three outlets discharge into one four-inch pipe into which a spare conductor from the eaves also runs. This makes a good ventilator for the large pipe, and also helps to keep the pipe clear. The large pipe is conducted down the hill a convenient distance and discharges into a long box, made of plank (single width) and partially set into the ground. The box is ten or twelve feet long and has one partition and a loose cover over all. The sewer pipe dis-charges continually into one end of this box, and a sediment forms; the water overflows at a notch in the top of a partition into the next compart-ment, more sediment is deposited and the overflow from the other end of the box is conducted some rods further in a ditch and distributed over the mead-

large basin), makes a good dipper for the sewage. The whole thing is very simple, effectual and durable.— American Agriculturist.

Sowing Carrot Seed.

It is very difficult to get a uniform stand of carrots without heavy seeding, which requires much work in thinning. The young plants are very slender, and two standing closely to-gether will look so much like one as to deceive the weeder. The shorthorn carrotis less injured by close planting than those varieties that root deeper. The rows should be in perfectly straight lines, so that as much as possible can be done without hand weed-When all outside this line has been well cultivated, cut spaces into out some carrots with the weeds. greatly reducing the work to be done by thumb and fingers. Carrot seed is slow to germinate and should be soaked four or five days to swell before being sown, drying by mixing with sand.

Farm Notes.

All things considered, stable manure is the best source of plant food. If you have any stock that is of no use to you, or that is not increasing in value, you better sell at once.

Use the eggs from old hens for hatching. They produce stronger chicks than eggs from pullets.

I sow, says an experienced and prac tical writer, a few rows of carrots every year in May. They are nice for the table and the cows enjoy the surplus. Fed with fresh ground yellow corn meal they color the winter butter better than the anatto and cotton seed oil. Sow only one year old seed.

Assuming that it takes twenty bushels of corn to pay the cost of cultivating an acre, the acre that produces thirty bushels gives twice the profit that the one does that produces twenty-five bushels. The acre that gives fifty bushels will make a profit six times as large as the one that gives a the 235 miles of Congo cataracts. In yield of twenty-five bushels. The other words, they transported 66,500 moral is: Increase the profit by in-creasing the yield, rather than by increase of acreage.

When thin spots in pasture are noticed they may always be greatly im-proved by seeding, and with a good pocketful of seed and a rake many such places may be entirely recovered by a man going over them in early spring. It is undesirable to turn cattle on the pasture too early, not only because the ground is soft but to insure a good growth, and thus afford breathing capacity of the plants and increase the productiveness. It will need all of its vitality ere the months of August and September pass.

To wash a sheep in a pond, merely because it is wet, is poor business. If, after the sheep and the washers have floundered about in it a few minutes. the bottom becomes stirred up and the water muddy, it will, though it may remove a good deal of gum, leave the fleece so discolored when dry that the sale of it will be greatly injured. Better drive a long distance to clear, running water than enact the farce of waseing in a clay pond; for dry road dust achering to the exterior of the fleece is less objectionable than the same dust would be when filtered in solution through the gummy, sticky interior.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Household.

RASPBERRY quarts of raspberries add one quart of good vinegar. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then strain, and to one pint of juice add one pound of sugar.

In view of Stanley's early difficulties no one would have thought that thou-Boil fifteen minutes, bottle hot, and seal the corks.

STRAWBERRY SALAD. -Strawberry salad is a mixture of strawberries and red and white currents, equal portions of each, or rasperries and cherries may be added to it. It is to be eaten with sugar and cream, which should be put on the fruit just before serving.

GOOSEBRIES CANNED. - Remove the eye and stem without rupturing the skin, then wash in cold water and fill the jar. Make a syrup, using four pounds of sugar to four quarts of water and fill the jar. Make a syrup, using four pounds of sugar to four quarts of water and boil twenty minutes. Pour this over the berries until the jar is more than half full and set the jars in a kettle two-thirds full of warm water and cook until the fruit is soft. Use the contents of one jar for supplying the defficiency made by shrinkage of the fruit in the jars. Cover with boiling syrup, and scum on the top.

CANNED CHEERRIES.—Stone the fruit. Use a half pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and make a syrup of a

Angelina-"And now that you have visited her school, Edwin, what is your ON THE BACKS OF MEN.

The Manner in Which Merchandise is Transported in the Congo State.

Ten years ago when Mr Stancey reached the foot of the cataracts on the Congo he was confronted by a very serious difficulty, says the New York Sun. He had two little steamboats and a large lot of merchandise. 1.830 loads altogether, which he wished to carry up the river, and his force of carriers numbered only seventy Zanzibars and 120 Loangos. In vain he besought the native chiefs to supply him with carriers. The tribes along the river cared nothing for his trade goods if they must leave their homes and travel under heavy burdens to obtain them. Only once in awhile would the natives consent to give a hand at the ropes by which his engines were hauled on trucks, and they invariably declined to accompany him more than three or four miles from their village, Stanley had hoped to secure all the carriers he needed along the river, and the utter failure of this part of his scheme delayed for nearly two years explorations that he had expected to accomplish in a few months. Not a few critics of African enter prises have asserted that the native

African can not be made to work excent under the overseer's lash, and that all efforts to civilize him are destined to failure. A very remarkable and conclusive answer is afforded by the wonderful development of the carrier wonderful development of the carrier service between the lower Congo and Stanley Pool. All the carriers in the service of the government, merchants, and missionaries of the merchants, and missionaries of the Congo state are now natives who live along the river, and these same natives, who refused to lend a helping hand to Stanley ten years ago, carried last year over 4,000,000 pounds of merchandise, stores, and machinery along loads, or an average weight of a little over 60 pounds. The transport service, which four years after Stanley began his work amounted to only 1,200 loads, increased to 12,000 loads in 1885, and to 60,000 loads in 1887.

What has wrought this transforma-tion in the tribes along the Congo, a few years ago unwilling to carry a pound of the white man's luggage and to-day the eager competitors for all the freight he has for them? The answer is very simple. The natives have learned to prize so highly the cotton cloths, cutlery, flint-locks, and knick-knack the white man brings to them that they will work in order to obtain

It was a happy day when Stanley was at last able to induce a few of the Cabindas to shoulder his packages. As time went on the natives observed that the Cabindas were becoming prosperous, possessing many an article of value which they coveted. It was not long before a few here and there began to volunteer for the carrier service and after awhile every one of them had possessions that greatly enhanced his importance. Thus the growing desire for wealth developed, and two years ago there was a rush for employment in the carrier service. The needs of the state, however, and the sudden development of commercial enterprise on the upper Congo have more PINEAPPLE JAM.—Peel, grate and weigh the apple; put pound for pound of pineapple and sugar; boil it in a porcelain kettle thirty or forty min-VINEGAR.—To four for employment who is not seen started

sands of Africans would so soon have been eagerly and regularly contributing to planting and nourishing the seeds of progress along the banks of the great river. The friends of the new state can certainly derive hope for new state can certainly derive hope for the future from this remarkable development of transportation upon the Congo.

College Fines in the Old Days.

Eighty-four years ago the rules gov erning Williams college were rather different from those now in force Here are some specimens of fines re cently republished in the Williams Weekly: For being tardy to chapel exercises, 2 cents; for absence from chapel, 4 cents; for absence from reci-tation, 6 cents; for being out of one's room after 9 p. m., or during study hours, 8 cents; for absence from rhetoricals, 12 cents; for keeping firearms or going gunning or fishing without permission of the president, 17 cents; for every night's absence without excuse CANNED CHEERRIES.—Stone the fruit.
Use a half pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, and make a syrup of a pint or less of water to each pound of sugar. Let the syrup boil well and skim it before adding the fruit. Merely scald the latter a very short time, not putting very much into the kettle at once, so that by gently stirring it every part can soon come in contact with the boiling syrup. Then with a fruit ladle fill the bottles, being careful not to dip too much juice. Add more fruit to the syrup left, and continue thus until all are cooked.

A Questionable Success.

Angelina—"And now that you have

A Generous Physician.

Two Good Stories

A bit of a bet which took place in a broker's office here recently may be of interest, says Arlo Bates in the Providence Journal. A man who has investigated pretty carefully certain lines of western stock was laying down his theories to a couple of friends, who laughed at his ideas and told him good-naturedly that he did not know what he was talking about.

"I'll show you whether I know what I am talking about or not. I will bet you \$50 that I can clear \$250 this stock before the board

"Done," cried the other. It lacked only twenty-five minutes of the time for the closing of the board, but Mr. X hastily scribbled an order, which he sent off at once. Then he calculated a moment and dispatched a second. What he bought and what he sold I do not know, but in any case the result of his twenty-five minutes transactions was that he gained, over and above commissions, \$260. One of the men who was present told me the story, and I said to him in comment:
"I am profoundly ignorant of speculative transactions, but can you tell me why in the world, if Mr. X knew

how to make the money, he didn't do it without the stimulus of a wager?"

"Oh, of course he ran his risks," was the reply, which, I suppose, must have been satisfactory, although it did not sound so, "and he probably was not sure enough of the way things

would turn to go in in cold blood."

All of which ilustrates the game side of stock speculations. Another stock story which is mildly diverting relates how Mr. A, a young lawyer, purchased some mining stock three or four chased some mining stock three or four vears since, and it soon after became worth nothing whatever. At his club a few weeks since he mentioned the freumstances to Mr. B, a doctor of his own class at Harvard.

"Well," was the answer, "I am in the same fix of some manufacturing

the same fix of some manufacturing stock, and I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll change you for luck."

The exchange thus jokingly proposed was effected, and a few days later A told Mr. C, a third classmate, of the transaction. "I was caught the same way on some railroad bonds," C observed, "and if you like I'll trade them for your manufacturing stock."

It struck A that there was something amusing in this exchange of paper

musing in this exchange of paper which purported to represent so much and was really worthless. He made a second exchange in the same spirit as that in which he made the first. The odd sequel of the tale is that since this took place, early in the winter, both the manufacturing stock and the mining stock have disappeared above the surface, and, although they are not at any very lofty figure, they are vet far better than nothing, while the railroad bonds which A got on his second exchange are still of no appreciable value whatever. A declares that he is particularly marked by fate for misfortune, and of course there has been a good deal of fun over the

The "Tramp Printer."

The "tramp printer" found a staunch and eloquent friend in Delegate Mc-Phillips of Jackson, Mich., in the typographical convention at Denver on Friday. He advocated that "jour" printers dying on the road, while holding a certificate of membership in he Typographical union, be buried at its expense. The matter was laid over until the next session. The over until the next session. The "tramp printer" has almost entirely disappeared from the east during the wenty years There is no very scarce in the west. longer any reason why a printer should tramp, and the disposition among the brotherhood is to discourage it and those who practice it in every way. Time was when the printer who didn't drink and squander his money and tramp from one end of the country to the other was looked upon as a danger-ous person to associate with by the regulation typo. The contrary is happily the case now. The printers of the United States have become as steady in their habits as any class of men in any trade or any profession, and no habitual drukard or tramp is olerated in the membership of the Typographical union or in any respectable printing office.—Chicago

Round Shoulders Squared. A stooping figure and a halting gate

ccompanied by the unavoidable weak-

ness of lung's incidental to a narrow chest may be entirely cured by a very simple and easily performed exercise of raising one's self upon the toes liesurely in a perpendicular position several times daily. To take this exercise properly one must take a perfectly upright position, with the heels togethupright position, with the neets togeth-er and the toes at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then drop the arms lifeless-iy by the sides, animating and raising the chest to its full capacity muscular-ly, the chin well drawn in, and the crown of the head feeling as if attached above. Slowly rise up on the balls of both feet to the greatest possible height, thereby excising all the musheight, thereby excising all the mus-cles of the legs and body; come again into standing position without swaying the body backward out of the perfect line. Repeat this same exercise first on one foot then on the other. It is wonderful what a straightening-out power this exercise has upon round shoulders and crooked backs, and one will be supprised to note how soon the ow, with good results. Two or three times a year we take the cover off the box and shovel or dip the contents into a barrel set on a stone boat and draw it off into the meadow and spread it. An old tin pail, one side of which is set into the end of a crooked stick, by the help of a saw (just as we used to make sap dippers in the woods with a set into the set into the end of a crooked with a set into the end of a saw (just as we used to make sap dippers in the woods with a set into the end of a crooked with a set into the end of a crooked stick, by the help of a saw (just as we used to make sap dippers in the woods with a set into the end of a crooked stick, by the help of a saw (just as we used to make sap dippers in the woods with a set into the end of a crooked stick, by the help of a saw (just as we used to make sap dippers in the woods with a set into the corous Physician.

A Generous Physician.

Mrs. Blinkers—"Well, did you go to the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Mrs. Blinkers—"Well, did you go to the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Mrs. Blinkers—"Well, did you go to the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Now at the perfect line toury sackward out of the perfect line. Repeat this same exercise first the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Mrs. Blinkers—"Well, did you go to the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Mrs. Blinkers—"Well, did you go to the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Nor Blinkers—"Yes. He said we shoulders and crooked backs, and one will be surprised to note how soon the two dollars for the perfect line.

Repeat this same exercise first the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Nor Blinkers—"Yes. He said we shoulders and crooked backs, and one will be surprised to note how on the following the first part of the perfect line.

Repeat this same exercise first the doctor to see about that bee-sting on little Johnny?"

