SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance Advertising \$2.00 an inch per month. intered in the Post Office in Topeks, for alsmission as second class matter.

Governor Martin will address the Farmer's union at Hodgen,s Grove near Ellsworth, September 24.

The week from the 22d to the 29 of August was the coolest one for that month on record in Kansas.

The Santa Fe railroad company has offered \$40,000 for the Baptist church lots on the corner of Jackson street and Ninth

For Sale or Trade for Real Estate.

A fine Millinery & Hair Goods Business Nice central locality and a large established custom. Enquire at this office.

The Kansas railroad commissioners delivered more decisions during the past week than during any similar period in the history of that body.

Marshall's band will this winter give a number of opera concerts that will surpass all other efforts of that popular and highly appreciated musical organization.

Miss Mary L, Ninde returned home on Thursday after an absence of a year, durng which she traveled over Europe in company with her father, the bishop.

The only railroad in Kansas that has sent in its annual report to the board of railroad commissioners for their forthcoming report is the Fort Scott & Gulf and its branches.

Professor Cragin, of Washburn college, has returned from an extended journey through the west in search of geological specimens. He made the trip in a covered wagon, and has been exceedingly successful.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J W. Farnsworth, and Mr. Pliny L. Soper The marriage will be solemnized at the Farnsworth family home on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst.

The Santa Fe road has 5,000 men in its employ in the state of Missouri and the construction of its Chicago line is one of the fastest pieces of railroad construction ever undertaken in this country. Twentyfour miles have been laid out of Carrollton each way, and they have put in operation a track laying machine which will Try from one to two miles a day.

Only four states in the Union have more miles of railroad than Kansas. | of agricultural productions and live stock They are Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. The latter two have only about 300 miles each more than Kanias. By the close of the present year it is estimated that the mileage will be increased so that this great commonwealth will | perance Mutual Benefit union, of Topeka, rank third among the railroad states of the Union.

John Brink was arrested Sunday for at: sempting to pass counterfeit money. He passed a counterfeit dollar on an Italian peanut man, but the dollar was soon found to be bad, and the Italian went to the man and told him the money was counterfeit. Brink took the dollar and did not return with any change. He attempted to pas. the same dollor at a lemonade stand in front of Crawford's opera house. The boy wa. loo sharp for him and refused to take it. He passed another bad dollar on a cider vender on the corner of Sixth and Kansas avenue. When arrested by Deputy Marshal Gardner and Officer Buford he had counterfeit dollar in his pocket. He had a preliminary hearing before Justice Reed, and was bound over to await the return of Commissioner J. C. Wilson | the leading control were in the funeral cortege.

The latest styles in fall millinery arriving daily at Mrs. Metcalf's new millin-ery rooms, 803 Kansas avenue.

Ex-Governor St. John and wife passed through the city on Thursday enroute to California, where the governor will lecture this fall.

Shawnee county has 270 school officers, of which number but three are ladies. Two of these, Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. Montgomery, are on the College Hill board; the third, Miss Dora Bartel, is clerk of the board in District No. 94, south of Highland Park.

At the late meeting of the ex-prisoners of war of Shawnee county-those present organized by electing Dr. Callahan, of this city president, and J. H. Squires, secretary. After a short love feast, the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday evening September 21, at the real estate exchange on east Sixth avenue, and it is hoped that every old prisoner of this county will be present at that time. The object of this association is simply that we may become acquainted with each other and to talk over the old times, when we u ed to trade "mush for corn-bread."

H. G. Larimer has completed a school census of the city, and the entire school population of the city, without including any of the suburbs, is 9,660, which is larger by several hundred than the school population of any other city in the state-

An effort will be made to establish a night art school. Young ladies and gentlemen who are unable to attend an art school conducted during the day, but who desire to attend a night school, should communicate with Prof. Hopkins, of the art school at the Library building.

A well informed contractor and builder says that during this year 1,100 new appointed critic for the year. houses have been erected in Topeka, and today there are fewer houses to rent than in the spring. There is, by the way, an increasing demand for houses for mechanics and laborers at a moderate rent.

The total amount of money taken in on poll-tax this year is reported by Deputy street commissioner Sullivan as being about \$7,000. He expects to raise about \$2,000 more. The receipts on polltax have been much heavier this year than ever before known.

The fifth annual state fair of Kansas will open on next Monday at the fair grounds south of the city, and there is every indication now that it will excel any state fair ever held in this or any other western state. The report has gone abroad that Kansas has no crop this year, but there seems to be a determination all over the state to show the world that Kansas is still in the lead in the matter interests.

General Wilder, superintendent of the insurance department, has issued an order revoking the authority of the Temto do business in Kansas. Numerous complaints against the company having been received by the superintendent, about three weeks ago he appointed Captain J. G. Waters to look into the affairs of the company. The report was present. ed to the superintendent on Saturday and as it shows that the company has violated the law, the superintendent issued his

The funeral of Miss Kittie Curran, daughter of Officer G. I. Curran, of North Topeka, took place to the Topeka cemetery Tuesday morning. The funeral was one of the largest seen in Topeka this year. Fully sixty carriages followed the remains of the beloved young girl to the tomb and testified in what high appreciation and regard she was held, as well as the popular esteem for the family. All the leading colored families of the city park will also do much to add to its at-

County Teachers.

