NO. 10.

THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS.

Kansas News Co., Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copies 225. 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

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

How it Works.

We give the following as a sample of letters now pouring in upon us. Go thou, and do likewise.

Norton Co., Kan., May 27, '80.
Editor Spirit of Kansas:

Dear Sir:—I received a sample copy

of your paper, and seeing that it represents our state as well as any paper I ever saw, and that it is in the interests of the farmers and the Farmers' Alliance, I put your offer before our alliance to send to the first ten members of any alliance six months for twenty-five cents. I got eleven subscribers at once, as herein enclosed with the money.

M.DG

Topeka was the scene of a terrible crime and speedy retribution, on Tuesday of this week. Early in the morning a burglar broke into the house of A. T. Rodgers, a prominent merchant tailor of Topeka. A struggle ensued and the burglar overcome, but not until he had fatally shot Mr. Rodgers, and probably mortally wounded Mrs. Rodgers. After receiving these wounds they overcame the man and with the aid of the hired girl, wrenched away his revolver. He was then allowed to escape, but was captured during the forenoon, and taken to jail. Topeka was the scene of a terrible crime

forenoon, and taken to jail.

All day an immense crowd thronged the All day an immense crowd thronged the streets and at night it was increased to an irresistible force, from ten to lifteen thousand. They broke into the jail, secured the prisoner, and carried him to the corner of Sixth and Kansas Avenue. Here the noose was adjusted, the rope thrown over an electric light pole, and a second later Nat Oliphant, the murderer, was hanging by the neck. Twenty minutes later the body was cut down and taken to Undertaker Stoker's rooms. en to Undertaker Stoker's rooms.

That we will have the state fair next fall is now certain. The fair as sociation has given these exhibitions at an annual loss of nearly \$2,000 and not unnaturally they declined to undertake it this year without an assurance that both ends would meet. The enterprising people of Topeka have given that assurance generously, and steps will be taken in good time to have such a fair as has, not been seen for years. All signs unite in proclaiming 1889 the banner crop year for Kansas.

There are now nine sugar factories There are now time sugar factories in this state: Fort Scott, Topeka, Conway Springs, Attice, Medicine-Lodge, Meade Center Arkalon, Liberal, Ness City. All will be in operation this fall and in shape to take care of all the cane raised by the farmers. in their respective localities. The plant at Ness City, will be the largest of all. The city and the three adjacent township voted \$60,000 bonds in aid of the enterprise. The plant is to be completed by September 1. This will be the model mill It will cost \$98,500 and is guaranteed to handle 300 tons of cane per day, though its real capacity will be 340 tons. There will be seven sixteen tons. There will be seven sixteen to be a fool, and vice versal when a man starts out in the world, if he has no sense, he immediately turns and the seven of the present time, as it takes more steam to pull the improved style of machinery. He believes a division of salaries and a cut in expenditures, would be a partial remedy for many allments.

E. A. Colman thought it took every farmer to be a fool, and vice versal when a man starts out in the world, if he has no sense, he immediately turns effect, Yaryan evaporator. Also an eight foot strike pan of improved pattern, combining all advantages of previously designed pans. There will be two sets of cutting apparatus and two cane carriers, where there is usually but one. The works will be lighted by 125 incandescent lamps, having a dynamo and engine com plete as any electric light plant in the country. The mill will be provid-ed with a stand pipe eighty feet high and in short will lack nothing necessary to make it a perfect success. The leaves, etc., will be placed in a silo and a large number of cattle and hogs will be fed in connection with the general business of the establishment.

The Edwin Alden Co., Advertising Agents, have moved their Cincinnational office to 248 Race St.. and made additions to their facilities already great in conducting the advertising busit ers.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

The Douglas County Farmers' Institute was held at the residence of President Cowles Saturday, who gave the welcome address. He first referred to this spot, where three years ago the "Blue Mound Farmers Club" was organized, it being the first tarmers club in the county, and lately merged into the present Institute, It might be inferred from his address that it pays to hold picnic meetings occasionally at farm houses, as there is a general rustling both in the house and around the premises, to put things in order. He was followed by Dr. Leary, in response, who thought that farm education was as necessary as any other learning, as there are a thousand and one obstructions thrown across the pathway of structions thrown across the pathway of the husbandman. He must learn how to keep out of dept as well as lift an iron-clad mortgage and remove it from the hold on the farm; and these lessons are taught in farmers clubs. At the close of this address the meeting adjourned for dinner. The dinner will never be excelled. Strawberries in quantities of a bushel down, were in sight of every man's place at the table, with every form of

The subject of "chess in wheat," was laid over as Prof. Snow could not be

present.

"Hard Times and its Remedy," by Gov.
Robinson, every farmer in the State
should read. The subjects was thoroughly ventilated by half a dozen or more

rousing speeches.

Gov. Robinson spoke from a non-politi-

Gov. Robinson spoke from a non-point-cal standpoint.

Win. Mendenhall, of North Lawrence, thought something was wrong, but could not well see the remedy, nor where it would come from.

A. F. Atlen of Vinland, said none of us were in the light; there was something far hidden from the masses, and a united

effort to enlighten every citizen would have a good effect. We have a right to oppose trusts even though we may foster

W. L. Tuttle saw light in the distance beyond the dark curtain, which will soon illuminate the masses. The doctor prescribes for his patient, but relies more upon the cheerful nature and disposition of the patient than the prescription he deals out. We have listened to the politican long enough; if we continue to follow them we will be enslaved year by year, as time rolls on. Let us have a united strength from the masses in the direction of reform.

direction of reform.

Dr. Leary thought we should not despise the day of small things, but commence at home in the family circle to educate those who will follow on when we are gone. Educate the boys and girls to be heart from the three to be honest from the beginning and, like Solomon of old, they may not depart

therefrom.

President Cowles said the subject of hard times and its remedy must be met first as well as last. He gave as one of the chief causes of this state of affairs our advanced civilization, or in other words, we were living beyond our means of support. Our civilization demands more than we can afford; our farms are not of a character to support extensive machinery to reduce labor, while at the same time we must produce more than same time we must produce in retiral twice as much to keep apace with the age of progress. To illustrate: one dollar fifty years ago was worth more than five at the present time, as it takes more steam

he has no sense, he immediately turns farmer, as there is pleuty of room on the rarmer, as there is pleuty of room on the farm to act the genuine fool. Mr. Colman was no fool, consequently he knew whereof he spake. He believed in educating the farmer, as there was no occupation on earth where education was so needful; every department in farm life needs a system of a thereugh advertise. needs a system of a thorough education. He was wrongly educated sixty or more years ago; when quite a voung man he took to the habit of chewing tobacco, and when at a small village south of here he educated himse f to leave off that filthiest of all habits. He made an eloquent appeal to the young men present to not do as he had done all through life, but to observe temperate habits by the non use

observe temperate nables by the non-use of tobacco.

During the delivery of this address every man, woman and child gave an attentive audience and all were waked up Mr. Coiman joined; the Institute, and will hereafter be a temperate farmer as well as an attentive fruit grower.

Harvest will begin next week.

The saddest story ever told in America, is that of the great flood that overtook West a Pennsylvania last Saturday. No such disaster has before occurred on this continent. The drowning, crushing and burn ing of 5000 to 10,000 people, no one can even yet tell how many men, women and children, and the entire washing away of towns and cities, some nearly as large as Topeka, was a catastophe never before known. More people have perished in battle, but that is expected. In war men are prepared to die. In this case old men and children, men, women, per sons of all area sons and children. sons of all ages, sexes and conditions, were hurled into the surging vortex indiscriminately, without mercy and without warning. Millionaires, who escaped, were made mourners and beggars at once. Great industries were ruined. Perhaps those whose lives were taken were blessed above those who were left. The details of the terrible affair can only be learned from the largest of the great city dailies, and then only from the issues dailies, and then only from the issues of several days. Our entire paper would only suffice to give a meagre description of the calamity. Probably the most revolting feature of all was the robbery of the dead. The fingers and ears of women were cut off to secure valuable jewels. Even off to secure valuable jewels. Even fingers of little infants were cut off and stuffed into pockets to wait for time to take off the geld rings. That such fiends were hung and shot without ceremony, when discovered, is not discreditable to our humanity or our civilization. The story of the floods throughout a great portion of the cert would have been sensational. the east would have been sensational enough at best, but the Johnstown horror made so much more destruc tive by the bursting of the greatest reservoir in the country, made all other minor disasters seem insignifi

Judge Brewer of the United States circuit court is seriously ill at Leavenworth with an attack of typhoid fever, prought on by everwork. All visitors and friends are denied admission to his residence, and it is said his condition is dangerous in the extreme.

Quite a menagerie of Rocky mountain animals, goats, sheep, deer, &c., have been mounted and piaced in the museum at the State University.

SALESMEN by the oldest known Nurserles in the West. Experience not necessary. Permanent. positions. Good pay, Write at once Get to work NOW, while it is easy to sell and territory unworked. Stark Nurseries, Louisana. Mo

WEBER, STARR & CO

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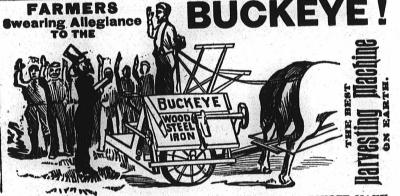
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The NEWMAN BROS. Organs the finest in the world.

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

E.B. GUILD.

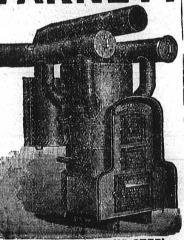
108 West 8th st., TOPEKA, KANSAS. Established in 1375.



The BUCKEYE is emphatically THE MOST ECONOMICAL BINDER MANU-FACTURED. The Knotter is constructed with a swinging disc, so that it can use a low grade of twine, as well as the higher grades. All steel machines with so-called "simplified knotters" lack as broad causacity in this particular. The faulty construction of all steel machines has induced their manufacturers to offer new attachments, which, they claim, are for the purpose of breaking the Twine Trust, but really to aid the said manuclaim, are for the purpose of breaking the Twine Trust, but really to aid the said manufacturers themselves in putting a few extra dollars into their pockets at the exponse of the farmer. The BUCKEYE presents no old wire binding device, or header or hand binding attachments which cost the farmer more at the end of the sason than if he had used the highest priced twine. The Buckeys, with its COMBINATION OF WOOD AND STEEL AND IRON, the three essential elements of TOURDESS, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, is complete and perfect in itself. There is no extra charge for its knotter with swinging disc. The BUCKEYE is endorsed by the leading manufacturers of wasons and easy in the United States, and thousands of honest some of total throughout Enoter with swinging disc. The BUCKEYE is endorsed by the leading manufacturers of wagons and cars in the United States, and thousan's of honest some of tot throughout the divilized world are willing to swear to its general excellence. The BUCKEYE BINDERS and the BUCKEYE MOWER are a pair of machines which sell render their non-seasor contented and happy. If the farmer desires to break the Twins Trust fethim buy

MAN, MILLER & CO., AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.





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Our Furnaces are made especially for Western Coal, Send for Illustrated Catalogue. VARNEY HEATING & MFG. CO.,



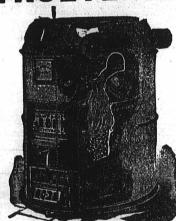
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THADDEUS DAVIDS CO., 127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1825. Saline county is one big creamery. The butter made by the farners for the year ending March 1, was 427.500 bounds; the amount turned out by the creamery was 44.000 a factor of 27.500. was 44,000; a total of 371,500 pounds,



FURNACES,

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Automatic Cook I raporator. Send for Catalog Prices, and The Eorghum Hand Book for 1889

BECAUSE Emin Pasha is an Austrian it is supposed he is a Christian. This is a mistake—Emin Pasha is a Mohammedan—a convert from Judaism.

THE sister of Lord Randolph Churchtempt a political salon for the benefit men who cannot set themselves to of her brother as much as anything

THE report is put forward pretty boldly that the Czarovitch will be betrothed to the Princess Anastasia, the third daughter of the prince of Monte-

THE emperor of Germany is a believer in hypnotism and has just sent to Naestad, Denmark, for Dr. Hutten, the hypnotist, to cure one of his sisters of a chronic disease.

JOHN D. JENNINGS, the Chicago real estate millionaire, who died a few days ago, was called the father of the 99year lease system. His estate amounts to more than \$5,000,000.

MISS HATTIE BLAINE is said to be prettier than her sister Margaret, but not so clever. She has large blue eyes, an exquisite complexion, and features of remarkable regularity.

THE marquis de Caux, the ex-husband of Adelina Patti, meeting one of in their own line. Patti's friends recently said to him: "Be kind enough to ask madame to send her former husband a ticket."

stitutions should come from the living.

GEN. VON VERDY, the new German

THE Matthew Arnold fund now amounts to £7,000, £1,000 of it having come from America. Six hundred guineas will procure a bust for Westminster Abby and the remainder will be given to Mrs. Arnold.

SENATOR McMillan, the new man from Michigan, has already earned the reputation of being one of the most lavish men in the upper house. He lunches on the best food, drinks the finest, wines, and smokes none but superior cigars.

THE princess of Wales appeared at Sandowa wearing the straight falling skirt without a suspicion of steel, cushion, or puff, so that question may be regarded as settled. Everything which the princess wore on this occasion was of one color, even to her gloves.

THE Empress Haru of Japan is an ardent friend of all schemes for advancing the social and legal standing of Japanese women. She has literary tastes and writes poetry. It is never tastes and writes poetry. It is never pect you. In a procession, he who published, but appears in autograph hesitates is soon trodden upon. If you form on screens used in her private apartments.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S present attack of lumbago is the first he has had to very bottom of things, all alone if posendure since he came back from Europe. Before he left this country he suffered a great deal from rheumatism in the back, but he has been free from that affliction for a great many months. There is only one mode of must know your market, whether you know that affliction for a great many know Greece and Rome or not. You treatment which gives him relief. He know the pictures in the Vatican and have read Virgil or not. You must goes to bed, perspires freely, drinks hot gin, and sleeps as much as possi-

MRS. MARGARET ARNOLD, the oldest

A LITTLE LEARNING.

BY HARKLEY HARKER.

'A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. I apply this to much of the "liberal education" that I see nowadays. I say, unhesitatingly, that a boy had best not go to college unless he is of that makeup that is willing to learn a business or trade after he graduates. It almost seems as if we were very soon to have a useless class in this country; that is a class of liberally educated young work. They have a little learning. They know theories. But that exhaustive knowledge of any one thing might makes a man a success or puts him in demand, seems lacking.

him in demand, seems lacking.

Success in life is to-day such a scramble. The victory turns on a small acuracy. It is the perfect know-ledge of some one or two little things. that give one man all the advantage and makes his fortune. You must read all the books that pertain to your read all the books that pertain to your calling. Then you must reflect on what you have, study it deeply, widely and thoroughly. You must know all that is to be known about it. Observation, trained down to catch the smallest detail of fact. Facts are what are wanted. Facts are the gold in the "mill-dirt," as miners call it. The man with a brain fullest of facts

The man with a brain fullest of facts is going to distance all others.

In business to-day it is a fight for life. A man may not know how even to read and write, but he must know the facts in his business; if he doos, he will come to the front. We all know all will come to the front. We all know such men. And we think we have all seen men with great advantages of classic schooling at the start, who yet failed because they did not know facts

Adaptation comes from calculation.

More men fail by not fully knowing the obstacles before them than by any other fault. A thorough business education means knowledge of the difficul-JOHN BRIGHT'S fortune instead of being £750,000 was but £150,000. He left no public legacies, it being opinion that the support of public institutions should come from the living. help their pupils too much. My children want me to show them evenings, "how to get the right answer." Scold minister of war is said to bear a striking resemblance to Gen. Grant, not only in features but in his facial expression. He is regarded by some as the coming Moltke.

"now to get the right answer." Scold as I will, there are yet too many about our library table who, in mistaken kindness, are willing to thus "show," and rob my children of the real good of education—namely, self-development. John Stewart Mill rightly says, "As to difficulty, a pupil from whom nothing is ever demanded which he can not do, never does all he can; and the real standard should be, not what other people do, but what a man could and ought to do." Yet it is safe to say that none but the most gifted minds would ever insist on the above for themselves or for their pupils. You

must insist upon it, however, young reader, if you would rise in the world. You must learn how to study the passing crowd, analyze deeply the causes of successful or defeated careers, the tendency of certain actions seen in others, how men are acted upon as well as how they act on others. You must become a master of details, and yet also a broad and comprehensive observer of your trade as a whole. You must know customers' wants, and, what is more difficult, know how to find out beforehand the secret, growing want that is going to be public to-mor-row. You must be quick to adopt real improvements, at the same time that you are wise enough not to fool with wellenough and trifle with approved meth-

He is in peril who must ask too much advice. A son ought to advise with a father; but, as a rule, if you are known to want advice, men will susare poor, do not tell of it; if you are ignorant, try to find out a way without making known your ignorance. Study, dig for facts, reflect, read, go to the

Remember God helps those who help themselves. You must know yourself your strength and weakness. You know to-day and to-morrow, whether

you know history or not.

