# SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance. Advertising \$2.00 an inch per month. Entered in the Post Olice in Topeka, for

Three good heating stoves for sale cheap at the Five Ct Store 423 Kans. Ave.

FOR COAL go to J. V. McNEELY, Corner of Adams and Fourth.

A fresh lot of P. G. Ritters, unrivalled mince meat and other goods just received at Kaufman & Thompsons 418 Kan. Ave.

E. Klussman opens a Candy Kitchen in the building formerly occupied by Dr Clay, corner of Gordon St. & Kans. Ave Give him a call when you want good candy

Messers Miller, Dick & Currier have established a Candy Factory in the basement of the building occupied by Huggins Cracker Co.

## Millinery! Millinery!

Ten per cent. discount on all Trim med Hats and Bonnets at Mrs. Met-calf's, 803 Kansas avenue.

# A Public Benefactor.

Some one has said that he who makes two blades of grass grow when one has previously grown, is a public benefactor. To the weary, tired house-keeper M. C. To the weary, tired house-keeper M. C. Jones of the Bakery appears as a good genius. By giving your order Saturday morning you can have your Sunday breakfast of Boston brown bread and baked pork and beans with out any trouble and at small cost. Give a trial order and you will want more. M. C. Jones 8061/2 Kan.

The organization of Shawnee Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, was effected Tuesday evening at the Opera daughter Mrs. Ray of 928 Van Buren St. fected Tuesday evening at the Opera He was We saw some braves on the Aven • t looked as though they might be in proced, but perhaps they belonged to a discorenttribe. They seemed to be greatly taken with the display in the windows of Brooks' Great Five Cent Store.

The forthcoming Christmas Number of Harper's Magazine will be the most princely descendant of its royal line, with the noble blood of many kings of thought throbbing its arteries, and rich-ly decked in sumptuous attire of illustration. In point of attractive reading and higher the palm even from the previous holiday numbers of "The Giant of the Monthlies."

The executing of the wall for the wall point the wall

I give honor to whom it is due. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four-of the best physicians had failed to relive me. I have recommended if to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Send 2-c. stamp to Dr. Ken-nedy, Rondout, N. Y. for book how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood Disorders. Mention this paper.

# The Silver Lake Rapid Trans t Bond Proposition to be Voted on.

At the meeting of the county board on Saturday a petition was presented asking the board to call a special election in Silver Lake township for December 30th to yote on a proposition for the township to subscribe for stock to the amount of \$15,000 in the North Topeka, Silver Lake & Rossville Rapid Transit Railway company. The board made an order that the prayer of the petition be granted, provided an affidavit of the township trustee be filed with the county clerk setting forth that the petition contained the signatures of more thau two fifths of the resident taxpayers of the township. Yesterday was

will carry in all the townships.

To-day upon opening a package of goods purchased at the Great Five Ct Store 423, Ks. Ave. we were much amused upon reading a certificate of purchase. The same is being given away with every package of goods bought at the above store which is an idea that originated in the fertile brain of the proprietor, F. E. Brooks. He has the largest and finest selection of Holiday Goods in this city. The following is a fac-simile of the certificate we received:

This Certificate of Purchase Dealer in Almost Everything. 5c, 10c, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 Counters amp and Miscellaneous Departments.



"Brother, the wild waves say, 'Wish you a Merry Christmas,' and they say that THE GREAT FIVE CENT STORE, is the largest and cheapest store of the kind in the west." No. 423 Kansas Avenue. F. E. BROOKS, Topeka, Kan,

ENTITLES THE HOLDER TO ONE COUNT IN OUR CUSTOMER'S HOLIDAY PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

EXPLANATION.—One of these certificates will be enclosed in every package of goods bought at this store. Prizes will be awarded to the person who presents the greatest number of certificates up to the date mentioned below.

RULE.—The name of the buyer must be endorsed on the back of each certificate. Certificates must be put in an envelope marked with the name of the buyer, and the total cumber enclosed, and sent in not later than the day mentioned. Envelopes containing certificates endorsed by two persons will not be counted as one lot.

Certificates will be issued up to December 26. Certificates must be sent in by January 2, 1888.

Prizes will be awarded January 7, 1888. FIRST PRIZE.—Twenty Dollars worth of any goods in stock. SECOND PRIZE.—Ten Dollars worth of any goods in stock.

THIRD PRIZE.—Five Dollars worth of any goods in stock. To be given to the three persons presenting the greatest number of certificates bearing their names.

THE GREAT FIVE CENT STORE,

F. E. BROOKS, Dealer in

ALMOST EVERYTHING. Articles from 2 for 1 cent to \$75.00 each

J. L. Morse and wife entertained friends Tuesday evening.

Miss Julia Patterson of Nebraska is visiting the family of Rev. J. N. Lee.

Miss Nettie Baird gave a farewell party to Miss Belle Clay, Monday evening.

Mabel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Day who has been quite ill is getting

Col. Chas. Duncan one of the Pioneers

The gold medal presented to John Brown's widow by the French sympathizers and admirers of her husband, has been presented to the State Historical Society.

The funeral of E. K. Hall age 57, took place Tuesday afternoon from the Kans. Ave. M. E. church, was largely attended by his friends and the Masonic Fraternity.

In deference to the wishes of Mayor Metsker the special election to vote bonds for the water power will not take place till some time in January. His Honor desires more time for the consideration The executing Committee of the State

meeting. A: least one thousand teachers are expected to attend.

Island route. The business will be coning People's Association in Topeka, ducted in connection with Mr. Nunn's well and was its corresponding secretary. equipped and prosperous news depot in The group at one time numbered the post office building, on Kansas avenue. about thirty active members, and per-

the Baptist Church conducted by Rev. A. fell to pieces, from lack of interest. M. Pipes of the Congregational Church There never were more than six or

A medicine prepared for the general public should contain nothing hurtful in any dose. Such a medicine is Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria; it destroys Malaria as water puts out fire, and is just as harmless. Sold by Bruggist.

For the issue of November 12, the I lustrated London News (American edition) W. Day who has been quite ill is getting better.

Dr. Clay and family left this week for Westminister, Cal. where they will in future reside.

Mrs. J. N. Lee has returned from Iowa, where she was called by the death of her sister, Mrs. Vincent.

Col. Chas. Duncan one of the Pioneers from the Burlesque of "The Sultan of the from the Burlesque of "The Sultan of Mocha," at the Strand theatre, and one page devoted to the Sultan of Morocco, while the opposite page presents G. L. Seymour's drawing of "A Favorite Slave.' Besides these attractions there is a doublepage picture of buffalo hunting in North Americe. The price remains as usual at Americe. The price remains as usual at 10 cents for the complete number. Office of publication, Potter building, New York.

> The death of twenty-one head of cattle was occasioned by the delay in the sailing of one of the Allen steamers from Montreal in 1885 and the court awards the shippers \$2,100

Harry Vrooman formerly of this Teachers association have completed the program for the session to be held here on Dec. 27, 28 and 29 and present an ar ay of attractions never equaled at any previous process. At least one the program of the street walker anarchist, Waiter, has left the Kansas unarchist, Waiter, has left the Kansas City field and is now on an anarchist Mr. J. Nunn, of North Topeka, has been paper in the east. Harry organized appointed local ticket agent for the Rock the group of the international Work-The Western Union has made quite a haps a hundred "redcard" members reduction in telegraph rates. The rate for ten words to San. Francisco which has been \$1.00 after December 1 will be but were not permitted to have any voice in the management of the socie-

y. After Vrooman left Topeka Thanksgiving services were held at he group which he had organized eight who believed in actual "revoluion" when it came to the scratch. ting Thanksgiving service was held the last day for filing, and as the requirements were met, the proposition will be submitted.

It is understood that Rossville will be asked to vote on a like proposition for \$10.00; Menoken, \$8,000, and Soldier, \$8,000.

The impression among those who have given the matter attention is that the proposition will carry in Silver Lake and Rossville townships. but there is some question as to how it will go in Soldier and Menoken. The members of the company have looked over the field carefully and express the helief that the proposition will carry in all the townships.

# KAUFMAN & THOMPSON

DEALERS IN

# STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

418 Kansas Avenue,

California Fruits and Canned Goods a Specialty. Telephone 170.

WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

R L COFRAN, Prop.

Manufacturer of

# ENGINES

Mill Machinery, &c.

Write for Prices.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Fine Cabinet Photographs only \$2.00 per dozen at

# DOWNINGS

During November and Decem-

Now is the time to get good photographs cheap. DOWNING is often asked how can you do as fine work for \$2.00 per dozen as your competitors do for \$3.00 to \$5.00 per dozen? FOR THREE REAS-

FIRST He does more work and can afford to work on a smaller margin. SECOND. His immense business requires him to keep one, or more men, at each branch of the business, and therefore does more work of as fine a quality as his

competitors.

THIRD. He buys his goods for cash

MRS. H. WEST. Fashiumble Dressmeker. Cutting and Fitting a Specialty.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

# BAKER & WARDIN. Store of Fine Watches. Clocks, Jewelly, Silver Ware

and Spectacles. 727 Kansas Avenue. KANSAS TOPEKA.

FRENCH PANEL

# PHOTOS Equal to the best made,

50 CENTS PER DOZEN, INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 201 Kan Ave. 2 d and Kan Av. Cali-

H. REISNER, Candy Factory.

807 Kan. Ave. NORTH TOPEE A. Candy Cheap and Lots of it. Toys, Dolls, &c. in endle s variety.

Some of the Queer Words and Phrases Used in the West-Spanish Used Extensively.

The "Bucolic Dialect of the Plains" is made the subject of a paper by Louis Swinburne in the October number of Scribner's. Passing over the first page of his paper, which very interestingly traces the origin of the place names in the vicinity of the Rockies, we come, says The Philadelphia Record, to the class of words that have sprung up among cattle-owners and cowboys to designate the various acts and general conduct of their occupation, which the writer asserts have never been catalogued. The terms "rounding-up" and "branding" are too well known to be dealt upon. "Bucker," meaning a refactory animal, is also in ordinary use in the east, being generally applied to refactory politicans. The cook on a ranch is called a "rustler," and the term is also applied to any uncommonly active man, and its sense has been still further amplified so that it may mean a thief. "Pilgrim" and "tender foot,"originally applied to newly imported cattle, but now it means all newcomers whether two or four legged. "To go over the range" was also once limited to cattle, but now men as well as beasts that die "go over the range" in cowboy parlance. "Roped in" has also come to be of common use. Steers are "roped in" for the purpose of branding; men are often "roped in" to their disadvantage. The epithet 'thoroughbred' applied to a fine woman is very commonly used in the west but the English also use the word in the same sense.

The writer gives the following short

list of ordinary cowboy words:

Brand, noun and verb; brand-book, containing the recorded brands of the country; branding-chute, branding-iron counter-brand, v. and n. : flying-brand; lazy-brand; brand-bunch, small herd of cattle; bunch-grass; crease, v. n; to stun a horse or steer by a blow in the neck in order to catch him; cut out, to separate an animal from the herd; cutting-horse; crop, n. and v. an ear mark, or to make a mark by cutting the ear; dewlap, a cut in the lower part of the vent a brand annoucing sale; single-bob, a slit ear dropping down. Other marks signifying ownership are over-bit, over-hack, over-half-crop, over-bit, over-hack, over-half-crop, over-slope, swallow-fork, under-bit, under-hack, etc. These are mostly technical, but the common terms are almost equally unfamiliar—such as grade, adj. and n., improved cattle; grass-cattle, fed only on grass; hackamore, bridle made of horse-hair; heel, to lariat an animal by the hind leg; hondou (derivation unknown, though probably from Spanish honda, the eye of the needle), the slip-knot of the lariat; paunch, to shoot a refractory steer through the paunch, producting temporary quietude; slicker, a water-proof coat; string, a small collection of horses or steers; string-beam, pair of horses or mules in long succession; tail, to hold a steer down by the tail after it is lassoed and heeled; trail, n. and v.; trail-cattle, trail-cinch; wrangler, a dog-herder; wrangle-footed, mixture of several gaits. The list is by no

means complete, but it comprises the

most commom vernacular terms in use.

The class of words drawn from the Spanish is more numerous and more interesting. Ranch, from rancho, meaning mess, is commonly applied by r to his "outlit;" vamos, to clear out; ranchero is the steward of the mess; vaquero is the herder; companero, partner, and compadre, friend. The adobs of which the cowboy's house is built is known by its Spanish name alone. He calls his stove an estufa; eats tortillas. in other words hoe-cake; wears serape (a light striped woolen shawl) over his shoulders; calls his fields of lucern fields of alfalfa, a dried-up creek an arrayos, deep holes made by the mountain flood barraneas, and water canals (used for irrigation) acequras. Any collection of trees, brambles or bushes is a chaparral, and table-land is mesa. "Balie," corrupted into mesa. "Balie," corrupted into whallee" among cowboys, is allied to sheriff our ball; but it means also sheriff (bailiff), which is significant. The con-nection between balls and bailiffs in New Mexico is, unfortunately, more intimate and frequent than would be thought desirable in Boston and New York. The true cowboy delights in the lingering waltz which the senoritas accord him. He will hop and roll about until he has worn out his zapatos (Spanish shoes), and still he is ready to swear that his partner is his ojo, the very eye of his heart.

Loco is a Spanish word signifying mad, crack-brained. A plant of the plains which is poisonous to the cattle, producing symptoms of insanity, is called loco weed. "From the substantive a verb sprang into use. Cattle showing signs of madness are said to be 'locoed,' and so finally the word extended to human beings. Some have alerived these meanings from the plant itself, as if it had originally borne name 'loco;' but this is incorrect, the real process having been just the re-

Cuddy and burro are the two epithets which distinguish the small donkey. But the cowboy is getting to like the well-bred horse better, and the burro's day of popularity is gone. It is in relation to his horse and trappings that the cowboy's Spanish vocabulary is particularly rich.

Preparatory to saddling, the hackamore, -which is said to come from the | Traveler.

Spanish jaquima, a halter,—on the plains usually wrought of twisted hair, is thrown over his head and firmly tied. Then the saddle-blanket is over his withers, with sometimes a tilpah, parti-colored rug, woven and died by the Navajo or Taos Indians; and over this the saddle, or perhaps the McClellan army-sadle. If it is the former it has to be "cinched." This is from the Spanish substantive cincha, meaning a belt or girdle; cinchar, to girdle. To "einch" a horse is by no means the same as girting him. The two ends of the tough cordage which constitute the "cinch" terminate in long, narrow strips of leather, called latigos (Spanish thongs), which connect the "cinches" with the saddle, and are run through an iron ring, called, if I remember cor-ectly the larigo ring, though my de-ponent saith not, and then tied by a series of complicated turns and knots. Sometimes there is a cource, or leather cover to protect the saddle. A pack saddle is an aparejo. The stout leather trousers for rough weather are called chaps, contracted from chaparro. A jacket of the same material is sometimes worn, cut short in the jaunty Spanish fashion, and braided, just as you see them in the streets of Seville. Add to these the woolen shirt, gay in color and laced in front, the high boots, the sash, and the great jingling spurs, and you have of the outer apparel of the herders nearly everything except the quirt, the reata, the latigos and the tapaderos. Quirt is probably Spanish also, if we may now have to find its equivalent in cuerda, a rope: it is a short whip, made generally of dressed leather woven into many curious shapes. The ropes used to tie horses with is a lariat or convesta. Tapaderos and latigos are both applied to foot covering, and the cowboy never wears a hat, always a sombrero.

#### Poultry Items.

Shut up the cracks with tar paper or other material. It will keep out the frost and cold winds that are prevalent at this season of the year. A general cleaning up and repairing should be done now before a change in the weather arrives, and when it will be so pleasant to work about as it now is.

Small eggs are often caused by fowls getting too fat. When you know it to be a fact that the hen is getting old, the probability is this is the cause of the small sized eggs and the diminution of the quantity. If she is allowed to go on you will be rewarded for your good will in keeping her by eggs the size of marbles, eventually. A hatchet comes in play in such cases.