The county teachers met in the Lincoln school building Saturday afternoon to elect officers and to prepare for the year's work. E. G. Shull was elected temporary chairman, and Lee McAuley temporary secretary.

The following named persons were elected officers for the next three months: President, E. G. Shull; vice president, E. T. Barber; secretary, Miss Maud Cham-

berlain: treasurer, Miss Bertha Martin. The following named persons were appointed a committee to arrange and to distribute the programme for the year: John Macdonald, E. G. Shull, H. G. Larimer, Misses Maud Chamberlain and Della Stearns.

The association then recommended that the following named subjects be placed on the programme, one at each meeting: How to give instructions in morals; the value of mental arithmetic; English literature in the public schools; kindergarten work in primary grades; industrial education; the graduating system for district schools; adornment of school house grounds; county uniformity of school tax; educational advantages of drawing.

It was also decided to have a model lesson at each meeting as follows: One in primary reading, natural science, physiology and hygiene, government surveys, government bonds, advanced grammar, compound proposition by analysis; an arithmetical contest, and a pronouncing

It was further resolved that the lessons in English literature be continued, and that they be conducted by H. G. Larimer. Current topics was also given a place on the programme. It was determined to continue the question box and critic's report, and the county superintendent was for some time to come.

The question of the place or meeting ings of the association in the new high school building in the CAPITAL block.

Each teacher in active employment in the county will be asked to pay fifty cents into the association treasury. The next berger's Pills. You have the greatest meeting will be held on the first Satur- medicine in the world. day in October.

Holcomb & Millice's Stove Repair Works are getting into their new quarters opposite the Rock Island freight depot.

J. G. Ramson fell from a Santa Fe train in his pocket. Again whiskey did it.

The Cook Tool Works are now located on First street opposite the Rock Island freight depot.

H. M. Atherton's Art Gallery in Roll Nichols' Building, corner of Gordon and Kansas ave., is the finest and best equipped photograph gallery in the city. Mr. Atherton has displayed excellent taste in the furnishing and finishing of his rooms and the result reflects great credit them, by making possible the good things upon him. It is not surprising that so painstaking and enterprising an artist as Mr. Atherton should also be successful, the coal operators, and hence will be the and it is a gratifying evidence of appreciation by the public that his success is

North Topeka is to have a new hotel that will be a credit to the city. Messrs. Philip Gilman and Byers have purchased two lots on Norris street fronting the a hotel 50 by 170 feet three stories high, The structure will have a handsome stone front and will cost \$25,000. It will be the finest building in North Topeka and will take charge of it as soon as it is

Salvation Army Rights The Salvation army case was h fore the district court, Harry Ollendorff, at one time captain of the forces of this city. having appealed from the police court. Ollendorff was arrested one evening several mouths ago for obstructing the sidewalk. The ordinance under which he was found guilty by the police judge, states that any one obstructing a sidowalk or a street crossing is liable to arrest. Ollendorff and the remainder of the army were in the street. Judge Gathrie held that being in the street, the defendant was not violating the ordinance, but that the spectators who blockaded the sidewalk were, and might have been arrested.

The judge said: "The other day I was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Catholic school. On the foundation was a minister who was making a discourse. A large crowd blocked the sidewalk. That minister was no more guilty of violating this ordinance than the defendent here. I believe that persons have a perfect right to use the streets for public meetings, either religious or political. The police have authority to prevent persons from obstructing sidewalks and crossings, and to keep open a path for persons passing along, but not to disperse the mee.ing, if it is peaceable.

A gentleman from Holton met with a painful accident while attempting to get on the west-bound Union Pacific train. after it was in motion. He lost his footing, and falling had his right foot crushed by one of the wheels. The injured member was dressed by Dr. Herring; and the unlucky individual went on to his home, with a decidedly bad foot to nurse he added.

In 1860 Henry Gothe, of Beaufort, S. C. wrote Dr. Shallenberger, "I regard your was then discussed, and it was unanipills as a specific for chills and fever. In mously resolved to hold the future meet- the construction of the Charleston & Sa- door. vannah R. R., out of one gang of two hundred negro operatives, fifty were stricken down with chills, but all recovered immediately by the use of Shallen-

The fourteen-month-old child, a bright little girl, of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob McGee, while swinging in a hammock a day or two ago, on Hancock street, fell to the floor; the hammock loosening its fastenings and throwing the child upon its see the unparalleled sight. About half while standing on a platform, and had a shoulders. The left collar hone was foot cut off. He had a bottle of whiskey broken, giving the child much pain. A mannent, as it was impossible to make physician was called and the little prattler is rapidly recovering.