It is painful to think how much grumbling there is in the world at the expense of capital, the times, and luck. Workingmen, your hope is in

person in Ohio, was born near Richmond, Va., July 4, 1777. Her father was Robert Kiser, four of whose twelve children are still living. Mrs. Arnold spends all of her time now in bed and is totally blind. She has a remarkable appetite and weighs 110 pounds. Her height is 5 feet 2 inches. Since the year 1819 she has been addicted to the tobacco habit and even now lights her pipe now and then. She does not say much, but is by no means an imbecile.

On the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding of the comte and comtesse de Paris, May 30, their children intend to present to them a picture by Mile. Abbema. It contains three views, divided by bunches of pink roses, entwined with white lilies. The first represents the Roman Catholic chapel at Kingston-on-Thames, where the comte and comtesse were married; next is a view of York house, Twickenham, which was their residence for several years; and the third represents the beautiful Chateau d'Eu, their favorite serious in the times, and luck. Workingmen, your hope is in yourselves and your trouble is in yourselves and your trouble is in yourselves and your trouble is in yourselves and your resolve to fit yourselves and your trouble is in yourselves and your trouble is in yourselves and your resolve to fit yourselves and your trouble is in yourselves and your resolve to fit yourself. Accept life as you find it;

about your business that no man can ask you a question which would long puzzle you about it in any of its de-partments. Know the biography of the men who have been in your line for years past; especially be very thoroughly acquainted with the history of your own house, when it first went into busi-ness, the important dates accurately fixed when changes took place—when the capital was increased, the periods of good and bad luck. You thus com-mand the fullest respect of old men and inspire a wholesome fear in the hearts of young men. Knowledge is hearts of young men. Knowledge is itself influence; it prevents even attempted imposition, it assures your own self-respect. Thoroughness in hand-work is increasing in America, to compete with Europe. Accuracy of knowledge is not keeping pace.—New

York Weekly. The Weldon Extradition Law.

Canada is determined to be no longer the modern Alsatia, the place of sanctuary for American boodlers and embezzlers. Two centuries ago there was a quarter in Whitefriars, London, which was the refuge of criminals and debtors, and if they could once get within its limits they were safe from arrest and prosecution. It got to be a disgrace and shame to England, and Parliament abolished it. Last week the Canadian Parliament passed the Weldon law, which enlarges the list of extraditable crimes so as to embrace those of all descriptions. As first proposed, the law was made retroactive so as to cover the cases of the rascals who have hitherto been secure in the Dominion, to the scandal of the good Dominion, to the scandar of the good citizens thereof, but that clause, after something of a contest, was stricken out, and the law now only applies to

all crimes committed after its passage.

This law is in accordance with the comity of nations, but is a departure from immemorial practice. Except under a treaty, no nation has a right to demand from another the surrender of a fugitive from justice. A request by one government to another for the surrender of a notorious fugitive from justice has often been granted out of a spirit of good feeling and friendship, but it is not accorded as a matter of right. One of the most prominent instances of this kind was the surrender of Tweed by the Spanish government at the request of the United States, the treaty between the nations not cover-

ing his case. Our extradition treaty with Great Britain was negotiated in 1842, and un-fortunately omitted all mention of the larceny and embezzlement. Hence, fugitives accused of those crimes did not come within the terms of the treaty, and the courts both in the United States and in Canada would refuse to give up the criminal. the evil has grown to such an extent and has brought so much apparent disgrace on the Dominion, as being a refuge for thieves, that the parliament of that country determined to maintain that bad eminence no longer. Th extradition treaty negotiated with England by our late minister, Mr. Phelps, covered these crimes, and some others that the senate appeared to object to, and the treaty was not ratified. Hence the only way left for Canada was to pass a law making it the duty of the courts to deliver up fugitives from justice, no matter where they came from nor what offenses they are charged with. The law is carefully drawn, and expressly provides that the person surrendered shall not be tried for any other crime than that of which he is accused in Canada. The law is a wise better for Canada than for the United States. There will be no more disgraceful accessions to the American in Montreal and Quebec .colonies Chicago Herald.

Teeth and Breath.

No matter how rosy and kissable a mouth may be, unless behind it there are "teeth milk white as pearls," and sweet, balmy breath, it loses half its attractiveness. "Get a box of fine powdered char

coal. Scrub the teeth thoroughly with this once a week. The remainder of the week use nothing but cold water, or if you like it, pure castile soap.

Do not pick the teeth. Instead, have

a spool of coarse white silk, and run a strand of this between the teeth after every meal. And now let me caution you, never never to use any prepara tion "warranted to make the teeth

Any dentist will tell you that all good teeth have a slight yellowish cast, and that there is something lacking in a white tooth which makes it crumbly, a white tooth which makes it crumbly, and a victim of early decay. And there is wisdom in this, as in everything Dame Nature has a hand in. Just put a piece of dead white paper in your moth and note the effect on your complexion.

your moth and note the effect on your complexion.

A negro's teeth especially are very yellow, but they look white by contrast with his dark skin, and so, too, will yours, little maiden, if you keep them clean and highly polished, and your lips and complexion bright and rosy.

And what is more distressing, both to the possessor and her friends, than a bad breath? It may be the result, either of indigestion or decayed teeth. If the former, the remety is simple, though one that dyspeptics are prone to disregard. Eat slowly, and after every meal take a spoonful of charcoal in water. If the later, let a little charcoal dissolve slowly in the mouth, and have the teeth aftended to, the sooner the dissolve slowly in the mouth, and have the teeth attended to, the sooner the better.—F. Armstrong, in Yankee

THE CHAIR BACK.

Used in the Mediæval Era as a Pro-tection from Attacks.

The change in the height of the chair back, says the writer of "Romance of Furniture," have not been purely arbitrary. Its early mission was not only one of support, but also one of defense from any sudden attack in the rear, an explanation likely to lessen enthusiasm over mediæval life. It should be remarked however, that even if the master of the house deem it necessary to put the person in safety he did not have any serious apprehen-sion for the other dwellers in the house or for visitors, so that in each room there was one seat with a very back reserved for the seignior while the others had either no backs at all or very insignificant ones. Thus there came about a development sufficiently curious, and the seat with a high back became by custom the mark

fing to the became by custom the mark of dignity and power.

Finally the wig became responsible for revolution. When the wig began to descend to the back the high chair back became very uncomfortable. The curls of hair, wool and silk which composed the monumental structure that every fashionable man believed he ought to wear entangled themselves in projections or adhered to the fabric and produced in the toilet a disorder most offensive to the majestic dignity of the time. One alternative then presents itself, either to renounce the vig or cut down the backs of the chairs. They resigned themselves to chairs. this last measure, and the wig comes out the victor in this singular contest. Afterward the high chair back lost all significance.

In the eighteenth century there was a new and last revolution. The chair back, which in the preceding century had diminished in size, suddenly became pliable, as it were, takes a rounded form, becomes small, convenient agreeable and ceases com-pletely to be solemn.

A Youth Who Will Rise.

The famous pork packer, Phil. Armour, who departed some days ago on a European trip, is conspicuous among alms givers for his acts of generosity, and doubtless performs many such acts that the outside world never hears of. Here is a story I heard related of him the other day: Not long ago a young man called upon Mr. Armour at his office and asked for a position. The great merchant was in a more than usually amiable frame of mind, and after a brief questioning decided that the applicant was not without his merits and instructed the head man of one of the departments to set him to work. The youth perform-ed his duties ably and conscientiously, and his superiors spoke well of him when his employer inquired as to his doings. The new clerk had been there about a week when Mr. Armour noticed that his clothes were awfully noticed that his clothes were awfully shabby, and in his gruff and hearty way he called the young man to him and bade him order himself a suit of clothes at the tailor's and have it charged to him. The youth did as he was bidden, and, so the story goes, appeared at the office about a week afterward in a complete outfit of the afterward in a complete outfit of the most expensive clothes on the market. Every shred he wore was new, down to his shirt and shoes, and the bill fell just short of \$200. Mr. Armour is said to have glanced at his resplendent clerk, then at the bill and then muttered "great jewhillikens," or some-thing like it. But he paid the bill, ust the same, and for the young man is still at his desk in those handsome offices over on La Salle street. A youth with that amount of cheek is bound to get along in this world, methinks.—Chicago Journal.

Marriage in Berlin.

In 1880 some young ladies in Berlin, Germany, founded a club, the members of which pledged themselves not to marry, under pain of a fine of 1,000 marks. At first the club was a great success; it started with twenty-three members, and soon increased its number to thirty-one. Suddenly, however, an epidemic of marrying broke out in the club; and this year, at the general meeting, there was only one solitary member left, who found herself called upon to dispose of 28,000 marks, the amount remaining of the fines that had been paid. This, by the official advice of the perjured ex-members, the general meeting resolved to divide into equal portions, one to be given to the Berlin hospitals, the other to be settled on the last member. It seems a pity that an advertisement which has just appeared in a Frankfort paper cannot be brought before this member's notice. It reads as follows: devil wishes to make the acquaintance of a rich angel, with a view to matrimony, in the hope of making for himself a little heaven on earth."—Pitts-

WINGED MISSILES.

The man who got drunk on water was on oard a steamer

A man named Dory has just named his first infant Hunky.

John Jacob Astor, Jr., is the wealthiest chelor in the country

Gold has been found in an old river bed in the town of Tilden, Minn.

"What's the use," said an idle fellow, "of man working himself to death to get a living?"

"They come high, but we must have them," remarked the practical young man as he gazed at the stars.

Ruskin has just sold a study of Meissonier of Napoleon on horseback for six times the 1,000 guineas that he paid for it.

A spelling-bee is an absolute necessity in Buffalo. A judge of the Municipal court in describing a gun called it a "singel barrell."

The Farmers' Review of Chicago estimates that nearly one-third of last year's corn crop is still in the hands of the farm-William R. Foster, Jr., who defrauded

the gratuity fund of the New York Produce Exchange out of nearly \$200,000, is reported to be in Mexico.

The charge d'affaires ad interim of Corea at Washington says that the newspaper ac counts of the famine in Corea have been greatly exaggerated. An Albany doctor the other day captured

an adult tape-worm forty feet long, and saved the life of a baby only 19 months old-The worm was twenty-five times as long as the child. The excise bill has been reported in the New York senate so amended as to allow

manufacturers of native wines to sell in quantities of five gallons and upward in no icense towns. The board having the matter under consideration has informed the secretary of

the navy that the proposed new armored coast defense vessel can not be built within the appropriation authorized by congress. A Texas steer tackled one of Barnum's elephants on the highway the other day,

and the results were eminently satisfactory to everybody but the elephant. He was so well licked inside of three minutes that he turned tail and ran away. It has been discovered that Thomas Conner, a United States sailor, who died in the naval hospital at Philadelphia, last December, left \$12,000, deposited in New York,

Boston and Philadelphia. There is no clue to any relation of the deceased. An investigation of the rumors of bribery during the present session of the Minnesota legislature has been begun. It is stated that warrants have been issued for thirteen persons, some of them members of the leg-

slature, for bribery and corruption. A three story brick building caved in in Boston the other day without doing any more damage than to kill a dog and slightly injure a boy who ought to have been fitting himself for the presidency in 1920. That's the right sort of a building to put up.

A suit is about to be begun in the name of the state of Illinois against Miss France E. Willard, Mrs. Caroline Buell, and Miss Esther Pugh, in which the legality of their seizure of the National Temperance Hospital last January will be inquired into.

Miss Frankin Bjornson, a Swedish heiress, one of the passengers on the ill-fated Danmark, came to this country from home to meet her lover, Hans P. Nelson, a pros perous physician at St. Paul Minn. Nelson will probably be afraid to let her cross even a creek after this.

Mr. Munroe, an ex-convict from the Manitoba penitentiary, recently died in England. In his will he makes some curious bequests, including \$100,000 to Bedson, war-den of the Manitoba penitentiary, and \$50,-000 to a Winnipeg lawyer named Vivian and a like amount to Rev. Canon Mathe-

The father of Emma Rath, who died Syracuse, N. Y essed of an idea that she had been buried alive. He dug up the body April 22, and found to his horror that it had turned in the coffin, that the hair was torn, and that there were finger marks on her face, as if she had

endured fearful agony. Belief in voodooism has not yet died out from among the colored people of the south. In Macon, Ga., there is an educated negro who, when he grew ill, consulted a woman with some reputation for cures. She gave him medicine and cuffed him, and then drew from his side live frogs, and worms and bugs. He therefore began to make mental survey of his friends to see if he possessed an enemy, and, finding that he did, knew then and there that it was he and no other who had put powdered frogs an snakes' heads into his whisky. The en snakes' heads into his whisky. The en-chantress keeps herself in seclusion, and none of her patients are willing to betray her whereabouts.

her whereabouts. One great cause of baldness, in the ion of a western knight of the razor, is the habit many people have of changing the style of hair-cutting half a dozen times year, or nearly as often. He says: "The insist on a 'short pompadour' in the hottes months, a less-pronounced crop in the fall and then wear the hair longer as the weath and then wear the hair longer as the weath er gets colder, gradually approaching shave again by the time the thermomete gets up into the nineties. Now, all thi may be very comfortable, but it is ver bad for the hair and scalp. It is best twear the hair short all the year round brush it freely, and trust to nature for the only effective substitute for named." only effective substitute for pomade."

Disappointed Him.

Cholly: "Do you know, Mrs.
Browne, that with your dramatic talent you ought to adopt the stage as a profession?"

Mrs. Browne: "That is my intention, Mr. Soffly, as soon as I become a little more perfect."

Cholly: "Tm delighted, I'm sure. I know all who have seen you to-night will be pleased to see more of you."

Mrs. Browne: "Oh, indeed! But they won't get to, Mr. Soffly. I do not intend to play Cleopatra or anything of that sort."—Terre Haute Express.

THE SPARROWHAWK.

ange Story of a Good Ship Wrecked A. D. 1627.

One of the wonderful stories of both land and sea is the tale of the vessel Sparrowhawk. The ship was wrecked on Cape Cod in the winter of 1627, on a voyage from England to Virginia, and for a time its passengers were sheltered by the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth. The vessel was preserved in a sand dune about two miles from Orleans harbor, which opens on the Atlantic, and until 1863 was lost to recollection. It was lifted into a creek by a great storm, and then by the inci-dents of sand drift was covered up. dents of sand drift was covered up.
The vessel was well-built of oak, and
there was no trace of decay, while all
iron about her had disappeared. Her
upper works had been burned, probably after she was stranded. When
whole she was probably a vessel of
seventy tons, and her midship section
was a semi-circular, showing good carwas a semi-circular, showing good carwas a semi-circular, showing good carwas a semi-circular, showing good carrying capacity and stability, while her deadwood was very long, which indicated a long run, and consequently, a fast sailor. The ribs were pieced up in a manner which had always been thought to be a modern innovation in ship carpentry. It is also mentioned that the keel showed but one maststep, and indicates the probability that the vessel had a small mast away aft, after the at that time common rig of the ketch.