The number of hens allowed to one cock depends upon the sprightliness and vitality of the cock. If ten should be given as the proper number, it would not be far from correct, although twenty hens have been given to one cock; and a very large per cent of the eggs proved fertile. We would not advise too many; better be a few or a less number.

When feeding ground scraps to fowls it is best to scald them with the morning meal, but sometimes it may be placed before them, dry. When so fed it should be placed in small boxes fastened between the windows of the house, just high enough to let them pick without throwing it out upon the Ground oyster shells are also placed in similar sboxes, and always kept before the fowls. They must have something of this kind to aid diges-

The best and simplest cure for scalv legs among fowls is to dip the feet and be as good as new. If roosts are well painted with kerosene once or twice a month, it will go a long ways in preventing the parasite from getting a foothold in yards. In this case an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

Cramming poultry is practiced more in France than in any other country. There are two methods or systems indicated by the words solid and liquid. Each fowlis confined by itself in a coop about eight inches wide, so small that turning around is an impossibility. The sexes are kept apart, and only those of the same degree of fatness are kept in one group. Every coop is kept very clean. In the former system buckwheat meal bolted fine, is mixed into a stiff dough, and formed into little rolls about the size of one's finger. They are soaked in milk or water, in order that it may be taken down easily when inserted in the fowl's throat. Each meal demands at first two or three of these rolls, which number is gradually increased to fifteen. Two meals are given a day, twelve hours intervening. The latter system is becoming more and more popular in France, is carried on largely by a machine, or on a smaller by a funnel, the food being mixed to a semi fluid consistency. The flesh produced is of a very superior quality, and this system will undoubt-edly prevail with those who furnish the large hotels and markets.—Practical

# Making a Name.

"So you are married?" said a traveling man to a friend.

"Oh, yes. Married over a year ago." "Given up all your ideas about fame and glory, and all that sort of thing?" "No. sir. I always said I would make a name in the world."

"Well, I've done it."
"Indeed?"

"Yes. I superintended the christening of our baby last week."-Merchant

#### PICTURESQUE PEDDLERS.

Curbstone Jewelers who Hail From

Surely every one has seen the Armenians and Turks who stand on the curbs and offer for sale gaudy jewelry and and highly-colored pictuers. The dark red fez is invariably cocked upon their raven black hair, and their faces, never any too clean, usually bear a look of pathetic resignation which draws money from many an unwilling pocket. Some wear American clothng, which has evidently seen very much better days, while others dhere with a dogged presistency worthy of a better cause to the baggy trousers and flowing jackets of their native land.

Anyone of these itinerant tradesmen in his queer costume, which is of itself an excellent advertisement (and well the rogue knows it), surrounded by an Admiring throng of street urchins and himself never closely examined the jewelry which these sons of the east offer for sale, but the guilless smiles upon the vendors' faces have always eft the impression that they were cherished keepsakes brought over from there native land, and with which only lire neccessity caused them to part.

But alas for human guile!

A few days ago business called us into the salesroom of a large wholesale dealer in cheap jewelry, and there laughing and smoking cigarettes with the jolliest expressions imaginable, was a group of the baggy-trousered street merchants bartering for rings at 50 cents per dozen and chains at 6 cents which they afterward find no difficulty in disposing of at an advance of from 500 to 1,000 per cent.

"Whenever I see a party of them entering the door," sa'd the salesman who was waiting upon them, "I always get a fit of horrors. They buy considerable at a time—that is for them. As nuch as \$50 to \$75 will be the investment of a party, but I am obliged to watch them as a cat does a lot of mice. Plain or embossed band rings are favorites with them, and so are heavy seal rings with gaudy stones. They make an immence profit now, but if they once wash themselves and put on ordinary clothes the majority of them would starve.'

The leader of the band, who had been listening intently gravely nodded his head in a quiescence and lighted a cigarette as he explained the salesman's views to his companions. They agreed upon every particular except that of there needing to be watched, and when the spokesman reached that point he glanced reproachfully at the man behind the counter, two were observed to wipe away tears, and one improved the oportunity which the general dis-traction afforded to pocket a broken swivel which lay within reaching disance. - Jeweler's Weekly.

# What are Your Boys Reading?

No, oh no; we are not going to pitch ino the five cent blood and thunder novelette; not right directly, at any rate. We were just looking over a story in the June number of a most excellent and aighly respectable juvenile magazine; a good magazine, that doubtless views with alarm, as do all the rest of us, the po'sonous literature of the news stand. This story is about a boy, 15 legs in coal oil twice, three or four days apart; then in a week's time grease thoroughly with vaseline, and in a month's time, or sooner, the legs will ly siding, saw a run away train of cars, ly siding, saw a run away train of cars, started by the wind, sweep past him down the grade. Usual thing-the lighnting express nearly due; the train dispatcher always manages to have a lightning express about due when anything of this kind happens. There is "no telegraphwire either;" this is also usual; a road without a wre is apt to run lightning expresses and limited trains every fifteen minutes. The boy thinks quickly; boys of 15 are always quick thinkers; he runs his engine out on the main line, setting the switches for himself, for his father has gone to supper, miles away in the country presumably, as it is quite customary for railway engineers to take all their meals on'distant ranches, leaving their engines in charge of children. The runaway cars "are miles away;" and he has 'less than an hour' to catch them. He caught the runaways, which were fly-ing like the wind; he slowed up "with great judgment—we should think so-crep along his flying engine, got on the pilot lifted the "coupling bar with hand" and reached over as he "made the coupling and dropped the pin with the other;" had a struggle with the flying cars but at last checked them; got them started back, he making thirty-five miles an hour and the "Lightning" in sight making sixty—on a road without a wire—he had ten miles to run in this shape, but he made it, got on the siding, time to turn the switch, and the "Lightning" thundered by. Then "the boy fainted dead away."
No wonder: it was enough to make a man faint to read it; it was high time somebody fainted. Now the question is just this: does a boy get anything better out of such nonsense than he does out of "Kid the Sleuth Hound. or The Boy Terror of Gory Canon." Between our selves and the comma we really find "The Boy Terror" quite as ing reading. We haven't the least objection to fiction: we rather like it, but great Scott, even fiction for boys should have some sense in it. Not much, perhaps, but just some.—Burdette.

#### Measles.

Measles begin with the symptons of bad cold, hoarseness, a cough, sneezing and weak eyes. On the fourth day a rash appears on the forehead, spreads over the face and extends to the body. It is a darker red than the rash in scarlet fever, and feels slightly raised to the touch. When the rash first comes out it looks like flea bits arranged in little half-moons on the skin.

The greater danger is of taking cold, which may bring on inflammation of the lungs, and of injury to the eyes from over use or exposure to too strong a light.

The patient should be kept in bed in well ventilated room at a temperature of about 68°. The window must be lowered a few inches at the top if possible, the opening being covered with a strip of flannel to prevent a draught.

As fresh air is indispensable, if this makes the room too cold, a fire must be ighted to counteract it. A warm sponge ath should be given each day, folded prospective buyers, is a common sight blankets being placed over and under upon our thoroughfares. The writer the patient in bed, the night dress removed and the hand holding the sponge being passed under the upper blanket while bathing to avoid exposure. The window should be shut during the bath. If the rash causes much irritation it may be rubbed with cosmoline or sweet oil.

The eyes should be carefully shaded from the light, and no reading permitted until they are strong again. Serious inflammation and permanent weakness of the eyes may follow if these pre-cautions are not taken. It is often very hard to keep a child amused and happy under these restrictions. This is one of the difficulties that a good nurse will overcome, and she must re-member that the child's comfort during life may depend upon the care it re-

To avoid cold, all clothing should be varmed and aired before being used. A flannel jacket worn over the night dress is a great protection.

If delirium comes on, and the rash suddenly disappears, the sufferer should be put into a warm bath containing four tablespoonfuls of mustard to each pail of water, taken out after a few minutes, quekly dried with warm towels, and wrapped in blankets until the doctor comes. If the child has a qu'ck pulse and seems very sleepy, the breathing should be carefully watched to detect any symptoms of trouble with the chest.

Milk should be the chief article of diet. It may be used in gruel, custard and blancmange, and varied with beef tea, chicken broth, mutton broth, toast and any light food.—Companion.

## Social Pushers.

That the most humiliating feature of modern society is to be found in the artifices of those who wish to "get on" in the fashionable world has often enough been remarked; yet there is still room for amazement at the ingenuity of the devices to which snobs will resort. We have had a good many weddings recently in the neighborhood of Boston, and among the other brides of high social position has been Miss X., whose family is rather noted for exclusiveness. When the invitations for the weddings were sent out, Mrs. A., a woman who is really devoured by social ambition, was not included in the list of guests. She had met Mrs. X. and had somewhat over-stepped the rigid proprieties of etiquette in the manner in which she had called upon that exclusive lady. Now, at not receiving a card for a wedding which was to be a very large one, but she was by no means ready to abandon the field. On that day after the invitations went out Mrs. A. sent Miss X. a valuable and well-selected piece of plate as a wedding gift. Miss X., in the privicy of a select circle of intimate friends, declared that she would not have the present. It was urged upon her that she certainly could not return

"But I shall not acknowledge it!"

she declared angrily. "But then, my dear," her mother said, "you will be putting yourself in the wrong. You cannot be rude, and especially to a nobody like Mrs. A."
"I don't care," persisted the daughter. "I will not invite her anyway.

This is my wedding, and I will have whom I please. She can't buy an invitation with her trumpery old pres-

But of course in the end Mrs. A. was invited and she appeared at the wedding with an air of being, the most intimate friend of the family. It amused those who knew the story, but Mrs. A. is clever enough to make the fact that she was there tell for a good deal in her struggle up the social heights. -Cor. Providence Journal.

# A Sad Accident.

Boston young man in theater): "Have on lost something, Miss Penelope?" Miss Penelope (searching her pockets): 'I have either lost it, Mr. Waldo, or have left it at home. It's too provoking!

"Young man: "What was it?"
Miss Penelope: "My chewing-gum."

# A Crooked Stick.

Father-Where now, daughter? Daughter-We have lawn theatricals this afternoon, papa, I am to appear as a shepherdess with her crook. Father—All right, my dear. But be

careful that you don't pick up a crooked stick for a husband. "Never fear papa."

#### HERE AND THERE.

The city of Los Angeles, Cal., will expend \$1,000,000 next year for a system of sewerage. A case of leprosy, just arrived fron Honolulu, has been discovered at Port Townsend, Washington territory.

A college is being built at Los Angeles, Cal., which will be when completed the next largest female seminary in the state.

A bridge is to be built at once across the Columbia river from the Oregon side to La Camas, Washington territory.

Not since the season of 1880 has whaling in the Artic ocean been as profitable as it is this year. Whales are plentiful and easy to cap-Buffalo Bill's wild west show in London will

be succeeded by an Italian exhibition, the chief feature of which is an imitation of the great colosseum. During the months of September and Octo-

ber 166 Chinamen, who had become wealthy in New York city, sailed from that port for their native land never to return. The depredations of Indians near Holbrook, Arizonia, have been so many that the settlers have resolved to commence a war of extermination if the redskins do not keep inside the

reservation. A blacksmith at Lewiston, Me., makes considerable pin money by manufacturing iron and steel rings and selling them as a sure cure for rheumatism. He warrants them to cure

and gets 50 cents a piece. The first crop of tobacco ever raised in England was harvested this season. The cultivator does not receive much encouragement, however, for the English government insists upon him paying duty, as if the tobacco were imported.

The new dancing slippers have "Louis XV." heels, with stitching round them. The handsomest ones are merely foxed with kid or leather, the vamps or quarters being of satin to match the dress. The bronze foxing is especially rich.

Recently a leather firm at Boston sold one thousand feet of grain leather at 10½ cents per foot. Not long after the bill was returned to them, with a demand for 2 cents deduction for one-quarter foot short mearsure. They allowed it.

Contrary to the general supposition there are no areas of frozen swamps to be found in the country adjacent to Alaska. A surveying party employed by the government of Canada discovered a great deal of grassy country along the branches of the Yukon river.

After all, the Chinese are as honorable as any people on the globe. Recently the government of that backward empire returned to the United States a portion of the Rock Springs indemnity so miserly appropriated by congress, as it was found in the final distribution that some of the claims were duplicated.

Two Corean envoys were sent with congratulations and presents to the emperor of China on the occasion of his recent birthday. Many of these presents were returned to them, the Chinese custom forbidding the acceptance of all the presents offered, and the envoys, when they went back, left these behind to be given over again the next time presents have to be made to the emperor.

Recently an order was received in the composing-room of a Boston publication that Christian names were to be invariably indicated by initials, the name in no instance to be printed in full. The next issue contained mention of G. Cleveland, G. Washington, and so on. It is said that the order was revoked when the editor found Don Quixote's squire figuring on a proof-sheet as "S. Pania."

A Maine sailor played a mean trick on a shark one day not long ago. The tiger of the sea had been following the boat for several days and existing on the garbage thrown overboard, and the sailor decided to have some fun with him. He took a large piece of lime and threw it at the fish, which greedily gulped it down. The lime at once began to slake, and the shark after thrashing about in ter rible agony for a few minutes, turned over

Ex-Comptroller John J. Knox has received from a friend an interesting relic in the shape of a protested note of Robert Morris, the financial backer of the union in its war for independence. Pasted to the note of protest is the original note for \$5,000. The signature is in a bold hand. The date is 1795. It is well known that Mr. Morris, after raising \$1,400,-000 on his credit for the Revolutionary army, and declining the treasury port-folio in favor of Alexander Hamilton, met with reverses and died a poor man.

Remarkably beautiful and very brilliant is the aurora on the Yukon river, Alaska, during the winter months. Commencing in the early fall, it lasts with more or less brilliancy throughout the long season of Arctic weather. generally commences at the setting of the sun, though in midwinter it has at times been so bright that it was visible at noon while the sun was shining brightly. The rays of light first shoot forth with a quick, quivering motion, are then gathered and form a great arch of fire spanning the heavens. It glows for an instant like a girdle of burnished gold; then, unfolding, great curtains of light drop fourth These royal mantles, of bright orange, greer, pink, rose, yellow and crimson, are suspended and waved between heaven and earth as with an invisible hand, and form a spectacle of extraordinary power.

An odd case under the copyright law is occupying the attention of the courts at Boston. Mr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, owns the copyright of the well-known song. "Cradle's Empty, Baby's Gone," and the Automatic Music company, of Boston, claim the exclusive right to sell the song in perforated sheets for the organette. The defendant claims that the perforated paper is not sheet music, but is merely a mechanical appliance which the copyright law does not cover. To be copyrighted, he argues, music must be written or printed on ordinary staff with clefs, sharps, flats, etc. It appeared in evidence that application for copyright on the perforated sheets of various songs had been refused at Washington, where it was held that the appliances came under the patent laws only, and that, as a matter of fact, it had been covered by two patents which have expired. If the court decides that the perforated sheets can be copyrighted, it will be equivalent to deciding that sounds can be monopolized under the law. Judge Colt will think about the case before deciding it.

#### FARM MANAGEMENT.

Putting Buildings in Condition to Save Fuel and Feed During the Winter.

The Causes of Failure Need Investigating as Much as the Causes of Success.

#### Preparing for Winter.

Among the principal drawbacks to success and happiness on northern farms are the long and severely cold winters. During at least a third of the year, in this locality, most farmers can not employ their time in such a manner that they can receive any immediate remuneration for their labor. A few living in the vicinity of forests can find employment for themselves and their teams in drawing lumber. A still smaller number can earn money in cutting and hauling ice. But, as a general rule, farmers have no employment during the winter excepting taking care of their live stock. This use of time is, of course, necessary. though it brings nothing but a promise of reward. However well cared for, no kind of farm animals gain much during the winter. Generally they will weigh no more in the spring than they did at the time they were taken into winter quarters. They eat a large amount of grain, hay, and other kinds of fodder, but their consumption only serves to supply the waste in the system to produce the necessary degree of bodily heat. A part of the farmer's time may be spent in procuring and preparing fuel for the house, but there is no return for this labor except the comfort insured by warmth.