> Labor Commissioner Frank Belton received a communication from Osage Mrs. Metcaif if you wished to be pleased. county, stating that the wages of miners Remember her new rooms at 803 Kansas had been increased on cent per bushel, beginning with September 1st. Heretcfore miners have received six cents per bushel for the work, and the increase to seven cents will greatly relieve the miners of the burden which-life has been to of this world in the line of home comforts. This increase was made voluntarily by more appreciated by the miners.

Peteson for October is on hand, and one of the best numbers. The steel-engraving is charming, "A'Maiden Fair to See," and the fashion-plates, and designs for the work-table are capital. The offers to persons getting up clubs for next year Union Pacific park and will erect thereon are very tempting: few magazines award premiums that approach the valuable books and engravings "Peterson" bestows The attraction for 1888 are numerous -new writers to be added to the staff of is already leased to a gentleman who favorite old contributors, more costly engravings and wood-cuts-in fact, novelty ready to open. Its location opposite the and fresh variety in every department. Union Pacific depot will make it popular Terms: Two Dollars per year. Sample while the view it will command of the copies sent free to those desiring to get p. m.; woman's meeting at 4:30 p. m.; up clubs. Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Fa.

D. W. Boutwell, who lives at the corner of Twelfth and Quincy streets, was merested Tuesday afternoon while at work on the new school house corner Fifteently and Quincy streets. The offense was refusing to give the names of several young men who boarded with him, so that poll tax notices could be served. He refused to put up for his appearance and was confined in the city prison. Wednesday morning when his case was called, Jailor Williams announced that the prisoner would not come up. Accordingly two policemen went to his cell and with much bumping and puffing managed to bring him up the narrow stairs and deposited him on the prisoners, bench. His clothing was torn in several places, and his hair stood up straight around his face.

which was white with suppressed anger. Boutwell has for a year or two been a leader among the anarchists of Topeka. and seemed to rejoice in this opportunity to show his contempt for authority.

"You are charged with refusing to give the names of parties boarding at your house, and resisting an officer," said the udge, addressing the prisoner. "what have you to say?"

Boutwell gazed scornfully, straight ahead, not deigning to answer.

"Very well," said Judge Reed, "I fine you \$25 for refusing to give the names of persons living at your house and \$75 for resisting an officer."

The prisoner manifested no sign that he heard or cared.

"The prisoner will stand committed antil the fine is paid," continued the judge, "and will have to go to the rock pile. This communist outfit is entitled to no more privileges than anybody else,'

Jailor Williams ordered Boutwell to get up. The prisoner sat like a rock. Finally he and another officer picked him up and carried him as far as the back

"If he won't walk take him by the heels," said Chief Carter, and taking one heel while the jailor took the other Boutwell was dragged along the ground for about fifty feet to the rock pile, his head bumping against the ground, while little projections nipped off bits of his hair and clothing. The stubborn prisoner kept his arms folded and his teeth set. until he was dragged to the rock pile, where he lay refusing to move a muscle. All the occupants of the jail followed to allu work.

Order your new fall hat or bonnet of

For every thing in the drug line call on Dr. Herring's No. 616 Adams Block, North Topeka.

The insurance companies holding the Norris and Green risks began Tuesday evening taking an inventory of the damaged stock. The Lrm will repair the building and get ready to occupy their old stand with an entirely new stock.

Some children, black and white, dug some potatoes on the land of D. Phillips, near the city. They were arrested, and brought into Justice Jamison's court and fined. E. Jelts, the father of one of the children, thereupon sued Phillips for striking and hacking his child.

The daily program at the Garfield Park list of meetings is as follows: Prayer meeting at 6:30 to 7 a. m.; social meeting at 9 a.m.; preaching service at 10:30 a.m.; children's meeting at 1:30 p. m.; Song seryoung people's meeting at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m.

She came and went, as comes and goes. The dew drop on the morning rose, or as the tender lights that die. At shut of day along the sky. Her coming made the dawn more bright, Her going made the blossoms shine, Her going made the blossoms shine, Her going made them droop and pine; Whene'er her twinkling feet did pass, Beneath them greener grew the grass; The song birds ruffled their small throats. To swell for her their blithest notes; But when she went, the blushing day Sank into silent chill and gray, The dark its sable vans unfurled, And sudden night possessed the world. O fond desires that wake in vain She ne'er will come to us again; And now, like vanished perfume sweet, Her memory grows more vague and fleet, Vet we reighed that morn hy morn. She came and went, as comes and goes Her memory grows more vague and fleet, Yet we rejoice that morn by morn The sad old world seems less foriorn Since once so bright a vision came
To touch our lives with heavenly flame,
And show to our bewildered eyes
What beauty dwells in paradise.

James B. Kenyon, in Century.

Three Scenes In a Lite.

Not much to see only blood stains on the floor of a gambling saloon at Foudriere, all traces of which the attendants were hastily removing; not much to hear—only the footsteps of those who were carrying out the dead, and the idle comments of players and doungers.