The Sparrowhawk was big enough to cross the Atlantic, says the Providence Journal, but had a keel only twenty-eight feet and ten inches long. She had a great rake at both stem and stern, and measured forty feet long on deck, with a depth of nine and a half feet. She is said to have had "many passengers in her and sundrie goods," and from what Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth plantations" tells of the wreck her importance was comparable with that of any vessel in the trans-Atlantic service of those days. The history of Gov.Bradford on this

point reads:

They had lost themselves at sea, either by the insufficiency of ye maister or his lines; for he was sick and lame of ye scurvie, so that he could but lie in ye cabin doare and give direction; and it would seem was badly assisted, either with mate or mariners; or else ye fear and unruliness of ye passengers were such as they made him stear a course betweene ye southwest and ye northwest that they might fall with some land, whatsoever it was they cared not. For they had been six weeks at sea, and had no water, nor beere, nor any woode left, but had burnt up all pany had a hogshead of wine or two, which was allso which was allso almost spente, so as they feared they should be starved at sea or consumed with diseases, which made them rune this desperate course. But it rune this desperate course. But it pleased God that though they came so neare ye shoulds of Cape Codd (Peaked hill and and Nauset bars) or else run stumbling over them in ye night, they knew not how, they came right before a small blind harbore that lies before a small blind harbore that hes about ye middle of Manmoyake bay to the southward of Cape Codd, with a small gale of wind, and about high water touch upon a barr of sand that lyes before it, but had no hurt, ye sea being smooth; so they laid out an anchore. But towards the evening the wind sprunge up at sea and was so lyes before it, but had no hurt, ye sea being smooth; so they laid out an anchore. But towards the evening the wind sprunge up at sea and was so rough as broake their cable and beat them over the bar into ye harbore, where they saved their lives and goods, though much were hurte with goods, though much were hurte with salt water; for with beating they had sprung ye butt end of a plank or two, beat out their occome (oakum); but they were soone over and ran on a drie flat within the harbor, close by a beach, so at low water they got out their goods on drie shore and dried those that were wette, and saved most of their things without any great loss; neither was the ship much hurt but she might be mended and made servis-

able againe.
When everything and everybody
was ashore in the wilderness, Governor Bradford says that they were much cast down, but Indians at length offered to guide them to Plymouth, and two men were sent with guides to bring assistance. It was supposed that the vessel could be saved, and some repairs were made upon her, but a storm arose and she was thrown upon the shore. The shipwrecked company went to Plymouth and remained there until the end of the next summer, when they were taken to Virginia.

The creek in which the vessel went ashore became in time a swamp, and at last was lost sight ot. A sand dune rose above it, and this was for a century called "The Old Ship." The tury called "The Old Ship." The wreck remained covered for over two hundred and forty years, with the exception of a single day in 1782, when the sands slid away and showed its timbers. But nobody cared about it then. It was not uncovered again until 1863, upon May 6 of which year it was seen by Messrs. Solomon Linnell, 2d, and Alfred Rogers. Mr. Linnell had passed the very same spot without seeing the relic two days before that time. The hulk remained where it had been found for several months, and was visited by many anwhere it had been found for several months, and was visited by many antiquaries. In August, 1865, it was again covered with sand for a short time. Mr. Amos Otis, of Barnstable, about that time made a statement of the finding and history of the wreck, and a little later Mr. Charles W. Livermore, now of this city, but then a resident of Boston, together with Mr. Leander Crosby, of Orleans, dug the wreck out of its sandy bed. Mr. Livermore paid the bills and it was removed to Boston. It was exhibited on

Boston common for six weeks and was then brought to this city and was on

then brought to this city and was one exhibition for a week.

Mr. Livermore has given the relic to the Pilgrim Society, which owns Plymouth Hall, the home of so many colonial relics, at Plymouth, Mass. He had kept it in this city, in storage, from 1865 till February 15, 1889. It had always been his intention to give had always been his intention to give had always been his intention to give it to an antiquarian society. The Pilgrim Society was written to and two members of it visited this city and looked over the old timbers. They found them apparently as solid as they were in 1863, and Mr. Livermore passed them into the society's hands for all time. The timbers were hoved passed them into the society's hands for all time. The timbers were boxed up and sent off, and they are now at Plymouth, where ship carpenters will set them up in Plymouth Hall, if they have not already done so.

The Growth of Temperance.

There are, beyond doubt, thousands of sincere people, of the best in the commonwealth, who are to-day deeply discouraged by the result of the election on the prohibitory amendment. The cultivation of statistics showing the extent of the abuse of alcohol and the proportion of crime which is due to it has led very many to impute intemit has led very many to impute intemperance to the whole body of the nation. They have been led to adopt the reasoning of those who maintain that drunkenness has become a vice of the state, felt not by a single class of the people, but by the whole, and that therefore the state may rightly interfere with people's drinking customs. If this imputation of individual vices to the entire body of the community were well founded, the failure of the radical means of cure to obtain, after an active and able canvass, a vote of more than 89,000 out of a total vote of 350,000, might well be disheartening to the friends of temperance and good or der. But is it true that the vice of excessive drinking has become so much more general nowadays than in the past as to warrant the consideration of it as as general vice, under which circum-stance only would it be justifiable to attempt the suppression of the drink-

ng of liquor as a beverage?
It is perfectly evident to any student of our own time and of past genera-tions that this is not the case. On the tions that this is not the case. On the contrary, any one who remembers the drinking habits of thirty or forty years ago, or any one who has studied the record of social customs in New England since the settlement of the country, must be aware that a steady and try, must be aware that a steady and immense gain in the direction of temperance has been made, which has extended to all classes of society except possibly to the very most unfortunate. The drinking customs of the past generation are well known. Scenes at the tables of the wealthy and cultivated were tolerated, and in fact expected, which would now irreclaimably dis-grace respectable people. The clergy-man had his pitcher of rum on the pulpit, with which to moisten his lips as he discoursed upon the moral virtues. There are still extant bills for quanti-There are still extant onto the quantitities of intoxicating liquor, used at "raisings" of church buildings, and paid for by the parish, which show an astonishing consumption of intoxicants and an absolute toleration of their use. The pail of rum stood upon the counter of the figure with startling frequency. It was not merely the case in this country. The drinking habit had been brought to the country from Great Britain. 1670 Sir Mathew Hale, whose situation and experience fully qualified him to judge, estimated the proportion of crime caused by drunkenness at 80 per cent., and few venture to put it higher than 75 per cent.

The fact is that the general community has advanced in a most marked degree in point of temperance. The change has been so radical that it has entered into the life and habits of the people; and it has been brought about, not by prohibitory enactments, but by the influence of individual opinion and the growth of individual conscience. At the same time we have become in-tensely aware of the abuses of alco-hol. It is the age of statistics, and of a minute consciousness of social evils.

We are concerned, and very properly, about symptoms which gave our ancestors no uneasiness at all. No one with a trace of public spirit would deny the evils of alcoholism which deny the evils of alcoholism which face us on every hand, but it is simply a question of the most effective means of meeting them. While the general community has grown in temperance, certain social influences, such as industrial congestion, overcrowding in wretched tenement quarters, and the wide separation of the rich from the poor, have driven thousands into intemperance, and stimulated the growth of that mischievous institution, the low rumshop. It is emphatically the of that mischievous institution, the low rumshop. It is emphatically the duty of society to grapple with this evil; and yesterday's result in this state, by clearing the field for some time to come of an impracticable remedy, will, we are convinced, prove rather an aid than a hindrance to reform Reston Transcript.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

A Party of Medical Students Help a Man to Take His Own Life.

We were sitting at the cafe, he said, one evening last summer and discussing the new law in the state of New York for the execution of criminals by electricity. There were three of us, all medical students, who were putting in time at the hospitals at Paris. We in time at the nospitals at Faris. We held different opinions on the subject and were discussing it rather warmly when a tall young man who had been sitting at a table near us rose and came over to where we sat.

"Gentleman," he said, "I have been listening to part of your conversation.

istening to part of your conversation and am very much interested in the subject which you were discussing. I have been in Paris for three months and I intend to leave the city to-mornor. I intend to go by wat of the and I intend to leave the city to-mor-row. I intend to go by way of the Seine. In other words, gentlemen, I proposed to commit suicide. After what I have heard you say I have been convinced that this would be a waste of valuable material. I therefore offer of valuable material. I therefore offer myself to you, gentlemen, to be executed by electricity or to have any of the experiments which you propose tried upon me as a grass the experiment will result in speedy and painless death. I am not particular as to the methods you use or to any plan you may try upon me as long as it involves no extra suffering to myself. volves no extra suffering to myself.
I confess I do not at all look with

l contess I do not at all the committing of suicide by throwing myself into the river. It seems a waste of good material and it is so absurdly conventional. Therefore, if you will take my offer I am at your disposal."

We looked at the young man with astonishment. I know that I thought he was probably insane and the others doubtless had the same opinion. I had doubtless had the same opinion. I had

a glimmering of an idea that it might be a practical joke of some kind, whose point I was unable to see. oint I was unable to see.

"Gentlemen," continued the young
man, "if you have no objections I will
join your group, that we may discuss
the matter at our leisure. Please file up your glasses, gentlemen, and drink with me.

"You say you have been in Paris three months. Are you studying any-thing?" "No, I am studying nothing; I am

here for treatment."
"And what is your idea—that is, what is the reason that you propose the act which you told us of? Financial

difficulties? If that is the case we might be able to help you out."

"No, my finances are all right, and that reminds me I know a medical that reminds he I know a heater student is not too well blessed with this world's goods. If the experiment which you propose to conduct costs more than you think you would like to spend you may draw on my bank ac-count to whatever extent you desire. There is nobody to whom I wish in particular to leave what money I shall leave behind, and so if it will help you any in your experiment my cash as well as myself is at your disposal."

"Are you fully determined on suicide?"

"Certainly, I made up my mind to it a week ago. You see I am afflicted with an incurable disease, in fact my case and that of the late crown prince are very similar. I have seen the best specialists in France and Germany and they offer me no hope. I have no desire to linger long. I have no intention of dying a lingering death. The moment that I satisfied myself that my malady was incurable I resolved to commit suicide and I can see nothing that would induce me to change my mind. Now, gentlemen, you will probaly desire to have some conversation together about this proposal, which I presume you will look on as extraordinary, and if you will give me the address of one of you or if you will meet me here tomorrow morning I shall keep any appointment that you choose to make. My time is entirely unoccupied and one place of meeting is as convenient for me as another."

I gave him the address at which I lodged and asked him to call the next day at about 11 o'clock. With that he bade us "good bye" in a very gentlemanly manner, and, paying his bill to the waiter, disappeared down the bule-

vard. "Well, boys," said Brown, "do you think he is in earnest?"
"I don't know, I am sure," I said. "It seems to me he has some kind of practical joke to work on us, but I hardly see what his object would be. It is well known that medical students It is well known that medical students never commit practical jokes on anybody else and therefore fail to understand why he should want to try a practical joke on us."

"He might find it rather a serious practical joke," said Smith, "if he once got into our clutches. Perhaps the quickest way of killing him would be to undertake to cure his trouble."

"If he's in earnest," said Brown, who was the most serious of the party. "suppose that we arrange an interview between him and our professor?"

between him and our professor?"
"He will tell us at once whether his throat trouble is incurable or not. If it is incurable, I, for my part, think it

no harm in assisting the young fellow to carry out his design. It would be, as he says, a waste of valuable mater-ial if he threw himself into the Seine ial if he threw himself into the Seine and were fished out by some waterman and taken to the morgue."

"Very well," I said, "we can arrange with the professor to call up at my rooms at 11 o'clock to-morrow and then he will examine the young man, and if he still persists in his intention I propose that we take him at his word."

"Certainly," answered Brown.
"Now the fault that I have with the proposed method of execution is

that it will not not that it will not kill a man quick enough, but that the appalling preparation adds an agony to the death, which makes it quite as objectionable as hanging. It is proposed that the victim shall take his place upon a reclining chair and that a band of copper shall be placed around his temples and the other around his throat, and these bands

around his throat, and these bands shall be attached to sponges saturated with a solution of zinc, and that each band shall be connected with the different wires that communicate with the dynamo. Now, I maintain that it the dynamo. Now, I maintain that it will take an appalling time to have it adjusted as it will be necessary to adjust it. Although I have very little sympathy with the criminal, yet you must admit that the amount of agony which he will spend in that reclining which he will spend in that reclining chair with two or three doctors around him, adjusting this cumbersome appa-ratus, will equal a lifetime of ordinary torture. What I propose is this: There can be arranged in a room certain metallic ornaments or other fixtures that can be charged with elec-tricity, and the victim on touching one of these will be killed instantly and without the torturing of a long wait during the cumbersome adjustment. What do you think of that?"

"Very well, then," I said. "Brown, you make all the arrangements for the execution. Manage it your own way. Smith and I will see the young man to-morrow with the professor, and if there is absolutely no hope for him, and if he continues in the state of mind he is in to-day, why, then, we will be ready for him.

At 11 o'clock the next morning the professor was in my room waiting for his patient. A few minutes after the hour the young man entered. The moment he did so the professor recognized him.

"Ah," he said, "you have returned from Germany?"
"Yes," answered the young man, "I have returned. I have also been in England. All the physicians I have area with you in the diagnosis." seen agree with you in the diagnosis."
The professor shook his head and spoke sympathetically to the young

"You seem to know each other," said I to the professor.
"Oh, yes," answered that gentleman

"Oh, yes," answered that gentleman.
"Mr. Stevens did me the honor of calling on me as soon as he arrived in Paris. Unfortunately I could give him no hope, but advised him to consult other specialists, both in Germany and England."
With this the professor left us.

"Your name is Stevens, then," I said to the young man.

"Yes, and my home is in New York. Have you gone any further with the matter which I proposed yesterday?"
"Well, my friend, Mr. Brown has that in charge and I presume he will wish to see if you still persist in your intertion."

"My dear sir, of course I persist; in fact, I look upon myself as a dead man. I expected to have committed suicide before this time; perhaps last night, probably this morning. All I ask is that there shall be as little delay as possible and I shall know nothing whatever of the arrangements."

wnatever of the arrangements."
"Very good, then. Supposing we say to-morrow at 11 at this place?"
"Thank you. Now, as a token of my earnestness I wish to leave you this cheek." Ack. Mr. Property of the state of th this check. Ask Mr. Brown to see that everything is done properly, so that there will be no mistake. Don't spare money. I in particular am anxious for complete success."

Next morning by 11 we had all arrangements completed. Brown had taken a room next his own, which was unfurnished as far as carpet was concerned, the floor being the usual pol-ished floor of the Parisian lodging-room in the Latin quarter. Brown had at-tached the electric wires to the gas fixtures which depended from the ceil-ing in the center of the room, so ar-ranged that if a man touched the fixtures at any point or attempted to light the gas he would receive the strongest shock of electricity that it was possible for the Dynamo company of Paris to supply.

Mr. Stevens came up at 11 o'clock. We asked him if he would have any objections to occupying this room, which was next to that of Mr. Brown.

He replied that he was perfectly at our disposal, and said that he would be our disposal, and said that he would be ready to occupy the room by 4 o'clock that afternoon. At 5 o'clock Brown turned on the electricity so that we could watch the lone tenant of the room as we sat next to the wall in Brown's room, through holes made for that pur-Brown kept his hand upon the pose. Brown kept his hand upon the switch so that if any one else entered the room he would be ready at a moment to turn off the current. We watched with palpitating hearts for an watched with palpitating hearts for an hour. Stevens was reading by the window. As the evening grew darker he put down his book and sat looking out the window for a few minutes; then he arose, whistling an air, went to the match safe and struck a match, which he held in his fingers until it flared up and lighted the room, then he reached up to turn on the gas. The next moment he was a heap upon the floor. We ment he was a heap upon the floor. rushed in and found him quite dead.
The electric appliances were removed
and a coroner called in. The verdict
was that the young man han died from a stroke of apoplexy.—Detroit Free Press.

The Nation's Great Men. "Pa, where was Captain Anson

"I don't know, I'm sure." "Where was John L. Sullivan born?" "I don't know that, either."

"Pa, I wish you would buy me a history of the United States."—Chicago Herald.

A PRUDENT PREACHER.

low Rev. David Mack, Formerly of New Orleans, Has Acquired a Fortune by Wise Investments.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." The name of the honored and distinguished gentleman at the head of this article affords a conspicuous illustration of the truth enunciated by the great poet of nature. Unlike many men of equal or greater wisdom, he simply understood his opportunity. He left Memphis a few years ago, after a long and arduous service as pastor of one of our largest and most influential churches. a poor man He bought one of our largest and most indectangle churches, a poor man. He bought a little piece of ground near Kansas City; he had the faith and the courage to hold on to it; he sold it at the right large, and the result is a comfortable time, and the result is a comfortable time. and rapidly increasing fortune. He is now able to offer to others the opportu-nity for which he had to seek. His faith in Memphis as the future metropolis of the south west led him to make large investments in some of its most desirable property, notably the beautiful tract of 23 acres on McLemore, Raleigh, Walker and Arizona avenues. It promises to be a repetition of the Kansas City experience. Since he purchased it, less than two years ago, the Tennessee Midland Railway has been located and built near and along the entire northern front; the Magnolia entire northern front; the Magnotta division of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway has been located and built along its entire southern front; the great Southern Oil Mills have been located and built within a few rods of located and built great furniture factory is now in progreat jurniture factory is now in pro-cess of erection within a few hundred yards, to say nothing of other impor-tant industries sure to come. And all this within less than two years! Is this what some people call luck? No. It is simply good, hard, common sense. He saw once more his opportunity and he embraced it. That is all. He saw that the growth of the city would necessarily be in that direction. The reasons for this were and are many and great. He exercised his judgment; had the courage of his convictions, and o! another fortune drops into his lap.