A farmer can not produce much during the winter, but he can save a large amount if he takes the right course. Whatever will save food in the stable or feeding-yard, or lessen the amount of fuel consumed in the house will be in the nature of a gain. If the stable, or that part of it where animals are kept, is so prepared that the snow and wind cannot pass into it, and the feeding-yard is sheltered, animals will eat much less food than they will if they are exposed to storms and the cold Much of the food consumed by all kinds of animals during cold weather is used in producing vital heat, and the colder the air is to which they are exposed the more food they require for this purpose. Animals that do not work, and take little exercise during the winter, and those that give no milk will require a comparatively small amount of food if they are kept in warm quarters. They will, of course, need the amount of food that is required to make blood to supply the waste that is constantly going on in the system, but they will require but little to produce bodily heat. Animals can be kept warm by affording them pro-tection from the cold or by the con-sumption of food. The last is an expensive method.

The better the interior of the house is protected from currents of air the easier it will be to keep it comfortable. A farm-house is necessarily exposed to the wind, and on that account it is more difficult to keep it warm than a dwelling in a city or village. Special pains should therefore be taken not only to break the force of the wind that will same neighborhood where the most blow against it, but to render it tight. splendid success is obtained. A banking of some kind that will reach from the surface of the ground to a considerable distance above the lower floor will prevent the wind from blowing under the house, and will also prevent the outward passage of heat. This protection can be formed of straw or corn-stalks covered with earth. The former contains or incloses air, which is the poorest conductor of heat, and are so clean that they will not soil the woodwork by being in contact with it. The earth will hold the straw or cornstalks in place, and when frozen will carry off the rain that falls upon it. Lath to which old woolen cloth are attached can be nailed against the frames of doors and windows that are not opened during the winter. A temporary or storm-door is of great value

in keeping out cold and snow.

A great saving of fuel, whether it be wood or coal may be affected by getting it to the house before very cold and wet weather begins and placing it under cover. Fuel that contains considerable moisture makes a poor fire, while much heat is required to put it in a condition to burn. The artificial drying of fuel is an expensive process. but one that everyone carries on who burns green wood or any kind of fuel exposed to rain and snow. It is poor economy to use one stick of wood or one lump of coal to dry another so that it will be in a cond tion to be burned. It is also poor economy to defer obtaining fuel till roads become bad or impassable and the weather severely cold. Fuel is poorer then than it is earlier in the season, and is likely to be in a poorer condition. In buying coal in the winter one is likely to have to pay for considerable water, snow, and ice. These have to be hauled to the house, where they help to extinguish rather than replenish fires. No farmer allows winter to approach without providing meat and breadstuffs for the supply of the family, but very many neglect to provide fuel that is almost essential to life and com-

From the time the late rains fall till the ground settles in the spring the land the farm-house is likely to be in very bad condition for walking over. If it is not covered with snow and ice it is generally muddy or very soft. The the opinions of his neighbors. He soil sticks to the feet and is often should not consider it humiliating to do

brought into the house. The moisture causes boots and shoes to become well whenever one passes out of doors. Many colds are produced in conse quence of the feet becoming wet. Plain walks made of two-inch plank placed on scantlings will do much toward obviating these troubles. Such a walk should extend from the outer door most generally used to the well, the privy, and barn. Being smooth, hard and elevated from the ground it is easy to keep it free of snow. Such walks cost but little and will last for many years. They prevent wet feet and save much work in the house. It is impossible to introduce all the comforts of the city or village into the country, but it is practical to secure more things that conduce to enjoyment than most farmers of good means provide.

#### Investigating Failures.

Let a farmer raise an extraordinary crop of any kind and he immediately 'rushes into print'' to give an account of it. Then farmers and newspaper correspondents visit the place with a view of ascertaining how it was produced. The soil is carefully examined and information obtained about the kind and amount of fertilizers applied to the land. The method of plowing and cultivating and the time of planting or sowing are learned. The variety of seed is also ascertained and the quantity used on a given amount of land. In short, every detail is obtained and placed before the farming public. As with field crops so with those produced in the garden, orchard, and vinevard. The method pursued in producing those that are large are always carefully described. The like is true in regard to success in any department of stock-raising, keeping poultry, or pro-ducing honey. We always learn who succeeds in any of these pursuits, and it we do not learn the exact cause of the success we learn under what conditions the success was obtained, and generally infer that they are the proper ones to establish in all cases. The method employed in producing a pre-mium crop of any kind is generally followed in the vicinity where it was raised.

The cause of failure in any department of agriculture are not thus care fully considered and patiently investi-gated. The farmer who raises a very poor crop of any kind is not anxious to publish the fact to the world. Generally no one but his creditors and next neighbors know much about it. He fails to produce a paying crop of wheat. oats, rye, corn, or potatoes, or all of them, perhaps one year and perhaps during a succession of years, but no one ascertains the cause of the failure, and most likely no one attempts to do so. The farmer who raises a poor crop of any kind may occupy land similar to that of his neighbors who raise excellent crops of the same kind. He may apply the same kind of a fertilizer to his soil; may use the same kind of implements for preparing the land for lanting; may plant in his seed at about the same time and cultivate the growing plants in substantially the same but he fails in raising a good crop while they succeed. Cases of this kind are not infrequent. The like is true about failures in gardening, fruit pro-

It is by no means strange that people are not as anxious to ascertain the causes of failure as of success. All are trying to succeed and are endeavoring to learn how to do so. It is with farming as with other matters. The biographies of successful men are written and are read by millions. No one writes the biographies of men who fail in war or in any peaceful pursuit. If they were written and published few would read them. We read the lives of successful authors, warriors, actors. and financiers, thinking, perhaps, that we may learn how to proceed in order to reach the same distinction they obtained. Every incident in the lives of these men is as famil ar to us as those in the lives of the members of our own family. We know their general habits, their tastes, and their methods of work and study. We study these matters so carefully that we think we know why they succeeded. We are not thus anxious to learn all about the lives and habits of the men who never succeeded in getting their writings published, who always lost battles, who made inventions that were of no value, who were hissed every time they appeared on the stage, or who lost more money in business than they ever made. It is thus with the lives of unsuccessful farmers. We have no interest in trying to learn why they failed, always remained poor, were compelled to give up their

But the farmer who fails in one or in several things should try to ascertain the cause of his failure. He should make it a matter of the most careful study. His only hope of success in the future depends on his discovering the cause or causes of his failure. He can not reform his methods till he understands what he has been doing in the wrong way or at the wrong time. He should first find out why he failed to produce as good crops as his neighbors, who apparently had no special advantages over him. He can remember how he proceeded in preparing his land, in seeding it, and in managing it from seed time to harvest. He should compare his methods of doing work those of his neighbors who were more successful. If he can not see for himself why he failed he should obtain

#### SOME FUNNY PARROTS.

# Providence Birds That Make

A parrot that can talk and does is very interesting bird at times, and very often says things and plays practical jokes worthy of the male, featherless biped called man. There is a family living near a well-known stable that has a fine bird, and he can talk as much as an Italian, while his whistling powers are great. It is the custom at the stable near where this parrot lives, when a carriage is sent out and some directions forgotten, to give a pecular whistle to call the driver back. This whistle the parrot practiced until he had it perfect. and then waited for his opportunity to come when it could use it. A landau was sent out, and the driver had settled comfortably in his seat, and had gone perhaps a hundred yards, when the parrot whistled. Pulling up his horses, the driver turned and went back to the stable for additional directions. When he asked, what he had been called back for he was told that no one had called him, that he must be mistaken, etc., and he started a second time on his trip, only to hear the whistle again. Being sure this time he drove back again, only to receive the same answers and the laughter of the stablemen. The third time, however, he was on the lookout, and when the parrot whistled the driver at once saw the trick, and after driver at once saw the trick, and after roundly cursing the feathered joker, drove on and finished his trip. This same bird plays a joke on the family pug about once a day. The pug loves to go out doors as well as he does to eat, and only needs an invitation to frantically casion a form of faintness with vertigo wag his tail and run to the door. When not unlike that which occurs in seasickleft in the room alone with the pug the parrot would suddenly call out: "Want to go out? want to go out doors?"
The dog will begin to wag his tail and jump around, when the parrot would drawl out in a very derisive tone, "Well you can't" and then make the room resound with a series of ha, ha's.

A manfacturing jeweler has a parrot that hangs out in front of the house during the summer time, and about every passer-by will be brought up short by a shrill whistle from the bird. As one stoops and looks around to see who whistled the bird calls out in a very gleeful tone; "Ha, ha, see him look," and will repeat this as often as the vic-

tim turns until he is out of hearing.

A gentleman who has large, airy office-rooms, the rear windows from which open on a long shed roof, has a gray parrot that is an expert talker. Not long ago the bird was sunning himself on this roof when a strange cat saw him and was seized with a desire to lunch on the bird. She began to crawl along nearer and nearer to the parrot, who calmly watched her with a deal of interest, and was just about to make the final spring and eat the bird, when Mr. Parrot cocked his head on one side, and in an angry tone of voice exclamed: "Scat, you brute!" One continuous line of black fur alone marked the cat's departure, while the parrot chuckled out a string of ha, ha's as long as a ten-pound string of sausages The cat will probably never try to catch

There was a big gray parrot in a clubroom in the city that used to make a good deal of sport, but he was always playing his tricks on his owner and his were going on in as many private are other and more perilous, though rooms the parrot would perch on one of the partitions between the rooms and await his chance. If the proprietor, who say in the outside rooms are successful to the content of the proprietor, who say in the outside rooms are successful. who sat in the outside room to answer calls for cards or chips happened to shut his eye for a moment, the parrot would eall out. "Stack o' reds," Up would jump the proprietor, get the stack of red chips, and walk from one room to another only to find that none wanted the chips. He would make some remarks that jokes were not funny, and replace the chips, only to be startled again in a few minutes by a cry of "one stack." This time the proprie-tor would probably indulge in profan-ity, and this would apparently be just what the bird wanted, for he would joyously sing out, "Fooled yer, didn't IP fooled yer, didn't IP"

There is a parrot in front of a Broad street store that has probably as many sins to answer for as most people, for he has made more horse car drivers swear than all the balky horses in the business. He has a peculiar whistle just such as a man sounds when he wants a car, and this he will sound at every horse-car that passes. The driver will put on the brakes and stop his car with a jerk; but no passenger appears, and then the bird gives himself away by whistling again. The car moves on and the driver curses.

A family going to the Vineyard a few summers ago took a parrot with them, as his owner was going away and could not take care for him. The bird had not talked at all, and they were much disgusted with him. The first Sunday. after camp-meeting some friends came to call, one of them a minster, and as he entered the house, he began to admire the parrot. Walking up to his cage the reverend gentleman began to talk to the bird, saying: 'Pretty Polly; Polly want a cracker?' when to his horror and the deep disgust of the family, the bird croaked out, "Oh, go to h—." That bird lived in the kitchen for the rest of and heart troubles, and we will go so the summer. - Providence Journal.

A large quantity of rock salt has been found at Ithaca, N. Y., 2,230 feet below the surface

#### so, but a part of his duty to himself. Successful farmers always like to give advice and counsel when they are asked to do so. They feel complimented at being invited to give instruction. will not criticise the methods of other

unless they know that their remarks

will be kindly rece ved. But the seeker

after information about his failure may

obtain excellent advice from them. Now that the season has closed every farmer who has had poor success with crops, not clearly chargeable to the season, should endeavor to ascertain the cause of his failure. If he can not determine it himself be should seek information from his neighbors. should follow the same course he pursues in a case of obscure or dangerous sickness. If he cannot ascertain for himself what is the matter and apply a domestic remedy, he should get the opinion of someone who knows more than he does. If he cannot obtain from him the requisite information, he should call a council. He should pursue the same course in relation to failures in the garden. orchard, vinevard, and stable. If he succeeds in raising crops and animals, but fails in genera management, he should endeavor to find out what mistakes he makes in

# doing business, and endeavor to correct them. - Chicago Times. Stooping Forward.

On the subject of stooping forward the London Lancet gives this advice. Every one knows that stooping forward, particularly after rising quickly from the bed in the morning, when the stomach is empty and the heart has less than ordinary support from the viscera below the diaphragm, is very apt to occasion a form of faintness with vertigo

ness. We do not at the moment speak of the faintness and giddiness from cerebral ansemia, which are directly consequently upon suddenly assuming the erect after long continuing in the recumbent posture, but of the more alarming sensation of being in the centre of objects which are rapidly pass ing away, usually from left to right, with loss of power to stand or even sit, and an almost nightmare feeling of inability to call for help or do anything to avert a catastrophe, while throughout the experience the sufferer retains painfully acute consciousness. This, we say, is familiar as one, at least, of the effects not uncommenly produced by stooping forward under the special conditions in-

dicated. With many other varieties of the vertigo consequent upon the heart weak-ness or cerebral anæmia observation or experience had made us all aquainted. We cannot, however, help thinking that the consequences of even partial compression of veins of the neck ing an obstacle to the return of blood from the head, with its important or gans, are not so well recognized. The peculiar form, or, more accurately, the several forms, of headache distinctly caused in this way when the head i long bowed forward on the chest, bending the neck on itself, cannot fail to occur to every one; nor will the high tension of the eyeball, the turgid and heavy eyelids, the snuffling nose, the deafness, with buzzing or throbbing in the ears, the heavy breathing and the puffed and perhaps flushed or darken-ed color of the face, resulting from the obstructed venous circulation through Whenkwo or three card games the bended neck be forgotten. There vessels are not so strong as they ought to be, which should not be overlooked.

Beyond question the extra strain thrown upon the apparatus of the cir-culation by anything that impedes the free passage of blood, through almost any part of the venous system, is more severe and dangerous than a physically equal strain thrown on the arteries. At least this so in adult life, and without going further into details in connec tion with the modus operandi of the mischief to which we point, it may be permissible to urge that the subject is one to which attention may be usefully directed. The weakly and those who are not unlikely to have hearts readly overburdened, and blood vessels stretched beyond recovery, or even ruptured, should be warned quite as earn estly against suddenly assuming or too long retaining postures which, how-ever slightly and partially, impede the eturn of blood through the veins.

We know how prolonged sitting may cause the veins of the legs to become distended, and either give way or permit the extravasation of their contents. When this sort of thing happens, eyes though in comparatively trifling degree in the case of vessels directly connected with such delicate organs as the eye the ear and the brain, it is easy to see that the results may be very serious in their character, and probably few pos-tures commonly taken up by persons who lead some what sedentry lives are so prone to do mischief unnoticed as that of leaning forward, as at work a a table which is not endiciently high to insure the head being so raised that the veins of the neck may not be in way compressed, or the return of blood from the head embarrassed or delayed. We see reason to believe that if this ap far as to say that some lives now lost would be saved.

Twenty years ago it cost \$16 to send ten words by wire from Portland, Me., to Portand, Oregon. Now it costs \$1. At Lexington, Ga., in his opening prayer at

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

PARSNIP STEW.—Clean a half dozen parsnips and a dozen large potatoes; after paring, slice both. Take two-quarts of water, a half teacupful of rice or vermicelli, six or eight large slices of salt pork and boil two hours; the parsnips will need to boil a full hour and the potatoes a half hour; and salt and pepper and serve hot. This is a genuine New England delicacy.

Another Stew. -- Eight or ten slices of lean, salt pork should be cut into small cubes and dropped into two quarts of boiling water; thicken with a heaped tablespoonful of corn starch; four onions finely cut, should be boiled in this an hour; a dozen potatoes cut in small cubes should boil twenty minutes. This farm house dish fills an acceptable place when the larder is bare.