"Not a case of suicide," said a gentleman to an English officer who was standing near the doors-"oh, no! He burst a blood vessel in his intense excitement, and died instantly! An Englishman? Well, yes, I think sohusband of that pretty girl we saw yesterday at the hotel. Very ill she looked; and quite a young child was at her side."

And then arose the cry of "Faites le jeu, messieurs!"-and the death scene was forgotten, and the gamblers resumed their absorbing play.

**** **** *** A small apartment in a qu'et street, and a girl leaning from an open casement, gazing at the peaceful sky. Her face was very pale, with deep shadows under the eyes, telling of many a weary vigil like that which she was then keeping.

Would he retrive all, as he had assured her? Would the terrible losses of the past weeks be repaired in a few short hours? So he had said, and so believed, and in hearing him she believed also.

And now would the long hours never pass-would be never come? She looked around at the neat but poor room, at the sleeping child, and at the little table with the white roll and flask of cheap wine-all their scanty means would allow her to provide-and then, turning again to the window, she resumed her lonely watch, shivering slightly as the breeze ruffled her soft brown curles and the night birds' cry fell on the stillness of the deserted

Not many months before, Harry Vaughan, with his wife and child, had arrived at Foudriere. He was an artist, and hoped by a winter amongst fairer scenes and in milder air to recruit his failing health and find fresh subjects for his pencil.

It was on one of h sions that he formed the acquaintance of a young Frenchman, who tempted him into a gaming saloon with no other thought than that of passing away an idle hour. But the consequences of that one visit had been fatal. Several men were winning heavily, and the excitement of play entered like madness anto the brain of the young English-man, and he staked again and again— small sums, certainly, but still enough to feed the flame of gambling within him, for he won every time.

From that moment art and the love of art died within him, and in its stead rose up a fierce passion for gambling. At was only when his little store of money had dwindled to the last coin that he seemed to realize his position, and then he cursed the madness that brought him to ruin.

As the young wife leaned from the casement, she dwelt with feverish restlessness upon the events of the past day —how the young Frenchman who had first awakened in Harry the love of play had been shocked at the misery he had so unwittingly caused, and had pressed on him the loan of one hundred francs, exacting the promise that, if he tried his luck once again, and failed, he would at once and forever give up the gaming-table and return to his

Flushed with hope, and a strong determination to keep his word, Har-ry bade Margaret adieu with more than nsual tenderness, and went out, as he said to "conquer fate."

Some of his spir t entered into the

poor girl's heart, and filled it for a brief moment with hope. Then in an agony of fear and love, she called him and implored him with many tears and sobs, whether he lost or won,

never to enter a gambling house again.
"I will promise you, dear," he sa d
softly, putting her gently from him,
and so went out to meet his doom.

**** *** *** *** He would never win or lose again, and never more would Margaret keep her lonely watch for his dear sake. Strangers hands had laid him to rest in the quiet graveyard; and now, with tearless agony, Margaret knelt alone boside her sleeping child.

food her child must die. Suddenly a burning flush mounted to her brow, and, starting to her feet, she drew the wedding ring, from her wasted finger, and kissing it passionately, hurried from the room, as if fearful that her resolution might give way.

"How can I save you?" faltered Margaret, pale and trembling. "By helping me to redeem the pledge, my darling," replied the audacious intruder, "for I cannot face Harry without my wife!" Margaret, pale and trembling.

"Your wife!" Margaret, pale and trembling.

resolution might give way.

A little later, with a few francs clasped in her burning hand, she hastened, not to the poor room she called her home, but to the gaming saloon where her infatuated husband had died not

many days before.
"Is it not true," she kept repeating to herself, "that a new player always wins? Then I shall win!"—and, muttering the same words again and again, she passed unchallenged through the wide open doors, up the splendid staircase, and into a large saloon where men and women, in silent, terrible earnest, were gambling at the tables. Margaret staked two or three francs

with feverish haste.

The English officer—Capt. Mostyn—who had witnessed her husband's death now stood intently regarding her.
He moved restlessly, as if impelled
against his will to interfere.
Unknown to herself and all around

her, fever had taken hold of the weakened frame and lent a fictitious strength and fictitious courage to the despairing girl, and with a daring recklessness she staked and won, until a small pile of gold lay before her dazzled eyes. Then the tens on of the nerves gave

way, and with a low cry she fell forward in a dead faint.

Springing to her side without a moments delay, Capt. Mostyn, who had been anxiously watching all that occurred, lifting the poor girl in his arms, and carried her out of the stiffing at and carried her out of the stifling atmosphere of the saloon, followed by a young medical student to whom he had been talking. Finding their efforts to restore her to consciousness unavailing, Mostyn said hurriedly to his compan-

Bring her down to my carriagewe can not." Then, once outside, he called to the coachman—"To the Hotel Dieu, and drive quickly!"

The impatient horses, which had been chating restlessly for more than an hour, dashed forward, and in a few moments the carriage was lost to sight in the deepening gloom.