Nor Blinkers—"Well, did you go to

THE RED CROSS AT JOHNSTOWN.

Clara Barton and Her frained Nurses Ministering to the Stricken People.

The presence of Clara Barton and her assistants is felt everywhere in the flooded district. They walk noiselessly about in the church used as a hospital, easing the sufferings of the wounded. Their advent at Johnstown was a benediction. They are administering angels of Christian love and

pity.

Clara Barton is a native of Maine. She was a teacher in early life and founder of some free schools in New Jersey. In 1854 she went to Washington to be a Clerk in the government service. She resigned at the outbreak of the war and went into the hospital service. Clara Barton appeared in Strasburg the morning after its capitulation to the Germans with a scarlet cross wrought in her sleeve, above the elbow. Her humane work was carried elbow. Her humane work was carried on in Paris after the fall of the Comon in Paris after the fall of the Commune. When the Mississippi overflowed its banks in 1884, Clara Barton appeared laden with relief. Her work in America, additional to what has been mentioned, has relieved the sufferings of the Ohio floods, Michigan fires. Charleston earthquake, Texas drought, Mount Vernon tornado, and now the awful calamity at Johnstown.

Clara Barton is president of the American Red Cross. The Red Cross is a confederation of relief socities in different countries, acting under the Geneva convention. In Geneva is held once a year a meeting of the Society of Utility, which is the international committee of the Red Cross. The mot-to of the American branch of the organization is: "Relief in war, famine pestilence and any other national calamities."

The Tables Were Turned.

I'he other day an old fisherman was eated in his boat near the west shore of the Androscoggin, at the rear of Miller street. He was not having remarkably good luck fishing, but was minding his own business and patiently waiting a bite. Several men at work in a shop near by thought to have some fun with him. They got a long piece of brass tubing and opening a window enough to furnish a port hole, began shooting wads of paper at him. They kept themselves out of his sight, and still they were in a position to watch the impression made. The paper wads were sent with unerring aim. They struck the old man on all parts of the body. He stood the bombardment for awhile without saying a word, but later his temper was aroused and he decided to resent the attack.

Though he could not see his assailants, he knew that they were in the building from the direction in which the shots came. He paddled his boat ashore with all haste, and, jumping upon the bank, he picked up three or four clubs and let them drive one after the other at the window. Some of the missiles went crashing through the glass, causing the wildest sort of commotion inside. The besieged party called for quarter loudly, but the old fisherman kept the bricks and anything else he could lay his hands o flying. It was only a matter of time before every pane of glass in that side of the building, sash and all, must have fallen victim to the fisherman's volleys. The man who tells the story of the affray says the fellows inside managed to come out at a back door and run up town after the police, one of whom went down and after a while persuaded the brick thrower to cease hostilities, as the enemy whom he desired to harm was not there, and the battle must be decided in his favor. It was a case of a turning of the tables.—Lewistown Journal.

Circumstances Had Changed.

Many and many a time, says the San Fancisco Chronicle, the little boy had made an honest little dime of pocket money by getting himself in the way when George came to court his sister. He had got it down to a science. But one night he was put to bed after having been taken in to look at his sister in a bridal veil and or-ange blossoms. He had caugh sight of the minister and a lot of dressed people gathered and he was told that his sister was to be married. They went away on their wedding trip and then came back to live with the old folks while a new house was being built for them. The small boy missed his dime while they were away and it was with great joy that he hailed their return. They had hardly unpacked their traps before they noticed him prowling around and appearing from behind curtains and sofas at odd moments. They did not understand until ments. They did not understand until her mother came and told them that Freddy had approached her confidentially and said:

"Mamma, George don't put his arms around Emma and hug her on the sofa as he used to do at all."

He Couldn't Drop the Shop. Evangelist (to conscious-stricken bar-keeper)-"You say you are con-

trite and repentant. How deep is your contrition?" Barkeeper (thoughtfully) — "Well, about five fingers, I guess. — Burlington Free Press.

He Wasn't Murdered at All.

Six men were recently convicted of murder in the Punjab. Some legal question was raised and the case went up on appeal to the chief court. Shortly afterward the murdered man turned up alive and well.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE KANSAS NEWS CO.,-Payments always in advance and papers stop ped promptly at expiration of time paid for. All kinds of Job Printing at low prices.
Entered at the Postoffice for transmission as

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Henry Ward Beecher once called the cow the saint of the barn-yard. Without many graceful lines or curves in her form, she is constantly giving and sacrificing herself for others.

Dogs and men are alike in some things, and not in others. Thus, if a dog growls over his food, you may know he likes it and does not want other dogs to touch it. But if a man growls over his food, it is certain he does not like it.

The organization of 172 new Granges in as many different neighborhoods this year means brighter days in the farm houses surrounding them. It means more sociability, more educa-tion, more progress, better farming, more cheerful wives and mothers, happier children.

"Dear me," said the little Boston boy, after intellectual sussion had failed, and they had spanked him for the first time: "If I had had the slightest suspicion that the resultant sensation was so poignant, I should never have invited the experiment."

The custom of tolling the bells of steamboats while passing Grant's grave on the Hudson River has been adopted by a few boats, in imitation of the custom among steamboat men on the Potomac when passing Washington's grave at Mt. Vernon.

Luck is waiting for someting to turn p. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at 6 o'clock and with the busy pen and ringing hammer lays foundation of a competency. Luck whines. Labor whistles. Luck goes to the poor-house. Labor to indepen-

Report of State Board of Agriculture.

The excellent condition of crops reported a month ago has been generally maintained throughout the State during the month of June, as shown by reports now in from correspondents of this Board.

Excessive rains in some sections in southeastern and central, as well as northwestern Kansas, are reported as having caused considerable damage to crops, especially on bottom lands.

Wheat and oats in such localities have suffered from rust. Corn and sorghum have been retarded in their growth and many fields have become weedy, the farmers for many days not being able to cultivate them by reason of incessant rains.

The area of wheat and oats thus affected is comparatively small, and probably will not very materially lower the aggregate product of the

Corn and all forage crops are in a promising condition, while potatoes and all kinds of grasses, native and cultivated, are in an extraordinarily good condition.

WHEAT.

WINTER WHEAT .- The wheat harwest has been in progress in the State since the first week in June, and will not be completed in the northern portion of the State until July 10, (including spring wheat harvest). Much difficulty in some sections has been experienced in cutting wheat with unders, by reason of soft condition of the soil. The crop, however, for the most part will be saved in good condition.

Spring Whear.—The estimated product per acre is placed by our correspondents at 18 bushels. On an area of 54,920 acres, as reported before, we have a total product of spring wheat for this year of 988,560 bushels. This product, added to the total product of winter wheat as estimated by our correspondents a month ago, gives a grand total of wheat for 1889 of 34,768,560 bushels. The extent of damage to the wheat crop from excessive rains and rust cannot be fully known yet, but it is believed it will not materially affect the aggregate product of the State. CORN.

The stand of corn is generally good, and with the exception of that on bottom land excessively wet, and other fields neglected in cultivation, the plant, although not so far advanced as usual at this date, is in a very excellent condition, with an abundant supply of moisture on hand.

OATS.

Ogts have made an extraordinary growith netwithstanding the serious damage to the crop by excessive rains and rust in some localities, it will probably aggregate the heaviest product ever grows in the State.

Powitzy raising is now a prominent sudustry for tarmers on the Atlantic slope, but it will not be long nutil those beyond the Mississippi will be competing with our Eastern breeders in this line.

Special Value of The Silo To Kansas. Corn and sorghum are, and are likely to remain to Kansas farmers, the principal ources of stock food. With either of these crops cultivated for the sole purpose of fodder making, and considering them from the standpoint of bulk or quality, two or three times as much stock food can be produced as from an equal area of timothy, clover, orchard grass, or millet. That bulky foods like corn and sorghum may be harvested easiest, cured best and may be harvested easiest, cured best and with least loss, and handled with the least waste when their destination is the silo, and when these, are stored in the smallest space, are facts that go without argument with me. Moreover, a crop of rich corn foldder or sorghum is always a possibilitie Koses In 1274 a magificant sibility in Kansas. In 1874 a magificent crop of foldder corn bearing ten bushels of nubbins to the acre was consumed by grasshoppers because we had no silo in which to store it. In the drouth year of 1887 our gran of sarghum was an avoid 1887 our crop of sorghum was on excel-lent one. Last season (1888) we grew a good crop of fodder bearing (35) bushels of corn to the acre, the seed of which was planted on July 6th. Almost every season, in this section of the state, an excellent crop of fodder may be grown after the wheat crop has been harvested, where the seed has been listed in upon wheat-stuble ground.

The expensiveness of Ensilage as compared with the common method of foddermaking in the field is often urged by those unfamiliar with it. A comparison of the successive steps necessary in both methods does not however, show a heavy balance of labor against the silo. In both balance of labor against the silo. In both methods the corn must be cut up and hauled to the barn or feeding-place, and the cutting into half-inch lengths is as necessary to one process as to the other. The silaging, too, saves the expensive process of husking from the shock, and the subsequent hauling, shelling and grinding of the corn. In the single item of husking, the silo saves to its owner much more than the increased cost of hauling the green fodder. The overwhelming argument for the silo, in Kansas, is that it turnishes the means by which the greatest of all torage plants, corn and sorghum, may be cut up, cured, corn and sorghum, may be cut up, cured, and fed in such time and manner as give to the farmer all the value that there is in them. Of course other crops, the grasses, clovers, alfalfa, the non-saccharine sorghums, millet and forage in general, may be used as silage material, but in Kansas corn and sorghum are, and likely to remain, well-nigh the only silage materia.

matter.

The silo is simply a more or less com-pletely air-tight and cold proof room or pletely air-tight and cold proof room or compartment of any nature. It will be made large or small, according to the size of the herd to be fed from it. A large silo is more economically constructed than a small one, and other things being equal, a smaller proportion of spoiled silage will be taken from a large silo silage will be taken from a large silo than a small one. Nevertheless I should on no account advise the erection of very large silos, simply because an accident to a large silo means a very large loss in its contents, and besides, a large surface of silage exposed to the atmosphere will in this climate, unless fed out promptly, mould and spoil, often considerably. However large the herd, I should not care to make the silo larger in superficial area than say 30 x 15 feet. If larger than this, I should certainly divide the silo by one or more cross-partitions. A few figures giving results obtained at the station during the last year may prove suggestively useful to the farmer who is thinking of his first silo. However, we give fair warning that such figures, if give fair warning that such figures, if taken literally, are most delusive. For example, our herd would quite likely have eaten very much more silage than they did nad the season been a cold one, or the grain ration less, or had the cattle been larger or less comfortably housed.

Our silo No. 2, is, by inside measurement 18 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 3 in, and 22 feet high. It was filled—eight days having been occupied in the process—with 80 tons of corn silage, omitting a small fraction here as elsewhere. Two days after the filling it had settled two feet. The average weight of each cubic foot of the contents of this silo at that time was a small fraction under 34 pounds. Our herd to which silage was fed numbered 56 head, all females of four breeds, and 56 head, all females of four breeds, and ranging from yearling to aged cows. The average daily feed to these cattle, most of which had a small daily grain ration, was nearly 34 pounds, or almost exactly a cubic foot of silage as it rested in the silo shortly after filling.

Prof. Samuel Johnson, in the April bulcin of the Middigm Station, estimates

letin of the Michigan Station, estimates that cows of 1,000 pounds will consume a daily ration of 60 pounds of silage. This is considerably more than we have been able to feed. With us only large cows, and those of which extra service at the pail, or in suckling calves, was demanded, consumed a daily feed of 60 pounds of silage and added rate grain ration. From outside sources of information, the discussions held at the farmers' institutes and the like, as well as from our own experiments, I am inclined to think that the estimate of the consumption of silage per head of cattle, here given at one cubic foot per day, is with a good quality of silage, and considering herds made up of large and small animals, a very safe basis for an estimate of the size of the proposed sile.—Report of Kansas Experiment

A conservative estimate of the wheat crop this year places it at thirty-two million bushel. Estimated on the reports of correspondents it is 35,000,000 bushels, and it is believed that is still too low, but and it is believed that is still too-low, but take the estimate of the grain dealers in St. Louis and Chicago, which is 32,000,000. How many realize at first glance what that means for the railroads. It means 96,000 car loads, or 3,200 trains of thirty cars each. If the entire crop this year was loaded on the cars at one time and the trains run in sections over the Union Pacific line, there would be barely room for all between Denver and Kansas City, and this would not allow a foot of space between trains, to say aothing of the ten minutes' interval required in the time table. Running the trains in this close connection the first one would be at Moberly. Mo., when the last was leaving the boundry of the state.