A Good Way to use up Cold-Meat.—1. Chop up scraps of meat and cold mashed white potatoes very fine. Add salt, pepper and a little sage. Make up into oblong rolls and dip them in flour. Fry in butter, lard or drippings; turn on all sides to brown. Serve hot. 2. Put cold meat in chopping bowl and chop it till middling fine; then put in pan and cover with water; add pepper, salt and a mite of sage, to taste. While cooking, mite of sage, to taste. While cooking, toast some thin slices of bread, lay upon a platter, butter, and cut into twoinch squares. Put some boiling water. or better, some liquor from the hash, on the toast and let it stand about two minutes, then spread the meat on the

POTATO SNOW .- Choose the whitest and most floury potatoes you can, which are free from spots; put them into cold water over a good fire; directly they crack, strain off the water and put them into a clean stewpan by the side of the fire until they are quite dry and fall to pieces, then rub them through a fine wire sieve into the dish in which they are to be served, which should have been previously well heat-

TURNIPS BOILED .- Wash, peel, cut in thin slices across the grain, and place in a kettle with as little water as possible; boil till tender enough so they can be easily pierced with a fork; drain well, season with salt, pepper and butter, mash fine and place on the stove, stirring frequently, until the water is all evaporated. They are better to be quickly cooked.

TURNIPS COOKED IN CREAM. -Pare. slice and cut the turnips into d ce an inch square and boil till nearly done in as little water as possible, and to one quart of turnip add a tablespoon of sugar, and salt to taste. When boiled as dry as possible without burning add two or three spoonfuls of cream and a beaten egg and serve. Slices of turnip-or parsnip left from a boiled dinner are nice browned in a little butter the next

# Big Beasts are Cowards.

The prevalent idea entertained by those not familiar with the real nature of our large carnivorous quadrupeds, believing their instinctive ferocity impels them to assult every person they meet, is not sustained by pratical experience.

Those animals appear much more formidable in the distance than when approached in their own native wilds.

But few eastern sportsmen would, it is believed, voluntaryily attack a bear, wolf or panther, yet I have seen and killed many of those animals, and not one of them ever turned on me.

And in further corroboration of this my guide, "Little Bat," who has, during his lifetime, killed over eighty grizzlies, assured me that all he ever met with invariably ran from him.

So confident was he of his ability to cope with these much-dreaded monsters that he did not hesitate to hnnt them when alone and on foot, and only two years ago he encountered four grizzlies eating a dead elk upon Casper Mountains, when he crawled to within short rifle range and shot every one of them without moving from his tracks; and upon an other oceasion, while we were hunting in the valley of Big Horn, he went out alone during a moonlight night and shot two grizzlies from behind a tree.

Panthers and wolves are most arrant owards, and the traditional story of General Putnam having performed an extraordinary feat of courage by entering a cave and shooting a wolf is supremely laughable when contrasted with the fact that my wife upon one occasion, in the night-time, at a front-ier post, when a large black wolf had purloined one of her turkeys and was dragging it off, hurried out and with a stick made him drop the bird and run away .- Outing

# Sentences of Russian Detectives.

Eleven officers of the Moscow detective force have just been sentenced. five of them to deportation to Siberia and six to imprisonment for various periods, for conniving at the crimes of notorious robbers and other offenders against the law. Among the con-demned are Col. Mouravieff, former chief of the local detective department, and Maj. Nicolos, his assistant. In the inquiry into the affair the proofs of guilt adduced against the accused were few; but the severe sentences pronounced on them were inflicted by mand of the czar in his quality of supreme judge of the empire. The officers were denounced by a well-known thief named Sokolo, who wrote a private letter to the czar him-self.

For the week ending Nov. 26, 1887. Florida at four cents apiece.

Scotland is now shipping small quantities of potatoes to New York

The Cincinnati Times-Star finds that Senator Sherman is the man to whip Grover Cleveland next year. This is natural enough for an Ohio ing. paper. But there are some points that an Ohio paper is not well calculated to see. Sherman would not be now. particularly strong in New York nor Indiana. And worse than all he has buy, when everybody wants to buy a record that exposed to the fierce then sell. light of a presidential campaign would be found worse than that of

At different periods in the world's history, taking various forms and variety of names, but always with the same object in view, men and organizations have advocated and contended for a division of wealth, of property. At one time known as Agrarians, and in those later days as Socialists and Communists. The Grange has ever antagonized and set its face squarely hens in roomy quarters, than many against any such doctrines, its mem- in close small rooms. bers believing that progress can only be made by building up and not by tearing down. In its Declaration of Purposes," in all the many years of its existence, it has ever said, "In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism." The latest Communist is Henry George, and the latest communism is his land theory. He advocates, and his thousand of followers advocate, that private ownership in land shall be abolished, that it shall be common property, belong in common to the Government (the people). That he has followers is proven by the 68,000 votes he received for mayor of the city of New York last Fall. and he is now at the head of a State ticket with papers, money, preachers and a party, advocating his communism, for it is communism as far as land is concerned. A full Communist would abolish private ownership in all property. He applies it, at present, to land only, and therefore it is a direct blow at farmers, and leaves farmers almost alone to meet this old enemy in a new form, and do battle until he is again overthrown.

The Union labor vote in this city was simply an absurd factor in our county politics. It was no better elsewhere with few exceptions. It would to an ignoble end. It has practically absence. petered out. This result was inevitable, and the cause is quite apparent. It is not that there is no need of re- 3,801,248 hogs form. It is not that we do not suffer from the oppression of monopolies. It is simply because the attempts to better the condition of the producing classes, were not wisely made. They did not appeal to the judgment and moral sense of the people. On the contrary they did cater to the lower passions, and pander to the baser instincts. No attempt was made to gain the sympathy and good-will of the moral and temperance sentiment. On the contrary the moral idea was scorned. The Chicago Sentinel, the western organ of the party, was open in its opposition to prohibition. It is true there is need enough for reform in this country, but any reform in the interest of the laboring man, to be effective, mustibe based on sound moral and temperance principles. Otherwise all efforts in behalf of labor will be wasted.

In another of his writings Henry George says-"In the very nature of things, land cannot rightfully be made individual property. This principle is absolute."

"Property in land is as indefensible as property in man," and "the robber that takes all that is left is private property in land." "If chattel slavery be unjust then is private property in land unjust." In his 'Land Question," he says-"Here is a system which robs the producers of wealth as remorselessly and far more regulary and systematically than the pir-.t. robs the merchantmen."

#### Things Worth Knowing.

Chickens are said to be selling in

Pumpkins can be fed with advantage to cows, at this season.

Provide pure water for the cows Impure water taints the milk.

A Chicago Hebrew is one of the richest pork packers in the city.

Although our wool products are ncreasing, sheep-raissing is decreas-

Nail up all loose boards and mend all cracks in barns and out-buildings

When everybody wants to sell, then

If it is desired to have the pigs fleshy, not fat, they should be allowed more exercise.

There are said to be more students in the Maine Agricultural college than ever before.

These last days before the snow comes are busy ones for the farmer, as nothing can wait.

Ohio is to celebrate it's Centennial by holding one hundred farmers institutes next year.

It is more profitable to keep a few The best tub of creamery butter

exhibited at the St. Louis Fair received \$50, the second best \$25. Bradstreet's estimates that this

country can spare Europe 68,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Be sure not to sell off hay and grain enough to leave a meagre sup-

ply for the stock on the farm. The leading honey-producing States

have fallen below the average this year and the price will be high. Each farmer should determine to

carry on his farm in the very best way possible. No other way pays. Whatever the hens may be always

use a pure-bred male, if you would have the chicks result well. Wheat in the north-west has not turned out well and there is an expected shortage of 13,000,000 bush-

It is time to clean all the tools, whose use for the season is over and

carefully house them for the winter Take pains to secure warmth and comfort for the animals about the

home. In 139 days about twenty-six tops of year, cheese were made by the Winthrop, Maine, cheese factory.

farm as well as the inmates of the

See what can be done to keep the water from constantly freezing during the winter months.

Fruit should be on the farmer's taseem that the so-called, labor, anti- ble throughout the year. It is healthy monopoly, greenback reform has come and there can be no excuse for its

> Indiana now has 533,257 horses, 939 mules. 1.303.150 cattle. 476.201 milch cows, 1,394,045 sheep and

Seed corn should be secured now. It should be carefully selected and put away where the dampness cannot effect it.

William Rhodes of Maine claims to own the oldest horses in that State. One is thirty-six years old and the other forty-nine.

Use care to see that mice are not encouraged to gnaw the bark of trees, by being fostered by the mulch put about their trunks.

If the harvest has proved abundant, set aside a part to be given to the needy and thus prove your gratitude to the Lord of the Harvest.

.The apple crop in New York this meason will amount to millions of barrels. It is simply enermous and much fruit is decaying on the ground

The wool imports of the United States which were 2,725,699 pounds in 1882 reached 114.038,030 pounds in 1887 showing a great increase in our wool products.

Minneapolis the greatest wheat market in the world, has 26 mills producing 35,375 barrels of flour daily. The Pillsbury A. alone pro-duces 7,000 barrels of flour every 24

Clean up the yard and make the farm neat. Nothing helps our country towns more and increases real estate value faster, than to have the farms neat and thrifty in appearance.

were fifteen samlpes of wool, some of them beautifully crimped, and six inches long, cut from thorough bred Shropshire Down sheep owned by Jeffery Corbett

Strong Strong School paper; indeed it is the Samulay School paper.

A sample copy can be got by sending five cents to the publishers, D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

#### The Special Offer

of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION includes the admirable Double Holiday Numbers for Thanksgiving and Christmas, with colored covers and full-page pictures, twenty pages each. These with the other weekly issues to January 1, 1888, will be sent free to all new subscribers who send \$1.75 for a year's subscription to January. 1889. THE COMPANION has been greatly enlarged, is finely illustrated, and no other weekly literary paper gives so much valuable reading and so many illustrations for so low a price.

Among the December magazines. "Peterson" stands out prominently in its fresh erson' stands out prominently in its freshness and interest. It is really astonishing how bright and youthful this old favorite keeps; the only thing that reminds one of its age is the remembrance that it has been a welcome monthly guest since one's childhood; a periodical essentially for the family, possessing elements of interest for all, from the oldest to the youngest. This has been a year of exceptional interest and excellence: its engravings and illustraexcellence; its engravings and illustra-tions have never been better, and, regarded from a literary point of view, we may assert that it has never before reached the same standard. It has given stories and serials from some of the most popular writers in America, and its prospectus for the forthcoming year is even richer in promise. Nearly a half-century of useful and successful progress has taught us to place entire confidence in this friend of countless households and we look forward to its efforts in 1888 proving a complete triumph, both as a literary and illustrated magazine. The price is only Two Dollars per year, with large reductions when taken in clubs, and elegant premiums to those getting up clubs. Sample-copies free to those desiring to get up clubs. Address Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Pa.

#### The Leading Features

of the Youth's Companion Announcement for 1888 just published are its Six Illustrated Serial Stories, by Trowbridge, Stephens, and others, its Two Hundred Short Stories and Tales of Adventure, its articles by Eminent Writers, including the Right Hon. Wm. H. Gladstone, Professor Tyndall, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Louisa M. Alcott, Gen. George Crook, and one hundred other popular authors. THE COM-PANION has two Million Readers a week. Every family should take it. By sending your subscription now, with \$1.75, you will receive it free to January 1, 1888, and a full year's subscription from that date.

#### TO OUR READERS.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class-such, for instance, as The Inde-PENDENT, of New York. Were we obliged to select one Publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly THE INDEPENDENT. It is a newspaper magazine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper com bined. It has 32 folio pages and 21 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no condition may be, THE INDEPENDENT cator. Our readers can do no less than nutmegs. Be sure that your brushes Friedrichsruhe to the public. The to send a postal for a free specimea copy or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is \$3.00, or two years for \$5.00 Those who desire to subscribe for The American Agriculturist as well as THE INDEPENDENT cannot make a better bargain than by accepting THE INDEPEN-DENT'S offer to send both papers for one year for the sum of \$3.75. Each subscriber will thus save seventy-five cents on the two papers. Address, THE INDE- has no business with a carpet. It is PENDENT, 251 Broadway, New York City.

The Pansy has begun its new year al- in order. Housewives, if you want ready, the year we shall shortly be calling

Pansy's story to last all through the year is "Up Garret," sequel to "A Sevenfold Trouble" with the same people in it. Her Golden Text Story is "We Twelve Girls," an actual history how twelve girls did try to live by certain golden texts.

Margaret Sidney also makes another story out of the Children that figured in the "Little Red Shop" last year. Her story this year is "The Old Brimmer Place. Rev. C. M. Livingston writes a serial,

"Treasures: Their Hiding and Finding." The Pansy is going on as heretofore, a monthly magazine made up of weekly parts: the first part containing Pansy's Golden Text and other stories: the second part Pansy's own and other stories; the third part stories of what is going on in America; the fourth part stories of life abroad; the fifth of missionary work.

This weekly arrangement adapts it to Sunday School use, the weekly parts being given out separately. It is better than

"All Things in Order,"

"Life," said Mr. Beecher on one occasion, "s sparing of great events and great occasions and opportunities; it is the little things that make up the sum total."

So it is in housekeeping. The business of conducting a household with comfort and success depends upon a vast number of 'little things." Let these little things be in order, and there will be far less of the friction, fault-finding and complain ng that banish happiness quite as conpletely as some great sorrow.

To begin with. Let no housewife tolerate dull knives. Who has not seen the head of a household struggle and fret and perspire over the carving of a joint, not because the meat was abnormally tough, but because the kn fe was too dull? Let us take a lesson from our butchers. No vendor of roasts and joints would dream of conducting his business without having his hatchets, saws and knives thoroughly overhauled, and their edges renewed at regular intervals. The housekeeper sees the tradesman run his steel between bones, separating joints, removing rinds, reducing steaks to their proper proportions, and then wonders why the meat that seemed so tender at the stall appears so tough upon the table. It is so simply because the butcher takes care that his knives are sharp, and yours madam, have never had their edges renewed, perhaps, since the day you bought them.

Why is the coffee so muddy? Have you examined the sieve in the coffeepot? It is not the cook's "business." She does the work; it is your part to provide her with the proper implements. Why does the toust taste of fish? Have you made sure that there is a broiler distinctly kept for the fish. and a toaster provided for the toast?

Do the glasses on your table show the signs of grease and sport the lint of rough towelling? Have you made sure that the k tchen is supplied with towelling to be used for glass and silver and nothing else? If the cat has stolen the cream, and the mice have appropriated your cheese, have you examined the latch on the closet door? If the flies have rendered your food unfit to use, and a leg on of ants have chosen your larder as a parade ground, have you provided yourself with wire screens, nettings, and those luxuries ants most love, but which destroy them most certainly?

Be sure that each department of household labor is well supplied with ways and means. If you want your linen fresh and sweet, procure the best qual ty of soap an I see that there is an airy place to dry it n. Use no chemical compounds for bleaching, etc., but see that nature's agents, sun and air, have a fair charce at them. Let each vegetable have its own utensil, and cook no onions in the pot that must afterwards furnish forth sweet peas or potatoes. Let your baking tins shine and the bread pans be sacred to bread matter what the age, sex, employment or alone. Have a spice box with the labels upon each division, and permit no will prove a help, an instructor, an edu-social intercourse between allspice and firm hold upon each particular hair.

In short, attend to the little things. What servant can collect dust in a dust-pan whose edges has a series of uneven and imequal curves? A scrubbing brush so worn as to have no tufts of hair within an inch of its edges should be relieved from further service. A broom with its straw bent and worn down till t is I ttle more than a harsh stub may do for a sidewalk, but sad that a good workman never quarrels with his tools. Prec sely because he takes the best of care to have them your work well done, see that you provide the proper implements. Select them with care, and be sure of the r efficiency. What could the genius of Raphael or M chael Angelo have achieved with a ragged paint brush or a blunt chisel ? - Ecaminer.