Again a girl was leaning from an open casement. She wore a gown of a soft gray material that fell in clinging folds round her slight form, and her hair, cut quite short, covered her small head in silken curls. The scene upon which she was gazing was peaceful enough. It was the rose garden of an old English manor house, and a child was playing among the flowers.

Hither, more than two years before, Margaret Vaughan had been brought after a lingering recovery from the terrible attack of brain fever following her first and last visit to the gaming saloon at Foudriere, and here she had remained ever since asthe friend and companion of the widowed sister to whom Capt. Mostyn had confided her. A deep and strong attachment had sprung up between Lady Chetwynd and herself, and at last Margaret had found peace after the storm, and rest after the struggles of the past.

At first Capt. Mostyn had been frequently at the manor house; but then. quite suddenly, and without assigning iny reason for his decision, he exchanged into a regiment ordered on active service, and had continued with it during the whole campaign. On this day he was returning to his sister's house, covered with glory.

And the child played on, and the g rl still leaned from the casement, waiting. Little did she guess that the soldier who was returning home had left that home because he had learned to love her too well; but in those months of danger and separation she felt dimly, and with a sharp pang of self-reproach and shame, that a feeling had crept into her own heart which made her shrink and tremble at the coming meeting—a feeling she dared not attempt to analyze. Now her heart was beating wildly as she tried vainly to assume a calmness she could not feel, a soft rose tint deepened on her cheeks, and the love light stole into her tender eves.

Just then some one entered the rose garden, and the child, his little hands full of flowers, looked round wonderingly, and then ran boldly up to the in-

"Are you my own papa come back from over the sea?" he asked; and the words reached Margaret, but she could

not see to whom they were addressed. The answer, however, filled her soul with dismay, for the intruder, catching the child in his arms, was evidently ap-proaching, and a man's voice said mendaciously, -

"Yes, my darling; I am your own papa come back from over the sea! and then with a few whispered words they passed along the lawn close to the

window where Margaret was sitting.
She dropped upon her knees, with her face hidden in her hands, and they could see nothing but the wide case ment, with its leafy screen of ivy and clematis. She knew they were coming in, and yet she had hardly the power to move. She could only stand, when she had risen from her knees,

trembling in every limb.

The child's footsteps halted a moment by the door, and then passed away quickly, but a strong hand grasped the handle and she handle as in a strong hand grasped the handle, and she heard as in a dream a frank, imperious voice uttering her own

"Margaret, I have pledged myself in trangers' hands had laid him to rest the quiet graveyard; and now, with earless agony, Margaret knelt alone oside her sleeping child.

They had nothing left; and without "Margaret, I have pledged myself in the rose garden to something periously sweet; I could not help it—the temptation was too great. I am an impostor and a great rogue. Will you shelter and save me?"

out my wife!" Margaret echoed, stung into indignant protest. "How long since you have found that you needed one Col. Mostyn?"

"Since the day I carried you out of the saloon at Froudriere. 'answered the unabashed speaker. "My darling" he added tenderly, "don't you know that I have loved you ever since I held you in my arms that day P"

Little Harry's question was not a groundless one, after all; a father, tendr and faithful, did come over the sea for him on that memorable evening when he played in the rose garden at Chetwynd Royal.

Late Hatched Turkeys.

When we commenced raising turkeys I supposed that turkey hens did up all their laying for the whole year in the spring, for up to that time I had never heard of a turkey that laid two litters of eggs in the same season; so when the turkeys had laid from 25 to 35 eggs apiece, and those that were not sitting had been "broken up," I supposed that was the last of turkey eggs until the next season. That was in the latter part of May. Along in the latter part of June, when the other turkeys were strutting about with families at their heels, we suspected from appearances that the two turkeys which had been bro ken up because we had not turkey eggs enough to go around, were laying somewhere, and a diligent search by the entire detective force of the farm revealed two nests (one containing 10 and the other 12 eggs), in the brush at the far side of the orchard. "Well, said old Mrs. Saunders, the only one in the neighborhood who pretended to know anything about the ways of turkeys, "you better break them up, take the eggs away before they begin to sit, for turkeys hatched in August won't grow to amount to anything." We took the eggs, but my conscious troubled me a little when I saw the robbed turkeys looking around their nests. We visited the nests every day for a week, but found no more turkey eggs there or anywhere else. "I guess those turkeys have given up the idea of raising families this year," I remarked as I fed the flock the evening after the seventh successful trip to the orchard lot. "Those turkeys" never said word, but picked up their corn and oats with an air of resignation that would have decided a more suspicious mortal than myself. I thought no more about the matter until the first week in September, when one of those turkeys appeared near the barn with a fam ly of thirteen little "moslems." A few days later the other came along also among us with a family of eleven and an expression which said plainly,

last June?" I consulted old Mrs. Sanderson again. "I'd kill 'em right off now and have done with it; they'll never amount to anything-won't get feathers afore cold weather comes, and if they do, more as likely as not they'll all die afore spring." The "head of the family advised me to follow Mrs. Sanderson's advice, but I couldn't make up my mind to have the little they lived and grew and grew. I never saw turkeys grow as those did. We fed and cared for them just as we did for the earlier ones, and by the time they were ten weeks old they were every bit as large and well-feathered as the earlier ones were at the same age. Having such a good start before cold weather set in, but kept right on regardless of the weather-i. e. they all kept on except three which died. The week in February dressed turkeys sold at 20 cents a pound, and we at once dessed our late hatched birds and sent them to market. They averaged 12½ pounds apiece, dressed weight. "Well, I never," exclaimed old Mrs.