The Meisterschaft System is a simple and practical method for studying French, German, Spanish, and Italian, for acquiring the power of speaking these languages fitently. It is the or-igination of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal; and under his superintendence pupils begin to speak from their very first lesson. The essential principle of the system is The essential principle of the system is to combine with an accurate knowledge of the grammar of the language, constant exercise in the correct and varied use of words. It is computed that a certain number of words, go to make up the vocabulary of every-day speech. These words have different terminations, and are used in veried senses; hance the imare used in varied senses; hence the importance of being made thoroughly familiar with them, and of being able to use them readily and correctly. It is the aim of the Meisterschaft system to give this knowledge and power. An acquaintance with the elementary principles of the language is assumed, and then select-ing certain important words, as those most commonly used in conversation, it is shown in a series of graduated exercises how these may be applied. The mind is thus made familiar with both words and rules, and by constant exercise and repetition, judgement, memory and speech, are required and brought into active play. As a result, knowledge and interest are combined; and under such method progress is certain, and rapid.
The system is based upon a strictly philosophical and scientific principle, and experience has shown its practicability

Any person-without leaving home can thus accuire perfect mastery of French, German Spanish, or Italian, in ten weeks under the supervision of one of the first linguists of the age. Pupils learn to speak from the very first lesson in long and connected sentence. Exact pronunciation given. Ten week sufficient for complete mastery of every-day

cient for complete mastery of every-day and business conversation.

All members of the school have the right to consult Dr. Rosenthal on any question which may occurr to them, and of having all their exercises corrected, and all questions answered by return post, free of charge. The course of study for each language,—German, French, Spanish, or Italian,—make fifteen numbers of three lessons each.

bers, of three lessons each.

Five Dollars is the price for membership in the School, for one language. This amount (\$5) entitles the number to receive the fifteen books containing the lessons, also answers to questions. Return postage for the answer must accom-

pany the question.
State distinctly which language or languages you desire to study. There are no extra charges. The price, five dollars, pays for one language. Ten dollars for two languages, etc. All exercises and questions must be written on a separate sheet of paper, and must state separate sheet of paper, and must state full address of the pupil.

Part I. of either language,-French, German, Spanish, or Italian,—is sold as a Specimen Copy, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price 25 cents. The remaining 14 books must be purchased

Remittance may be made in Post Office Order or Registered Letter, addressed to S. W. D. Jackson Treasurer.

The Meisterschaft Publishing Co., 257 Washington St., Herald Bldg,

The total investments in railroad throughout the world is about \$27,000,000,000, more than nalf of which is in Europe. There are 342,000 miles, of which more than half is in America. The average cost of a railroad in Europe is \$113,000 while it is about \$59,000 in other parts of the world.

Concerning Pork.

Will the hog of the future be a meat or lard animal? Certainly if the hog is to be eaten there must be more lean meat about him and much less lard. The stomach of the average American is be-ginning to insist that it wants no more lard given it for meat and it is insisting lard given it for meat and it is insisting on this so strongly that it will not be long before it will demand lean pork or will refuse to eat pork at all. With this demand for lean pork will come new methods of feeding to make an animal that will meet it. There will always be a demand for lard hogs, but there will be a greater demand for fine lean meat hogs, and the two demands will make a swine raising more profitable than it has been.

There is no difference in the two animals for the first four months of their lives. Either must be fed to make good one and muscle in order to make a firstbone and muscle in order to make a first-class hog of either kind. After the growth is made the lean meat hog or the lard hog is but a matter of feeding. Corn and carbonace.us foods will make the fat hog while wheat and foods of its class will make the lean meat hog that will be in demand for the table.—West

Recuperating Horses.

It will be found that the horses which have steady and constant work are the ones which stand hot weather the best. Spasmodic work is worse on horses in summer than in winter, although it is hard enough on them at any season of the year. A team that is in the pasture field one day and in the plow or on the road the next will be found soft and unable to withstand the hard labor which it would were it given something to do every day. The idea of resting up horses is often an erroneous one, and generally works more injury than it does good. A lay-off of a few days from hard work does a horse but little good. The best way to recuperate a jaded animal is to lighten the work a little each day. It is much better than to keep it entirely from work for a while, and then start in to do as much work each day as usual. The most enduring horses are kept constantly enduring horses are kept constantly moving and given good care while at work—National Stockman.

Western Foundry

MACHINE WORKS. R. L COFRAN, Prop'r

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys. Gearings and Fittings, Etc. WRITE FOR PRICES Topeka, Kans

INTER-OCEAN MILLS

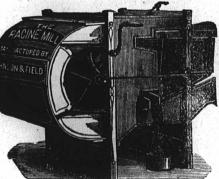
PACE, NORTON & CO.,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

lers and Grain Merchants.

Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour: WHITE OAF, High Patent; DIAMOND, High Patent; BUFFALO, Straight Patent; IONA, Straight Patent LONE STAR, Fancy.

JOHNSON & FIEL MANUFACTURERS OF

"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS



ND LAND RULLIERD.

These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Bealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description.

Corn and Secus of every descrip-tion.

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better fixed the stronger of the stronger of the stronger of the Secundary of the stronger of the stronger of the Secundary of the stronger of the stronger of the mod Millers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. he Land Rollers are the BEST CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—EDITOR.

PIANOS.

The Weber, Starr & Co. and

ther first-class pianos.

ORGANS.—The Newman Bros., Organs, the finest in the

Call and see them and be convinced. All instruments bought direct from manufactory, and sold at lowest prices.

E. B. GUILD 108 West 8th street, TOPEKA, KANS. Established in 1875.

The Home Garden.

Every farmer should devote half an acre or more to small fruit. He will find a home market taking quarts upon quarts at high prices. Every dollar expended will save two in meat and medicine bills. At home and at school, fruit is better than cake and pie, and the table year round should be supplied with fruit, either fresh or canned. In the latter form, raspber ries retain their flavor best of all. Farmers say they can buy better enough.

A friend with a half-acre city lot had it plowed and fertilized, and planted \$26 worth of plants, kept account of expenses for five years, with credit at the market rates for fruit consumed; the profit was \$100 annually. Every farm and home should have such a half acre, and then will be found health and happiness, as well as money, in small fruit.-J H.

The village of Princeton, in Butler Co., Ohio., suffered a loss of \$10,000 by a wind storm, which occured on the 14th inst Many houses were unroofed or blown down, and crops and fences for miles around were destroyed.

\$100 REWARD. \$100.

The readers of the weekly NEWS will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now know to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the sys tem, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials, Address.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Winder woman's administration Barder win City affairs are economically managed. For the quarter ending July 1 the expenditures were \$33.20.

Notice.

The First Annual Exhibition of the Kansas Poutry and Pet Stock Association will be held in the City of Wichita, Kansas, December 3d 4th 5th and 6th, Theodore Hewes, Trenton, Missouri, Judge. All breeders who are not already members of the Association are earnestly requised to send in their application for membership accompanied with One Dollar (\$1.00) as early as possible. For further particulars address.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Marion, Kansas.

MISS ANNA ALLAWAY,

Fashionable Millinery

And Hair Goods 803 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

Dressmaking a Specialty. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

875.00 10 \$250.00 A MONTH can be made ferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.

Harvest Excursions via the Union Pacific Railway.

The Union Pacific R'y takes pleasure in announcing that it will run Harvest Excursions to Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana on the following dates:—August 6th and 20th, Sept. 10th and 24th and October 8th. For these occasions a great reduction in rates has been made, thus giving you a splendid opportunity to visit near-ly every place in the great west. Do than to raise, but they never buy not miss it. It affords the business men. stock raisers, mining prospector and farmer an unequaled chance to see the

unlimited resources of the western country

For tickets, rates pamphlets, etc., apply to your nearest ticket agent.

The farmers are complaining at the bad condition of the oat crop in some sections on account of rust and rainy weather.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August, 1889.

The completion and dedication of the National Monument to the Forefathers, National Monument to the Forefathers, at Plymouth, Mass., the corner-stone of which was laid thirty years ago, gives timeliness to the well written and beautifully illustrated article on "The Pilgrim Fathers," which leads off this number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Arthur V. Abbot interestingly describes the new cantilever bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "The Military Road of the Caucasus," by P. J. Popoff, gives a picturesque account All kinds of stock during this hot weather require large quantities of water which should be supplied fresh and clear. They do not require cold water. So it is clear and pure is all that is necessary. We remember to have seen milk cows drinking from dirty, stagnant pools in which hogs wallowed at liberty. The water was not fit for hogs to drink, much less cows, whose milk was used for butter and drinking purposes. It is a very easy matter to transmit disease through milk.

Arthur V. Abbot interestingly describes the new cantilever bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "The Military Road of the Caucasus," by P. J. Popoff, gives a picturesque account of this marvelous highway of Russia's Asian conquests. Ensign Wilkinson, of of the Navy, gives a valuable and authoritative account of "The United States Hydrographic Office; its Evolution, its dim and its Achievements." Other illustrated articles are: "An Old French City" (Bourges); "In the Acadian Land"; "Turenne," Louis XIV.'s great general: itative account of "The United States Hydrographic Office; its Evolution, its Aims and its Achievements." Other illustrated articles are: "An Old French City" (Bourges); "In the Acadian Land"; "Turenne," Louis XIV's great general; etc. The short stories, illustrated poems, miscellaueous essays, etc., are up to the first-class standard, and the new literary department begun in this number promises to be a valuable feature.

Western Farm News.

The Lawrence Tribune uses cycles

Edwards county now has two co operative cheese factories, one at Kinsley and one at Lewis, which use about 11,000 pounds of milk daily, making 1,100 pounds of chese.

Heads up I win; tails up you lose. So it is with the Col. Learnard's two papers, the Lawrence morning Jour-nal, and the evening Tribune. One opposes and the other favors resub-

At a buttermilk drinking contest at Salina not long since one of the contestants managed to swallow a half gallon' while the other won the contest of finishing an other pint. It is needless to say that two business men were late at their office the next morning.

thirteen big loads, of a ton or more each, from four acres of red clover, and James Sharver had about the same yield from his, and has cut his alfalfa for the second time this season. He finished the first cutting June 6, and twenty-one days after it measured thirty inches in height. This has been a wonderful year for tame grass.

A paper that will attract wide attention throughout the country appears in The Cosmopolitan for August, giving the views of the American cardinal, Gibbons, on the labor question. He makes a recognition of the rights of the laboring men to combine, and his paper is in other respects of such a radical character as to excite wide

President Harrison has had the large Ailanthus trees in the Capitol grounds at Washington, planted there by Andrew Jackson in 1833, when he was Presidenr, cut down, because of their offensive odor when in bloom. The trees have been an annoyance to successive Presidents, but none heretofore have ventured to order their removal.

If the hen lays soft shelled eggs; if shel ays extraordinary large eggs; if she don't lay at all, our word for it, she is too fat. When she is in a prime condition she will lay regularly, and properly shaped eggs. Study your birds. Some fatten quicker than others; yours may be of that breed. The Brahma fowl will become overfat on food that will put the Langshan in good condition.

Secretary Rusk has authorized the Secretary Rusk has authorized the preparation and publication of a book giving the symptoms of the forms of conveyed diseases incident to live to make a gambler of your boy buy purposes, instead of those of an incommon diseases incident to live stock, together with the established cures therefor, the test to be accompanied by plates illustrating the same. This work will be issued first in

States in Australia. Prof. Shelton has for many years been a professor of practical agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and engaged in teaching and practicing When possible, the sales day should agriculture. Secretary Rush says he be well advertised. It is far better believes Prof. Shelton is the best man available in the United States for the position, and is confident that he will to have a dozen inferior sales during creditably represent this country.

If we are to have the Prohibition question resubmitted to the people to please a few people who are not, and who never will be satisfied, then there are some other constitutional amendments that might also be submitted. As, one of national interest there is the As one of national interest there is the amendment giving the negro the right of suffrage. There are hosts of republicans, who believe that was the greatest mistake the party ever made. If it was a question of today such amendment would not earry. This cannot be said of the Prohibition amendment in Kansas.

Prof. Arnold says he found through careful experiment, that it took five pounds of meal per day added to late cut hay to make the same number of pounds, equal to the same hind of hay cut early, and both fed to the same milch cows, at two different periods. Here is a "pointer" to those who let grass stand till nearly ripe, to make it "spend" well, as the old farmers used to say. The use of the hay is not to make it "spend" well, in half-feeding cuttle that do not like it, but to make money in having in consumed.—Hood's Dairymen Prof. Arnold says he found through

Postmaster General Wanamaker is quite right in demanding as low rates from the telegraph companies as are given to any corporation. It would be better, however, for the govern-ment to control a telegraph system of

When the pigs from an old sow fail to grow as fast as their companions from young sows, it is an unmistakable indication that the old mother is failing, and should be sent to the pork barrel. While the old sow is doing well, don't discard her unless there is a certainty that she can be replaced with something better.

The Asphalt paving trust is broken. The Barber company imagined they controlled the Trinidad asphalt, and put their own price on it. Topeka has spent \$184,000 on this pavement. Now another source of supply has been found on the island of Trinidad, Cedarvale Star: Neal McCoy cut able to run things with so high a

> The Lawrence Journal and the Lawrence TRIBUNE, one a morning and the other an evening paper, printed at the same office under the same management, and largely made out of each other, present a very ab-surd appearance. One advocating re-submission and the other opposing it,—old saddle bags with grain on one side and a stone on the other to balance

Says the Horseman: "Watch the blacksmiths and do not allow them to burn the hoof with a hot shoe because it is easier to do this than to trim or file the hoof smooth. Burning ruins the wall of the foot so that it will not retain the shoe so long, besides rendering it so brittle that a heavy strain upon it will cause it to break; and if the shoe comes off on the road the hoof is likely to go to pieces before you can reach the shop.