A Pointer for the Parson. An amusing typographical blunder was perpetrated in Carson, Nev., recently. Rav. Van Daventer sent to the Tribuse his theme for the following Sunday's d scourse, "Receipt for the Cure of Hoodlumism." This appeared in print as "Receipt for the cure of Rhoumatism," and t had the effect of crowding the church with people, many of whom had not attended divine worship for a quarter of a century, and a considerable number of whom were stiffened more or less with rheumatism.

Judge Lacombe says he has no jurisdiction over Ives. Nobod else seems to have. Ives beautifully illustrates the fact that this is a free country.-New York Tribune.

The supreme court of Illinois appears to be waiting for bouquets and cold quall.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gems of Thought.

Philosophy is the art of living .-Plutarch.

There is nothing useless to men o sense; clever people turn everything to account. - Fontaine.

Virtue is the first title of nobolity. -Moliere.

No falsehood can endure touch of elestial temper, but returns of force to ts own likeness. - Milton.

There is more of good nature than of good sense at the bottom of most marriages. - Thoreau. That benefic ent harness of routine

which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly. -George Eliot.

Proverbs are potted wisdom .-Charles Buxton.

There is no arguing with Johnson; for if his pistol misses fire he knocks you down with the but end of it .-Goldsmith.

Keep cool and you command everybody. -St. Just.

The trident of Neptune is the sceptre

of the world.—Antoine Lemierre. The iron chain and the silken cord,

both equally are bonds.—Schiller. Muse can noble hints impart. engender fury, kindle love, with unsuspected eloquence can move and manage all the man with secret art. -

Addison. An outward gift which is seldom despised, except by those to whom it has been refused. - Gibbon.

According to the security you offer to her. Fortune makes her loans easy

or ruinous. - Butwer-Lytton. The right of commanding is no longer an advantage transmitted by nature like an inheritance; it s the fruit of labors, the price of courage. - Voltaire.

If I were to deliver up my whole self to the arbitrament of spec al pleaders, to-day I might be argued into an athest, and to-morrow into a pickpocket .- Bulwer-Lytton.

Fame has no necessary conjunction with praise; it may exist without the breath of a word; it is a recognition of excellence which must be felt, but need not be spoken. Even the envious must feel it; feel it and hate it in s lence. - Washington Allston.

That all who are happy are equally happy is not true. A peasant and a philosopher may be equally satisfied. but not equally happy. Happness consists in the multipl city of agreeable consciousness. A peasant has not capacity for having equal happiness with philosopher .-- Johnson.

Nature is the armory of genius. Cities serve it poorly, books and colleges at second hand; the eye craves the spectacle of the horizon, of mountain, ocean, river and plain, the clouds and stars; actual contact with the elements. sympathy with the seasons as they rise and roll. -Alcott.

# Bismarck and the Ladies.

Prince Bismarck is less fortunate than Mr. Chamberlain, who finds that the Birmingham hol day-makers never do any harm to his walks and orchidhouses. The Chancellor has been obliged to close the fine parkurff devastation daily wrought in it by the imbecile tribe of rejic-hunters has rendered this measure an absolute necessity. This year the pillage has been particularly shameless. The flowers all disappeared long since, and the trees, or at least every bit of green on them, bade fair to follow in their wake. Not many da s ago the Chancellor came upon a part of ladies hard at work str pping a fine elm of its branches. "Lad es," said the Prince, tak ng oil his hat, not only out of politeness, but to give point to his observation, "if every one who comes in here were to fo low your example, my trees would soon be as bare of foliage as my head is of har."-St. James's Guzette.

a correspondent, 'a restless, intriguing and busy old lady, with an immense 'handle' to her face and blinking eyes that don't dare to look straightforward least they would reveal the 'managing' soul behind them, is eauging prayers to be offered up for her son's success at all the lady chapels of Upper Austria, and sending a gift to Lourden to secure the protection of the Virginiof that shrine for Ferdinami. She has great confidence in Marien Zall, a boly place up high in the mountains on the road from Vienna to

Prince Ferdinand's Mother.

"Prince Ferdinand's mother." writes

Trieste. Pilgrimages were made to it by her mother, Queen Caroline of Naples, who was once the most debauched and most superst tious woma; of her time, and by her great-grand mother, the Empress Maria Theresa. Prince Ferdinand's wealthy mother. who adores her youngest son, is prepared to launch him as a sovereign n a manner beseeming his rank. - Modern Lecturer's Department, National

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Middlebush, New Jersey

"Land on which and from which all to Scotland.

Flour from Manitoba is being exported to Scotland. must live. The recognition of the private individual proprietorships of land is the denial of the natural rights of other individual. For as labor cannot produce without the use of land is necessarily the denial of the rights of labor to its produce."

In his "Social Problems," Henry George says-"What more preposterous than the treatment of land as individual property? In every essential land differs from those things which, being the product of human labor are rightfully property. It is the creation of God; they are produced by man."

And Mr. George does not even propose to pay the present owners for their land. In his "Land Question" he says: "I have dwelt so long upon this question of compensating landowners, not merely because it is of great practical importance, but because its discussion brings clearly to view the principles upon which the land question in Ireland, or in any other country, can alone be justly and finally settled. In the light of these principles we see that the landowners have no rightful claim either to the land or to compensation for its resumption by the people; and, further than that, we see that no such rightful claim can be created. It would be wrong to pay the present landowners for 'their' laud at the expense of the people."

"Practically all the great necessities of life in this country, excepting only the air-and that would be monopolized if it had solidity like the earth -are now controlled by soulless and mercenary combination. Are these things inevitable? Are they legitimate product of our civilization? If they are we had better begin anew But they are not the outgrowth of progress. They are rather fungus growths - horrible escrescences. They are the fruits of bad legislation. Laws, enacted by professional pol.ticians have created monoplies that have already absorbed more than onehalf of the wealth of the country and are sucking the lifeblood of the

The Grange has always set its face squarely against the practice of issuing free passes on railroads to all legislators, Congressmen and public officials. The Rural Vermenter takes the right view of it: "Should it ber proved in a Vermont court that the jurymen on a panel had each received a barrel of flour from a party to a suit, one can imagine with what abhorent mien and withering legal phrase the judge, with a railway pass buttoned up in his pocket, would visit the penalty of the law and outraged justice upon the cowering occupants of the jury box. And yet that judge has set, and every year is sitting, with the money value of a small cargo of flour in his possession, placed there by parties to suits in which he assumes to sit as an impartial minister of the law. Is there any difference in the case of the, jurymen and the bench? In degree. none in kind, and the difference is all on the side of the jury box."

A long argument, showing the un fairness, the robbery, the piracy ad vocate I by this new apostle of the Commune is impossible in a brief space. But that farmers may know just what is being said may look upon the poison pure and so come to recognize and know their latest enemy, a few extracts from the writings of Henry George will be given, and so out of his own month we will condemn the wrong. And certainly it is no misrepresentation if his words are used:

"Private property in land is doom-

"We must therefore substitute for individual ownership of land a common ownership." Wer must make land common property."

Feel raw meat to sickly and weak Care should be exercised in choosing

Milk for young pigs and calves should

be fed warm.

It cests no more to raise good fowls than poor ones.

Horses for city driving, especially, should have sound feet.

Germany has the Colorado beetle as its unwelcome guest.

The white flint seems to be the favorite

corn in Long Island.
A grand "sheep-shearing" will be held at Chicago, in the spring.
Rub tar on sheeps noses to prevent their annoyance by the bot-fly.

205 of the students at Ann Arbor University are sons of farmers.

During the moulting season it is best to separate the hens and cocks.

A professorship of horticulture has been founded at Cornell University.

The official report numbers the sheep in the United States at 45,000,000. 953 women own farms in Iowa and only eighteen are carrying mortgages.

Oranges have been successfully kept in Florida 120 days after gathering. Recent very heavy frosts have badly injured the cranberries on the cape.

The wheat yield of Dakota for this year is estimated at 90,000,000 bushels, and this is grown on 3,899,380 acres of land.

Corn fodder, hay straw, etc will be cut for cattle to a greater extent than usual this year, because of high-priced grain.

A woman in Castile, New York, found bird's egg imbedded in the centre of a cabbage head, which she opened last

686 beans from one ordinary white bean is said to have been raised this season by Edmund Wilson of North Harpswell, Maine. □Feed cows regularly and well and keep

them warm, if you wish to maintain the standard of the milk produced. In marketing butter it is of great importance that it looks well itself and is packed in a neat and attractive mun-

As far as possible see to it that all drinking water passes through iron pipes and not through wood, which decays and favors germs of disease, nor lead, which s a subtle poison.

An Arcadia, Lapeer county Michigan farmer, pays thirty cents a stump to a contractor, who is to clear eighty acres of his farm of stumps.

J. M. Olmstead of Hobard, New York, who bought a suit for \$1,200 for damages from "vicious bees" owned by S. W. Rich was awarded six cents.

It seems an excellent plan to do much of the ploughing in the fall, that the seed may be sown earlier in the spring. Some faver sowing early, even on deep snow.

The flue cow, Peerless, imported from England by Tom Clark of Illinois, is dead, she was only seven years old. The death was caused by abscess on her kid-

It is noticeable that the eye chooses more frequently than the palate the fruit or vegetables to be purchased. Notice the partiality for red apples and red straw-berries.

It is suggested that farmers, whose neighbors are at a distance, establish horn signals among themselves for protection against burglars and to be used in case of emergency.

The cold weather is close at hand, and there can be no idleness on the farm, for all crops must be harvested, tools housed, and the buildings made comfortable for the winter.

The one-sided way of expecting dumb animals to understand the owner and con-form to his rules, is disappearing before the more sensible course, where the owner studies carefully the wants and desires of the animal and endeavors to meet them intelligently.

An Australian sheep dealer recently visited Middlebury, Vermont, for the purpose of selecting and purchasing about seventy-five head of the best Spanish Morino sheep. He has bought twenty rang and fifty ewes, as well as twin ten year old rams, for which he paid \$400 to E. N. Bissell. The entire purchase amounted to thousands of dollars.

Deposit dry coal ashes in the hen house and spread them about. The hens will naturally scratch in them and thus scatter them in crevices, This is an excellent preventive of hen lice.

Provide water for all stock, and have a keg of water near the apiary with a cloth over it, npon which the bees may light and suck the water which they need' without danger of drowning.

Use every precaution to avoid fire. Have a convenient peg for each lantern in tee, in the barn, and never place a light, where it may accidently set fire. Be careful in leaving hot ashes around.

A Holstein-Friesian bull calf nearly six months old, weighing 890 lbs. is said by a correspondent of the Breeders Gazette to have been exhibited at the recent county fair in Jasper Co., lowa.

"There is no escape from it. We \$300 worth for his share. He regards the must make hand common property." summer as profitable.

#### ST. NICHOLAS For Young Folks.

SINCE its first issue, in 1873, this magazine has maintained, with undisputed recognition, the position it took at the beginning,—that of being the most excellent juvenile periodical ever on its list of contributors from the start,—Bryant, Longfellow, Thomas Hughes, George MacDonald, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Frances Hodgson Burnett, James T. Fleids, John G. Whittler; indeed the list is so long that it would be easier to tell the few authors of note who have not contributed to "the world's child magazine."

The Editor, Mary Mapes Dodge,

author of "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates," and other popular books for young folks,—and for grown-up folks,—too, has a remarkable faculty for knowing and entertaining children. Under her skillful leadership, ST NICHOLAS brings to thousands of homes on both sides of the water knowledge and delight

St. Nicholas in England.

It is not alone in America that St Nicholas has made its great success. The London Times says; "It is above anything we produce in the same line". The Scotsman says: "There is no magazine that can successfully compete with it."

The Coming Year of St. Nicholas.

The afteenth year begins with the number for November, 1887, and the publishers can announce: Serial and Short Stories by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen. Joel Chandler Harris, J. T. Trowbridge, Col. Richard M. Johnston, Louisa M. Alcott, Professor Afred Church, William H. Rideing, Washington Gladden. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Amelia E. Barr. Frances Courtency Baylor. Harriet Upton and many others. Edmund Alton will write a series of papers on the "Routine of the Republic"—how the President works at the White House, and how the affairs of the Trensury, the State and War Departments, etc., are conducted; Joseph O'Brien. a well known Australian journalist, will describe "The Great island Continent"; Elizabeth Robins Peunell will tell of "London Christmas Pantomines" (Alice in Wonderland, etc.); John Burroughs will write. "Meadow and Woodland Talks with Young Folk," etc., etc. Mrs. Burnett's short serial will be, the editor says, a worthy successor to her famous "Little Lord Fauntlero," which appeared in Sr. Nicholas.

Why not try St. Nicholas this year for the young people in the house? Begin with the November number. Send us \$3.00, or subscribe through booksellers and newsdealers. The Century Co. 33 East 17th St. New-York.

# The Century Magazine.

With the November, 1887, issue THE CENTURY commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The War Papers and the Lifte of Lincoln increased its monthly edition by 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

Lincoln in the War,

the writers now enter on the more important part of their narrative, viz.: the early years of the War and President Lincoin's part therein.

Supplementary War Papers,

following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunneling from Libby Prison, narratives of personal adverture, etc. General Sherman will write on "The Grand Strategy of the War."

Kennan on Siberia.

Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by The Centurithing this of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous preparation of four year's travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15.000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal nines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred State exiles,—Liberais, Nihilist, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of the articles.

A Novel by Eggleston

with illustrations will run through the year. Short er novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Short er fictions will appear every month.

Miscellaneous Features

will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the fiel 1 of the Sunday-School Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Reosevelt; the English Cathedrals, by Mrs. van Renss laer, with litustrations by Pennell; 1 r. Buckley's valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualisa, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art, travel, and biography; poems; cartoons; etc.

By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoin history) may be secured with the year's subscription from November, 1887, twenty-four issues in all, for \$6.00, or, with the last year's number handsomiely bound, \$7.50.

Published by This Century Co. 33 East 17th Street, New-York.

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This year the Observer will publish more than

FIFTY PRIZE STORIES.

and the ablest and most popular writers will con-tribute to its columns. Poets and prose writers, authers, editors, men of science and women of genius will fill the columns of the Ossawar, and it will give fifty-two unexcelled papers in the coming

Price, \$9.00 a year. Clergymen, \$2.00 a year.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR 1888.

county fair in Jasper Co. lowa.

The Vice-regal Council of British India has passed a law to check the slanghter of wild birds. The European demand for their plumage has caused their destruction, so that agricultural pests have increased alarmingly.

A Michigan boy rented two acres of land of a farmer last summer and planted onions. He raised 800 bushels' paid for the land in half the product, and had \$300 worth for his share. He regards the summer as profitable.

New York.



counties and giving the number of acres of Government Land remetining open to nonestead, pre-cmip thon, soldiere claim and a proper of the county. Every number of acres of Government Land Laws, telling all about how to enter Covernment Land Laws, telling all about how to enter Covernment Land Laws, telling all about how to enter Covernment Land Laws, telling all about the counties, towns and townships, telling all about the counties, towns and townships, telling all about the counties, fruit growing and steek raising. Every the prairie and timber lands, and their adaptation for furning, fruit growing and steek raising. Every number of the counties of the countie

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Romeo and Juliet: by WILLIAM BLACK. This hor's stories are always racy and full of telling points. His "Romeo and Juliet," is an uisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a

Enoch Arden; and other gems; by Alfred TENNYSON. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet-laureate without knowing it.

Miss Toosey's Mission; and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire. They ought to be read by every young person who has the world to face. William Shakspeare; How, When, Why, and

What he Wrote: by H. A. TANNE. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work by the brilliant French author. It will open the eyes of the reader to a thousand thinks never before draunded of. Doom: An Atlantic Episode; by Justin McCarthy.

a powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner. The situations are natural, the plot ntense, the sketching exquisite. The hand of a master is visible from the "all aboard" at Liver, sool to the terrible landing at Kew York.