-Memphis Appeal.

Hints on Marriage.

While the Chicago Journal's Stroller counsels early marriage as a rule he loes not believe in the marrying of children; and there are cases where if people waited until they were sixty years old they would not have sense enough to make it a success. These are the cases where marriage is a failure. And young men should be careful to get a helpmeet, with all that it implies, instead of a helpeat, as somebody plies, instead of a helpeat, as some body has said. Some old crusty has defined getting married as "an abstract desire on the part of a young man to pay some nice young lad's board" Now the idea of a young couple in moderate circumstances going to boarding after getting manufal is one of the most. getting married is one of the most ridiculous things I can conceive. If the girl does not want to go to house-keeping, she should not get married. If they haven't money enough wait until they have, and they will appreciate it so much the more. They'll never save any money while houseling. I had a young friend who the girl does not want to go to house-They'll never save any money with boarding. I had a young friend who was boarding in a private family, and who became smitten with the charms of his landlady's daughter and married house. keeping, they continued boarding with her ma, and whereas the aforesaid young lady had been doing office work down town, now she can stay at home and play lady, and visit and gossip as only people who have lived in boarding houses know how, and he, poor fellow, has his nose to the grindstone earning nas his nose to the grindstone earning enough to pay their board, where when he was courting her he had only his own to pay. Shrewd mamma, sharp daughter. Verily she had what the vulgar would call a "snap." Young people, if you, will get married go to housekeeping even if you only have money enough. even if you only have money enough to furnish one room. You'll be the happier and never regret it. And als live within your income. Do not build in advance on a raise in salary. which may not come.

The Oldest Piece of Iron.

The oldest pieces of wrought iron now known are probably the sickle blade found by Belzoni under the base of a sphinx in Karnac, near Thebes; the blade found by Colonel Vyse, imthe blade found by Colonel vyse, Imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramids; the portion of a cross-cut saw exhumed at Nimrod by Mr. Layard—all of which are now in the British Museum. A wrought bar of Demagus steel was presented by King Damascus steel was presented by King Porus to Alexander the Great, and the razor steel of China for many centuries has surpassed all European steel in temper and durability of edge. The Hindoos appear to have made wrought iron directly from the ore, without passing it through the furnace from passing it inrough the lurinace from time immemorial, and elaborately wrought masses of iron are still found in India which date from the early centuries of the Christian era.

Origin of the Pog.

The question of the origin of the dog has recently been discussed by Prof. has recently been discussed by Prof.
Nehing, who believes that it has descended from various still surviving
species of wolves and jackals. The
latter animals can be tamed and many
attempts to domesticate wolves have
been successfully made in recent times.
Herr Ronge has so completely tamed a
young wolf that he follows him exactly
as a dog might do.

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Remember the office of this paper when you want fine or cheap Job If the Farmer's Alliance keeps up

work, its influence will be felt within another year. An Indiana goat swallowed a \$20

bill. The bank was opened but the money could not be redeemed. If Col. Learnard is removed from

Haskell Institute, a good man may take his place, but not a better one. The contract for sinking a 2,000

feet coal shaft at Alma has been let to one, Martin of Rich Hill. Cost \$90,000.

The first of June and a blazing fire in the grate. But the chinch bug was frozen cut, and the wheat bursting with fatness. Every town, great or small, should

have a well kept hotel, or at least a house where travelers may be carefully entertained. L. A. Maynard, editor of the New York OBSERVER, is still telling some healthy truths in regard to Prohibi-

It requires considerable of Gen. Fiske's time that he usually gives to

his Jersey cows, to explain that he has not gone back on the prohibition Eastern Kansas, and all of Kansas for that matter, is better than all the

Oklahoma's on earth, and tens-of-thousands who have tried it have found it so.

It is now pretty well settled that Harry Hayden of Topeka, was one of the victims of the Hamilton railroad disaster, whose remains could not be identified.

It is expected that Farmer Funston and Farmer Kelley will get into the traces and pull together in the next Congress like a good pair of blooded Normans.

Make the best use possible of your paper by showing it to your neighbor, and getting him to subscribe, and then both of you send every number to those who may be interested in your town.

H. T. Huff while cutting bee tree on his farm, five miles from Atlanta, discovered in the hollow trunk eight army muskets and two bayonets. Soldiers stored them there 25 years ago.

If there are those so full of money and sentiment as to be willing to give \$500, or \$250, as some have it, for Brown's old gun, it is their right to buy it, but we do not appeal to any such sentimentalism.

A history of Kansas that is studied in our schools, says there is salt enough in the state to supply home consumption. Kansas always was very modest, but that history might safely be revised a bit.

Some of the finest fields of wheat ever seen grown on this earth, may now be seen for a hundred miles up the Kaneae river valley. Some of them extend as far as the eye can United States. reach, and the grain is just putting on its golden tints.

One of the best laws passed by the last Legislation is the one prohibitor cigarettes to children under 16 years of age. All citizens are interested in its strict enforcement. This law has passed the Indiana Legisla-

The appointment of L. W. Haber-com to be 5th auditor of the treasury, was one of the mistakes of President Harrison. He was, during the last campaign, the manager of the whiskey and of the party, and is notori-ous as an enemy of all temperance

work or moral reform. D. W. Wilder, state superintendent of insurance, in response to an inquiry regarding the existence of a live stock insurance company in Kansas, replies that no such company exists at present, and that the companies do-ing business of that kind a few years ago were irresponsible. In fact no responsible company of that nature exists in the United States in his esago were irresponsible. In fact no responsible company of that nature exists in the United States in his estimation. However the state is defined annually and almost constant. of character or capital.

Kansas Criminal Statistics

From the bottom to the top of the Kansas criminal conditions, Prohibition has worked a wonderful reforma-tion. Ex-Governor Martin says that "the business of the police courts of our larger cities has dwindled to onefourth of its former proportions, while in cities of the second and third classes the occupation of police authorities is practically gone. Arrests for the lower forms of crime have in many counties entirely disappeared, while their number has been vastly reduced everywhere. This is the testimony of police records without exception, and of Judges, Sheriffs, County Attorneys and other officials by the scores and even by the hun-

Prohibition has also had a remark able influence in diminishing crimes of high degree. Since the adoption of the Prohibitory Amendment, in 1880, the number of convicts confined in the State Penitentiary has steadily decreased on the basis of population; and since the passage of the Murray Injunction act, in 1887, there has been not only a relative decrease, but an actual decrease in the population of the Penitentiary itself.

Prof. Snow says it was the coldest May since 1869.

There is an abundance of room on every farm. As a rule, farmers give special attention to apples; but not one tenth of them grow strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries or currants—not even for home use.

Slop food makes slop milk.

If the hay crop is "short," sow millet in July and August to piece out. Fence the clover fields and thus revent "bloat."

By planting every week or ten days, using the earliest varieties for the late crop, a succession of sweet corn may be kept up until frosts.

Do not cover seed too deeply especially the small seed. The soil should be well pulverized and pressed about the seed.

A practical way of destroying the current borer is to cut off the infected wood in the spring and burn it.

A steel rake, with long and sharp teeth, is one of the most effective of weeding implements, and if used "early and often" will keep land clean, with little labor.

An adventurer proposes to shoot the rapids in a gun-boat.

Prof Snow of the state University in his report for May says: A cool May, with harmless hoar frosts on 2d and 3d, and remarkably low temperature on the last eight days of the month. The rainfall was excessive, surpassing that of any previous May on our record. The rainfall was 8.27 inches, or 4.52 inches above the May average.

The Santa Fe Company has been putting in a lot of new switches in Lawrence. It is charged that the object is to embarrass the new Lawrence and Wichita road which has recently been given a liberal right of way be, when completed, a strong rival of the Santa Fe, between Wichita and Kansas City.

Manhattan came pretty near getting the State University, and it was only prevented by the veto of then Gov. Charles Robinson. It was through his influence that it was located at Lawrence. The State Agricultural College was afterwards located at Manhattan. The two schools were thus divided instead of being united as in several of the states The result is sometimes to make either one appear to strangers as inferior to some other state schools, such as the Illinois University where there is no such separation. But there is doubtless an advantage in the two schools. The Kansas Agricultural College is certainly one of the most useful schools of the kind in the

Clover mixed with timothy is the standard seeding, over the greater portions of this country. Clover hay is everywhere valued as really superior to any of the true grasses. But clover as a hay crop, grown by itself, is ill to manage, except under fayor-able conditions and by expert hand-ling. For mixing with timothy, Alsike clover is often preferred, particularly on moist land; and as it is a little later and a good deal finer than even the finest reds, it will increase in popularity. Were it not for the difficulty of handling it in turing, the fertilizing quality of red clover would make it one of our most widely grown crops. As it is, it is shunned by all who have not studied

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Census office.
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1889.
To the Medical Profession:
The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the Report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States as return-Statistics of the United States as returned by the Eleventh Census.

As the United States has no system of

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration.

In view of this, the Census Office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the augmentators to make. It is one for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the Census Office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registrations books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes, It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the Eleventh

Physicians not receiving Registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the Census Office, and, with the Register an official envelope which

the Register an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the Eleventh Census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to as full and accurate as it is possible to make it. It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT L PORTER. Superintendent of Census

Vick's Magazine. This standard garden Magazine contains, for June, many timely articles and an exquisite plate of Tea Roses. It is well illustrated with engravings and is full of excellent and instructive matter full of excellent and instructive matter for the plant lover, gardener and fruit-grower. The following are some of the subjects: Garden Roses, How to Raise Roses, A Satisfactory House Plant, Sweet Cherries, Fritillarias, Grapes in North Carolina, Pruning Moss Roses, Seedling Petunias New Polyantha Rose, A Polyantha Tea Rose, Striped-leaved Plantain, Horticultural Charlatans, Another New Vegetable' A White Cobœa, Rose gigantea, The Chinese Sacred Lily, Destroying Ants, Plants Inquiries, Fair Spring's Bequest, At June Time, A Paris Letter, A City Lot Garden, Liquid Grape, &c., besides an excellent Young People's Department. The careful manner in which this Magazine is edited, and the excelthis Magazine is edited, and the excel-lent matter it provides, places it at the head of the list of horticultural publications as a correct educator on garden

Notice of Removal!

The Edwin Alden Co., Advertising gents have moved their Cincinnati Agents have moved their Cincinnation Office to 248 Race St., and added to their already great facilities in conducting the advertising business, a Photo-Engrav-ing department, where in a brief period of time and at a small cost, advertisers may receive illustrations for insertion in

the newspapers.

The Edwin Alden Co., are prompt, energetic and have introduced to the Press of the United States some of the largest and best advertisers.

and best advertisers.

The Eclectic for June contains the following varied and interesting table of contents: The Agnostic Controversy. A Symposium. By Professor T. H. Huxley.—Cowardly Agnosticism. By W. H. Mallock.—Christianity and the "Geocentric" system. By Professor Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L.—A Knight's Tale. By Alexander Charles Ewald.—The Cup and the Critic. By H. Arthur Kennedy.—Look Seaward, Sentinel! By Alfred Austin.—The Personality of Prince Bismarck.—By Alexander Innes Shand.—The position Finder.—Examinations in America.—The Physical Force of the Mob.—Ethics and Religion. An Address Delivered before the Ethical Society of Cambridge By Professor J. R. Seeley.—With Father Damien and the Lepers. By Edward Clifford.—Meditations a of Western Wanderer. By the Countess of Jersey.—Christianity and Agnosticism. By Rev. Dr. Wace.—Mr. Bright. By R. W. Dale, LL.D.—A Pickle of Salt. A Tale of the Indian Monopoly. Right and Left.—Individualism and Socialism. By Great Allen, and the usual varieties and Miscellany. Special attention will be directed in this number to the discussion on Agnosticism the subject which, more than any other, is exciting the interests of thinking readthe subject which, more than any other, is exciting the interests of thinking readers to-day, Professor Huxley, W. H. Mallock, Professor Freeman and Dr. Wace have contributions on the subject in the

Current number.
Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond
Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year;
simple number 45 cents: trial subscription for 3 months, \$1. Eclectic and any

\$4 Magazine, \$8. insurance, in response to an inquiry garding the existence of a live ock insurance company in Kansas, plies that no such company exists at resent, and that the companies dong business of that kind a few years go were irresponsible. In fact no exponsible company of that nature tiets in the United States in his estimation. However the state is demanded almost constant, with circulars of companies devoid the making of clover have as a specialty and almost constant, with circulars of companies dovid the making of clover have as a specialty and succeeded in it. The number of these is not great, but I feel like urging upon the attention of readers the value of red clover as an ensilage crop, supplying as it does the very elements of nutrition most lacking in our great ensilage crop, corn. The two together, rightly mixed, make a complete ration of the matter goes before the supreme court but nevertheless the decision of Judge Guthrie handed down his opinion in "the Ragsdate case," declaring the March grand jury valid. This is a matter of considerable importance, not locally alone, but allover the state. The law has been disputed, to the great interruption of the business of the courts. The point at issue will not be settled until the matter goes before the supreme court but nevertheless the decision of Judge Guthrie handed down his opinion in "the Ragsdate case," declaring the March grand jury valid. This is a matter of considerable importance, not local its does the very elements of nutrition most lacking in our great ensilage crop, supplying as it does the very elements of nutrition most lacking in our great ensilage crop, in the Shawnee district, last Saturday Judge Guthrie handed down his opinion in "the Ragsdate case," declaring the March grand jury valid. This is a matter of considerable importance, not local its does the very elements of red clover as an ensilage crop, supplying as it does the very elements of nutrition of the legality of grand juries in many districts has been questioned on all sides and the l In the Shawnee district, last Saturday

When U are Looking for

'THE ODD,'"

And take a squint at our \$8 and \$10 Wear Resisters.

We can sell you suits for Boys so they can start Little Savings Banks.

C! Our 5oc Curve Seam OVER

ALLS.

COOK BROS&CO OLOTHOKRS. 120 EASTSIXTH

TOPEKA.



"It never rains but it pours,"

But then Kansas can stand lots of rain, and the people lots of bargains, both provided will make this a prosperous year. If the Lord will send the rain we will look to it that you get

Dry Goods and Boots & Shoes.

We have some nice goods and some great trades for you still left in our Red Figure Clearance Sale. You can get a good Shoe for Women or Children as low as \$1.00. Babies Shoes as low as 27c. Mens shoes all prices and all low. These are all good solid goods, No Shoddy.

On the Dry Goods side of the house we have an elegant assortment of

new and seasonable goods.

A fine line of Ladies and Gentlemens Summer Underwear at very low

One lot heavy Shirtings at 10c per yard. " 12 1-2c per yard.

You will find these extra good value.

A superb line of Ginghams at 12 1-2c. Some very nice dress Ginghams at 10c.

There is nothing that will make you a better summer dress than the Cocheco Muslin. They will wear and wash indefinitely. Look at our

We have the best line of French Satines to be found any where for 25c a yard. Our 10c and 12 1-2c lines are both bargains and beauties. We have got our prices on Parasols and Sun Umbrellas lower than any-

New York Store!

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J. S. WARNER.

Buggies, Phætons, Surreys& Carriages.

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

And Machine Oils. In fact, the best makes of everything that money will buy. Our

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

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

Cor. 6th & Quincy.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Telephone 186.

The longest railroad bridge in the United States is the Cantilever span n Poughkeepsie bridge, 548 feet.

The highest railroad bridge in the United States is the Kinzua viaduct, on the Erie road, 305 feet high.

A good dairyman, first of all, will see that he has the necessary ap-pliances to insure success—good cows, suitable feed and buildings, and the proper utensils and knowledge for turning out a first-class product.

Western Farm News.

A man recently was punished with a month's hard labor for keeping a cow. The cow belonged to a neigh-

Illinois is out of debt and its income from the railroads, mostly from the Illinois Central, covers the state ex-

Topeka is always on the alert for something sensational. It is now said the capital city has a man with the largest mouth on record.

This is commencement week, when so many of our schools and colleges It is called commencement week because the students commence a season of freedom and rest

It seems to have cost the French people \$10,000 for each laborer who perished in digging the Panama canal. At least \$200,000,000 was sunk in the channel, and 20,000 men were sacrificed in the digging.