The Holton Recorder gives a description of the new pipe organ in the new Presbyterian church in Holton. It contains altogether 629 pipes, The title of Captain Charles King's novel, which is to inaugurate the enlargment of The Cosmopolitan and the commencement of its new style (an illustrated complete novel in each number), is "The Love Knot; or, From the Point to the Plains." It is an army story of West Point and the frontier, and will appear in the October wher.

If you have a boy that you are anxious to make a gambler of, buy him a trotting horse and insist upon his training him and entering him in some fair circuit. It will only require about one season to make a pretty fair gambler of him. The second year he will have learned the habits and movements of those who frequent the track, and by the time the boy goes through the third season he is a native gambler, can swear, smoke him a trotting horse.

Sales Day in Town

This work will be issued first in bulletin form, and then be published in book form for distribution as a public document. Diseases of sheep and their cures will be the first bulletin, and it will appear within a few weeks.

Prof. Shelton of the state Agricultural college, has been appointed by Secretary Rush special instructor of agriculture to represent the United States in Australia. Prof. Shelton Many farmers are adopting the can't sell to his satisfaction. With system this plan could be extended so as to make it of great mutual advantage to both seller and buyer. be well advertised. It is far better to have a dozen inferior sales during the year. When managed by the County Agricultural Society, or a County Stock Breeders' Association, the needed system can usually be formulated. This plan is the one almost universally prevailing in Europe, where the monthly market or quarter ly fair for sale of stock and farm produce of all kinds, give the farmer the best possible opportunity of making the most of his commodities. They are attended by butchers, seedsmen, wool-dealers, in fact every one with whom it is the farmers' best interest to be brought into immediate con-

TWO PAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

Horticultural Department.

B. F. SMITH, Editor.

It is better to sow a little plaster frequently than a great deal at any one time. There is much question which time is best for this operation. and by repeating the sowing some one will be just right. The cost is light. Plaster is everywhere the cheapest manure for clover, and 100 pounds per acre, if finely ground, is enough at one time.

Plant raspberries in rows not nearer than six feet between the rows and two feet in the row. Give them good cultivation and attend to cutting back the new growth so as to make a low, stocky bush, with fine, strong branches. The red raspberries are, as a class, great to sprout, and you need to keep them in rows, generally in a continuous row; but be sure to keep a right of way between the rows, so you can cultivate.

Orchards, says the Maryland Farmer, generally produce full crops only every other year. This is be-cause the full crop of the year so exhausts the fruit-producing qualities of the soil that it is not able to pro-duce a free crop the next year. Give it a good supply of the proper kind of manure and then make up for the loss of the fruit-producing qualities of the soil, and you may expect good crops every yesr, provided you treat your trees properly in other respects.

The apple thrives on a great variety of soils under very diverse conditions; not so with the quince. The quince is much more fastidious in its de-mands. It is safe to say that three-fourths of the ventures in quince culture have been partial or total failures. There are localities where quince trees of more than 50 years still continue to produce fine fruit, but these are quite exceptional. As a rule, localities near the sea seem more favorable than further inland. If this be owing to a saline matter, salt can be applied elsewhere in sufficient quantity. I think that this is so in part, and that the sea air is also of some hill or embankment which have been gradually 'enriched by the natural deposits or washings from some traveled road or fertile fields. However, any fertile, loamy soil, properly drained can, with good subsequent care, be planted to the quince profitably.

Fruit as an article of food, and more especially apples, have been proved of great value. Some farmers save annually in various ways quite a sum of money by the use of green and and dried fruit upon their tables, not merely by the amount of aliment afforded, but adding to the variety and to the list of luxuries enables them to reduce the amount of other and more ferior grade, a great saving may be made in sweetening and spices. amount of sugar and other ingredients used for making bad apples good, is often more than enough to buy good apples, sugar and all. Fall Pippins, for example, at fifty cents per bushel, have been found more economical than poor and insipid varieties at fifteen cents per bushel. By the free use of the best sweet apples through Autumn and Winter, for paking and for puddings, some families have avoided large expenditures. The aggregate saving in the million of American families who might enjoy the privilege of plenty of fruit, with a general cultivation of the best kinds for a succession the year through, might perhaps be set down, without extravagance, as more than half the expenses of the general Government. Not less important is the value of fruit as an article of food for domestic animals.

Orchard Starvation.

From the orchards of a single small neighborhood the waste fruit ground for cider yields from 200 to 500 bushels of apple seed to the nursery trade yearly. In a good year for fruit the crop of seed in apples and stone fruits equals or exceeds the average crop of west in the same locality. And then wneat in the same locality. And then leafage, year by year carried away by the winds of autumn, removes a large amount of choice and necessary minamount of choice and necessary minerals extracted from the soil by the
roots. Added to this is much of the
same matter withdrawn from the soil
and deposited permanently in the
wood growth. Most of the complaint
of the unprofitableness of orcharding
comes from ignoring the demands of
the crop upon the soil, thus weakened,
upon the orchardist. An underfed
orchard is apt to prove as unprofitable
as an underfed animal. The fruit is
getting less and less profitable every
year According to my experience
orchards must receive as good culture
and as much manure as a grain field;
and when they get it will pay as well
as, or rather better than, most other
crops.—Orchard and Garden. crops.—Orchard and Garden.

Why we sell Cheaper and Better Goods than other Clothiers.

Our ability to buy cheap and our willingness to sell at the lowest living prices, fills our store from day to day with both old and new customers. The straight-forward manner in which our business is conducted, Branch Stores, the cheerfulness with which we exchange goods or refund money, and the enormous assortment of goods we show, makes our store a desirable and homelike place to trade. We work with untiring energy to buy Clothing cheap so as to sell it cheap. Ours is a store where manufacturers cost cuts no figure. Why, we can show you to-day 100 lines of suits that we are selling for a store where the store where we have a selling for a store where we have the store where we have the store where we want to be selling for a store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to be supported by the store where we want to good deal less than manufacturers' cost. The reason we can sell you better goods cheaper than a good many we can sell you better goods cheaper than a good many stores is because we are not tied to any one manufac-turer, but have them all to select from. We are very careful of the make, fit and quality of our Clothes, and don't buy poor fitting stuff nor trash at any price.

Junction City,

AND

St. Marys,

Kansas.

CRAINS & URBANSKY,

The Boston Square Dealing Clothiers. 738 Mass. Street. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

808 and 810 Massachusetts Street LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

FURNITURE DEALER & UNDERTAKER. Telephone 126

Best Stock of

Fine and Medium Furniture In the City!

And at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods delivered anywhere in the city Free of Charges. Call andsee me when in want of any goods in my line, at 808 and 810 Mass Street.

I have an elegant new healse, and having two can attend to all calls. For night or Sunday work call at residence. 1004 Kentucky street.

A Large Stock of

Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets

Always on hand.

Enbalming a Speciality.

Great Clearance Sale

congenial to the quince, but not dispensable. The soil best for the quince is one naturally deep and somewhat moist but not soggy or full of stagnant water. The most favored spots I have seen are those at the best of some hill or embankment.

1-4 off of Dry Goods and Millinery from now till July 4.

DRY GOODS AT COST.

Lawns 3 1-2c per yard. Shirting Ginghams 7c per yd. French Chambry 8c per yard. Alpaca 8c per yard. Good Mohair only 8c per yard. \$5 lace curtains, only \$2.

Calico from 3c to 8c per yd. Challies, 6 cents per yard. Linen Chambry 12 1-2c per yard. Turkey red table cloths 25c and 40c according to width. Toweling from 5c to 15c, worth from

amount of money. Don't forget about the ticket. If you don't think we are going to save you money, come and be convinced.

We are here to wait on you. Yours Very Respectfully,

CRAWFORD'S FLATS.

214 East 5th Ave. Topeka.

And Machine Oils:

J. S. WARNER.

P. W. GRIGGS.

Buggies, Phætons, Surreys&Carriages.

ACME HARROWS

Nichols & Shepherd's Threshers & Engines. Deering & Wood's Binders & Mowers

In fact, the best makes of everything that money will bay. Our

"Gold Medal" Delivery and Farmers' Spring Wagens, With Ludlow Springs, are World-Beaters and every farmer and grocer should examine them before buying.

Plenty of Binding Twine on Hand, the Best and Cheapest.

Cor. 6th & Quincy, TOPEKA, KANS

Telephone 186

The South Carolina Medical society,

In spite of the civil service law, the clamor for office at Washington has The South Carolina Medical society, at least, has some sense of the appropriate. It has expelled the murderer of Capt. Dawson, Dr. McDow, who was shamefully acquitted not long ago. A resolution was passed declaring him guilty of immoral, unprofessional and ungentlemanly conduct. hopes of final reward.

Like a demon fierce and wild,
Like a demon fierce and wild,
Came the seething, roaring waters,
Sparing neither man nor child.
Now, where once fair lands and houses
Stood, doth desolation reign;
For the water knows no pity—
Sweeping lives like chaffs of grain.

On the Conemaugh, so peaceful, Shone the sun's prosperity.

Little dreaming of the shadow
That so soon should oe'r her be,
Knowing not the fate awaiting,
And that by the close of day,
Death should fold her to his bosomSweep her onward as his prey.

Oh, the anguish and the sorrow
That doth stir the hearts of men
Who behold the wreck and bleakness,
Knowing what "It might have been!"
But no warning told the people,
Ne'er a whisper, faint and low,
That the angry, surging waters
Soon o'er Conemaugh should flow.

Homeless they were left to wander,
Who escaped the secting flood,
Cut aloof from friendly shelter,
Offered then by all who could.
But this aid, so kindly tendered,
And so greatly needed there,
Can not fill the vacant places
Death has made where all was fair.

Pennsylvania! Oh, fair vailey
Conemaugh, with thee we weep;
Give to thee our sincere pity
For thy wound, inflicted deep.
But we know thy bitter anguish
Human power can never heal,
So to God we recommend thee,
Who shall all things yet reveal.
—Nellie G. Robinson, Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Test of Character.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR. Uncle Henry," said Julia Denham, "may I see you in the library a moment this morning?"

"Certainly, my dear. I am at your command now," and he led the way into the room.

He handed his niece to an arm chair and took a seat opposite her.

"Uncle," said Julia, with a little becoming confusion, "I have received an

"Whew!" exclaimed her uncle, "that is coming to the point with a ven-"And I wish to consult you as to ac-

cepting it or not."

"A very sensible resolution. May I know my dear, from whom the offer has been received?"

"Edward Fitzroy." "You haven't known him very 'Not-very," said Julia slowly.

"But you think you know all about him, I dare say. Are you very much in love with him?"

"Not desperately," answered Julia, niling. "At the same time I confess that I am strongly prepossessed in his

"And this prepossession is likely to become a warm sentiment. Well, my little niece, as you have requested my advice, I will give it. I do not object advice, I will give it. I do not object to this lover of yours. Indeed I know nothing against him. But then, I know too little of him at any rate to be able to form a deliberate opinion of his character. If I mistake not, this is also your case. Now, it is my theory that no woman ought to marry unless she is sufficiently well acquainted with her intended husband to have a with her intended husband to have a pretty confident assurance of leading a happy life with him. I therefore counsel you to delay giving your answer for a month, and in that time I will contrive to become better ac-

"Your advice is good," said Julia,
"and I will follow it."

"Thank you," said her uncle, kindly, "for the confidence you have reposed in my judgment. I sincerely hope that the young man will prove to be all that we can desire.

Edward Fitzroy was in business in the neighboring city. He had em-barked a small property inheirited from his father in a dry goods' establishment on Washington street, and having a good business tact, was driving a flourishing trade. His acquaintance with our heroine had commenced during a summer residence at the village which she made her home. It was not strange that he should have been attracted by Julia. Her gaiety, vivacity, and beauty made her generally admired, and had anything else been requisite, the reputation of being her uncle's heiress would have pro-cured her suitors. But it is not necessary to dwell farther on this point of our story. We are interested to learn how Uncle Henry's plans succeeded. He first made cautious inquiries rel-

ative to the young man's business standing, all of which were answered satisfactorily. But this did not satisfy him. He wanted to see for himself. Accordingly he purchased a suit of clothes so different from that which he clothes so different from that which he was accustomed to wear, that with a pair of green goggles superadded, he felt convinced would disguise him sufficiently for his purpose. Thus attired he lounged into the store, and inquired for some trifling article. He was purposely very slow in being suited. Meanwhile, he watched with some attention the bearing of Fitzroy, who was trading with a fashionably-attired lady at a little distance. Nothing could be more polite and obsequious than the conduct of the young tradesman. With unwearied assiduity he took down from the shelves and displayed a large stock of merchandise, until the fastidious taste of the lady was at length suited. "He is attentive to his customers."

"He is attentive to his customers," thought Uncle Henry. "That is a good sign. But perhaps it may be simply because she is rich and fashionable. Here is a customer of a different kind. Let me see how he treats her."

At this moment a woman very poorly dressed, with a worn and weary expression, as if she were better acquainted with the dark than the bright side

vanced to the counter. The affable smile which Fitzroy had worn in his interview with his last customer disap-peared, and in its place was seen a supercilious glance.
"I would like to look at some cali

coes," said the customer.

"Here are some," said Fitzroy curtly, pointing to a pile which lay upon the counter.

He did not stir from his position, but gazed at the woman with an air that seemed to indicate how utterly indifferent he was to her patronage.
"Will you show me some of them?"

asked the woman, mildly. "There they are ma'am; you can see them for yourself."