don't you wish you had let us alone

Now the moral of this is: Turkeys natched early enough in the fall to get well feathered up before cold, wet weath er comes on, will, with plenty of food and care, grow right along and make good market birds for late winter and early spring. So don't worry for fear that our late-hatched turkeys will not "make a live" of it, but take care of them, and they will live and pay well for their living. But bear in mind these late-hatched turkeys should not be kept for breeders.—Fanny Field, in "Practical Turkey Raising."

Hostetter's Racket.

"Yes," said a portly man with a patronizing wave of his hand as he stood on the railroad station platform, "I am now interested in Dakota myself--just bought a farm for my son, you know. I consider that there are phenomenal changes for a young man in this territory. By the way, what is the most tory. By the way, what is the most remarkable instance you know of a young man in Dakota?" "Bill Hostetter did pretty well," said the small man on a coil of barbed wire. "Ah, tell me about him," said the capitalist, as he rubbed his hands, "I'll warrant my son will do as well—how much did Mr. Hostetter make?" "Sixty thousand dollars." "Ah—um—snug little sum. Farming, I suppose?" "O no Bill didn't farm it. He got elected no, Bill didn't farm it. He got elected treasurer of the county and took the funds and went to Canada.—Dakota

SHE VISITS A SHOEMAKER.

"I wish to see some slippers," says Miss Parachute, entering an up-town shoe store the other day.

"What sort, if you please, madambronze?" asks the obsequious shoemaker.

"Oh. no: patent leather."

"What size, please?" "I never can remember. Two-and-a-

half, I believe."
"I will see by your boot if you will sit down here."

"These boots are quite too large," says Miss P., as he begins taking off her boot.
Oh, yes, of course; I merely want

them as a guide."
"I don't know how I came to buy so large a pair."

'It is better walking boots should be amply large." But not so large as these, certain-

"It is better so."

"The slippers must be much narrow-"Yes, madam," says the shoemaker,

showing a pair.
"Oh, I want Louis Quinze heels!" "These may suit you," showing another pair.

"You may try them." Then, catching sight of the size, "Oh, horrors! I never wore three-and-a-half in my

·Different makes run differently, you know. Well, give me a make that runs the

other way. Fancy wearing such a size as that!" "If you will allow me to try one on.

you can tell if the style pleases you."
"Oh, I couldn't even tell that in such a monstrous slipper.

"Here is one smaller," he says, taking a three, and fitting it on with diffi-

"No. that does not feel right; it is too-too-"

'Too narrow, perhaps?" "No-o, not too narrow. Too snug across the instep; my instep is so very high."
"Perhaps a Spanish arch instep

would suit your foot better.' "I'll try one then?" "Is that more comfortable?" trying

on a Spanish arch, three-and-a-half.
"Yes, I think it is—it still draws little across the top.

"I think a shoe just a trifle wider would relieve that."

"Oh, no, indeed; I always use a slender last." "These high heels, too, throw the strain on the instep." "I can't endure low ones. It's my

instep. I always have difficulty in fit-Tries on another. "How do you find that?"
"That is better," standing up. "Yes, that is better in the heel. I think—but

the toe is quite too wide.' ."That is odd; it is the same size as the other."

"Why, it positively bulges!"

Fits another.
"This is narrower." "Oh. that does not feel comfortable at all.

The shoemaker in despair tries on again the first pair shown. "Try this, madam." "That fits better; yes, and looks de-

cidedly better in the back.' "It's a very elegant little slipper," he remarks adroitly.

"Isn't it long' rather?" "I think not, madam."

"Why, see, the foot only comes to there!"
"Yes, but after you have walked in the slippers you will find that the high heels will throw the foot forward."

Miss P. still stands prancing her foot in and out before the mirror.
"I don't quite like that square look

there. "A small, neat bow would take that away.

"Oh. I can't endure bows; they disfigure the foot dreadfully."
"It is a matter of opinion." "I believe I like this pair better than

any. I think perhaps, I will take them." "They are certainly an elegant fit, the shoemaker says cheerfully.

"Well, you may send them to Mrs. Peter Parachute, nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine, Madison Avenue."
"Yes, madam."

The obsequious shoemaker buttons her boot, takes the bill and goes for change.

Miss P., who has been looking about

in his absence, says,—

"Let me see those bronze slippers there in the window. "Eight dollars madam," said the

shoemaker, showing them.
"Have you any without embroidery?"
"Yes, madam," he says, producing a

"I think I'll try one," said Miss P., reseating herself. Shoemaker takes off her boot.