The Lady of Lyons; by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
This is the Lady as seen in the celebrated play of the remo name. It ranks as the prettiest picture of devotion and sincerest expression of the "tender pushing a very placed on the stage. The queens of the drama never tire of presenting it to admiring analemes. Bulldog and Butterfly; by David Christie Murray. Aspicily told story of human character, yet not a little overdrawn. Bulldogs and Butterflies are around us. The author clothes his realism in gallist of pleasantry and humor. Hence his stories are hits.

The Trial of Pickwick; by Charles Dickens.

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# The Spirit of Kansas

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

ILLEGAL fishing is being stopped as rapidly as possible by the authorities at

CANADA expects to furnish homes to a large number of Iceland emigrants this winter.

A CO-OPERATIVE grocery store has been organized by the Knights of Labor at Lima, O.

ONLY 100,000 of London's 4,500,000 Inhabitants will need corporation assigtance this winter.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN has regained his health, although much enfeebled by his recent illness.

A MURDERER recently returned to his home at Hazzletown, Pa., to collect \$23 due him and was captured.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Baltimore, Md., to organize an association for promoting industrial education in that

IT takes 14,800,000 gallons of oil a year to keep the railways of Great Britain going, and the cost is nearly

SAYS The somerville Jouanal: The woman who can control her own tongue is greater than he who ruleth a city. She is also scarcer.

THE prices for wine-grapes this season have been unsatisfactory to growers in the Sonoma valley, California, and many of them declare that they will crush their own grapes hereafter.

CONCERTS at which everyone in the audience is permitted to smoke if he wishes are going out of favor. Good artists will not appear at such concerts because the smoky atmostphere is injurious to their throats.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, thinks that Senator Evarts would make a good candidate for the presidency. "Evarts sits by me in the senate," he says, "and we frequently talk together. He has grown upon me."

VICEY GOINS, an "old-time" free woman of Privateer, S. C., recently died. . She was quite aged, and was thought to be 96 years old. Her husband was the son of an Indian woman, who was a fortune teller. At one time she owned about 350 acres of land.

In a fight between two negro boys at Montgomery, Ala., one day recently one of the combatants struck the other in the forehead with a heavy chisel, imbedding it with such force that it required the full strength of a man to pull it out. The wounded boy will re-

An immense picture of the crucifixion was recently found painted in oil with a great deal of artistic skill on the wall of a cave on the island of Davaar, in Campbellton harbor, Scotland. The discovery made a great sensation until a Mr. Archibald McKinnon acknowledged that it had been painted by him.

RAVONIMAHITRINARIVO, foreign minister of Madagascar and envoy extraordinary to Europe and America, has been disgraced, deprived of all his honors, reduced from the rank of a field marshal to that of a corporal, and exiled for life. This is the fitting punishment for his attempt to betray his country to France.

THE town of Franklyn in Tasmania, named after the fomous navigator, who was once governor of the island, is now a deserted ruin. It was once the most thriving town of the settlement and a promising seaport, and was, besides, one of the most beautifully situated towns in the Australasian world. The gold rush to Australia took its population away, and it has never recovered

S. T. CROCKETT, a farmer near Wytheville, Va., recently went to town to take in the sights. Soon after his arrival there he was approached by a stranger who claimed to be a land speculator, named Scott, from Culpeper county, Virginia. Soon after another stranger approached, and Mr. Crockett was in the toils in an up-stairs room. It was the old eard trick. Crockett was allowed to win several dollars in small sums, and then the sharpers proposed to play him for \$1,250. Flushed with victory, the old fellow went to his bank, and soon returned with the amount. He had no sooner entered the room than he was bound and gagged and the money taken away from him. Crockett has gone to Louisville, where he thinks his men went.

BEAVERS AS CONSTRUCTORS.

How They Build Dams-Their

Ability to Remain Under Water. An old trapper writes as follows to The Toronto Globe: Naturalists have often spoken in admiration of the constructive ability of the beaver. Indeed, it is one of the things that staggers Darwin in the belief of his own theory. But there is another thing I think more wonderful still; that is the unerring skill they possess to choose the best places to build their dams. No engineer, fully acquainted with all their needs, could lay out a more suitable place than they themselves will do. This is the more astonishing to those who are well acquainted with their nature, and know the fact that they are not, as writers often represent them to be, the most intelligent of animals, but on the contrary, possess less general intelligence than the most of brutes. If a creek has a branch running into it, and if below the junction of the two streams, the high lands come within a reasonable distance of each other, the beavers are sure to dam such a place. And if the high lands widen out above, and the valley is level, so as to form long, wide flats up the two streams, the dam will be a large one, for next to a lake, it is the favorite locality for them.

And now a word about their dam-building. Their skill at this would put to blush many of the professional dambuilders who went about erecting the water-mills of earlier times, and can not be excelled by man after the great-est experience. If they intend to raise the water only a few feet they build on the water only a few feet they build on the place as they find it, trusting to their skill in puddling (for they are the best of puddlers) to stop any leak that may occur. But if they wish to raise a high dam, such as probably will be found in a place like I am writing found in a place like I am withing about, they will clear away all the rubbish and loose earth, leaving a clean their work. Having foundation for their work. Having cleaned out the channel, they at first haul in poles and large pieces of brush, laying the large or butt ends down the stream, and as they raise the pile, drawing it in so as to form an apron below for the water to fall on, and thus prevent it from undermining the dam, furnishing the upper part with finer material than they have used below. After sufficiency of this material is placed in position, they fill it with earth, which they carry rolled into balls in their forearms pressed against their breasts, and make the dam before they leave it almost bottle tight. They are not so particular about the wings of the dam running from the channel of the creek over he flats to the high lands, but built on the ground there as they find it, again trusting to their puddling skill to prevent or repair any leak, as the pressure and force of the water here is not near so great as it is in the channel of the creek, where a place is left for it to flow over. So skillfully can they stop a leak that I have frequently seen a log running through the dam under three or four feet head of water, and yet scarcely a drop escaping, a feat which every dam, builder knows is hard to do. They use moss and leaves at a job of this kind, and push it in almost as firmly as a calker does a vessel. So firm and substantial is their work done that I have known their dams to keep full for years after the beavers had been killed off. On one occasion I saw a dam at the head of a tream where the su weather was so small that evaporation carried it all away, leaving the channel

their work progresses at a susprising Though a dam, such as the one above, may be several years before it attains its full proportions (for they only work as their necessities require) vet I have known two beavers in one night throw a dam across a creek which I think two men could hardly do in the same length of time. The dam completed, they erect their houses generally on the edge of the deep channel they have dug out in building their dams, or on the edge of the channel of the creek that runs through the pond. but if further back they always dig out deep channels to connect their homes with the deep water elsewhere, making way to escape unseen should any en emy disturb them. Their houses are mounds of mud and sticks, sometimes larger, sometimes smaller. Some are only two or three feet high, others ten or fifteen. They are hollowed out inside somewhat in the shape of the house outside, and the cavity of each corresponds to the size of the house. One hole, or way of ingress and egress, in small houses, two in large ones, coming up from the lowest depth, enter the center of the house. The floor, or bottom, is covered with water a foot or eighteen inches deep, getting shallower as it nears the walls of the house.

below quite dry, yet the dam was so tight that the pond was kept full. In very high dams, built on places where

the foundation is not very good, they often build one, or more, smaller dams

pelow, so as to ease the pressure on the

main one above. They work with a

will, and without waste of labor, and

Here as a usual thing the beavers lie, their bodies covered with water and their heads resting on the ground, but above this the sides of the house are dug out, leaving a shelving ledge. On this ledge each beaver occupying the house has a place to lie, generally bedded with grass, where they have their young, and occasionally repose at other times. The walls of the house at the bottom, if a large one, are two or three feet thick, gradually growing | cess in making bows.

thinner to the top, where they are open enough to let the air in to the beavers beneath. Besides their homes, beaver has one or more places of refuge to escape to in case their homes are broken up, and breathing stations in the winter time when they are out feeding distant from their homes. The can remain a long time under water without taking breath, but how long I cannot say. I once found one in a trap. When I apprehended it, it dived under and sought to hide under a log which lay at the bottom. Having a bole in the canoe with me. I had the curiosity to see how long it could remain under, so I pinned it there and made it fast. Taking out my watch, I kept it there for twenty minutes, when I became impatient, as I had a long journey to make, and let it go. It immediately rose to the surface, seeming-ly much exhausted, but how much longer it could have got along without breath, is more than I can say; but come up to breathe they must, otherwise they will drown as certainly, but not so quickly as a land animal. At first a dam of this kind will be a woods of water, but the trees will soon die, and the place grow up with tufted grass and water plants; the wind in time will blow the trees down, leaving a marsh full of fallen trees. But if the beavers are killed off and no others supply their places, eventually the dam will break away, the waters drain off, and the fallen trees rot away, turning the place into the "beaver meadow" of backwoods, some of which have been tenantless so long that all signs of beavers are obliterated.

#### Decline of Female Beauty.

He was a fine-looking specimen of manhood; tall, compact, bright eyes, hair tinged with gray, faultlessly dressed-in short, a gentleman in appearance and manners. Without affectation, his voice had a business ring, the words dropping crisp and clear. Some might say that the tone was too positive; yet it was not more so than would be expected in a business man who deals with a great variety of people.

"I have been coming to this city for the past twenty-five years and I have watched the growth of young people closely." he said to one of his patrons yesterday, "and I used to think you had the handsomest women of any city in

the whole country."
"That is just what we have," said the wealthy merchant with whom he

was talking.

"No, I can't say so much now," replied the traveler. "You had them once but not now. Year by year your women are growing uglier, more fleshy, less active and vivacious. Twenty years ago it was a rarity to see a sallow, languid lady pass your store. Now it is

almost the reverse." 'Well, now, I haven't noticed that," said the merchant, in a manner indicat-

ing that he doubted it.
"Probably not," replied the traveler, "because you are right here all the time and would not notice the slight changes from day to day, while I come only once in two years. That makes a great difference. Then I am a closer observer of such things than you are, or, rather, I am more sensitive to the effects of beauty. You may not think it, but I am as sensitive as an artist. I left the house and went on the road because it became an annovance to me to

wait on ugly customers."
"It doesn't make a praticle of difference to me so I get the money." laughingly replied the merchant. "Of course a man possessed of any taste whatever prefers to wait on a good-looking, re fined lady to one who is coarse, illmannered or shabbily dressed."

"That is just what I was telling you," continued the traveler. "You are not as sensitive as I am, therefore not as well qualified to judge."

"In what way are our women growing ugly and offensive to your superior sense of the beautiful?"

"They are growing heavy, sallow and mp," he began, "Red, rosy cheeks limp. are rarities; strong, vigorous bodies are fast giving place to weak, ill-shapen forms. Formerly your ladies were healthy and robust, but now they are becoming listless and scrawny or fat. Then they are dressing in most horrid My dear sir, there hasn't been a passably dressed lady in your store since I have been here. They seem to follow the fashion whether it becomes them or not.

"You had better not allow the ladies

to hear you talking this way, or they will pull your ears," said the merchant. will pull your ears. "They ought to hear it, all the same," replied the traveler. "However, I don't suppose it would do much good, because women are so indifferent in regard to their health, and the things that go to make them beautiful. The Scotch-Irish blood, of which you that some persons like, but it is not substantial. That is the kind that your girls appear to be cultivating. girls appear to be cultivating. You find it in almost every old city. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond and other eastearn cities are full of it."

Well, they seem to have some very good men in these cities, and a great deal of wealth," suggested the merchant.

"True enough, but where do their enterprising men come from? Why, from the country, and country towns, where the blood is richer in vital elements, and where people are more robust and handsome," he replied.—

A novelty that is be becoming very popular

Odors Absorbed by Milk.

Experienced butter makers are aware of the obsorptive qualities of milk, and guard against injury from this source, never permitting milk to remain for a longer time than is absolutely necessary in an atmosphere laden with odors that are likely to impart a disagreeable flavor to the cream or butter to be made from it, says The Practical Farmer. But it is to be feared that far too many farmers who do not make a specialty of dairying are careless in this matter, and frequently leave the freshly drawn milk standing in the stable or barn for some little time after milking, where it is exposed to the odors that are always prevalent in such places. When the milk is taken to the house and set for the cream to rise, it is also frequently placed in cellars where there are vegetables, or in rooms from which the odors from the kitchen are not rigidly excluded, as they always should be. We will not say that a fair quality of

butter cannot be made by those who have not at command all the modern appliances; but we do say that a first-class article cannot be produced from milk exposed to an atmosphere laden with foul odors of any kind. Outside of the best dairy regions, or where butter and cheese are specialties of the farmer, it is very difficult to find a really good article of butter; and in proof of the truth of this, we have only to examine that which is taken in trade at country stores and groceries, or gathered by peddlers and small throughout the country. We know that it is very difficult to convince the ordinary farmer's wife that the butter she is making from week to week is not really "gilt edged," although she may admit that her milk room is often invaded by fumes emanating from cooking meat and vegetables in the kitchen. and that in the press of work she can-not always skim the milk or churn quite as often or regularly as she would like to; but even with these irregularities in the way, she is inclined to think that there are no good reasons for considering her butter anything less than first-

Upon this subject of absorption by milk of various volatile substances, Dr. Dougall, of Glasgow, has published an excellent paper. To test the absorptive powers, Dr. Dougall enclosed in a jar a portion of certain substances giving off emanations, together with a uniform quantity of milk, for a period of eight hours. At the end of this time some of the milk was drawn by means of a pipette from the lowest stratum of the vessel exposed in the jar, with the following results: Milk exposed to turpentine, onions, tobacco smoke, creosote, and paraffine oil smelled very strong of these substances. Putrid fish gave the milk a very bad odor. Coal gas, cabbage somewhat decayed, stale cheese, and assafætida gave the milk a distinct odor, while ammonia, camphor, and chloroform only imparted a moderate odor.

From this experiment it would apnear that the milk absorbed the emanaions of all the substances to which it had been exposed, and further, that all the specimens examined retained their distinctive odors for fully fourteen hours after their removal from the glass jar in which they had been exposed. According to Dr. Dougall, cream may be regarded as acting in much the same manner as milk; for while it contains less water than milk, it has special qualities of its own, which may perhaps nake it even more liable to retain offensive and dangerous emanations than the parent fluid itself.

Abundant evidence has, however. been given to show that far more care is needed in connection with the storage of milk than has heretofore been regarded as necessary, especially where milk and cream are kept in appart-ments or wards occupied by sick per-If the emanations to which the milk is exposed are of a diseased and dangerous quality, it is all but impossible that the sample can remain free from offensive and dangerous properties, and it would become an invariable rule to keep as little milk as possible in sick rooms, and never to allow a supply which has thus been exposed to unwholesome emanations to be used as food. Prof. L. B. Arnold, referring to this subject of absorption in his "American Dairying." says: "The influence of the air upon the milk is not confined to the absorption of the spores which produce acidity. Spores of every kind are taken in as well. Nor does the absorptive power of milk end with absorbing living germs; it takes in odors as freely as infectious germs. It is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind of every one connected with the care of milk or the manufacture of milk products, that milk takes in every odor as well as the seeds of every ferment that blows over its surface.

that it has absorbed foreign substances. But milk, as Prof. Arnold says, being full of oily matter, and holding al buminoids and sugar in solution, offers to every species of ferment just what is most desirable for it to flourish in. Every odor that comes in contact with milk is grasped and taken in at once, and its grasp is never slackened.

# Toughs Times.

"I suppose you find times pretty hard," said a kind-hearted old lady to a tramp, "and often don't get enough

to eat?"
"It's worse than that, mum," was in the millinery world is wired ribbons, a the candid reply. "In these days it is French invention. The wire is used with sue cess in making bows. the candid reply. "In these days it is hard to get enough to drink, let alone to eat."—Judge.

#### CURRENT EVENTS.

There are about three thousand policemen in New York city.

A German brewery is being established at Yokohama, Japan.

Remains of an ancient wall have been discovered at Oxford.

Stock farms are fast supplanting cattle anches in the Lone Star state.

Randolph and Clay counties, Alabama, are reported by deputies to be full of stills.