"What is the price of this?" she inquired, looking at the one which lay at

the top.
"Ninepence a yard." "I don't altogether like the figure," she said, after a pause.
"Don't you?" returned Fitzroy, in-

The customer began to examine some of the other prints. Of course, in doing so, she was obliged to disarrange

them somewhat.
"Don't pull them all to pieces," said Fitzroy, rudely. "There isn't much difference in them. You'd better take the first that comes. How much do you want?"

"Ten yards." "Well, you had better let me cut it off quick, as I can't stand waiting on one customer all day."

Thus importuned, the woman hastily indicated one of the prints, and the required quantity was measured off. Change was hastily made and the woman departed. Her place was taken by a wealthy lady like the first, the rustle of whose silk proved an immedi-ate paseport to the good graces of the

young merchant.
"I don't like that," thought Uncle Henry, who had not been unobservant of this little scene. "He has no right to treat one customer better than another. At all events, all ought to be treated with common civility, whatever their attire may be, or however small may be their purchase."
These gloves are half a dollar are
they?" (These words were addressed

they?" (These words were addressed to the shopman who was waiting upon him.) "Very well, I will take them." Meanwhile, the woman who had just purchased the calico re-entered the store with a hurried step and a look of trouble. She waited until Fitzroy was through with the lady upon whom he was tending and then upon whom he was tending, and then pressed to the counter.

"Well, what now?" asked the young man superciliously.
"I believe you made a mistake about
the change you handed me."

"A mistake!" he repeated. It is quite impossible."
"But," said the woman anxiously, "don't you remember that I gave you a two dollar bill, and you only handed

me back two quarters.'
"Wasn't that right?" "No, I bought ten yards at ninepence a yard which made but a dollar and a quarter.

And you handed me a two dollar bill?" "Then I must have given you back

three quarters."
"But, sir, it cannot be. I have only two."

"Oh, you'll find the other in your pocket, if you haven't spent it," said Fitzroy, insolently.

"Indeed, sir, I know I am right," "It is for your interest too," he re-

turned with a sneer.

"And you won't rectify the mistake, then?" said the poor woman, faintly. "You make a great fuss about a quarter of a dollar." "It is of some importance to me,"

said the woman. said the woman.
"I can't return it," said Fitzroy
shortly. "There is no end of impositions that would be practiced upon me,
if I allowed everybody to come back and claim that they had not received

the right change."
Here Uncle Henry, who had listened with indignation to this disagreeable

scene, interferred.

"You are mistaken," said he, decidedly. "I saw you hand this lady her change, and you passed her but two Fitzroy glanced at the speaker. It

has not been mentioned that Uncle Henry, the better to conceal his identity, was coarsely dressed, and accordingly Fitzroy set him down as a person of no consequence. He therefore

answered, haughtily:

"I shall need more than your word my good sir. How do I know but you are in league—"

e in league—"
"Good morning, sir," said Uncle
"You may hereafter Henry, abruptly. "You may regret this gratuitous insult. Madam, will you allow me a word with you? The woman followed him out of the

shop while Fitzroy, in no very pleas-ant mood, muttered about the airs of these beggars."
"Madam!" said Uncle Henry, when
they were in the street, "will you accept

from me this piece of gold which will, in a measure, atone for this man's rudein a measure, atone for this man's rudeness and your loss? Nay, no thanks. What I have witnessed has been worth more to me than this small sum."

At the end of a month Edward Fitzroy came to receive Julia Denham's answer to his suit. He felt quite confident of success—a confidence which was somewhat diminished by the coldness with which she returned his greeting.

ing.
"I must decline the honor of your alliance," she said in answer to his urgent proposal.
"But what can have wrought this change in you?" he asked, his countenance changing.

Uncle Henry, who entered the room immediately, explained in a few words in what way they had gained an unfavorable impression of his character. He concluded by saying:

"The man who is obsequious to the

ich and impertinent to the poor, shall not, with my consent, marry one in whom I feel an interest." "A year afterwards, Julia formed an , but alliance with one more worthy of her, that and never had cause to regret adopt-

Honesty-What Is It?

ing her uncle's test.

In a country paper, the other day, there was a horse offered for sale, the owner of which described him as "an honest horse." Why not? An honest man is one who means and tries to render an equivalent for what he re-ceives. Cannot a horse do the

A horse receives from an honest owner, food, shelter, protection and care. He eujoys a safer and longer life than he would have been able to achieve for himself in a state of nature on the western plains. No buffalo gores, no catamount springs upon him, no cyclone blows him into an abyss. He does not wallow in excessive plenty in June, nor starve to a skele-ton in February; and, as to the work he does, he loves it. Deprive a healthy horse for three days of his accustomed work, and he is half-wild with ecstasy when he is put to it again.

An honest horse is one that renders an equivalent for his oats, his slable his safety and his grooming. That equivalent is a fair day's work, done with willing and intelligent obedience

to lawful commands. to lawful commands.

The Latin word, honestas, from which we derive our English word, "honesty," did not mean honesty in the the early ages of Rome. It meant honor, reputation, credit, respectabilty. But, as it is the practice of honesty which gives honor, Cicero at length used the word honestas as synonymous with virtus, which meant manhood. An honest man is simply a whole man! A dishonest man is one who is weak and deficient.

The detective records show us that the great majority of the defaulters, who have stolen millions of dollars during the last eight years, were miserably weak and foolish men, led astray by the low appetites or trival vanities. The wardens of our prisons tell us, too, that the typical rogue is a trifling, foolish person, often amiable and even well-disposed, but lacking in manly force, resolution and patience. All confirm Cicero in his assumption

All confirm Cicero in this assumption that honesty is another name for wholeness and sufficiency.

The farmer, therefore, was justified in selecting this word when he wished to convey the idea that his horse would answer the reasonable expectations of the workson. He who would tions of a purchaser. He who would remain honest must become manly and resolute, keeping his wants few and reasonable, his desire moderate and under control. Nothing weakens character so surely or so fast as indul-gence in any kind of lawless pleasure.

A "Pizenous" Man.

One day an old fellow from the Cedar Bluff neighborhood came into the office of the Franklin, Kentucky, Patriot and said that he wanted to see the editor on mighty important business.

"I am the editor," said a man step-

ping forward.
"My name is Allbright," the visitor remarked, "Luke P. Allbright."
"Glad to meet you Mr. Allbright.
What can I do for you?"

"Yes, ah. I dun paid for the tickets and was about to send them out when the old lady come to. So you see I ain't got no use for the tickets."

"Of course not."
"And I lowed that I mout get you

o take 'em back.'

"Why, my dear sir, I can't do that."
"Wall, but you see they ain't no use
to me. Wouldn't like to send out a ot of funeral tickets for my wife when she's in fa'r health with an average appetite. It wouldn't look exactly right, you know."
"That's all very well, but I don't want them."

"Wall send me yo' paper one year fur them, anyway."
"No, sir, I won't do that."

"Wall, then, say six months."
"No, I won't—won't send it to you ten minutes."

Now here, mister, I'm out a dollar and forty cents on you. I tell you what, take me to dinner with you and we'll call it square." "It's square already so far as I am concerned."

It seems clear that the body of the Her Remarkable Coolness Upon Suddenly Confronting a Robstories in their present form are Moslem and Arabian. The language is pure Arabic: not indeed of the classic type, not that of the Koran nor even or the great historians; rather comparatively modern and popular, but still genuine Arabic. It contains a num-ber of Persian words, but not more than it would naturally appropriate than it would naturally appropriate from its Persian speaking neighbors not more in number than the French words which many an English book of to-day contains. The style also is Arabian, sharply contrasted for the most part with the Persian; possibly servant. The two ladies had spent an somewhat affected by Persian influence, yet far from that deliberate and consistent system of ballanced short phrases which to the western mind because which it is the and a younger sister lived to-gether in one of the pleasantest streets of that little city, no one occupying the house but themselves and their one servant. The two ladies had spent an evening with a neighbor, and returning the properties of the pleasantest streets of the little city, no one occupying the house but themselves and their one servant. The two ladies had spent an evening with a neighbor, and returning the properties of the pleasantest streets of the little city, no one occupying the house but themselves and their one servant. The two ladies had spent an evening with a neighbor, and returning the properties of the pleasantest streets of phrases which to the western mind becomes positively irritating. The manners and customs of the Nights may many of them be found in the Arabic speaking world of to-day. Lane's notes to his translation are a treasure of sociological information, and a large place she thought she saw something part of his illustrations are derived more than usual in the far corner of from his own observation of life in the capacious closet, and taking the Egypt. All domestic details, such as light in her hand she at once began to regypt. All domestic details, such as the construction of houses, customs of eatings, sleeping, education of children, marriages, social intercourse; methods of commerce, the forms of shops and khans, habits of commercial travel, the organization of bazaars, mades of attracting customers; the nomodes of attracting customers; the po-litical organizations, califs, sultans, kings, wazirs, judges, courts, officers of police, prisoners, laws of debtors and creditors, regulations of religion, and creators, regulators of religion, mosques, imams, prayers, ablutions, Koran-recitations, funerals,—all these are Moslem and Arabian. There is an accurate knowledge of the topography and life of Bagdad, Damascus, and

When the scene is laid in Cairo, one may now trace the fortunes of the personages by the streets and gates men thither his own Moslem customs; for as if closing it upon a friend. example, in the long and dramatic story of Kamar al-Zaman, which moves almost over the face of the globe, one is not conscious of change of social and religious conditions; and so every where, unless indeed there be specially introduced a city of the fire-woshipers which the writer's historical sense forces him, of course, to represent as non-Moslem. The attitude of the Nights toward the Persian Zoroasrianism, or fire-worship, is notewor-thy. The Magians are represented as fiends in human shape, mostly clever adventurers, adebts in diabolical arts and inspired by a fiendish hatred of Moslems-a representation that we should refer more naturally to Arabian Moslems than to converted Persians: it points to the period when the con flict between Islam and Zoroastrianism was still raging, and regligious differences were magnified and distorted by political hate.—C. H. Toy, in Atlantic

A National Flower.

Some of the eastern publications have been discussing the subject of a national flower for America, and asking for expressions of choice from their readers. Would it not be interesting to get the opinion of the "Woman's World" readers in this mat-

I have asked at least seventy-five persons as to their preference, and a "Wall, I sent here the other day and had some funeral tickets struck off fur my wife."

"I hope the job suited you, sir."

"Wall, yes the job was all right, but it turned out that my wife wasn't dead."

"Ah!"

"Yes, ah. I dun paid for the tickets and was about to send them out when the old lady come to. So you surely it could take the motto of the states for its own, for it is "one formed of many." The wild rose, apple blossom and dandelion have some advocates, but they are scarcely "distinctive" enough. Others have put forth the claims of the Mayflower, while Kaness votes solidly for the care while Kansas votes solidly for the sun-flower! But if we have the sunflower, in the name of Oscar Wilde let it be

the wild sunflower (that isn't a pun) or "black-eyed Susan."
Would it not be a pretty idea for each state to have a chosen flower, as well as the national one? or would there be danger of it bringing on an-

other little unpleasantness? Kansas has now her sunflower, and Massachusetts her mayflower, and one of the southern states—I believe—the magnolia. What shall Wisconsin have? Let me have the honor of casting the first vote, which shall be for the Indian moccasin!—Louise Phillips, in Evening Wisconsin.

A Good Old New England Mother.

I think my great-aunt, residing in East Haddam, Conn., is as lively and cheerful as any old lady in the country, says Mrs. A. C. Wilson in a letter to a New York paper. She is 98 years old, reads without glasses, and only a neighborhood I'll waller you."—Arkans saw Traveler.

A Sensible Pony.

G. T. Williams of Montezuma, Ga., evidently is the owner of one of the most sensible Texas ponies on record. At noon one day last week he pulled his flat up to the bank, but failed to tit it, and repaired to the shade of the trees on the hill for a nap. When he awoke he was astonished to see his pony aboard, the flat carrying it across the river, where the fields were greener and the grass grew higher.

A Good Old New England Mother.

I think my great-aunt, residing in East Haddam, Conn., is as lively and cheerful as any old lady in the country, says Mrs. A. C. Wilson in a letter to a New York paper. She is 98 years old, reads without glasses, and only a few weeks ago walked three miles in a little over an hour. She was married at 17, and her son, aged 80, who has never married, resides with her. She week and the shade of the trees on the hill for a nap. When he awoke he was astonished to see his pony aboard, the flat carrying it across the river, where the fields were greener and the grass grew higher.

A Good Old New England Mother.

I think my great-aunt, residing in East Haddam, Conn., is as lively and cheerful as any loll add in the country, says Mrs. A. C. Wilson in a letter to a belle in the ball room more becomingly conducted herself, or was married a New York paper. She is 98 years old, reads without glasses, and only a few weeks ago walked three miles in a letter to a belle in the ball room more becomingly conducted herself, or was married a new here a child, and while I was on a visit to her about a mount ago, he having disobeyed her in some respect, she took him across her knew York paper. She is 98 years old, reads without glasses, and only a down the she week as a stone weeks

ber.
The tales recently published in the Philadelphia Press of the heroic conduct of ladies when in danger from robbers reminds me, says a correspondent of that paper, of the courage of a quiet old Quaker lady in Burlington of which I heard years ago.

give some directions to the maid serv-ant there, while the elder sister, lighting her candle proceeded to her bed-

room up-stairs. Opening the large clothes press there to put her bonnet in its accustomed

investigate.
Parting the garments that hung upon the pegs, she found herself con-fronted by a man who had concealed himself among their ample folds. "Why, what in the world is thee doing there?" inquired the surprised but not at all terrified old lady, and as the intruder, apparently as much as-tonished by her coolness as she by his presence, made no reply she contin-ued: "Thee shows thee has no business in my closet among my gowns.
Come right out, this very minute, and go down stairs and out of the house and never let me see thy face here

again."
The man, seemingly nonplussed by her fearlessness, meekly obeyed without a word, and she lighted him down tioned in the story. Even when the history deals with remote lands, as way, and finally fastening the front China and India, the narrator transfers door of the house behind him as calmly the stairs, admonishing him all the

Conemaugh.