It is corrupt politicians of all part ies elected from agricultural districts. and those from the slums of our cities who seek boodle. Watch their votes in legislation, and give them the cold shoulder if they betray your interests. That is the way to fight trusts.

The United States circuit court began its session at Leavenworth this week. Several big boxes of papers were sent over Saturday last from the clerks office in Topeka. Judge Brewer will preside and 400 cases will

revenue exceeds a million dollars a year from railroads, telegraph and these cover the expenses of the state government. expenses of the state government

The state board of railroad assessors which recently completed its tour of inspection over all the Kansas lines. show the total increase in number of miles of main track over that posses ed in 1888 to be 304.80 miles, while the increase in total assessment over last year is \$4,618,464.29. Only six counties out of 106 in the state are without railroads and these are remote and newly organized.

"How to establish a blue-grass pasture is a question I am often asked," says Waldo F. Brown in The Country Gentleman. "The way I started mine was to sow one bushel of bluegrass seed to the acre, and at the same time seed heavily with a variety of other grasses and clover. The bluegrass made no show until two years latter, but has been improving ever since. The last piece of blue-grass on my farm was started by cutting sods at the roadside and chopping them into pieces about two inches square, which were dropped from a basket, about two feet apart, and were stepped on to press them in the This was on land just sown to oats. These pieces grew up to the size of dinner plates the first year, and in a few years crowded out all other grasses, and formed a complete sward. I believe that, taking one year with another, a field of blue-grass pays better than any other crop. and, at the very least, ten acres out of every hundred ought to be occupied

A comb of honey in the window attracted a swarm of bees to a grocery store in Plainfield, N. J. They took possession, and business was given up to them. They were disposed of at night by the burning of sulphur.

Mrs. John D. Knox of Topeka, had a brother, who, with his family, and many other relatives, were lost in the Johnstown flood. Several other residents of the capital city had relatives who were lost.

The sale of a malt extract, a Kansas City patent medicine, has been prohibited in Topeka, the same being found to be alcoholic liquor in dis-guise. The Kansas City liquor swindlers are having a very hard time, and are constantly put to their wit's

On Sunday at Washington a carp two feet long was caught in the ladies waiting room at the Baltimore and Potomac station and several others were caught in the streets by boys. The fish came from the government fish pond, the waters of the Potomac having covered the pond and allowed

them to escape. the Kansas Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, will occur on Monday of next week. The Star, which is the work of pupils of the institution, gives a fine illustration of the buildings as they now appear, accompanied by an interesting historical sketch. The buildings present a very fine appearance and are a credit to the state, a trite remark, that is true of all our state institutions. This school now has 225 pupils. Its purpose is to afford a means of education to the deaf mute children of the state, such as they can get at none of our other schoels. Superintendent Walker desires to be placed in correspondence with every deaf person of school age in the state, and the state, and they are unfortunately, to be found in almost every neighborhood.

I say in America and thoroughly studies the subject in ail its bearings and am antisfied that America and thoroughly studies the subject in ail its bearings and am antisfied that America and thoroughly studies the subject in ail its bearings and am antisfied that America and thoroughly studies the subject in ail its bearings and am antisfied that America will soon have a time industry second to noue.

S.S. BOYCE.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years and until the last few years and prescribed local remember of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years and until the last few on the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few on the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few on the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few on the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few on the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few on the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few on the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few on the country than all other diseases pu The commencement exercises of

Flax Growing in Europe and America.

Flax Growing in Europe and America.

Editors Indiana Farmer:

I promised at a previous time to give the American farmer some information upon the subject of flax as I might discover it in Ireland. I have acquainted myself with flax and being in the north of Ireland, as well as in Germany, France and Belgium and I here furnish a short statement of the several practices.

Ireland has long been noted for its fine flax and linen, but what nature may have done for this Green Isle her poor people are losing by neglect. The cool moist climate seems to have been favorable to growing flax but it is quite favorable that the ready market furnished by the great number of linen mills was really the cause of the devotion of so much attention of flax raising. The industry has also had great stimulus from bounties from the British government in times past, but the prestige is departing and large quantities of flax are now imported under free trade regulations from all parts of Europe, expecially from Belgium, Germany and Russia. Irish weavers also import some \$3,000,000 worth a year of German, French and Belgian yarns.

Whether or no a moist cool climate is necessary for flax seems a question. I have produced just as good fiber, just as soft, white, silky and strong from American grown flax as from Belgian, or Russian or Irish. A rich loamy soil will grow the best of flax in any country, provided it be well prepared and two and a half bushels of seed sown to the acre. The farmers of America have the same opportunities for growing flax as those of any other country.

From two and a half to three bushels of seed are sown in all countries where a

opportunities for growing flax as those of any other country.

From two and a half to three bushels of seed are sown in all countries where a fine straw of the best character is desired for both seed and fiber. The straw is pulled just as the stalks are half turned, bound in small bundles, stood up for a day or two until cured and then stacked or not under clover.

or put under clover.

The practice in Ireland is to pull flax just before it is ripe and to put the straw into standing water steeping ponds for two weeks, and then take it out and spread upon the ground for some two weeks more. The flax is then broken and scutched and baled for market.

In come instances the straw is placed

In some instances the straw is placed in slowly running water. This is done in Belgium and France, where the cured flax straw is kept through the winter until May Turne and placed in steaming.

flax straw is kept through the winter until May or June and placed in steeping ponds. The best flax is produced by steeping the straw in the river Lys.

This is the practice, pure and simple, with the little variations of special farmers who steep a longer or shorter time, and grass it more or less, and steep in stagnant or clear water.

By any and all these systems the pro-

By any and all these systems the pro-duct is dark colored and of very uneven, irregular character for fineness, softness and strength. But it is the way it is done and is the same old practice which has existed for three thousand years.

Various experimental efforts have been

made to ret flax by hot water, by steam, by potash, chloride of lime and other chemical agencies but they are not yet of any avail in advancing the interest of fib-

er production.

By still another new practice, now being introduced and worked (in Europe, the farmers are expected to be able to ret their straw in a much simpler, and more expeditious manner, or be enabled to sell their cured threshed straw to the central treating factories at a fair profit.

This new process, now at work in Ire-

central treating factories at a fair profit.

This new process, now at work in Ireland purchases the dry unretted straw from the farmers, and breaks, treats and prepares it for spinning in a very short time, and produces a soft, fine white fiber of great strength. The process has been proved to work and the product is in every way suited to the finest manufacture, has been spun and woven, and the profit and the profit of the firest manufacture, has been spun and woven, and is endorsed by the linen association of

In this connection I wish to say to the American farmers that the process will be at work in America during the present year and will want all the flax straw which can be produced, and at a good profit to the growers. I wish to say to the American farmers, and the Indiana farmers in particular that having a deep, moist loamy soil I wish them each one to putin a small crop of flax as a trial. One acre, half an acre, or ten acres. Have the land mellow and sow at the rate of two and a half bushels of seed to the acre and pull it just as it is half turned, cure it and put it under cover and take the seed off by roller, by ripple or by flail or beating over a stone or log or barrel and see what amount of seed and value of flax straw you get. In this connection I wish to say to the

of flax straw you get.

I am satisfied that there will be a million tone of flax straw grown in America

In tone of flax straw grown in America in less than five years.

The cost of pulling is \$5 per acre and there should be two and a half to three tons of straw on an acre. The straw will be according to fineness, length and bright color. The straw is finest from thickly seeding, long from rich land, and bright from not getting rained on.

Straw is worth according to length, fineness and bright color: Short straw \$10 to \$15 per ton and from that to \$25 to \$30 per ton. Let each farmer and experimental station put in a little flax and prove the truth of what I have said. Don't pay fancy prices for seed, \$2 a bushel for American or Riga is about the thing.

the thing.

I have spent years in practicing what I say in America and thoroughly studied the subject in all its bearings and am satisfied that America will soon have a

Horticultural Department.

B. F.SMITH, EDITOR.

More fruit and forest trees of various kinds have been planted in Northwest Kansas this spring than at any one time within the past ten years.

A good way to prevent the drouth from injuring the fruit, is to fertilize liberally, early in the season. This insures a good early growth, and by having this advantage, fruit will not be so likely to be damaged, should the latter part of the season be ever so

The strawberry is not very particular as to what kind of manure it re ceives, provided it is applied in sufficient quantities to render the soil rich in plant food. Old and thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure is scarcely to be excelled for the strawberry. A compost of muck and man-ure is good. Ashes are also valuable, especially in sandy soils.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says nearly all the curculios in a plum orchard may be caught as follows: Take a piece of thick cloth eight or ten inches wide, and hem one side. Run a strong thread through the hem, so you can pucker it around the body of the tree, letting the unhemmed edge hang down and out like an umbrella one quarter spread. In the morning turn the cloth inside out and you will find the little rascals. Place a smooth piece of white cloth on the ground close to the body of the tree and you can see them as you shake them out of the cloth.

The hay crop of California will be immense. Half of it was cut when the May rains came, but the damage was trifling Dealers in hops are quite elated over the prospects of the warm weather and a long summer, which will be favorable for

Government contracts for beans are usually placed during the month of June. Dealers are looking forward to increased

It is claimed that wheat harvesting in Kentucky will commence about June 20, in Kansas June 1 to 8 and in Central Illinois, earlier than usual.

The question that agitates the people of many States is whether the law will rule trusts, or trusts will rule the people. Kansas has an anti-trust

Farmers must up and throttle trusts by sending to our Legislatures and Congress men with sober brains and willing hands to crush them. The laws should be made stronger than those who abuse law.

Reports from growers in all the ten countries of Miami Valley, Ohio, show that wheat straw will be very short, but the wheat yield in the district will be nearly 8,000,000 bushels, or an average of not quite eighteen bushels per acra.

In 1884, the lowest point to which visible stock of wheat were reduced was visione stock of wheat were reduced was 14,00,0000 bushels, and that total did not include St. Paul and Minneapolis wheat. In 1885, the low point was in round numbers 39,000,000 bushels, in 1886, 28,000.000 bushels, in 1887, 30,000,000 bushels in 1888, 21,5000,000 bushels. The min imum was reached usually in July, but two years ago, not until September.

A New York farmer is stated to have been complained of, prosecuted and found guilty and fined \$25 and costs for dehorning his cattle. If he had been able to fight the case through the Supreme Court the outcome might have been different. We never hear of owners being prosecuted for keeping a murderous bull.

The farmer who reads and studies is the one who works to a purpose; while the one who does not read makes his effort at hap hazard. *The farmer is posted on the markets, and from long study is able to draw conclusions and form pretty correct ideas of what it will be to his interest to market. He will not be found nowa-days, turning his attention to raising scrub cattle, nor building large barns and granaries to accommodate his prospective crop of oats.

An article in the June Forum explains the advance of liberal, even of American ideas, in a country much farther away than Canada. Mr. William Eliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," tells the leading features of the new constitution of Japan, under which, on Feb. 11th, the government ceased to be an absolute and became a constitution al monarchy. Thirty-six millions of subjects were for the first time admitted to some of the privileges of citizenship.

Western Foundry

MACHINE WORKS. R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

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

INTER-OCEAN MILLS.

PACE, NORTON & CO.,

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

How to Get Rich!

Buy Where Your Dollars will Go Farthest!

The CHEAPEST place in Kansas to buy new and second hand furniture, gasoline and cook stoves, is at 116 Laurent Street, North Topeka (Back of Wolff's Dry Goods Store.)

Clean, Repair Paint & Varnish

and make our second hand furniture as strong and nice as new.

BRING IN YOUR BROKEN FURNITURE AND HAVE IT REPAIRED, OR SELL IT TO US FOR CASH.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for

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T WILL PAY YOU TO COME AND GET OUR PRICES, BEFORE YOU BUY OR SELL.

TOPEKA FurniturE CO.

MISS ANNA ALLAWAY,

Fashionable Millinery, And Hair Goods IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

803 Kan. Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

Dressmaking a Specialty. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Gambling at Long Branch will be uppressed this season.

Recent succession of showers have

Exports of corn in April amounted to 8,379,460 bushels, against 1,470,340 bushels for April, 1888, and 3,993,560

Among the victims in the terrible

A well known New York society

lady has a thimble made from asphaltum, the substance with which

the sacred fires of Persia were built.

precious stones, are by no means unknown objects d'art. A lady in Boston has a thimble

made from a piece of the Washington

elm at Cambridge, the tree under which Washington stood when he

took the oath as commander-in-chief

Thimbles made to order, with the monogram or initals of the person for whom they are intended set in

Johnstown flood was a family named Andrews, several relations of which

helped New England crops.

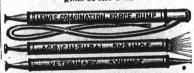
are living in Lawrence.

for April, 1887.

in 1775.

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It makes 5 .complete polished brass ma It makes 5. complete polished brass machines (see cut). To introduce, I will send a sample pump, express paid, for \$5,50, and will also give a valuable illust'd book (just published) con taining the latest and best receipts for destroying insects of all kinds, to each purchaser of a pump. The receipts alone are well worth \$5.50. Pump will throw water 50 to 60 feet. My agents are making \$16 to \$20 per day. They sell rapidly. Send for illustrated catalogue, price list and terms. GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED or MONEY REFUNDED. Address P. C. LEWIS, Lock Box B, CATSKILL, N. Y.

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

From three to five inches of snow fell all over Northern Wisconsin and Michigan May 16th.

A terrible race quarrel at Forest City, Arkansas, resulted in the killing of three men, including the sheriff.

An African American exhibition, illustrating what has been achieved by the colored race in various fields, is being discussed.

To successfully use five 'thats' in succession is a puzzle. So is the fact that a gross of Esterbrook's Easy Writer Peus can be sold for the low price of one dullar.

The horrible charge that mind-reader bishop was not dead when the succession is a puzzle. So is the fact that a gross of Esterbrook's Easy was begun, and that the surgeon's k ike occasioned death, is now made.

THE OPEN WINDOW.

The old house by the lindens Stood silent in the shade, And on the graveled pathway The light and shadow played.

I saw the nursery windows
Wide open to the air;
But the faces of the children,
They were no longer there.

The large Newfoundland house-dog
Was standing by the door;
He looked for his little playmates
Who would return no more.

They walked not under the lindens, They played not in the hall; But shadow, and silence, and sadness Were hanging over all.

The birds sang in the branches With sweet, familiar tope; But the voices of the children Will be heard in dreams alone!

And the boy that walked beside me,
He could not understand
Why closer in mine, ah! closer,
I pressed his warm soft hand!
—Longiellow.

RUTH.

"And this is home!"

Ruth Delano gazed about her with a mingled feeling of wonder, joy and disappointment. Three thousand miles had she traveled across the continent to reach the home her husband had prepared for her, and this was what she found: A lonely ranch among the foothills of Southern California, with a plain log cabin for a home. Not a vestige of a plant or flower around it, not a suggestion of comfort or beauty within it, the hills stretching brown and bare under the July sun, and not a

shade tree in sight.
"One might know there had never been a woman near the place," sighed Ruth, her eyes slowly filling with tears. It seemed so comfortless and baren after leaving her mother's old-fashioned farmhouse in Maine, full to overflowing with inviting, comfortable things, and surrounded with flower gardens and surrounded with nower gardens and orchards, and where every nook and corner suggested the deft hands and delicate fancies of women. She felt her very heart sink within her. Then, seeing the eyes of her husband fixed upon her, she forced back the tears.

upon her, she forced back the tears.

Had she not said, like the Ruth of old, "Whither thou goest I will go; and whither thou lodgest I will lodge"?

Would any place, no matter how full of comfort it might be, ever be home without him? Had she and her baby without him? Had she and her baby Ruth not wept tears of joy when the letter came telling them that papa was coming from California to take them home? and had not every foot of the way been a joy to think she was once more with him and that they were to

have a home?
She stroked the hand of her husband, who held their little Ruthie in his

who held their little Kuthle in his arms, smiling through her tears.

"I know, dear, it is a new country," she said cheerfully, "and you have done the best you could."

It was the true wifely spirit, and in his heart he blessed the true woman who said it.

"All the ranches look kind of desolate," he said, "when there's no one but men about; but now we've got a little woman here, things will soon be looking different."