The compulsory education law is being enorced in all the principal towns of Arizonia. Bostonians are trying to make room for a season of German opera in that city this win-

Conrad Lumden Mayor, a prominent citizen of Donaldsonville, La., died Monday, aged 67 vears.

According to The Chambers' Journal there have been no new jokes made during the last few centuries.

At a recent dog exposition in Orange county, New York, several pups wore lace collars eight inches deep. A Channing club composed of Unitarians

only has been organized at Boston. It starts with ninety-three members. As a result of the yellow-fever scarce Florida.

hotels will suffer considerably this winter from the scarcity of northern tourists. A large quantity of silverware recently

stolen in Bridgeport, Conn, has been recovered in a New York pawn broker's shop. A shopper who wished to purchase goods of

a new shade of brown asked the clerk for something the color of clain fritters. Miss Lizzie Bell Sinclair, of Everittstown,

Hunterdon county N. J., completed on her twelfth birthday a bedquilt containing 11,210 The government of Yuctan has ordered

town clocks from the United States for the town of Ticul, Motul, Hunuema, and Acanceh. The horse plague that recently prevailed in

Atlantic and Cape May counties, New Jersey, is estimated to have destroyed over \$25,000 worth of horseflesh.

A citizen of San Francisco has requested the Chinese government to supply him with thirty jinrikisha men for the purpose of opening a business in jinrikishas in that city.

There is in Paris a museum started in 1886 by Prof. Guilbeau which contains everything used in educating the blind and specimens of the work produced by blind people. There are millions of ducks on the Chesa-

peak bay. The red-headed, blackbeard, mallard, and long-tail are the most numerous, but there are thousands of other kinds. It is the remark of Mrs. Grundy, of The New

York Mail and Express, "that some of the fashionable dentists have ascertained that they charged not wisely but too well." A Hawkinsville, Ga., society item: "Rev. E. J. Cowles, of the Baptist church, will ad-

minister the ordinance of baptism to one of our popular belies on Wednesday night next." At Summerville, Ga., last Sunday, Rev. T. C. Tucker had the unusual experience of

"preaching the funeral" of four sisters who had died within eighteen days of one another. Near Sag Harbor, N. Y., one day recently a woman was crossing a field and some cows that were feeding there moved toward her and frightened her so much that she dropped down

The Boston citizens' committee have collected about \$6,3000 toward the testimonial to Gen. Paine and Designer Burgess, and the Eastern Yacht club expects to turn in \$5,000

more. A good many of the owners of oil wells in Ohio think that the Pennsylvania shut-down is due to the fact that crude oil can be purchased

so much cheaper by the refluers in the former The whole number of minors employed in mills at Fall River, Mass., who can not read and write is 1,526, of whom 1,468 are allowed

to work under permit, and will attend schools. An artist tells young girl pupils who are intending to marry to select water colors, because the paliette is always ready, and can be left after a half-hour's use, and because the

work is cleanly. It was an old Scotch woman, according to Punch, who, when she saw her pastor coming along the road on a bicycle, said: "I dinna like to see the meenester goin' aboot the country on a cyclophedia."

The Chinatown recently destroyed by fire at Chico, Cal., is to be rebuilt. It is near the heart of the "City of Roses." There was some talk of purchasing the site for a public park, but no action was taken.

Considerable money and time are saved by The Salt Lake Tribune by abbreviating polygamy, a word which is frequently found in columns of that paper, to polyg. It sounds rather abrupt, but it means the same

At Xenia, O., the other day, a young man deserted his bride an hour before his wedding and got as far as Cincinnati, when his heart failed him, and he turned back. The wedding was several hours late, but the bride was made happy.

Estella Webb is suing John Martin at Trimbleville, Pa., for \$20,000 for breach of promise. John and Estella have been lovers for the past twenty years, and the latter thinks she is worth \$1,000 to any man as a sweetheart.

In a police station at Norfok, Va., one morning recently, a young man, who had been jailed the night before for drunkenness, begged the authorities to keep his name secret as he was going to be married that night. He said he had been on his "wind-up frolic."

A dairy school has just been opened on the Houghton farm, Orange county, New York, which gives practical instruction in dairy farming for a nominal sum. Mr. Valentine, who owns the farm, which is conducted by a competent manager, has done much for agri-

The steam-yacht Mohican, which brought over a party of Scotchmen to witness the defeat of the Thistle, has been fitted with her ocean rig, and will sail shortly for a winter cruise to the West Indies. Mr. John Clark, her owner, and a number of invited guests will be on board.

#### NOVEMBER.

BY NINETTE M. LOWATER. O, waters! sparkling waters!
You laughed with careless grace
When summer took you in his arms,
And kissed your dimpled face;
But now you lie all cold and still
Beneath a dreary sky,
And the wild winds gain a touch more chill
When'er they pass you by.

O, trees! you wore with royal grace
Your robes with golden gleam;
Your boughs were loved by singing birds,
And mirrored in the stream;
Now, bare and black, your writhing limbs
Moan with Titanic pain,
And your crown of leaves, in drifted heaps,
Lie sodden and dark with rain.

O. sky! your soft, translucent blue
With fleecy clouds o'er driven,
Looked like a window softly veiled,
Which opened into heaven!
But now, with low-hung, heavy clouds,
Which shut away the sun,
Gladness and light alike are dead,
The earth's long night begun!
—Chicago Ledger.

# A "Racket" in a Flat.

BY TOM PERSIMMONS.

My wife is called Birdie, perhaps in reference to her practice of running up a little bill for the latest "sweet thing," perhaps because her real name is- Well she was named for a rich country aunt.

But I digress. Let me hasten to present to an admiring world the ruler of the Persimmons family, the autocrat of the hearth rug the august being who holds our destinies in the hollow of his paw-in short, my wife's dog Racket.

A highly appropriate name it is too, though nothing less than dynamite or nitro-glycerine is his equal for containing so much battle, murder, and sudken explosion within a small compass.

Not that he is vicious; far from it. He never snaps, snarles or growles. Why should he, when his two white slaves (Birde and I) stand ready to do all or any of those things in his defence? That is our department; his is to be conveyed, panting and frisking, through life, an object of aversion to all hotel keepers, car conductors, and cab drivers, if I may judge by our experience on our wedding tour, which he shared because Birdie would take him-said. in fact, "she could not exist three whole weeks without her own pres'us, boo'ful darling of a dumpling.'

Nice way for a full-grown female to talk, isn't it? But that is Birdie's way. The way she gushes over that dog is simply idiotic. What am I here for, I should like to know? Did I marry her merely as a preliminary to assuming the duties of valet and head-waiter to the Skye ter-rier? Or did I possibly have a more selfish personal object in view when I agreed to endow Birdie with all my orldly goods? Gad! I was left if ] had, for I spent the majority of the said goods in bribing the hall-boys to dark about the dog in our bedroom, and the larger part of my honey-moon in smuggling that black silk nuisance up and down the back stairs, that he might enjoy all the short walks Birdie considered necessary to keep him from "pining" for her papa's

yard in Roxbury.
Well, he get them, and I rather fancy the occupants of the adjoining room also received a few new ideas as to conversations between "turtle-doves" if they listened to Birdie and me for the five minutes preceding these walks. There were mighty few "Whose oo is oo's" flying about just then, I tell

Naturally I found all this delightful, but I did not fathom the depth of my degradation until we had returned to Boston, there to establish ourselves in the manner best calculated to give our friends an eroneous respect for our income. This we promptly decided to be furnished apartments, minus the s; in short, one room in the most exclusive quarter of the city.

It proved to be a room full of Mephistophelian furniture, which testified on oath not to be what it seemed, our bed concealing itself under the guise of a high-shouldered bookcase, while our dressing-glass, retiring into a mongrel etagere, threw off a fortification of etagere, threw off a fortification of small shelves terminating in a Queen Anne porte cochere, which compelled me to kneel on a chair to view my neck-

Many other pieces of furniture and bric-a-brac performed new and start-ling duties under our rule; but of these details I would prefer not to speak, at least until Birdie and I are on a more substantial basis. Suffice it to say, the general air of our apartment was suggestive of "the most perfectly elegant and refined" lodging-house parlor. revelled in placques, tidies and china animals. All our small plush chairs were primed to the brim with sprigs that left an indelible impression on our visitors' spinal columns, while inspiring them with a sympathetic feeling for St. Lawrence.

In addition to these treasures w were the possessors of four invaluable doors, which were the pride of Birdie's heart; one was the entrance, the others were nothing but closets, though, as Birdie said, they did lock as though they led to bedrooms. What they really led to were the most embarrassing accidents on the part of our friends, who, to a man, mistook the dressing-closet for the exit; extricated

Birdie's gowns in the last closet, from which they emerged total wrecks, daz-ed and speechless, to be led out to the hall clinging to my arm, exclaiming, half-past ten.
"Ya'as, ya'as—dev'lish stupid—ought
Naturally the to have known, you know. Don't mention it," and departed, much exasperated, but with an "awfully good story on the Persimmonses," you understand

But I anticipate. These and many other embarrassments due to our limit-ed quarters were shrouded in the future, when Birdie and I, the dog, six trunks, a guitar, a banjo, and a dress frame, were deposited in Mrs. Slam-mer's eminently aristocratic abode one brilliant October afternoon.

As we unpacked we chatted gaily of the happy times we were to have, and again congratulated ourselves on the brilliancy of our plan of living, assuring ourselves that all our friends must certainly regard our surroundings as swell, and ourselves as worthy of attention.

"For you see, Tom dear," said Birdie, "we are not boarding house people, nor yet hotel people, and better still we are not suburban; so I don't see why we should not be asked to dinners and all that. I can have an afternoon, you know, with tea and cakes, and once in a while we can take a box and send a notice to the Society Notes, mentioning 'Mrs. J. T. Persimmons's select theatre party to see Modjeska in Les Chouans'; and then, Tom,' cried Birdie, carried away by her anticipa-tions, "we could add, after the play the party adjourned to Mrs. Persimmons's recherche'—no, 'artistic apartments in 'The Brundage' for refreshments and music.'

At this moment Mrs. Slammer presented herself to announce that hearing we had brought a dog with us, she had come to say that was a thing she could not allow. 'No animals was permitted in 'The Bruddage,' 'specially dogs, to 'mud up' the new carpets and

chairs. To this and all else Mrs. Slammer had to say Birdie listened with placid amusement; and then; her eyes shining with candor, every line in her figure, every tone of her voice, indicating her sense of the solemnity of the occasion. she proceeded to tell lies con amore, until I blushed for her, and withdrew into the window, lest my open-mouthed astonishment should be noticed by our gaping landlady.

Just what Birdie said I beg to be excused from repeating; it is sufficient to say that at the end of five minutes Mrs. Slammer and her objections retired,

overcome, for the present at least, by the rushing tide of Birdie's eloquence. In vain did I speak of Ananias, Sapohira, and George Washington to my triumphant wife, in vain seek to rouse some compunctions for her reckless falsifying. She insisted that though none of the facts she had given were probable, they were possible; and anyway she was not going to let any nag-ging old landlady order her around, and if I loved her I'd take her out to get some dinner, instead of arguing.

So, leaving Racket to keep house, we started for the Adams House, discussing our bill of fare as we sauntered down Washington street, realizing as we stemmed the current of bony fe-males how much sharper than a serpent's tooth it was to have a Boston elbow in one's ribs. "Now mind, Tom," said Birdie, as

we finally dragged our shattered forms into the diningroom, "don't you order one thing more than we have planned. Never mind if the waiters do think it's

a shabby order; it's enough."

How well Birdie fathomed my weakness, and knew that, once I was seated at the table, with an obsequious saffron gentleman bearing off her plush dolman and my English "topcost," I would be ashamed to order beefsteak, potatoes and Bass's ale! As indeed I gression that matrimony was a lottery, from which she had drawn a blank was. The cold sarcasm of our attendant's "Is that all, sir?" reduced me to a moral pulp. I yearned to propitiate who loved dogs. him and recover my self-respect by ordering enough dinner for an ostrich. and doubtless would have done so but for Birdie, who did not remove her eye from me until he had finally left us; then she took it off me, observing: was inexplicable that any one should care so much for the opinion of a pale yellow snob. Snobs of the first water are despicable enough," she continued, with a subdued consciousness of the admiring looks of a party of college boys next to us; 'but when they are actually so low down as to respect people in exact proportion to their disregard of indigestion and gout, why then—" A wave of her pretty hand settled the whole sect so effectually that I was presently able to meet our waiter's gaze with indifference when he stood watching the progress of our simple meal in disdain.

"Wondering," Birdie suggested, "to see so much fun possible under five dollars a bottle or ten dollars a plate." I thought that should he ever fall from his high estate, and become a simple young lawyer like myself, with an income of \$2,000 for an outgo of well, I don't know how much more, then he might realize that "to all

then he might realize that "to all healthy minds economy is a pleasure."

Despite these philosophical reflections, it was with a feeling of relief that I sat down by our glowing fire to share a modest dish of oranges with Birdie, with no one in attendance but Rackett, who crunched dog biscuit at our feet.

Scarcely were the traces of our orgy

cleared away when a bovy of our friends arrived. So glad to see us back; so anxious to hear about our trip. So anxious to see how we lived, and if Birdie Boyd had really done as well as her mother said. They chatdressing-closet for the exit; extricated themselves smiling to back gracefully into the boot-closet; tore themselves from that, murmuring confused apologies, only to plunge into the midst of gies, only to plunge into the midst of

mysterious bed we had to get up or down alone, Mrs. Slammer announcing there would be no attendance after

Naturally there was a division in the camp at once, owing to B rdie's utter lack of reason. The formation and proportions of the bed inclined me to think the top shelf must come off first. I accordingly removed the china menagerie from it to a table, trying mean-while to induce Birdie to see why it should not be so. But nothing would make her yield an inch. She said firmly, she knew it was the second shelf; didn't know why she knew it, but did. Didn't care for proportion, logical construction, or anything; knew it was the

Well, as it happened, she was right. Provoking, wasn't it? Of course if the bed had been properly made she wouldn't have been; but it wasn't, so she scored one, and I sat down to study the next move. The removel of the shelf disclosed a chasm partly filled with wire springs and bedclothes. The question was how was I to get them out. There was no fastening visible. I studied the problem silently. Birdie rolled up her Fedoras yawning, but maee no suggestions, though she knew I wanted help. Finally I mastered my pride, and asked her if Mrs Slammer had told her where the fastening or lock was. She replied sweetly, that she had not asked anything about it, but her common sense told her there was

none.
"No fastening?" I inquired. "No lastening? Inquired.
"Of course not."
"Nor any lock?" with decision.
"Then, my dear girl," I returned
sarcastically, "what keeps that bed

"Why, its own weight, of course," said Birdie,", impatiently. "All you have to do is to pull out the front; you'll see how much it is locked. Or,

here, let me come; I'll soon show you."
"Now see here, Brdie," I remonstrated, "you must not always trust to intuition. I don't deny you were right the first time, because the man who made the bed is a disgrace to his pro-fession. However, I cried, seeing her eyes flash, "I will pull, and then you will see. Now watch."

With a triumphant smile I pulled,

and before the smile could change to an agonized appeal I found myself underneath the bed, enveloped in bedclothes, with a rip in my trousers and a bruise on my knee. Just like one of the com-

binations, you know:
Tom Persimmons and the folding-bed;
The folding-bed and Tom Persimmons.

I suppose I must have loosed splendidly—lous; but Brdie behaved splendidly did not laugh; did not even say, "I told you so." There was a quiver in her voice as she recommended Pond's Ex., and a slight shaking noticeable in her shoulders when she turned her back to thump up the pillows and fin-ish the work I had so ably begun; but otherwise there was not a trace of amusement.

We retired, with hormony completely restored, to enjoy the sleep of the just, slightly interrupted by the drip of china unimals from over our heads, accompnaied by the sonorous snores of our

The next morning found us up bright and early maturing plans for smuggling in our breakfast. I was to wear my big ulster, whose capacious pockets would easily hold the bottle of cream, rolls, fruit, etc. I agreed to everything complacently, until I found I was also expected to lead the dog out on a chain for his morning airing; then I objected, said I did not care to make a spectacle of myself as dog's nurse, even if he was an immensely valuable

from which she had drawn a blank who loved dogs.