The valley of the Conemaugh will be famous in the world's annals of disaster and never was a region more fitly named which fate had inscribed with the sentence of doom. There is tragedy in the very sound of it-Conemaugh. No one who has any sense of the subtle harmonies of words can fail to feel the significance of this one, the mystical concord between this valley's history and its name.

Many a legend will take its rise in this fatal vale of the Conemaugh. Song and story will find it a fruitful field and weave romances of love and death about it. But not all the creative dexterity of art can rival the truth. The imagination can scarcely picture the changes which these obliterating waters have wrought in thousands of lives. Death to myriads; to other myriads the utter annihilation of hope, of happiness, of love. To some relief from the constraining bonds of circumstances, annihilation of the past, and the possibility of a new career. Cases of mistaken and lost indentity may oc-cur among the infant waifs tossed up by the flood, the child of affluence may never know his heritage, the child of poverty may be adopted to a life of ease. There is no possible episode in human relations so extraordinary, so dramatic that it can not be built upon this theme, for such a calamity brings out all the latent virtues and vices of large majority have named the goldenrod as their choice. The goldenrod
has many points in its favor. It is a
native plant, only one kind being common to both Europe and America,
and this is different from our welllarge ways a variety. At least so I am told

> meadows would be more populace with dead than with living; that its name would be upon the lips of the world?-Chicago Times.

Tribute to the Hired Girl.

Who says that hired girls are never appreciated and get no credit for what they do? Just read this eulogy in an Iowa paper over a servant who had moved to another town: "Her service in this city, covering a period of many years, was confined to two families. She was master of her art in all its branches, and it is said in her praise she could manage a large house with-out fuss or worry, or apparent effort, By her superior talent she was able to have every department running smoothly without clash or friction, and the mistress of the house was made to feel that ease, security and comfort which well paid domestics should provide. For perfect neatness, austere cleanliness and quiet dignity in her place,

Electricity Rapidly Supplanting All Kinds of Mineral Oils.

The last century has seen a very considerable increase in the number of light-houses and light-vessels on the various coasts of the world. Consequently, with the enormous increase in the number of coast lights very great improvements have from time to time been effected in their efficiency, says the New York Times. Ancient says the New York Times. Ancient light-houses were erected on prominent parts of the cost beyond actual attack by the sea, and in many instances they were at considerable distances from navigable waters; and so with their flickering and feeble wood and seal free they were for from effiand coal fires they were far from effi-cient as aids to mariners. So slowly was light-house illumination develop-ed that the last coal-fire beacon on the coast of England was not replaced by oil until 1822.

Modern engineering efforts, how-ever, in directing the great sources of power in nature for the convenience of mankind, may be said to have begun about two hundred years ago with the first Eddystone; efforts which, folthe first Eddystone; efforts which, followed up, have been so successful in conversing hidden dangers into sources of safety, thereby, assuring the safe guidance of the hardy toilers of the sea. In 1759 the Eddystone lighthouse was illuminated by twenty-four candles weighing two-fifths of a pound each. No optical apparatus, however, we was four condensing their redient. was used for condensing their radiant light and directing it to the surface of the sea. At the current price of tallow candles the cost per hour in those days was sufficient to provide a min-eral oil light at the focus of a modern ontical apparatus which would prod be a beam of about twenty-four hun-

dred times the intensity.

In the invention of the cylindrical wick lamp by Argand a much more efficient focal luminary was provided than the flat wick lamp previously employed, and it was very soon generally adopted for both fixed and revolving lamps. Another very important invention, also by a Frenchman, was that of the dioptric system of Fresnel and the addition of a second, third and fourth concentric wick. The slow progress made with coal gas abrord was chiefly due so the great cost inof the refined article. Colza, or cab-bage seed oil, was the kind most gen-erally used. Experiments were also made by throwing oxygen to the mid-dle of a flame derived from the combustion of fatty oils, which gave an increased intensity over that of the flame of the large oil burner—not sufficient, however, to justify the greatly increased cost.

In 1857 there were some experi-ments made in England with direct current magneto-electric machines for the production of the arc light, which gave such promising results that a practical trial was made in one of the English light-houses, a happy exam-ple of the steel magnets being made, not only to guide the mariner on his course, as in the case of the compass, but also to warn him of danger. The irregularities of the current not being sufficiently under control in those early days of electrical machinery, a constant substitution of oil was necessary, and as no advantage of brilliancy can counterbalance the want of certainty in signals for the guidance of the navingator, no further steps were taken at that time to develop the electric light in England. But in France it met with more encouragement, and there was established at Cape La Heve a system of electric illumination that seems to have been very much more of a success than was the case across the channel.

In 1877 the Lizard light-houses on the south coast of Cornwall were lighted by electricity, many of the former serious difficulties have been overcome. In the meantime the successful development of the electric arc light acted as a keen stimulous to in ventors of burners for producing oil luminaries for light-house illumination. Gas and the Drummond or lime light were both experimented with and attention was directed to the question of substituting mineral oil for colza; but, owing to the imperfectly-refined mineral oil and its high price, the results at that time were not found to be so satisfactory as to justify a change from the vegetable oil.

The time, however, was at hand when it was absolutely necessary that an exhaustive series of experimental trials should be made on a practical scale for the exact determination of the relative efficiency and economy of electricity gas and mineral oil as light-house illuminants. The South Foreland station, England., was selected on ac-count of the existing facilities for obas light-house bouth Foreland servations on land and sea, and the experiments were from time to time witnessed by representatives of almost every country. A period of twelve months was devoted to the tests, which were watched by numerous observers, trained and untrained, scientific and practical. The general results of the photometric measurements of the three photometric measurements of the three illuminants demonstrated that the oil and gas lights, when shown through similar lenses, were equally affected by atmospheric variation, that the electric atmospheric variation, that the electric light was absorbed more largely by haze and fog than either the oil or the gas light, and that all three were nearly equally affected by rain. The conclusion arrived at was that for ordinary necessities of illumination mineral oil was the most suitable and economical illuminant, and that for salient headlands, important landfalls, and places where a very powerful lightis required, electricity offers the greatest advantages.

In the repeated experiments elec-

tricity has from time to time gained so much ground, owing to the increased developement and greater control, that its many friends claim that when another series of trials is made the verdict will be still more favorable to its use and that it will not be many its use, and that it will not be many years before it will reach that degree of perfection that will insure its suc-cessful introduction as an illuminant in all of our principal lighthouses. Experiments have for some time been made with the view of having the continuous current in place of the alternating now in use wherever electricity is a light-house illuminant, and thus far they have been very successful. The trouble heretofore has been that the high currents have burned away the carbons with such rapidity as to throw the light out of focus, and it is to this particular point that the attention of the experts has been drawn. When the best means of counteracting this wearing away of the carbons has been satisfactorily settled, we shall in all probability have on exhaustive series of experiments to determine what is the most efficient method to be employed.

Wine Pushers.

If there is any harder work than the champagne pushers have had to do in this city, says a New York letter to the Providence Journal, I cannot comprehend what it can be. It is bestial work, as well as difficult. As one great champagne importer put it, in talking on the subject, the very charm and merit of champagne is supposed to lie in the fact that the fluid has not much "drunk" in it, the proportion of alcohol being only slightly greater than that in lager beer; yet these pushers advertise it by getting drunk upon it every night. It is said of upon it every night. this wine that its worst effects are felt by men who drink spirits; that those who drink nothing but champagne are seldom intoxicated by it. The pushers have to drink spirits because their systems need bracing after each of

systems need bracing after each of their professional bouts in the barrooms. How long it takes for their work to kill them I never heard.

The principal pusher in this city, a very fat, sleek Frenchman, tells me that he believes he can overcome all the interior of the property of the p injurious effects by sleeping all the time that he is not at work. He bribes the hall-boys and chambermaids not to make any noise at his door or near his room and not on any account to knock at his door under the impression that he may be dead or that they must get him out and "make up" his room. For although he looks fresh and shows no signs of nervous wear and tear, the others in the business are rather sadlooking, bloated, and coarse wretches. The young society gentleman who took up this boozy calling for pocket money is no longer an exemplar of manly beauty. No amount of fine clothes can overcome the effect of his deadened, fish-like eyes, his bloated cheeks, his vanished color, and his general wornout, dead-and-alive appearance. No money would pay him for what has happened to him morally, physically,

socially. But the queerest thing about the whole subject is that the pushing does not push. The wines that are advertised in this way do not have the vogue after all, and to-day the most popular and best paying importation is a brand that has not been pushed at all. It looks as though the good fame of a brand was not hurt by making it noto-

Wine-pushing is not carried on in any other country and seems likely to die out here. It was originated by a "good fellow" about town, who had a tremendous acquaintance with the politicians of the city in Tweed's time. He ran the sale of one wine, up to a figure higher than any one in the busi-ness had ever dreamed of its reaching, and he got \$10,000 a year for his work. It left two legacies to humanity—a taste for champagne in every politi-cian's mouth and a general recourse to pushing, none of which has done any good to any brand since.

The Fascination of Danger.

"Why, how's this, Mr. Cashere?" asked Pennywait, who had just returned to town after two weeks' absence. When I left, the great volume of travel was on the south side of your business street, and now that side is almost deserted and the north side is thronged with pedestrians. What has affected the change?" "The crowd," explained Mr. Cashere, "was only di-verted to the north side about an hour ago, and will not last long. A new building is going up down at the corner, and a stone weighing nearly a ton has been left suspended fifteen feet in the air directly over the sidewalk, owing to an accident to the derrick, and not less than two hundred persons have passed under it within the last fifteen minutes. The danger of being mashed as flat as a pancake seems to have an irresistible fascination for most peo-

A Big Beech-Tree.

Morgan county boasts of the largest beech-tree in Georgia. It is situated on W. J. Van Winkle's place, four miles below Madison, on the right side of the Georgia railroad and is plainly visible from the train, but attracts little attention from travelers from the fact that owing to the inimense size persons take it for granted that it is an entire grove. So large, in fact, is the tree that its dimensions sound almost incredible. It is 21 feet in circumference, and at 12 o'clock in the day it casts a shadow 114 feet in diameter. Making Things Tidy.

A tidy, neat man in a neighborhood is a perfect godsend to the community in which he lives. Example does an immense deal of good or evil, as the case may be, in this world, and there are a great many things besides the measles that are catching.

When the tidy man begins to clean up his grounds, and dispose of the rubbish in his door-yard, all the neighbors watch him and note how he does it, and before long all the people on that street will be picking up and putting on their best out-door looks. It is curious to note how the exam

ple of one man will affect so many others, and how Mr. Smith, and Mr. Jones, and Mr. Brown will clean up their premises, simply because Mr. Robinson has put his place in order. Paint one house on a street yellow, and in the course of a year two-thirds of the houses in that vicinity will

come out in yellow attire. Different shades, and a variety of trimmings, perhaps, but still plainly showing that the first yellow house influenced the complexion of all the other houses.

The man who is cleaning up generally likes to have his wife out with him to offer suggestions, and to tell him how nice it all looks. He will ask her to step out to the shed and hand him the garden rake, just as if his life depended on the haste he made gathering up the dead leaves, and old boots, and the bones the dog had brought up to gnaw at his leisure; and by the time she brings the rake he wants the hoe, and soon after the trowel, and so the wife makes herself generally useful. And the next morning her husband will tell his next neighbor that he cleaned that dooryard all up himself in less than two

hours, You connot clean up your grounds without a good many tools. You want a rake, and a hoe, and a shovel, and a broom, and a wheelbarrow, and a basket, and some old gloves, and a bunch of matches, and all the kindlings you can spare, for of course the thing cannot be properly done with-out a fire to consume the rubbish.

And all creation will smell of burnt leather, and old rubbers, and bones and your hair and clothing will be full of smoke, and your arms will ache, and your back will feel as if it had been taken apart and put together by a man who had never learned his trade; and your finger nails will be torn down, and the skin will be off your knuckles, and the toes of your boots will be stubbed out, and the whole town will go past while you are about it; and your wife will run be-hind the wood-shed so that her ac-quaintances cannot see the old dress she has on; and if the minister does not call while you are about it you may

consider yourself fortunate.

It is a dirty job to clean up the premises in the spring; but every right-minded person enjoys doing it. There is something exhibarating in slinging the old tomato cans, and the battered sardine boxes into the ash barrel; and there is a sweet and soothing sense of victory in seeing the flames consums the old oil-cloth that has tripped you so many times in the back hall; and the worn out kindling basket, out of which every morning all winter the shavings have sifted on to the carpet, and the temper of the housekeeper has risen to fever heat in consequence.