Inside of the house she found every-thing neat, at least, and that was a great comfort to her, and if the parlor was barren looking with no carpet upon it, the kitchen was full of contrivances which women like, and she

knew that John had thought of them After supper they sat down on the little porch in front of the cabin to talk of plans for future work. It was just at sunset, and as Ruth sat placidly looking at the view in front of her-which, after all, was a fine one, taking in a glimpse of the blue Pacific, and a background of purple mountains—she began to lose that undertone of homesickness which had so marred her home-coming. She thought how beautiful tiful a home might really be under the shadow of the lifted peaks, and she resolved that with John's help she would make hers one to be proud of. As if in answer to her thought, John went

ment laden with two parcels which he ment laden with two parcels which he dropped into her lap.

"There, Ruth," he said, "you can't guess what those are, can you?"

"I am afraid not," Ruth said, eying the mysterious looking packages wondering!"

into the house and returned in a mo-

deringly.
"Well, you know the house isn't very his good face "Well, you know the house isn't very beautiful yet," John said, his good face fairly shining with the little secret he had in store for her; but I guess you'll find something in each of those parcels that will help you beautify it."

What could he mean? Ruth took up the lighter but larger one first. To her surprise it was full of garden seeds, small packages of every kind almost she could think of.

"Well, how lovely!" she said. "Now we shall raise all the vegetable we need, and our garden will rival dear mother's at home."

meed, and our garden will rival dear mother's at home."

"Yes," John replied "and go ahead of it; for California beats the world for flowers, and your garden will be just as lovely in winter as in summer. There are twenty varieties of roses alone among that collection of seeds."

"Isn't it wonderful to think of?" cried Ruth, as delighted as a child over her treasures. "And what can be in here?" she continued, as she opened the second parcel. "Wonders will never cease!" she exclaimed the next moment, as she poured a whole bag of silver into her lap. "And what is this for?

"To buy your parlor furniture," he

"To buy your parlor furniture," he replied, laughing at her amazement.
"Honest!" She looked at him, her
brown eyes sparkling.
"It is for Mrs. Delano to do with as

"I saved the he pleases," he said. money to furnish the cabin with, and thought to have it fixed up before you came, but concluded on second thought that you could do better than I; so there's the money. Buy what you please and fix up the place to suit

"Well if you ain't the best John in the whole country," Ruth said, almost laughing and crying in the same breath. How could she ever be home-

sick again?
And that night, instead of crying And that night, instead of crying herself to sleep as she thought that afternoon to do, she lay awake from very joy, thinking of the pretty things she could buy and make for the cabin, and imagining how picturesque it would look covered with Lady Banks roses, and how sweet the violet-beds would be in the springtime.

made of.

"And did you find out?" she asked of him, woman-like, not knowing whether to laugh or cry over a great joy.

"Indeed I did. She was weighed in the balance and not found wanting. I know now that her love was strong enough to brave all trials for me

would be in the springtime.

And so the very next day she set the hired man to work laying off a garden, and all that week and the next she spent her time in digging and hoeing and spading. The following week John took her to the nearest town, and she selected the various articles she desired for the house. She managed to furnish it quite comfortamanaged to furnish it quite comforta-bly, and under her deft fingers all hings began to wear a homelike air. The place lost its barren and shiftless look, and even the dog, Harold, seemed to feel the change. He no longer wandered aimlessly about as though seeking a comfortable spot, but went to sleep a picture of contentment on one of the soft rugs in the sitting-room, keeping one zealous eye always half open upon his playmate,

Ruthie.

The months sped by, in spite of all the hardships she had to endure—for life is hard for a woman in a new country—on light wings for Ruth. She made the best of all her trials, and was a sweet and contented as she had been Ruthie. as sweet and contented as she had been as sweet and contenued as she had been in the fair home they had once owned and lost. Though often her limbs ached and her head was weary with the weight of work which fell to her share, she never complained. Not once did she grow fretful, or reproach her husband for taking her so far away

ner nusband for taking ner so far away from all she loved.

"He is doing the best he can," she always said to herself, "and what would a palace be without his love? Besides, how much have I got to be grateful for." And somehow the remembrance of their first evening in the log cabin would always bring tears to memorance of their first evening in the log cabin would always bring tears to her eyes. It was a real proof of his love and thoughtfulness for her.

When the next Spring lengthened

into Summer, and her sweet face began to wear a tired look that he did not like to see, he came to her one

evening, saying gravely:

"Ruth, pack your trunk to-night.

To-morrow I want to take you with me
to San Diego. Important business calls me there, and you and Ruthie both need a change."

"But how can you leave the ranch," Ruth asked, "just now, when you are most needed?" "Oh, Redly will take charge of the place and the men will work for him as well as for me."

If Ruth had noticed him just then very carefully, she might have seen a twinkle in his eye that would have made her suspicious as to this "business trip" to San Diego; but like a dutiful wife she packed up and asked

to a hotel. He gave the coachman

suburbs.

"Why, I didn't know you had friends here!" Ruth exclaimed in surprise.

"Oh, yes," said John. "I have a number of them. This is the home of the best friend I have in the world."

"Why!" John nearly took her breath away. She thought of her shabby traveling dress and Ruthie's shabbier cloak with dismay, but she made up her mind to make the best of it for John's sake anyway. A lady it for John's sake anyway. A lady could always be a lady, no matter how

she was dressed.

A neat Chinaman opened the door, and ushered them into a handsome reand ushered them into a handsome reception-room. The house was beautiful inside, and everything was new and of the latest fashion. Ruth sank into a finely upholstered easy-chair with a feeling of momentary content. For a moment she almost wished she might be the possessor of such a home, and then she put aside the envious wish.

"Make yourself at home dear." John

"Make yourself at home, dear," John said, "while I seek the master of the house. He is probably in the study. I will return when I have spoken with him privately. I know he will be delighted to know you are here and wel-

come you."
"How strange John never told me of this friend of his," Ruth said to herself, as she amused herself looking at the handsome engravings on the table near

Presently he returned, but not as she expected with the master of the house, whom she was feeling a little in awe

Where is he?" she asked.

Diego trip.

To her further amazement, he burst into a loud laugh, and taking a stand in the middle of the floor, said with s polite bow:

"John, you are surely going mad

and I with you. For heavens sake, she entreated, "tell me what yo

"I'll tell you what I mean, little wife," he said. "I mean that I came to San Diego last year during the land boom, went into real estate business and cleared a small fortune. This is your home, and all that is in it belongs to Ruth and John Delano. The ranch and the log cabin was simply a trial of your love. I wanted to find out what kind of stuff my wife was

know now that her love was strong enough to brave all trials for me Henceforth she shall be queen of my prosperity."

"It was a very pretty little drama you show to have me take the principal."

you chose to have me take the principal part in," she said; "but I forgive you, and I am satisfied if you are"

"Completely," he answered, with a

"Completely," he answered "selection of the whispered that night, as she held Ruthle up for her papa's good-night kiss, "that I doubt if I ever can be as happy anywhere as I was in that little log cabin of ours, in spite of all the hard work I did. Love never seemed before such a sweet compensation for

hard work I did. Love never seemed before such a sweet compensation for all of life's trials."

"Well, if that isn't just like a woman!" laughed her husband. "Give her heaven, and two to one she'll be sonry the even left the earth."

sorry she ever left the earth."

Ruth only smiled and held her peace She knew that he too would ever hold their log-cabin days in sweet and sacred remembrance.—Fannie Isabel Sherrick, in Pacific Rural Press.

JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

Some of the Strange Fancies Held by those Gentle Orientals.

The household superstitions Japan are very numerous, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press. They are harmless, often exciting laughter; yet so intrenched eare they in the household that religion, argument, even ridicule cannot destroy them. Some of these superstitions have a moral or educational purpose, inculcating lessons of benevolence, neatness terested in the enterprise says not less and habits of cleanliness. A room is never swept immediately after the departure of the inmate for fear of sweeping out the luck. At a marriage ceremony neither the bride nor the groom wears any clothing of a purple color lest their marriage be soon dissolved, purple being a color most liable to fade. If the cup of medicine is upset fade. If the cup of medicine is uper by accident during the illness of a per-son it is a sure sign of his recovery. This looks as if the Japanese had faith in our proverb, "Throw physic to the dogs." There are some curious ideas in regard to the finger nails. They in regard to the finger nails. must not be cut off before starting on a journey lest disgrace fall upon the per son at his destination. Neither should they be cut at night, lest cat's claws should grow out. Children who throw the parings of the nail into the fire are no foolish questions.

When they reached San Diego, much to her surprise her husband did not go cutting the person will soon die. itting the person will soon die.

The howling of a dog portends death.

some directions, and they were driven to an elegant looking house in the suburbs.

If a woman steps over an egg shell she will go mad; if over a razor it will be come dull; if over a whetstone it will suburbs. come dull; if over a whetstone it will break. If a man should set his hair on fire he will go mad. Children are told if they tell a lie an oni (imp) will pull out their tongues. The wholesome terror of the oni, ready to run away with his tongue has caused many a

Japanese youth to speak the truth.

The Japanese have a horror of the darkness; they always keep a light burning to ward off ghosts. The junkmen believe in a ghost who comes to them and politely asks to borrow a dipper. The answer decides the fate of the junkman. If a dipper with a bottom is bestowed upon the ghost he bottom is bestowed upon the ghost he uses it to bail water enough to swamp the junk, but if the bottom can be knocked out and thrown at him he disappears. In this last case the act must be accompanied by an incanta-tion or the ghost turns into a sea cap-

pa—a many-clawed monster—who will drag the junk to the bottom. The Japanese are a gentle, sensitive The Japanese are a gentle, sensitive race, very much under the influence of their emotions. Love with them is a very serious matter, often one of life and death. Disappointment in love or desertion frequently ends in suicide. Sometimes the girl becomes an avenger and implores the gods to curse or visit with death the destroyer of her peace. The passions which thrill and torment the human soul are as intense in far-away heathen Japan as in those lands which boast a higher civilization.

How to Clean Statues.

Instead of scouring the bronze with "Here."
"Here."
"Here is no one with you. You and I are alone." She began to look frightened. What if John had really lost his senses. He had certainly acted queer about this San dissolved in typentine. To give the dissolved in the paper till, bronze soap and water and a dilution of nitric the entire surface with ordinary wax dissolved in turpentine. To give the preparation the proper tint bronze powder is mixed in, and it was applied with ordinary paint brushes. The effect produced is a very pleasing one, and, as the dissolved wax will act as a preservative, the process will not only give the city statues a handsome appearance during the centennial celebration, but keep them in better order for years to come.—New York World.

"Where?"

"To Dr. Blank's."

"Why? I think he's a very good minister."

Yes. But I don't like his congregation. They are too exclusive and high toned—in the language of the street, where the proper is the congregation. They are too exclusive and high toned—in the language of the street, where the proper is the proper is mixed in and it was applied with ordinary paint brushes. The feet produced is a very good minister."

Yes. But I don't like that church."

Yes. But I don't like his congregation. They are too exclusive and high toned—in the language of the street, where the proper is minister."

Yes. But I don't like his congregation. They are too exclusive and high toned—in the language of the street, where the produced is a very good minister."

Yes. But I don't like his congregation. They are too exclusive and high toned—in the language of the street, where the produced is a very good minister."

Yes. But I don't like that church."

Yes. But I don't like his congregation. They are too exclusive and high toned—in the language of the street. Where the produced is a very good minister."

Yes. But I don't like his congregation. They are too exclusive and high toned—in the language of the street. Where the produced is a very pleasing one, and, as the dissolved wax will not one the produced in the language of the street.

Overdoing the Thing.

The Chicago Railway Age is responsible for the statement that since the first of January 666 new lines of railroad, with an aggregate contemplated mileage of 53,436 miles, have been projected, 14,818 miles are under construction or contract, 9,617 are sur veyed and 29,001 are incorporated. This, that paper says, is equivalent to almost one-third the mileage of the country. If the business of projecting, incorporating and building continues in the same ratio, before 1889 is done nearly as much mileage will be under way as the entire mileage of the country, now in operation, amounts to. The Age thus tabulates the length of

the lines proposed: Twelve New England and Eastern

Seven Pacific States. 5,845
There can be but one outcome to this mad inflation and that is wholesale bankruptcy. Railroads that run from somewhere to nowhere or, as in many instances, from nowhere to nowhere, can not but have a disastrous financial history. There are to-day five trans-continental lines in America with a sixth well under way. The Canadian Pacific which constitutes

the fifth, does not find business enough to warrant but six trains a week to and from the Pacific coast. But for the tremendous subsidy from the Canadian government it would probably be forced to reduce even this number. number. One trans-continental line could do all the Pacific business, still could do all the Pacine business, still the work of extention goes industriously on. One railroad now being built in Washington Territory will be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles long. One hundred miles are now completed. The most difficult part of the engineering is to overcome the engineering is to overcome the mountain passes. Its advocates convinced a lot of New York capitalists more than a fortnight ago that the remaining distance could be constructed for about three million dollars and in consequence two million dollars' worth of the bonds were placed. When these two millions are exhausted there will be a call for a couple of millions more to take care of them and then further calls for more millions. A man not inthan ten million dollars will be required before the first locomotive can oll from Seattle to Spokane. Necessa rily before this interesting incident

rily before this interesting incident takes place there will be numerous excapitalists in the northwest and in New York engaged in the monotonous occupation of holding a bag.

This case is not an isolated one. There are hundreds of others that will above as wide a discrepancy between show as wide a discrepancy between estimates and the actual. Before the end of 1889 the public will have been urged to subscribe more than a billion dollars further these schemes. The business of paralleling lines is now as active as it was when the Nickel Plate and the New York West Shore were constructed. The projections are for the most part speculations. They can not be otherwise in a country where there are already so many railroads that a large minority of them are in the hands minority of them are in the hands of receivers. There is no conservatism in the business. Capital which in most of cases is exceedingly timid in railroad business is wildly reckless. It requirs no more than a highly colored map of the Frog Point & Bugletown railroad, accompanied by the unsupported statement that a good deal of wheat is grown along this line to make capital clamorous to buy the F. & B. bonds at par or possibly at a slight premium. One of the North-

America for sixteen years. This tre-mendous railroad inflation may be but the precursor of another crisis more disastrous than the one of 1873. It is high time to call a halt.—Cincinnati Times.

A Fantasie.

A Fantasie.

I cannot find the way,
Mine eyes see nought but dark;
The music I essay,
A thousand discords slay,
Yet something like an arc
Sometimes across the sky
Sweeps luminous with light.
It is a fantasie—
A vision taking flight— A vision taking flight— Night.

Night.

I see the dark, until
Mine eyes are filled with dark,
Yet even the midnight's thrill
In purples never still
Hides the immortal lark.
I cannot reach afar
To notes so mocking high,
The lark sings to a star;
It is a fantasie—
A rapture taking flight—
Night.

Mrs. Whiton Stone, Boston Transcript,

Why It Was. 'Go to church to-day?" "Yes."
"Where?"

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY. The Paris Exposition will cost \$10,000

The next Trust talked of is in plug tobacco Another Pacific Railroad in Canada is

talked of. Gold has been discovered in Franklin county, Va.

Tacoma, W. T., charges \$1000 for a retail liquor license.

If it's a fare question, what does it cost to board a train?

In New Jersey there are 1,000 shirt opera tives out of work.

Wheeling, W. Va., has the largest nail plant in the world.

It is no use telling a man to keep cool who has just been fired. A big strike of gold has been made at Yanko Fork, Idaho.

Yellow fever is raging with great viruence at Rio Janeiro.

Heavy frosts have injured the fruit buds n Berks county, Pa. The majority against prohibition in Masachusetts was 44,499.

Three thousand slaves have been released at Mendeb, West Africa. A Wallingford (Ct.) milkman has a shep-

herd dog with three tails. This country sent 811,000 barrels of apples to England last year. The University of Southern California is

to have a \$100,000 telescope. Gold has been found in an old river bed in the town of Tilden, Minn.

The United States has 884 paper mills, more than any other country. The first paper mill in this country was

started in 1790 near Philadelphia. A Venetian manufacturer is making and selling thsusands of glass bonnets. A New York beef exporting firm has 300

retail meat shops in Great Britain. It is asserted that 25 persons lost their lives in the late Dakota prairie fires.

A journey to Venus would take fifty years, traveling at sixty miles an hour. It is said that there is just \$5,000,000 invested in special cars in these United

States. The purest kaolin in America has just been found in great quantity in Elbert county, Georgia.

The bill collector probably doesn't like his business better than the man who pays him, but it has to be dun. England has 500,000 velocipedists, among

whom must be reckoned the Prince of Wales and his daughters. A London paper thinks that telephones are more generally used in Sweden than anywhere else in the world.