"This is your size."
"Oh, no; really, it is much too tight

over the instep."

"Is th's better?"

"That's too wide."

"Try this." "Oh, that's too wide across the toe!"

"Here is another."
"That feels well enough; but bronze slippers only look well with bronze silk stockings."
Shoemaker looks relieved.

"They look much better, certainly."
"You may send the patent-leather ones I have selected, and I will come

PITH AND POINT.

The stay that Jacob Sharp should get is a long stay in Sing Sing. - Newark

The cream of the base-ball clut should be found in the pitcher.—Nashville American.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have clipped the first coupon from the bonds of matrimony.—Lowell Courier. The bald-headed man is just as well

satisfied with a back seat as with a front one—at church.—Boston Courier. Uncle Sam's bird on the trade dollars has only two weeks more in which

to come home to roost.—Boston Globe. The sad autumn is making a sneak on us from over the doughtv hills, and still we have no circus.—Geneseo (Ill.)

When the cowboys get a fair show at Chief Colorow he will feel as useless as a last year's bird's nest.—St. Paui Globe.

When a circus pastes its bills on a church it should at least send the trustees a free ticket .- Louisville Courier-

Columbus made the first entry in an American sailing regatta. He came in, too, away ahead of the Mayflower.— Boston Globe.

There are millionaires in America who don't know that it is wrong to cheat and commit perjury .- Philadelphia (hronicle.

There are lots of crooked whisky in this country, but that doesn't hinder people from taking it straight.-St.

Joseph Gazette. There is a movement on foot to reduce the length of the dress coat. Many of them have been worn far too long.-

Baltimore American. If a rich man doesn't dispense money in charity he is called miserly; if he does he is accused of doing it for noto-

riety. - Texas Siftings. To massacre a train-load of passengers, first bankrupt the road. service and cheap excursions will do the rest.—Buffalo Express.

The rate of interest which some young men feel in a girl is proportioned to the fortune that she has to rate interest on. - Texas Siftings. The American colony in Canada

seems to be growing unusually rapidly. Why not put a three-mile limit for cashiers. - Albany Journal. A Philadelphia writer thinks all en-

gine-drivers ought to have telescopes. A good many have had them already. -Louisville Courier-Journal. The Santa Fe road is getting rid of old ties. The Chicago husband and

wife are laborously engaged in the same business. - Peoria Transcript. The man who left home to spend the summer with his family has just return-

ed. The summer is not yet spent, but his money is .- Lowell Citizen. The man who winked at a federal juror in this city will be taught, later on, that justice does not run a sodawater fountain.—Alta Catifornia.

This country's industry needs no more coddling. As Dow, jr., remarked: "It is a poor belly that can't warm it's own pie."—Philadelphia Record.

A man must feel cheap when he finds he has sold himself for an office

that does not pay and offers no chance for stealing.—New Orleans Picayune. "Well, Mary, how do you like your new place?" "I can't tell yet positively; you know the first day the ladies are always politeness itself."—Fliegend

The great jewelry failure in Chicago was not unexpected. The Chicago hotel clerks have for some time been importing their diamonds.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A number of people in England and America want to know all about the seizure of sailing vessels in Behring sea. Well, don't Alaska at once.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Jake Sharp has hadla stay of proceedings. But he doesn't deserve it. He never stayed his own proceedings his boodling proceedings body until his arrest compelled him to do so. - Chicago Times.

"Strawberries in San Francisco every month but January," says a Chicago exchange. Yes, and so much cream in Junuary that we just eat it on our climate, and don't miss the berries. Do you hear?—San Francisco Alta.

Bald-Headedness.

There is much wearisome and needless discussion about bald-headed American men. Wash your head thoroughly once a week with a lather of soap and water, rinse all the soap out, and rub the scalp lively till it is entirely dry. Never wear an unventilated hat, or any hat at all when you can avoid it. Wear a straw hat, instead of felt, whenever possible. Give your scalp plenty of sunlight, also plenty of air. Don't smoke too much. Follow these directions, and you never will be bald-headed. Even if your hair has beguu to get thin, it will revive. Canadians are bald because they wear fur caps. It is the wearing of hot and unatural head-coverings that makes the hair fall out. If a quite bald man should go bareheaded in the sun and air a year, it is likely that his hair would come in again, and he would never take cold. Remember this: Nature ment your hair to keep your head warm, not for caps or felt hats. Felt hats and silk hats are an abomination. These are the wretches that make American men bald-headed. It is not their mighty intellects or their excessively fine nervous systems. If you render the hair superfluous in another day for the bronze."

"Very well, madam," says the shoemaker, adding sotto voce, "I hope I'll takes it away: she will not tolerate sanseless things. senseless things.

I was going straight down to hell, sir, And all through the curse of the drink; How I treated poor Mary, my wife, sir, God knows I can't bear to think.