And when the rubbish is scraped away, the fresh green grass shows itself new and courageous after its long rest under the snow, and the dande-lions suggest greens, and the tiger lilies in the sunny corner of the fence send up their pointed spikes, and the family cat purs ecstatically around the fragrant catnip root; and the hens, led by the dignified rooster, come to investigate the ground for worms, and turn up to the air and sun the three dollars a dozen tulip bulbs you planted last fall.

Your wife discovers a pansy in them: and you are gratified to find that the wisteria by the porch is struggling back into the world; a socially inclined and adventurous mosquito buzzes musically around your nose, and amiably tells you that he is ready for business when you are.

And by and by the night falls, and you sleep sweetly in the consciousness of duty done.—Kate Thorn, in New York Weekly.

Consumption a Contagious Disease. The germ theory of the origin of disease has completely knocked out the old time belief that consumption of the lungs was prematurely caused by a cold. A heavy cold by irritating the lungs may make them more susceptible to attack from inhaled germs, but the cold itself, without the assistance of micro-organisms—accepting the germ theory as capable of absolute proof—can not set up organic change

the respiratory organs.

Henry M. Biggs, J. Mitchell Prudden and Henry P. Loomis, three physicians connected with the New York Board of Health, have after painstake the cause of conor Health, nave after painstaking investigation into the cause of consumption of the tungs, called the attention of the board to the following points, which they consider demonstrable as facts:

1. That tuberculosis is a distinctly, reconstable disease.

preventable disease.
2. That it is not directly inherited.

2. That it is not directly inherited.

8. That it is acquired by the direct transmission of the tubercle base cilli from the sick to the healthy, usually by means of the dry and pulverized sputum floating as dust in the air.

These physicians accordingly recommend the establishment of a riged inspection of cattle, so that the public may be protected against tubercular

neat and milk, and the dissemination among the people of the knowledge that every tubercular person may be a source of actual danger to his asso-ciates if the discharges from his lungs are not destroyed or rendered harm-less. The careful disinfection of rooms that are occupied, or have been occupied by phthisical patients, is also rec-

pied by phthisical patients, is also recommended by these physicians.

Instances are not infrequent of the extermination of families by tuberculosis; and it is doubtless a fact that some people are predisposed to lung disease—that is, their respiratory organs are sensitive and easily affected by inhaled impurities. But there are also instances of single deaths in large families of rebut and healthy chilfamilies of robust and healthy chil-

So, taking an all-around view of the question, the weight of conviction seems to be favorable to the acceptance of the findings of the physicians of the New York health board—that consump-tion is a contagious disease, and that it may, by the exercise of care, be to a large extent prevented.—Wisconsin.

Censuses in the United States and Eugland.

The question is so often asked, 'Why cannot the United States census be taken in one day, as is done n England and many Continental countries?" The reasons are obvious on reflection. In the first place, England, which we will take for example, is a compact nation, all the functions of government being concentrated at the national capital. The constabulary is national, and the census is taken through it. The skeleton of the body of enumerators always exists. The enlargement occurs through the ap-pointment of temporary constables, working with the permanent consta-bulary force. This gives England— and like conditions exist in other countries—a force always in existence, or easily brought into existence, for census purposes. Each constable is supplied with a proper quantity of blanks for a very small district. These he distributes one day and collects the next. They are to be filled out by the head of the household, and are to contain the names and facts relating to each person living under the roof at midnight. The United States Government has no force which can be enlarged to a proper extent for a one day census. This fact alone would prevent our Government from following the methods adopted in Europe But there is another reason which would entirely prevent the adoption of the European method. The schedule for the English and Continental census is a very small affair, comprehending but few inquiries relating to the name relation to head of family. hending but few inquiries relating to the name, relation to head of family, condition (whether single, married, etc.), sex, age at the last birthday, the profession, occupation, place of birth, and whether deaf, dumb, or blind. This constitutes the whole English census. The United States census comprehends, as we have seen, a very great number of inquiries relating to numerous topics.—North American Review.

Shattered Faith.

The small boy had been only a day or two at the kindergarten when he approached his father, showing a great deal of indignation.

"Papa, that isn't a good school. I don't want to go to that school any

"Why, my boy?" "Well, do you know what the boys

at that school say?" What?

"Well, papa, they say they ain't any Santa Claus. That it's not true; they ain't any such thing. Papa, there is a Santa Claus, isn't there?"

The father thought a moment. Then ne concluded he would tell the child the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So he took him on his knee and told him how it was a pretty fabrication, made up by fathers and mothers who love their children, to make them haypy; and the fathers and mothers were the real Santa Claus. The small boy listened in silence. This was a shock to him, because, I suppose, like older and more inexcusable people; he felt he had been making a painful exhibition of his ignorance. He slid down from his fathers knee and walked across the room to the door. ed it and stood holding the knob for a moment in a kind of deep thought. Then he turned and looked at his father.

"Say, papa, have you been filling me up about the devil, too?"

Prohibition of Cigarettes. The law forbidding the selling of cigarettes to small boys appears to be

Mobilization of Italian Troops

The Italian war office has decided to try the mobilization of 100,000 men in the autumn. The whole country will be convulsed with this tremendous experiment, which will cost \$2,000,000.

A large part of these troops will be taken from the militia, so as to test the A large part of these troops will be taken from the militia, so as to test the country's readiness.

A BIG BRIDGE.

The St. Lawrence to Be Spanned at Quebec by a Cantilever Structure.

The St. Lawrence is to be crossed at Quebec by a gigantic railway bridge which will very materially effect the trafic of the two great railways of Canada-the Grand Trunk and the Canada Pacific—as well as an important part of the railway system of the New England states. The great depth of the St. Lawrence river opposite Quebec has hitherto been a powerful argument against the construction of a bridge, but engineering skill has over come this obstacle with a scheme to build a cantilever bridge, which will cost close upon \$10,000,000. The width of the river from shore to shore at Quebec is 24,000 feet (about four and three-fourths miles). The main peers are to be, constructed of solid granite in forty feet of water, about 500 feet from each shore. These two piers are to support a cantilever bridge of a span of 1,442 feet. The total length of the bridge with the approaches will be 34,000 feet, (nearly 6½ miles). The top of the bridge from high-water will be 408 feet, and the largest ocean steamers will be able to pass under it. The principal object in building the bridge is to connect the International railway from Halifax and St. John to Quebec, which is run by the Canadian government at a great annual loss to the country, with the Canadian Pacific railway. This is the only link uncompleted necessary to give the Canadian Pacific railway an uninterrupted line from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean through Canadian territory.—Iron.

Jems of Thought.

Right actions for the future are the best explanations or apologies for wrong ones in the past; the best evidence of regret for them that we can offer or the world receive.—Edwards.

When a man hath forfeited the reputation of his integrity, he is set fast, and nothing will then serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood.—Steele.

If a fool knows a secret, he tells it because he is a fool; if a knave knows one, he tells it whenever it is his interest to tell it. But women and young men are very apt to tell what secrets they know from the vanity of having been trusted. Trust none of these whenever you can help it.—Chesterfield.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—Franklin.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it can be considered to the constant of the constant wants than it suplies.-Colton.

To think well of every other man's condition, and to dislike our own, is one of the misfortunes of human nature. Pleased with each other's lot, our own we hate.—Burton.

A Mistaken Idea.

An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air without and foul air within. Most people prefer the latter-an unaccountable choice. Vhat will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the diseases we suffer from are occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window, most nights. in the year, can never hurt any one. In great cities night air is often the best and purest to be had in twenty-four hours. I could better understand shutting the windows in town during the day than during the night, for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make the night the best time for airing the patient. One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and climate has told me that the air of London is never so good as after ten o'clock at night. Always air your room, then, from the outside air, if possible. Windows are made to open, doors are made to shut—a truth which seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Every room must be aired from without, every passage from within.

A Great Bridge.

The Sukkur or Landsdowne bridge. recently erected over the River Indus, has a main span made up of two cantilevers of 310 feet each and a suspended truss of 200 feet, making a total span of 820 feet, the longest of its character in the world. The Indian Engineer says that in this long span, weighing very freely violated in New York and 3,300 tons, the expansion between the Brooklyn. But the proprietors of abutments amounts to nearly 8 inches, cigar shops are beginning to be afraid and the nose of the cantilever moves of private detectives who are, it appears, very numerous, and it is believed that in time the traffic will be the one side or the other of the bridge lieved that in time the traffic will be checked. The result of the law has been to fill each juvenile breast with a wild passion for the possession of a package of cigareties, and the bootblacks intersperse the labors of their "shines," with puffs at the noxious rolls.

Mobilization of Italian Troops for the main span was started in January 18, 1889, and was finished January way over the Indus river.

Ensilage in Stacks,

In England they are having success in making ensilage in stacks. The Professor of Agriculture at one of the colleges gave the following rules for

1. That the fodder should be as fresh and green as possible, and that a little dew or wet is not objectionable. 2. That the cart should be driven

over the heap as in the making of a dangheap.
3. That the grass should be well broken or tended, and evenly spread, and not left in a humpy or rough con-

dition.
4. That the mass should be kept thoroughly well compressed by means of a horse roller, which may be kept at work upon the stacks from time to

time. That the rick should be formed about two yards wider than it is intended to remain, the surplus matter to be afterwards trimmed off with a hay knife and thrown over the mass, so as to secure a solid and firm outside

to the rick. 6. That the temperature should

by adding to the pressure.

8. The temperature will be forced to creep upwards with the building of the stack, and the hottest portion will be found two feet from the top. Be-low this the weight of the accumulated end in a little different way. Your crass or fodder will be sufficient to ignorance of what has been done by check further development of heat prohibition is a very poor excuse for and fermentation.

These rules cannot fail to be interesting and instructive to those who wish, in consequence of broken weather, to put up cheaply and quickly a stock of ensilage.

"The Domestic Monthly" For August, 1889.

Although August is mid-seasou in the world of fashion, yet The Domestic Monthly for August is an excellent number in every department. While The Domestic is primarily a fashion magazine, and in many respects the best one published in this country, it still believes that a magazine for women should be filled with a varied miscellany of sketch and story, amusing anecdotes, and house-

823 Broadway New York; subscriptions are taken by all newsdealers.

settlers of this city.

It is announced in the papers that Governor Ross, of New Mexico, is again sticking type. This is one of the most sticking instances of the ups and downs of life we have ever known. Governor Ross is a printer. He drove an ox team from Wisconsin, where he was working on a case, to Topeka, Kan., in 1855. When he arrived there his worldly possessions consisted of an old wagon, a broken down yoke jof oxen with crumpled horns and foot sore, a half sack of flour, a wife and a family of small children.

Of persons where liquor can be obtained for purposes of beverage, that there is less liquor drank than in any city of its size in the United States, and consequently less poverty and crime and that law is enforced by the punishment of the guilty.

You ought to know that your statement that "The men who sign my temperance pledge rarely fail to keep it" is an exaggeration not warranted by the facts.

And may I humbly ask by what au-

the army. He came home and started the Lawrence Tribune, was appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by suicide of Senator Jim Laney, He espoused the cause of Andy Johnson and was tectotally and by everlasting republished by his party in Variety

and was tectotally and by everlasting rept diated by his party in Kansas.

Up to this time he had always been a radical republican. He was elected senator before the espousal by him of the falling fortunes of that eratic southern statesman.

At the end of his senatorial career he went to Coffeyville, a small hamlet in southern Kansas and started "Ross' paper." After the first issue a big cyclone came that way and scattered building, paper, type, and all of Ross' worldly possessions to four winds. He went back to Lawrence and then to Leavenworth, meeting business failures in both places. He had now become a democrat, and it is not surprising that the shedding should be rough for a democratic editor in that quarter. statesman.
At the end of his senatorial career he

should be rough for a democratic editor in that quarter.

The ex-senator finally concluded to try his fortune in New Mexico and commenced to set type in Albuquerque. I ere cleveland found him when the singular son of New York rose to zenith. Cieveland made the senator governor of New Mexico, which place he held tour years and vacated when Harrison became president. Four y-ars ago when Ross was appointed governor ne said to the writer "at the close of my term I shall go back to my case and commence set-

An Open Letter to Francis Murphy.

Topeka, Kan. July 16 .- Dear Sir: You are reported in the St. Louis Republic to have been seen the other day at the Gilsey house in New York and "very happy because prohibition had been defeated in Pennsylvania of Murfreesboro, Tenn. The first day; and other states." You are reported battle at Stone river had been fought, and other states. 1 ou are reported as saying among other things than "prohition is Phariseeism, fraud and hypocrisy * * * the man who its original ground at every point

that kind of talk, however it may appear at the Gilsey house, sounds in Kansas very much like a saloonkeeper. The thing most apparent in your interview is the want of truth. It is not true that "prohibition is Phariseeism, fraud and hypocrisy." It is probable that three-fourths of the men and nine-tenths of the women of

Kansas are prohibitionists and they 6. That the temporature 18 as intelligent as you are working for temperance upon and should be kept between 120 deares Fahr., and 140 degrees Fahr. 7. That when the temperature 18 one line, you are slandering by vile one line, you are working for temperance upon you are work are all as honest and many of them most potent force for the distinction of the liquor traffic. Methodists

don't call Baptists hypocrites and frauds while working for the same prohibition is a very poor excuse for your slanders and childish talk. I say childish, because intelligent men do not now talk of a man of judgment and the right trending behind the har!"

moved this, and we lay beneath it ourselves.