A mountain of nearly pure iron has just been discovered near Lewisburg, in Green brier county, West Virginia.

Michigan university has now more tudents in attendance than any other American institution of learning.

The chess contest now in progress in New York has brought together more noted players than have ever met before.

The City of Paris, the ocean steamer which has just completed its first trip, cost \$2,500,000 and can accommodate 2,000 pas-A little church was lately dedicated

Grovetown, Ga., as a memorial to Paul H. Hayne, the poet, whose home was at that place. It was erected mainly by the ladies of Grovetown. The Philadelphia Inquirer says the

Philadelphia has a large and vigilan "Don't committee," whose function it is t shout "Don't!" when any public improve ment is propo Big beds of asphaltum sandstone, from

which can be made the best asphalt pave ment in the world, have just been di covered along the new railway lines western Kentucky. The wife of Moses Wenzer, a Wall stre coffee broker, in her suit for divorce again him complains that he devoted too much

his time to his toilet and took two perfum

baths a day. Mr. Wenzer denies the acc sation. Berry Wall, the whilom king of the dud in New York, says it takes twice the me tal effort to be a squirt that it does to be respected citizen. His efforts to keep trowsers from bagging at the knees were greater burden than the management o

large factory. Mrs. Harriet Hayden, widow of Lev Hayden, the Boston abolitionist, has i heard from the son of her former master the south for the first time in forty-years. He is George C. Bain of St. Lo and learned of her by the notices of husband's death.

A black bear crept out of his winter reat in Minnesota the other night entered a farmer's pig-pen and killed f teen hogs to get his hand in for the set of 1889. We are glad to see the bears st ing in right, and they can depend upor to offer all proper encouragement.

In a swamp north of the town of A Fla., John Wilson cut a huge cypress and was surprised to find therein an gator seven feet long. The opening is tree being not half large enough to admi reptile, it is presumed it got in while y and subsisted on small animals that th sought shelter.

Mr. Parnell will doubtless apprec honor he is to receive in Edinburgh the "freedom of the city" is conf upon him. It is a rare complimen highest that can be offered by the acapital of Scotland. After it has been ferred Mr. Parnell will be entitled to all the rights of a burgher of the Edinburgh, including voting at its

Amzi Smith, who presides over the ment-room of the United States sens a wonderful memory. The thousabilis which come into his possess pills which come into his possessi-pigeon-holing he carries in his min-remembers their titles, numbers, an visions. The greatness of this feat i somewhat indicated by the fact the congress which ended March 4 brou-to being more than 25,000 bills.

PARIL AND HOUSTHOAD.

Level Culture Versus Hilling Up. The old system of hilling up vegetales with conical-shap hills, the plant ming the apex or vertex of the hill, so much in vogue for generations past, needs to be relegated to the limbo of departed absurdities, never to be resurrected while the sun shines and water runs, says W. R. Norris in the Indiana Farmer. Like many other errors it has held on tenaciously, handed down from father to son and grandson, and is even now very slow in relaxing its grip on the minds and habits of men.

There might be some excuse in the capity settling up of this country for the

early settling up of this country for the hilling-up process when the soil was saturated with a superabundance of moisture, and it was desirable to rid the vegetables of that extra dampness by draining it away from the plants, but that season has long since ceased to exist, for the country is cleared up, the ground is amply drained by open and tile ditches, and plants nowadays often suffer more from a want of moisture than from excess of it; hence it behooves us now to seek a better method of culture and to adopt that method which is best suited to the condition of our soil and climate.

With that object in view I have ex-With that object in view I have experimented to some extent, and have found the following method decidedly successful, to wit: Instead of making a cone-shaped hill around my plants I make a good-sized basin-shaped circle of well-hoed ground around each plant or hill of plants so as to leave the plants in the center of the basin the plants in the center of the basin the plants in the center of the dain and in the lowest part thereof, in or-der that it may catch and hold all the rain and dew that fall, and, in case of a dry spell supervening and it becomes necessary to water the plants with a sprinkling-pot late of evenings or early of mornings, no water is lost, as it would be if poured or sprinkled on a cone-shaped hill, which would naturally run the water away from the roots instead of to the roots, where it is

Stirring the soil deeply next to the plants by using a small, long-bladed hoe, a narrow-bladed spade, spading fork or even an ordinary butcher-knife is much better for onions, radishes, beets, turnips, potatoes or indeed any kind of vegetable that grows in our fields and gardens than the old plan of hilling up. All plants grow from the inside out, and it is our duty to aid their roots by loosening and pulverizing the soil next to them, so as to give them a fair chance to grow rapidly and develop large roots, bulbs or tubers without wasting their energy in concontending against the compression of circumferential walls of compact soil.

-Cincinnati Enquirer. Setting a Hen.

To those who have never taken any pains with setting a hen, nor kept account of the loss of eggs occasioned by breakage and otherwise, it may seem breakage and otherwise, it may seem of small account to give attention to this matter, but this care is one of the little things that makes the "It doesn't pay to keep hens" change into "The hens pay as well as anything we have on the farm." of course, if you had but one hen to set there is no doubt but that if you let her come off when but one hen to set there is no doubt but that if you let her come off when she pleases and go on when she gets ready, the eggs will hatch better than any other way. But the trouble is, there is usually more than one hen shout the place and a general smash about the place, and a general smash of eggs and slaughter of young chicks is the result, as it is not safe to set the is the result, as it is not safe to set the hens unless you shut them upon their nests and let them off once a day; then you must watch them to see that they go upon the right nest, and that no other hen has taken possession.

A writer in the Poultry Monthly, speaking upon this, says the best way is to have a house on purpose to set

speaking upon this, says the best way is to have a house on purpose to set your hens in. Then make your boxes of suitable size. Put in good clean hay or straw, with plenty of fine ground tobacco sifted in the straw. Have a lid to the box and then let the hens off once a day. If you have several set at not to the box and then let the hells of once a day. If you have several set at the same time let them choose their nest. Some may need a little help the first few times they come off, but be gentle with them, and you will be sur-prised to see how easily you can man-age them. After they have been sitage them. After they have been sit-ting eight days test the eggs. Take out the clear ones, and double up the hens, and then reset on fresh eggs
where no others are left. When they where no others are left. begin to hatch put your hand under the hens, and if they sit down heavy on the eggs better remove all the eggs that are picked and put them under a hen that sits down lighter. In this hen that sits down lighter. In this way you won't have the chicks killed in the nest. Set nine, eleven or thirteen eggs under a hen, according to the earliness of the season and the size of the hen.

Management of Spring Lambs. Children and lambs have a natural liking for each other; but do not have

liking for each other; but do not have a pet lamb unless you are ready to tolerate a nuisance, and do not permit the children to tease the lambs unless you are willing to have vicious sheep hereafter. This applies mostly to the male lambs. While the sheep is naturally docile, vice is easily induced in the ram, and a vicious ram is an ugly customer. Wean lambs when four to five months old. Place them on fresh, tenram, and a vicious ram is an ugly customer. Wean lambs when four to five months old. Place them on fresh, tender pasture. If clover has been sown with small grain, and a rain brings the clover nicely after the grain is cut, it makes a fine pasture for weaning lambs. Or, three or four weeks before the young grass is needed, mow a few young grass is needed, mow a few acres of pasture. Give the lambs—and all sheep, for that matter—easy access to salt and water. Accustom the lambs to dry feed as soon as the pastures begin to fail by yarding them at night. Failure to do this is one of

sheep-rearing. Castrate and dock when young—as soon as the lamb is disowned by the dam is none too early. To dock, have an assistant set the lamb on a board, holding it with its back to him, a hind leg in each hand and drawn well up. Make the incision through a joint, downward and outthrough a joint, downward and out-ward. This leaves a hood to protect the wound. Fish oil or caster oil is as good an application as tar, and less objectionable.

The Morgan Horses of To-Day.

During the years when the present generation of active horsemen were generation of active horsemen were mostly in their cradles or yet unborn, the Morgans were having their "boom." That wonderful family, which descend-ed from a horse whose pedigree has never been ascertained, absorbed a never been ascertained, absorbed a greater amount of interest than was ever felt in any other family until that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian came into the field. The Morgan's well deserved all the popularity they ever enjoyed. Hardy, docile, intelligent, spirited, true as steel and finely built, they combined more good qualities for general puras steel and unely built, they combined more good qualities for general pur-poses than any other family of horses ever known in this country. But they were small, rarely exceeding one thousand pounds, although their fine quality of bone and fiber compensated in some degree for lack of weight. There was another serious lack in the eyes of was another serious tack in the eyes of American horsemen, that of speed. Although they could make long jour-neys in a day, none of them ever trot-ted a single mile within the phenomen. ally short time which has been show by some horses of other strains. Yet the Morgan was and is essentially a trotting family in the sense that trotting action is innate in its representa ives.—American Agriculturist.

Practical Farm Philosophy. Preservance is not a bad substitute for a teacher in acquiring skill. The wise creditor is slow to lend the man who has scrubby cattle. The best, which is not always the

highest priced, is the cheapest. Success depends more upon correct

methods than upon hard work. Some positively lazy men honestly believe they are only economical.

Diogenes with his lantern could not have found a good excuse for dull tools. The wife of your youth is clearly en-

titled to the easiest pump in the house well, and a covered walk to it from the Neither social obligations nor good

morals require you to lend to him who does not take good care of tools, or who does not return them promptly.— American Agriculturist.

Farm Notes.

Before the grass starts go all over the yards and lanes and pick up all the old broken implements and other waste that is in the way; sell the iron and add the wood to the wood-pile.

When you get your implements and carriages for spring use and find that the hens have roosted over them all winter, see if you can not find food for reflection in this waste of food for plants.
The farmer boy's horse should be an

intelligent, wide-awake animal—one he can ride, drive or walk with pleasure—in fact, a business horse, for few farmers feel that they can keep a horse simply to ride or drive.

Since wire fencing came into use there is not so much cutting and drawthere is not so much cutting and drawing fence-poles to be done every spring, but posts for the driveways must be kept in repair and should be ready to set as soon as the ground thaws.

grow in that ro Let the bushes back pasture that you have been worry ing about, pasture some of your fields and use a silo and you can keep more stock in better condition with less labor, and have more woodland.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker calls attention to the somewhat overlooked fact that the manner of feeding, handling and training colts depends on their breeding, as trotting stock are handled entirely different from that which colts for draft purposes should undergo. Draft horses are fed on feed to make bone and muscle more than flesh, and they should get plenty of exercise in winter as well as in summer, when three or four weeks' training is all that is required to make them good, serviceable horses.

When a cow gives milk about which no signs are apparent of imperfection, and which makes the best of butter and which makes the best of butter, such cows may be fed liberally with bran, oats, midlings, corn, linseed meal, roots and such foods calculated to make a strong and perfect body for the calf, and good milk, right up to within a month, or even less time, without injury to either calf or cow, all old notions to the contrary. They should have hay with plenty of clover in it, and all of their food should be largely in excess with nitrogenous elelargely in excess with nitrogenous ele-

Whether to sell fat sheep shorn unshorn is often a question with feeders. Unless the farmer knows, by a ers. Unless the larmer knows, by a very careful reckoning of the feed and labor he has bestowed on his flock, that he is about to receive full value for the fleeces as well as the carcasses,

flour, sifted, one teaspoonful bi-carbon-ate of soda, about the same of salt, mix with sour cream, bonnyclabbor or but-termilk to a thin batter. Beat thor-oughly for eight minutes and bake im-mediately in a hot and well-greased griddle.

Yorkshire Pudding—One egg beaten light; add gradually one cup of sifted flour and one cup of milk and a pinch of salt. One-half hour before your meat is done take it out of the dripping pan and pour off nearly all the grease Put the meat back and pour the pudding batter around it, and bake onehalf hour. Serve on the platter with the meat

Savory Roast-Take three-quarters of a pound of round steak, one-half pound veal from the fore quarter, about pound veal from the fore quarter, about two ounces of fat and salt pork. Chop together fine; season with salt, pepper and sage. Add one tablespoon of milk and a beaten egg. Make into a loaf and bake one hour in a quick oven. Serve on a platter and pour the gravy about it after thickening with flour.

Roset Chicken—Take a pair of spring

Roast Chicken—Take a pair of spring Roast Chicken—Take a pair of spring chickens, three pounds to the pair, split through the back, put them in a dripping pan, with small bits of beef suet; season with salt and pepper; roast one-half hour, basting with meltical butters some with parsiev. The ed butter; serve with parsley. The oven must be hot before beginning. The butcher will prepare chickens and furnish suet.

Eggs All Piatto—Beat six eggs very light, yolk and white together, have six slices of bread cut round and toasted on both sides, and a dipperful of cottage cheese. Put a piece of butter in the frying pan; as soon as it is quite melted put in the slices of toast prewelted put in the sites of coast proviously spread with cottage cheese. Pour over them the beaten egg, and the moment the egg browns lift the toast slices to a hot plate, sprinkle them with hot browned bread crumbs and serve.

Roast Veal-Get of your butcher a Roast Veal—Get of your butched a piece of veal for roasting. He will remove the bone, and into the cavity put your dressing, which is made of one and a half cups of bread crumbs, a butter and seasoned small piece of butter and seasoned with poultry dressing. Rub salt, pepper, butter and flour over your meat, and place in the oven with a half pint of water, which should be renewed required. When done, remove the meat, thicken the liquor with one tablespoon of flour and cook until brown or a gravy.

Don'ts for Good Girls. Don't allow yourself to be under obigations to any man.

Don't discuss your family affairs in general conversation.

Don't give your photographs to men, and don't ask them for theirs.

Don't make yourself conspicuous at any time by loud laughing or talking. Don't fail to try to always be frank

and just and generous, and above all womanly. Don't wear an evening dress to a quiet afternoon reception; don't go without a hat or bonnet.

Don't feel it necessary to bow to a man you have met at a ball or party

afterward, unless you want to continue the acquaintance. Don't write, except when it can't be avoided, to men. Make all your notes acknowledging courtesies, etc., short

and to the point. Don't offer to shake hands when a man is introduced to you, and don't think it necessary when he says good-

by, unless he first extends his. any man to treat with anything but the greatest respect. Resent as an impertinence, any approach to familiarity of speech or ction.

Don't boast that you do not read the newspapers, as many girls do, nowa-days. Don't think it necessary to read all the daily or weekly journals contain, but keep yourself posted on art, literary, social and political topics of the day.—Yankee Blade.

The Tired Foot. The potter stood at his daily work, The potter stood at his daily work,
One patient foot on the ground;
The other, with never-slacking speed,
Turning his swift wheel round.
Silent we stood beside him there,
Watching the restless knee,
Till my friend said low, in pitying voice,
"How tired his foot must be."

The potter never paused in his work,
Shaping the wondrous thing;
'Twas only a common flower pot,
But perfect in fashioning.
Slowly he raised his patient eyes,
With homely truth inspired:
"No, ma'am; it isn't the foot that kicks,
The one that stands gets tired."
—The Continent.

The Regular Thing. In the spring the average housewife Tears the household upside down, While she scolds and bangs and hustles,
Wearing all the while a frown;
And the poor, dejected husband,
Filled with terror and dismay,
Fearing to approach the front door,
Sneaks around the other way.

Punxsutawney Spirit.

Afraid to Show Prices. Store Proprietor (to possible customer looking at the window)—"Coom in, coom in, und I show you dose dings

mineself."
Possible Customer (slyly)—'I don't know about going in, I generally deal in stores that have their prices plainly marked."

plainly marked."

Store Proprietor—"Dot vas all right, mine friendt; but it nod do vor us to mark our prices on dose dings. Our prices are so low dot beoples vould dind dey vas second-hand."—New York dey vas Weekly.

camel through the eye of a needle than it is for any man or woman I know of, at the present time, to write the American novel. Some countless hundreds have essayed to do it, and with the full returns before me, I fail, as yet, to find a signal success in each and every attempt. Remote localities come up boldly and breathe, hop, twitch, jerk, skip, falter or hesitate unto the end—and the end is that some backwoods place, with grotesque dialect and impossible mannerism, springs into prominence for the time being, while the American novel still yearns to be writ.

yearns to be writ.