I observed, pensively, that "a little fellow-feeling makes us wondrous

Birdie thought it "better to be a puppy than a brute, with no smypathy for the longings of a poor little dum doggie.

I said-Well, I presume no one who reads this will fancy it made the least difference what I said. They are right;

it didn't. I took the dog.

Perhaps I didn't cut his interviews
with other dogs short, drag him round corners, and mop up the crossings with him generally; certainly not, but "he got there just the same"; and on our return we found Birdie making delighful coffee in a Vienna Kaffeemaschine, so absorbed in her preparations that all was forgiven and forgotton. How we did enjoy our breakfast! how good we did enjoy our breakfast! everything tasted eaten in that sur-reptitious manner, with the constant fear that some one would discover us! It took me back to my boyish days, when no jam was so sweet as that I ate behind the sugar barrel, with one eye

on the pantry door.

Naturally we tired of this furtive, scrambling style of living. Our hair-breadth escapes ceased to amuse us after several weeks of them, and we would gladly have changed our ways but for pecuniary reasons. It being impossible for us to have both theatre tickets and regular restaurant breakfast, we chose the tickets and let the

breakfasts alike. About this time Mrs Slammer developed an unpleasant habit of inspecting the front hall o' mornings when I returned, my ulster bulging with supplies, my hands ostentatiously empty. After many hints, she finally put the question point-direct.

"Where do you take your breakfasts, Mr. Persimmons?" she inquired, with perhaps an accidental glance over my

"Young's, or the Parker House," 1 replied, brusquely.
"Ah! I'm glad to hear it," she returned, acidly. "The chambermaid reports a strong odor of coffee in your room, and as I teld reports in your room, and, as I told your wife, I cannot permit any—''

At this felicitous moment the quarter pound of sausage I held lightly concent-ed in a newspaper fell to the floor. After scenting the package, our sagacious Racket promptly rose on his hindlegs and begged to sample the con-

Wrathfully noting this, Mrs. Slam-"And that dog! It's just as bad if he eats there. I can't have any—"
"My good woman," I interrupted, loftily, "if you propose to institute a continuous house in your propose to eats the continuous in your propose to institute a continuous in your propriety.

custom house in your vestibule, chal-lenging all suspected articles, it will perhaps be best for us to vacate your cherished apartment. While we retain it allow me to remind you that we are not boarding pupils; consequently we shall take the liberty of buying all the —er—er—candy we want, and eating it too," I added, followed by a scornful sniff of, "Candy indeed!" from below.

"Birdie," said I, entering with Racket's chain weaving a Chinese puzzle about my legs,—'Brdie, this rare and precious animal of yours is going to get bounced out of this house; you mark my words. Mrs. Slammer has got her eves on him."

"well, let her take it off again," retorted Birdie, with that fine disregard of reason which is so essentially feminine and charming.—before marriage.

It is much more likely to be you who gets bounced out, as you elegantly express it. How about the gentleman overhead, who interviewed you in the hall about playing on the banjo after 10 o'clock?"

"If it comes to that," I retorted. "how about the lady in the back, who

sent the not requesting you not to sing more than half of the night?" "Didn't you ask me to sing for you old Bertie Tolbot?" demanded Birdie. "Certainly," I said, coolly; "and didn't you ask me to play for your old

"That's not the question, "said Birdie, on the verge of tears; "the question is. why am I eternally persecuted about my darling dog? Any one would think he was the opium habit, or some other ghastly thing, to hear the fuss you and Mrs. Slammer make about him. Why should I give him up?" she cried throwing herself into an "Article 47" Pray what am I to do all the long, lonely days without my precious

"Do?" I replied, pausing at the door

"do? Why, tie a few more bows on
the furniture," then made my escape. This was a skit at Birdie you know, for all our pictures wear fascinators, and even our vases wear neckties.

There was a perceptible coolness be-tween Birdie and me that evening; but the following morning found all serene. Bird e not being equal yet to keep a quarrel warm overnight.

As it was Sunday, we enjoyed a lazy morning over our papers, reading and gossiping until 11 o'clock, when it suddenly occurred to Birdie that she was neglecting her dog while frittering away time with her husband, and he must be hungry and "boozed.

She accordingly waked him up to apologize, explaining how sorry she was, and promised all sort of dainties as compensation if he'd "only forgive

his naughty, baddy muzzer," etc.

At this point I became happily absorbed in an article on mind-reading. and lost track of her nonsense until she pulled the paper from my hand. and with a soft y hissed injunction for silence, led me to the closet.

I was regularly started, you know; thought she had smashed some preserves on the carpet, or burst a waterpipe, from the way she tiptoed to the closet, opened the door, and pointed to closet, opened the door, and pointed to some object within. I put in my head, and saw the following exquisite tableaux: A small black Skye gnawing a huge greasy bone. Background of Persimmons's boots in various stages of mellowness. The whole scene il-luminated by a flaring alcohol lamp. "Isn't it cute?" whispered Birdie,

gazing fondly at the little beast. "Isn't he just too cunning for any good? put the lamp in so he would not be afraid of the dark, and could have his bone without fuss about any one's old

carpet. As 1 gazed at Birdie, seriously doubting the possibility of her being the same girl I had sought to share my intellectual joys, a faint tap was heard at

our door. Birdie shut the closet like a shot. threw herself into a chair and gave me a series of meaning looks. I could easily see they meant something. The question was, what? Was I to open

The tapping was resumed. I rushed to the door; B'rdie looked approving. I opened it, to see her sink back with an anihilating glare as Mrs. Slammer sailed in. Now Mrs. Slammer, with a fashiona-

ble bang, a beaded jersey and a long skirt was a very different affair from the Mrs. Slammer I met mornings in an old Mother Hubbard. And the style of conversation was a trifle more elevated rlso; one could see she had not read the Society Notes or the dramatic criticisms without deriving considerade benefit from them.

Occasionally her aquiline nose would seem to take scent like a pointer in a cornfield, but the expansive society smile beneath it contradicted the idea of any personal meaning, seeming to beg consideration for an organ trained to scent out lodgers' secrets for many

years. Completely reassured after some 10 minutes' chat, Birdie and I were charmed to believe we were being honored with a merely social call, and laid ourselves out to impress Mrs. S., who on her part showed an amiable readi-ness to meet us half-way, finally rising to depart with urgent invitations for us to return her visit.

As she stood with her hand on the door a crash was heard in the boot closet, the door burst open, and our dear Racket shot out, dragging his greasy bone. He surveyed us affably, wagged his tail, and advancing to the climed up and settled down to finish his meal.

There was a sickening calm—the intense stillness that precedes a cyclone— for three minutes before Mrs. Slammer found words to express her feelings.

"You call yourselves swell, do you?" she finally gasped. "A-cooking all kinds of messes in your room, and feeding that—that beast on my furniture!"

"I put him in the closet on the oil-cloth," said Birdie, faintly.
"Gracious powers!" screamed Mrs.
Slammer, darting to the closet. "Look at that lamp! It's a wonder the house ign't a-fire And—well I vow! This is at that ramp: It s a wonder the house isn't a-fire. And—well, I vow! This is a nice kind of a 'glory hole' for decent people to have! Boots, pickles, sardines, dirty breakfast things, beer. cheese, coffee and you call yourselves

swell! "No, madam, we do not," I inter-upted; "since that idea seems to rupted;

rapled; "since that idea seems to rankle, let me assure you we do not aspire to be swell.
"Well, it's a good thing," she returned, rather abashed. "Well, anyway, I want my room. I ain't used to this towns. this tenement-house style of going on, and I won't have it. Let me give you a little advice, Mr. Persimmons, she said, turning to me. "You seem to be very, meaning sort of man, though henpecked. You make your wife wear less bead trimming, and pay more attention to conscience, and less to her poodle. And don't you live ever in this messy, dabby way."

On this direct attack Birdie engaged in the fray, whereupon in 10 minutes she and Mrs. Slammer had given each other large pieces of their minds as to suggest total bankruptcy. I therefore in-terfered. Mrs. Slammer retired. Birdie went into hysterics.

We are now at my mother's house, and again in search of furnished apart-ments. Something suitable for a Skye terrier, with two attendants. N. B.—Something near the dog-catcher's preferred.—Harper's Bazar.

The China-Painting Craze.

"You say the price of this beautiful and-painted dinner set is \$175?" "Yes, madam."

"And the price of this plain set of the same ware is \$171, only \$4 difference?"

"Yes, madam."

"Then, how can that be real handpainting? Surely it must cost more than \$4 to decorate a set like that. The figures are exquisite."

Both dinner sets were of Limoges

ware. They were displayed in a Broad-way crockery house. The decorated set had delicate figures traced on each of the hundred or more pieces.

"I assure you, madam, that it is genuine hand-painting," he replied. "The slight difference in price does not arise from the cheapness of the painting. It comes from the highness "Well, I thought so," said the lady.

"I've done some painting on china, and I know such beautiful work as that could never be had for \$4 a set."
"Just as I thought, too," said the

dealer, when the lady had gone. is one of them.' "One of what?"

"The women with the china-decorating craze. I told a little fib about the tariff, or rather, stretched the meaning. It is our tariff on customers, and not the customs tariff, that makes the small difference in price. We charge within a trifling amount of as much for plain Limoges and other high-grade chinas as we do for the richly-decorated sets, simply to keep the plain sets out of the reach of persons (principally women, by the way,) who otherwise would buy them and make their own hand-painted decorations. Few persons can tell real art-work from dabs on china, any more than they can on canvas. If we gave the china-decorating cranks a chance we'd soon have the market flooded with real Limoges ware, hand-painted by home talent. By making the plain sets almost as expensive as the imported hand-painted sets we shut out these amateurs. This course is pursued by the trade generally."-New York Mail and Express.

Raw Whisky in High Places.

At the annual meeting of the Church of Ireland Protestant Temperance society in Dublin, Rev. Lewen B. Weldon, M. A., spoke on temperance and society. After alluding to the habit of using strong drink on every conceivable social occasion, he said, with all due deference to her majesty the queen, he wished she would find out a more suitable way of honoring the memory of the late prince consort than that of sending her sons and sons-in-law to the top of a Highla nd mountain in order to drink raw whis ky.

An annual Highland gathering used to be held at Braemar, but this year it was held at Balmoral. It was his lot to be present at the festival this year, which was held in the very presence of her majesty, and a more disgusting scene of revolting drunk-enness he never saw in his life. Donnybrook in its worst traditions could not equal the disgusting scenes he there saw with his own eyes. Some Startling Statements of General Interest.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on being asked when the training of a child should begin, replied, "A hun-dred years before it is born."

Are we to infer from this that this generation is responsible for the condition of the race a hundred years from now?

Is this wonderful generation the natural result of the proper diet and medicines of a hundred years ago?

It is conceded in other lands that most of the wonderful discoveries of

the world in this century have come from this country. Our ancestors were reared in log cabins, and suffered hardships and trials.

But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would endure hardship without apparent fatigue that would startle those of the present age.

Why was it? One of the proprietors of the popular remedy known as Warner's safe cure, has been faithfully investigating the cause, and has called to his aid scientists as well as medical men. impressing upon them the fact that there cannot be an effect without a cause. This investigation disclosed the fact than in the olden times simple remedies were administered, compounded of herbs and roots, which were gathered and stored in the lofts of the log cabins, and when sickness came on, these remedies from nature's laboratory, were used with the best

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After untiring and diligent search they have obtained the formulas so generally used for

various disorders. Now the question is, how will the olden time preparations affect the people of this age, who have been treated, under modern medical schools ed and is growing and will doubtless and codes, with poisonous and in- ere long bring the desired result jurious drugs. This test has been Farmers must learn to stand togeth carefully pursued, until they are convinced that the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin Rem- has secured a number of reforms edies are what our much abused through legislation, and this can be systems require.

Among them is what is known as Warner's Log Cab'n Sarsaparilla and they frankly announce that they do not consider the Sarsaparilla of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of 'drive well' liable to the patentee in the various ingredients which togeth- the sum of \$10. As thousands of er work marvelously upon the these wells have been putsdown all system. They also have preparations for other diseases, such as "Warner's over the West, some combined action Log Cabin Cough and Consumption
Remedy," "Log Cabin Hops and
Buchu Remedy," "Warner's Log
Cabin Scalpine" for the hair. They

If the farmers of this country would have great confidence that they have a cure for the common disease of catarrh, which they give the name of in proportion to their numbers, it is "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Also a probable that patent laws could and "Log Cabin Plaster, which they are would be adjusted in such a manner confident will supplant all others, and a Liver Pill, to be used separately or in connection with the other

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies but will reap a benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will not be embarassed in their introductions, and that the proprietors will guilty party who imposes upon him, tion by dealera trying to substitute rather than the innocent farmer, who remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists.

This line of remedies will be used instead of others. Insist upon your druggist gitting them for you if he ition the National Grange has taken hasn't them yet in stock, and we feel confident that these new remedies confident that these new remedies will receive approbation at our readers' hands, as the founders have used every care in their preparation.

to subscribe for next year should see Demorest's Monthly for December, which in one, so varied is the information it contains. Any lady possessing this val- thing from Christmas dinner to Christuable publication cannot fail to keep house well, if she follows its suggestions. It not only gives full infomation on as well as solid reading. One of its late attractions is to give each month a por-That for December is Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, of New York State. In fact. Demrefinement should possess. It is beauti-East 14th street, New York.

From an artistic point of view, the Christmas Harper's promises to surpass all the four hundred and fifty previous issues. It abounds in magnificent illustrations drawn by Abbey, Dielman, Reinhart, Frost, Gaul, Zogbaum, and Barnard, and engraved by McCann. Aikman, Anderson, Heard, Stewart, Varley, Davis, Lindsay, French, Bernstrom, Closson, and others. The amusing points are defightfully sketched by W. H. Hyde and the control of the control of the nests, or after hens have set a week dust the dry "Rough on Rats" powder lightly over the eggs and in st bed. The cure is radical and complete. For Potato Bugs it has no equal

Women ought to accomplish the

duty of voting.

It is an easy thing to teach, an

easy thing to learn, selfishness, and call it womanliness.

There are plenty to say or to hear the saying. "The world is God's, not thine; let Him work out a change, if change must be." Take thine ease under thine own vine and figtree. Let the world rush on its way to sortise the say to say the say to sortise the say to say the row, to sin, to shame. What should such a fragile form as thine do to

stop or stay it?
Let gilded hells be opened on all sides to lure thy sons and thy neighbors' sons to gamble away their earnings, the support of a nome; to draw them to arms that will embrace only to poison, sending them back to in-nocent and unconscious arms that will be poisoned in turn; to put to the mouths of the weak in will, the strong in appetite, that which will destroy body and brain, reason and conscience, home and happiness, heart and soul together. What shouldst thou know of such matters; To know is to be contaminated; keep thy ignorance, or thy ostensible ignorance and thy womanly charm toge-

For a number of years past farmers in all parts of the country have been subjected to a very unjust application of the present patent laws by which the purchaser of an article that is an infringement upon someone's patent has been held personally liable, compelled to pay royalties on machines. etc., for which he has already paid full price. The National Grange has taken decided action against this unpetitions asking for their passage have been signed and forwarded by Pater in these matters! The Grange brought about in the same manner

The Farmers' Home Journal says "A recent decision of the Supreme Court makes every person owning a If the farmers of this country would make their influence felt in politics would be adjusted in such a manner that a farmer could buy an improved machine without fear of being called upon in after years for royalty and damages by some one they never reform, will come.

# "Every Lady in the Land"

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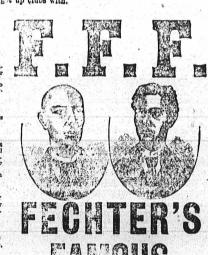
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