With the exception of our pickets, which had been posted well in front of the embankment, every man lay silent.

Conversation was forbidden: to have

spirit standing behind the bar."
What have you to say of the characters of the men who do stand behind the bar? Have their characters been improved by moral suasion, or are they any better as a class than they were twenty years ago? You ought filled with a varied miscellany of sketch and story, amusing anecdotes, and household hints. Every month The Domestic Monthly has illustrated articles, stories, poems, etc., by the best authors, and its departments of "Knitting and Crochet" and Fancy Work" are absolutely unique.

Large designs and patterns in embroideries, and the newest fashionable needle-work, are given, together with numberless illustrations of pretty decorative ideas.

you ought to know the effect of law on the subject in every place where it the improbability of any one going about during these solemn hours to commit a ghastly practical joke.

When the dawn broke the sky was still clear. "We shall have a warm to bring the church and state together to bring the church and state together again." You ought to know that the preachers did not "band them selves together to get the legislature to enact laws," but that the prohiblace. These matters are mentioned to show the improbability of any one going about during these solemn hours to commit a ghastly practical joke.

When the dawn broke the sky was still clear. "We shall have a warm to bring the church and state the improbability of any one going about during these solemn hours to commit a ghastly practical joke.

When the dawn broke the sky was still clear. "We shall have a warm to bring the church and the meyer is the improbability of any one going about during these solemn hours to commit a ghastly practical joke.

When the dawn broke the sky was still clear. "We shall have a warm to bring the church and the prohib-state the truth when you said: "It is an attempt to bring the church and the improbability of any one going about during these solemn hours to commit a ghast. Themes. to enact laws," but that the prohibitory laws of Kansas were made by mumberless illustrations of precedures and the state of Kansas were made by ative ideas.

Every number of the Domestic contains to ver 125 illustrations. And, last of all, it is absolutely the cheapest good magazine published. All this is sold for \$1.50 a year post-paid. Besides, every subscriber receives coupons good for \$1.00 worth of paper patterns free.

The Domestic Monthly is published at 823 Broadway New York; subscriptions 823 Broadway New York; subscriptions at the contained by the cheapest good magazine who were total abstainers and by men holding to no religion, by men before total abstainers and by men who drank intoxicating liquors, all that our people might be saved from the greatest curse of the age, the open saloon. You shoul have the chin rested on the collar-bone. The posture was that of one suffering from intense cold.

But for what had been previously arrivable and the collar broadway arrivable of the posture was that of one suffering from intense cold. capital of the state of Kansas, that it An Old Kansan.

The Oklahoma Herald edited by Milt Reynolds, has the following to say conterning the career of ex-Governor Ross of New Mexico, who was one of the first settlers of this city.

It is announced in the papers that

dren.

But he had a big stout heart and he went to work. In connection with his brother William he established the Topeka Tribune. William was a pretty good business man and while the governor was with him his worldly affairs seem to have prospered reasonably well. He went to the wars and nobly upheld the national flag and became a major in the army. He came home and started do you draw knowledge denied to to care for little else; yet the chances other men? How does it come that are that Miss Hathaway was freckled other men? How does it come that you are the judge of other men's every summer.

tended your efforts in that direction, sive.

hope, which you do not desire. It has already been published, with favorable mention, far and wide, in newspapers devoted to the interests liquor sellers. It has been and will be passed from mouth to mouth with

writer "at the close of my term I shall go back to my case and commence setting type again."

What fortune, we wonder, is still in store for this child of werrd and wonder all destiny—this cyclone swept printer, bition of private detective agencies. editor, governor and sens o

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

Imphatically That th

The night of December 31, 1862, was

hypocrisy * * the man who applies for a license must be known to be respectable and trustworthy to be respectable and trustworthy to be in the hand of good men * the death knell of prohibition is sounded." Permit me to remark that sounded." Permit me to remark that the kind of talk however it may ap-

and rocky, says the San ancisco Examiner. Great bowlders iay about everywhere, and among them lay many of the Federel dead, where they had

of the Federel dead, where they had been carried out of the way.

Before the embankment the dead of both armies lay greatly thicker, but they were not molested. It was not a very dark night, being clear.

Among the dead in the bowlders lay one whom nobody knew, a Federal sergeant, shot directly in the center of the forehead. One of our surgeons, from idle curiosity, or, possibly, with a view to the amusement of a group of officers during a lull in the engagement (we needed something to divert our minds), had dropped his probe clean through the head.

The body lay on its back, its chin in the air, and with straightened limbs, as rigid as steel; frost on its white face and its beard and hair. Some Christian could had covered it with a blanket,

and its beard and hair. Some Christian soul had covered it with a blanket, but when the night became pretty sharp a companion of the writer re-moved this, and we lay beneath it our-

Conversation was forbidden; to have made a fire or even struck a match to light a pipe would have been a grave offense. Stamping horses, moaning wounded—every thing that made a noise had been sent to the rear; the silence was absolute.

Those whom the chill prevented

Those whom the chill prevented they any better as a class that they are twenty years ago? You ought to know that the prohibitionists of Kansas are neither hypocrites nor fools. As a temperance reformer, you ought to know the effect of law on you ought to know the effect of law on their arms, suffering, but making no sign. Every one had lost friends and all expected death on the morrow. These matters are mentioned to show the entire prevented the state of the prevented from the course of the prevented from sleeping nevertheless reclined as they shivered or sat with their heads on their arms, suffering, but making no sign. Every one had lost friends and all expected death on the morrow. These matters are mentioned to show the course of the prevented from the prohibition of the prevented from the prohibition of the prevented from the prohibition of the prohibition of the prevented from the prevented

place, two yards away. But not in the same attitude. It was upon its right side. The knees were drawn up nearly to the breast, both hands thrust to

But for what had been previously observed -- but for the ghastly evidence of the bullet-hole—one would have

What is Beauty, Anyhow?

To Rogers a beautiful face was one there is less liquor drank than in any that was arch and full of mirth. Byron's beauty, the stock-in-trade and consequently less poverty and beauty of his time and school, had glossy hair clustering over a bright, smooth brow, eyebrows like aerial bows, glowing cheeks and constant ment that "The men who sign my blushes-a sort of beautiful milk maid, of whom one would tire in a week.

Spencer is very explicit in his likes. His love, he said, in very poor English, ought to have eyes like supphires, teeth like pearls, a forehead like ivory—this was before the advent of the Russian bang—hair like gold, and hands of

Scott's heroines, who presumably motives, and the keeper of other men's thoughts?

I approve of moral suasion, I rejoice in any success that may have atjoice in any success that may have atsuadd your efforts in the direction.

Ben Johnson asked for a face marktended your efforts in that direction, but I pity your ignorance. I deplore your misstatements of facts and I deny your authority to either anathemize or excommunicate.

You may rest assured that this interview will give you a reputation of which you little dreamed, and may I hope, which you do not desire. It

one whom he was for the moment besieging.

How, then, is the rule to be fixed? Shall we say that the lissome and feathweight Burmese is not beautiful, because to the Sandwich Islander enormous girth is the sine qua non to belledom, or shall we say that the straight up and down waist of the Venus de Milo is disgust ng, because that of Mme. de Maintenon was like a wasp? What right have we to make odes to our mistress' eyebrow because it is arched, when Aladdin fell in love with that of the Princess Noureddin because it was slanted; or how shall we complacently liken our sweetheart's teeth to a double row of pearls, when the Turkish poets sing praises to their beauties' beetle-stained teeth, because they are like pomegranate seeds?—

San Francisco Chronsele.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI-TUTE, Troy, N. Y. The claest School of Engineering in the United States. Next term be-gins September 18. The Register for 1889, con-tains list of graduates for 36 years, with their po-stions; elso course of study, requirements for ad-mission, expenses, etc. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. Ad-



AUSTEDVITALITY

HINDERCORNS.

ew and Invaluable Book Publ in both Spanish and English, Separate Volumes.

The Spanish-American Manua

BY THOMAS SAVAGE

By THOMAS SAVAGE

A Hand-Book of general information and business intercourse literally orammed with useful information. Matter equal to three ordinary 8 vo vols. condensed into one vol! Will pay for itself twenty times over every year!

The ground covered by the work is Mexico, Central and South America and the United States. Among the thousand topics treated are Resources, Manufactures, Commerce, Governments, Laws, Society, Mines, Routes of Travel, Railways and Steamships, Currency, Banking, Postal and Custom House matters, Duties, Weights; ind Measures, Etc. The information is all fresh, and much of it never before published.

Agents Wanted

Agents Wanted

the countries covered by the work. Thousands upon thousands will be sold. All merchants tourists, lawyers and physicians will want it. Bankers will buy it; also mentacturers, officers of government, military men, mining men and agriculturalists, also, all railroad, express, and insurance officers.

From \$5 to \$20 a day can be made by earnest, active and competent workers. The desired territory should be secured immediately or a rare opportunity will be lost.

One needs no experience or capital in this business, for if properly presented the work sells inself, and we give our agents 30 days' time in which to deliver to subscribers and collect before paying us. Address,

THE BANCROFT CO.,

721 Market Street, San Fransisco, Cali.

Some Good Hits.

J. M. Terril of Marshall, Mo. writes to the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, and says:
I do not believe the average farmer

attaches any importance to any agricultural education. It he thinks of a higher education for his sons it is with a view to putting them in the professions, "that they may do hon-or to the family." It doesn't seem to him that a knowledge of the chemistry of soils will enable a man to pitch hay or plow corn any better.

One of the misfortunes of farming is that men can farm and make a living with little mental effort, and so long as they can do that we will find ignorant men engaged in it. I think these statements also answers question No. 2 as to why agricultural colleges are so poorly patronized.

I doubt whether absolutely tree tuition would increase the number of students at Agricultural colleges but think the experiment ought to be tried.

As to the prejudice against book farming I have observed very little of it, and if it ever existed to any extent is certainly growing less.

I most emphatically believe that the Agricultural College should be separated from all other institutions of learning and they will never be a success till it is done.

And I just want to remark before closing that I consider Prof. Sanborn was the right man in the right place and it is a disgrace to the State that such a man should be treated as he has been. He is a thoroughly educated farmer and his place will be hard to fill.

Don't think the baby is hungry every time he frets or cries, but try him with a drink of cool water and you will soon be satisfied that babies can be thirsty as be satisfied that babies can be thirsty as well as hungry. Appone who has felt the thirst of fever can imagine how a teething feverish baby must suffer when no one thinks to give it the drink of water so much needed.

Pare a dozen large, soft nearines and chop fine. Scatd a pint of sour plums, remove the skins and stones. Mash the plums and mix with the peaches; add a pound of sugar and let stand one hour; then pour over a quart of water and stir until the sugar dissolves; put in the freezer and freeze.

By the bursting of a water spout in China, about a month ago. several villages and a large tract of level country were floated to a depth of 36 feet. The loss of life is estimated at 6,

If all the wheat raised n Kansa this year were ground up into flour in this state, as it ought to be, it world make 7,111,111 barrels of flour, and would keep 195 mills of 100 barrels per day capacity running the year

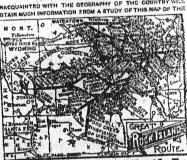


PRINCIPAL POINTS

EAST, WEST,

NORTH and SOUTH

Kansas Topeka. F. A. LEWIS, City Tick et Agent 525 Kansas Ave. Tope c. Kan J F GWIN, Depot Agent.



SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, Free Reclintance Chair Cars and (East of Mc. River) Dining Car Chair Cars and Cars a daily between CHICAGO, DES MOUNTS, COUNTS and OMAHA, with PIRES Reclining Chair Oar to NORTH PLATTE (Nob.), and between CHICAGO and DIENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUBBLO, via St. Joseph, or Kaussas City and Topeka. Splondid Dining Hotels was tof St. Joseph and Kansas City. Excursionad daily, with Cholco of Routes to and from Sait Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Menitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanituriums, and Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado.

Scenic Grandeurs of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route.

Sold Express Trains daily between Calcage and Minneapolis and St. Baul, with THEOUGH Mcclining Chair Care (SELE) to and from the points and Kaneac City. Through Chair Can and Bienper between Paceria, Spirit Lake and Single Valence Brand. The Favorite Line by Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resoura and Hunting and Tishine Creuna of the Northwest.

The Short Line via Concea and Kankakoe offera facilities to travel to, and from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Southern points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or dealerd information, apply at any Coupen Tickets Office, or address E. ST. JOHN.

E. ST. JOHN. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Con'l Manager. OHICAGO, ILA.

TO ADVERTISERS!

consequently will be placed before One's different newspaper purchasers or Five Meaners, if this true, as a sometimes state every newspaper purchasers as sometimes state every newspaper purchased at by five person average. For lines will accommodate as words, and the person of the GEO. P. ROWELL & CO

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 hopes, and among its contents may be named the pages, and among its contents may be named the pages, and among its contents may be named the pages, and among its contents may be named the page of the page advertise every section with great care, guided by long experience. ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser use if he will use but one, sea and the section of the sectio





ABSOLUTELY PURE This Starch Never Varies. A Marva of Purity and Strength. More Eco-nomical than the ordinary kind.