I once essayed it but slumpt. So did Craddock, Pines, Tourgee and a host of others who train in my class. I didn't mind my fond hopes so blasted by the fell winds of adverse criticism; but I fall somy for my compades in by the fell winds of adverse criticism; but I felt sorry for my comrades in ink, blunted pens and wasted energies. Most of my companions have usurped the pages of the popular magazines and are gracefully retracing their way down the ladder of fame with a stern and relentless desire to slump. Buffalo Bill will come pretty slump. Buffalo Bill will come pretty near writing the American novel, so far as popularity is concerned, but in the end he will crawl back and down where the rest of us, blasted, try to where the rest of us, chasted, try to make life worth living by cutting and carving some would-be aspirant for literary fame. The field is pretty large to cover at one swoop and it behooves a man to spit upon his hands and a woman to change her creed ere plunging in head over coat-tails or Grecian knot over bustles. Still, it's worth trying—the writing of the American novel. Some one will write it, but some one is not yet born. The green grass will turn to timothy and the blade will cut wide swaths through the nodding clover heads ere some one will fully greet the long and tenderly nursed yearning for the American novel. You and I'll not be there; and, perhaps, it will be as well, for God knows what the novel may not consist

> In His Presence. "What's the matter with you, Silas?"

asked a justice of the peace before whom an old negro had appeared. "I wants a warrant fur de 'rest an viction o' Brudder Davey Smif."

of!—Arkansaw Traveler.

"What has he done?"
"Come a-hittin' me in my presence whut he's done."

"Hit you in your presence?" Yas, sah, dat's whut he done." "What do you mean by hitting you

n your presence?"
"Hit me in de countenance, sah; lat's whut he done—hit me right here n de countenance (putting his hand to his face). Hit me away up here in my presence."

"Why did he strike you?"
"I ain't axed him dat, an' he ain't tole me."

What cause did you give him?" "Who give him?" "You-what cause did you give

him? "Give him fur whut?" "For hitting you. Haven't you got

"Wall, sah, I don't know; sometimes think I has an' sometimes I think I He hit me all de same. asn't. "Didn't he have any cause to hit

"Doubled up his fist he did an' gin me a spat right yere in de 'spression o'

What had you done to him?" "W'y I hardly knows de man. He's a brudder in de church, dat's all I knows erbout him. Come er hittin' ok. I doan like it. sah; I ken tell you dat right now. Come er spilin' my face fur de funeral dat's comin' off dis ebenin'."

you do to him?"
"How could I do anything ter him when bof my eyes done knocked inter one?

"But what did you do before he hit vou?

"I kicked de triflin' scoundrel, dat's what I done, but of you ain't got no law in dis house I'll go summers else. Good day, sah."—Arkansaw Traveler.

An Incorrigible.

Little Emily, 5 years old, is a great favorite in spite of her incorrigible freedom of expression. The other day she had been on a visit with her mother at a friend's and had remained to dinner. At the table she had amused the family, with the possible exception of its elderly and serious head, by occasional remarks. As the meal was drawing to an end the hostess remark-

"Emily, wouldn't you like to stay here all the time and be our little girl?"

Emily looked up, pointed her finger at the head of the family and exclaimed, contemptuously:
"What! And have him for my
father?"—Boston Transcript.

Workers in the Vineyard. Spokesman (at donation party)-

Mr. Goodpastor, the principal donation of the evening hasn't arrived, owin' to some delay on the railroad.
It's a piano for the parsonage."

'Mr. Goodpastor (delighted)—"A piano"

"Yes, an' it's a good one, too. We beg that you will receive it as an expression of our regard, and we only ask that, as a good many of the donators haven't any pianos of their own, you will allow their darters to use the parsonage piano to practice on."—New York Weekly.

bad ez not doin' it er tail. De peach blooms dat comes out in January is allow killed by de frost.

It is knowin' dat we ken do er thing when we tries dat mighty often keeps us frum tryin'. De grain o' corn dat is kivered wid er clod sometimes comes up befo' de one kivered wid er han'ful' o' saft dirt.—Arkansaw Traveler.

lution of the Corbait.

In the streams of the Rocky mountains the fisherman use a bait that is not generally known in the United States, says the Denver Republican. It is called corbait. It is a kind of water grub, and in natural history it furnishes, like the butterfly, some interesting evidence in favor of the doctrine of evolution, while the close of its existence might point a moral for preachers and philosophers of opposite turns of mind.

At the sandy bottom of a clear and sluggish stream it first appears as a lit-tle maggot rolling along with the cur-rent. As it rolls, portions of the finest sand and atoms of wood stick to it until it acquires a complete overcoat.
With the gluey substance which it has acquired in nature's store, it cements the sand and little patches of wood around its body with marvelous skill. Its head and front parts are somewhat like a fly or little beetle, and it has strong claws. When its overcoat or house is finished, with all the modern improvements, it stops rolling and begins to crawl on the bottom against the When its overcoat or current until it reaches a rock, under which it takes refuge from trout and other enemies. There it remains peace and security all through the summer.

In winter it closes up the front and only door of its cabin and doubtless sleeps the sleep of the just. When spring returns and the water begins to get warm, it manages to thin down the walls of its habitation, from which, of course, the water is already expelled, until it becomes sufficiently buoyant to bear the tenant to the surface. floats along, looking like an insignificant fragment of a rotten twig. Sudneant iragment of a rotten twig. Studenly under the ways of the sun the upper portion of this affair bursts open. It is a boat now, with one little passenger aboard—a beautiful green fly, ger aboard—a beautiful green fly, known by trout fishers as the "green drake." Perfectly safe in this little vessel, this green drake enjoys the sunshine. He scratches his wings with his toes, combs his hair with his fingers, and takes some long and stretches. Then, as if struck with a new idea he raises his wings, hesitates a moment to consider his future career, and at last flies off to make new acquaintances in another sphere of

Unfortunately his want of experience on wings is too often fatal to him. His ability and propensity to walk upon the water seem to be of questionable utility; but he gets there as if to look down upon the miserable world from which he came. Lost in reverie and serene happiness, he floats along care-lessly and then disappears in the jaws of a hungry trout, where his variegated

Historian Bancroft's Career.

The announcement that failing mental faculties have at last compelled Mr. George Bancroft definitely to abandon his literary labors is not altogether unexpected, and yet the great historian's fellow-citizens will find it a difficult task to accustom themselves to the thought that his days of activity are over. It is no exaggeration to put Mr. Bancroft is no exaggeration to put Mr. Bancroft down as one of the most remarkable men whom the New World has produced. His career will be remembered not more for its length and the high quantity of its achievements than for its versatility. His history of the United States is the work with which his name will always be indissolubly his name will always be indissolubly connected, and it is a labor which, if it stood alone, would shed lustre on a lifetime. But Mr. Bancroft was more than a historian. For many years he ome er spilin' my face fur de funeral tr's comin' off dis ebenin'."

"What I want to know is, what did white history of the navy department, though the history of the navy department. brief, was brilliant, for during that time he earned the distinction of foundtime he earned the distribution of the Naval academy. Subsequently as American representative at the courts of England and Germany he fulfilled almost the ideal of an American diplomatist, and his skillful hand achieved some of the most notable successes in our diplomatic annals. His old age has been a serene and useful one. Fortunately for his country he has been enabled to continue his historical labors with unflagging zeal and accuracy long after the time when years dim the vision and cloud the judgment of most mortals. And if at last the hour has come when he must lay aside his pen permanently, his fellow-citizens have good cause for the profoundest satisfaction in his achievements and gratitude that he has been enabled to give his native land a full half century of loyal and honorable service.—Boston Journal.

Plantation Philosophy.

Nature's erfection is allus returned, caze she never loves er pusson tell de pusson loves her.

Dar is such close kin 'twixt gladness

and sadness dat de tear o' sorrow is jest ez bright ez de tear o' joy. In er trade dar ain't but one thing

wuss den cheatin' er man, an' dat one thing is lettin' him cheat you. It ain't allus best ter tell the truth.

Dar is times when ef you put er tender plant outside de house de frost gwine. ter bite it.

Doin' er thing too soon is rebout ez. bad ez not doin' it er tall. De peach blooms dat comes out in January is al-lus killed by de frost.

Kansas News

There are 705 ex-soldiers and sailors in Jewell county.

The wheat crop will be heavy in Lin-coln county, and the corn looks fine. Wichita county will have splendid crops. The wheat will yield heavy and

the corn looks fine.

Barney Lantry of Strong City planted 2,500 acres of corn and it requires thirty cultivators to cultivate it.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of horses have been sold and shipped from Marion county this spring.

McPherson Republican: Wheat is filling well. Some of the early wheat will be ready to cut in a little over a week. Manhattan Mercury: Some of our farmers are plowing up their oats and planting corn on account of damage by chinch bugs before the rains.

The Sterling Bulletin reports all kinds of crops in fine condition and a splendid prospect for a general revival of ousiness in the great Arkansas valley.

Beloit Gazette: The Solomon valley is dressed in silk. In fact, you can't see a poor show for crops, anywhere along the railroad from Belcit to the west line of

A Gove county child followed its mother into the door yard, week before last and found a rattle snake, which it picked up and received a sting in its hand, from which it died. Salina Journal: Mr. Wright exhibits

samples of alfalfa grown upon his farm east of Salina, which are over twelve inches in length and have been only six weeks growing. The crop is like a mat all over the field,

Seneca Tribune: The ontlook for immense yields of all kinds of grains and grasses in Nemaha is enormous, and if the prospects keep up to the present "bigness" her soil will literally groan beneath

Monument (Logan county) Obelisk: From the top of the monument forty windmills can be seen. A country so well supplied with these substantial improvements is certainly neither barren nor poverty stricken.

Flies and Their Habits.

The horse-fly is the most cruel and blood-thirsty of the entire family. He is armed with a most formidable weapon, which consists of four lancets so sharp which consists of four laneets so sharp and strong that they will penetrate leather. When not in use they are nicely folded away in a sucker. He makes his appearance in June, and may often be seen in the vicinity of small screams of water. He is said to subsist in part upon an airy diet, and to pass his life harmlessly. Not so the female, for she is armed with six lancets, with which she bleeds both cattle and horses, and even human beings. She lays her eggs in moist places, and after they are hatched into footless maggots, they make all necessary journeys by stretching and closing the segments of their bodies, their heads being supplied by two hooks, by which they get their food. In process of time this maggot goes down into moist which they get their food. In process of time this maggot goes down into moist earth, where it reposes for some weeks, after which it bursts the pupa case, and comes forth a large black fly, armed and

comes forth a large black fly, armed and equipped like its predecessors.

The sewer and cess-pool fly resemble each other in their habits, with a single exception—the former lives in a cleaner water and has a less complicated apparatus. The female lays her eggs where they may be reached by the filthy fluid. The young are soon hatched and may be The young are soon hatched, and may be seen floting on the water and taking in all its bad qualities; they die if placed in clean water. They dart swiftly about and go down for the space of a minute, but are achieved to reach the space of a minute, and go down for the space of a mitter, but are obliged to rise to breathe. In the course of time they seek a dry place, and after their wings have grown, emerge regular flies like their parents, ready to repeat their filthy but useful work. We repeat their filthy but useful work. We can orm only a vague idea how greatly we are indepted to these loathsome insects as scavengers.—Country Gentle-

"Sunflowers" is the title of a volume of poems written by State University students. The book is for sale by Field & Hurgis, Lawrence, at

A New Train

Has been put on via the I. B. and W. Route, leaving Indianapolis at 1:20 p. m., and arriving at Kansas City and Missouri river points early next morning with sleeper and free chair cars at night. Remember that there is a through car from Indianapolis to Lincoln, Neb., on the train leaving at 7:00 a m. (daily) and arriving Lincoln early next morning and Denver, Col, in theevening with virtually no change and but one night out.

Also a through car to Chicago, Ill.

and Burlington, Ia., on the night express, leaving Indianapolis at 11 p m. and arriving in Peoria at 7:20 a. m. aud Burlington at noon. This train connects at Bloomington, Ill, for Kansas City. Denver, Pueblo, Leadville and all points West.

For further information and the lowest rates of fare to any point East or West, or information concerning the cheap tourist excursion ticket to the cheap torrist excursion details, the summer resorts of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, California, Oregon, etc. Call on or write to George Butler. Gen'l Agent, I. B. and W. Ry. 42 and 44 Jackson Place, Indianapolis,

WILLISTON, FLORIDA, Sept. 7th, 1886.
Messrs, A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.
Rochester, Pa. Gents.—Have tried too bottle of Pills, for Malaria, sent me, with the most wonderful results; one dose cured a case of two months' standing. Please send me one dozen by mail, immediately, with some advertising matter.

Very Truly,
J. P. Epperson.

Design in General Merchandisc.

Sampled assiduit guidance, and in master—or mist she began her ca. She has since the able fortune, play and lately marrie a lover of chess, St. Petersburg James's Gazette

A TRUTH TELLER FROM TEXAS

He indulges in One of His Charac-teristic Little Pleasantries.

A party of men were talking in the Palace Hotel court recently about the liars they had known. Mr. More of Pasadena, said he knew the most picturesque prevaricator on the Pacific Slope. "His name is Martin, Wobbly Jaw Martin," said Mr. More, "and he works on my ranch. He'd lie about the size of half a dollar, and there never were any black crows where he came from."

"Where's that?" asked Senator Fair who has a reputation of his own to sus-

"Texas, and that's where Martin had most of his astounding adventures. He has told one story of a seance with a Texan steer until I think he has forgotten that it is a lie. He says he was working in a packing house at Bryan, and had charge of the cattle that came to the killing house. One day according to this weird romancer, a steer fell down about a hundred yards from the house, and seemed to be too badly injured to move another step. Martin grabbed an ax and went out to kill the animal. When he was ten feet from the steer, it jumped up, made a rush for the boss liar of the boundless West, and hooked him. One long horn went through his clothing, grazed his back, and passed out under his collar at the back of his neck. Martin says he had on a new suit of oilskins, and that he was carried 300 yards on the steer's head, shouting for the people to get out of his way, and branishing the ax.

The crazy steer bolted in among the other cattle, stampeded the herd, and bellowed in a way that nobody but this dandy liar ever heard before. Suddenly the oilskins gave way, and Martin the monumental came to the ground but he swung his ax as he fell and killed the steer with one blow. He wasn't hurt a bit, and when the boys ran up to him he calmly said: 'You bet l ain't no slouch.' Now that man is the best all around liar I ever knew. Show a better and I'll treat."

"Did he mention the name of the man for whom he worked at Bryan? asked one of the party.

"Yes he did. He always gives names places and dates as straight as a string. Let me see. The man's name was Alexander. I think."

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. G. W. Alexander, the one who asked the question, "I'm the man for whom Martin was working, and he tells the affair exactly as it happened. I remember it very well, and if ever a man escaped certain death in this world, Martin did that day."

"I'll do as I agreed," said Mr. More. 'Come in, gentlemen, and have some wine with me."-San Francisco Correspondence Philadelphia Item.

Senator Cameron's Daughter. The Pennsylvania delegation will not come to the front socially until after the holidays. The family of the senior Senator is somewhat scattered just now. Mrs. Cameron is in New York on a brief visit. Miss Mary Cameron is at Harrisburg, Miss Margueretta is at Newark, N. J., visiting her married sister, Mrs. Bradley, and may remain there several months. The marriage of this beautiful and accomplished young daughter of Pennsylvania and one of the belles of the Senatorial circle to Mr. Clark of Newark, son of the opulent "O. N. T." thread manufacturer, will be one of the society events of the coming Spring. One year ago Miss Margueretta was the guest of Miss Clark, the sister, for a several months' cruise on the yacht of the paternal Clark among the charming isles of the Greater and the Lesser Antilles and the Bahamas. The prospective groom was one of the party. The tenderness which grew into love found its inspiration then and the betrothal followed soon after the return to their homes. -Philadelphia Times, Washington

A Chess Champion in Russia. In America there are ladies who make a livelihood by teaching the principles of the social game of whist. In Russia there is a lady, known to English chess circles, who, to use an Americanism, beats them hollow. She is a chess-player whose father, once a wealthy land-owner of the South of Russia, lost all his fortune over the chess-board. His daughter, now Mme. Lavroffsky, when still a young girl was seized with the fixed idea of winning it back in the manner in which it was lost. She studied the game with unexampled assiduity under her father's guidance, and in time became a past master-or mistress-therein. Then she began her career as a professional. She has since then amassed a considerable fortune, playing for large stakes, and lately married M. Lavroffsky, also a lover of chess, and is now coming to St. Petersburg to be lionized:-St.

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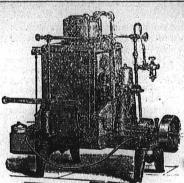


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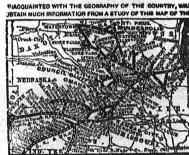
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