I didn't know as I loved her Till the wild dark night she dled, When I found her lying so cold and still And that new-born child by her side.

The little lass, she has grown, sir— Last June she was 8 years old; And what she has been to me, sir, Can never on earth be told.

iu

When a kid, there was no one to mind her But a woman as lived next door; And she, being given to drink. too, Let her fall one day on the floor.

And ever since the poor creatur'
Has been lame with a crooked knee;
So I'd often lift her up in my arms
To take her about with me.

For I really loved the poor mite, sir,
And her sweet little eyes of blue
Was as blue and as bright as her mother's wor.
And they looked me through and through.

One night I was off to the "public"-I'd been drinking already—'two late,
And I took little May to carry her,
But I couldn't walk quite straight.

"Oh, daddy, don't go!" she whispered, But I quickened my drunken pace, And I sald, "Not another word young un, Or I'll give you a slap in the face."

I was brutal, sir-I know it; But the devil was in me then,
And when he gets hold of us with the drink
We are only brutes—not men.

And the little lass, she wor quiet, But I felt a bot tear fall; And it seemed to burn right into my hand, Though she wiped it off with her shawl. Straight into my soul it entered— It melted my hardened heart; 30 I said, "I'il go home, lassie." That night I made a new start.

Now, every morning and evening I kneel, and with heart sincore I bless my God for saving a soul By the touch of a little one's tear. -The Qu ver.

TRAVELING EXPENSES IN ENGLAND

Heavier in the Long Run Than in the United States—Impositions Upon the Tourist by Cabmen and Serv-

A good deal is said about relative prices in England and America, writes an American from Brighton. Prices are one thing and expenses are another. I have been thinking how the cheap cab system in England really costs the traveler more than the expensive cab system at home.

We hardly ever think of taking a cab, and therefore ride for 5 cents; whereas the temptation to be going in cabs all day is strong in these cities; and the aggregate amounts to more than the general tourist would think of expending in his own country. You stop at a hotel in some secondary city and find a kind of a hearse omnibus waiting, respectable enough for a funeral or for a gentleman's pleasure; you ride in it and find charged on your bill duly, \$1; whereas, the American omnibus carries you to and fro for either nothing or 50 cents. Suburban riding is quite expensive. A friend in Paris wanted to take me and two others to Versailles and he was unable to get a carriage anywhere for less than 40 francs, and 10 francs to the driver pour boire, making in all 50 francs or \$8. I have often hired in the United States a driver and double team of the first-class for \$6 per diem, paying the feed for the horses and the man's meals. We finally obtained from a genius who owned his own outlit the necessary pair of horses for \$8. Dinners, even a la carte, however, bring the eash up to a higher figure than we pay at home. Our dinner at Versailles cost about 60 francs, or \$12, and it was all eaten in an hour.

The constant dropping of one cab and picking up another, or going small distances in cabs, produces a high aggregate in the end when one includes the carelessness or ignorance about the coinage he is ant to show. Coming over from Dieppe, where I had spent the night, to Brighton to look at the d fference between the system of two countr es at pleasure places. I observed that the steward uniformly gave me French silver in change, and as soon as I arrived at New Haven it was thrown out by the newsboys, porters, and refreshment female.

Accommodation does not increase in these respects as the countries get to quarreling about a gold and silver medium. One sees in England just as much silver as anywhere else but not in as large pieces as the French.5 france piece or the American dollar. Halfcrown pieces are easier to get than 2-shilling pieces, and 2 shilling pieces easier to obtain than shilling pieces. They have an extensive small coinage in copper and thin silver, and Europe is still without any general continental currency. It is as bad in that respect as it was here in 1863, when the little German half-copper pieces filled one's pockets till he came to the French frontier, and then were hardly worth

taking to the junkshop.

The bank-notes of France and England will be changed at the hotels of of either country. The last coins of the British carry out their old feudal notion of quartering arms upon the coins, instead of telling the people what their denomination is. A man looks at a half-crown piece with wonder who has just come into the country. It is a big shield, of no great use to the heralds, and of no use to the wayfaring man. As for the 2-shilling piece, that is a kind of florin which looks like two pieces of artillery put across each other, Transcript.

with four crowns shooting out of the ends. If you can study the old German text, you can study the old German text, you can read an almost illegible inscription saying: "One Tenth of One Pound." Why not say 2 shillings and be done with it? The other side of this coin contains the queen in her crown, with a German text inscription which appears to read: "Victoria D. G. Britt.: Reg. F. D. Morocco." The superficial interpretation of it is, Victoria in red morocco. Paper, after all, rules the world, and commercial paper rules it

even more than government paper.
In spite of the protection afforded here against imposition by cabmen and servants, it really amounts to very little in the case of a stranger who may find one town differing from anothe town in its rates. The fare in Paris from the hotel to the railroad is a france or 20 cents, but on the plea that his carriage was of some other kind than the bedbug sort the driver demanded two and a half times his fare.

If one has the common sense to ride third class, especially in Great Britain where the journeys are short and the society of not much difference in the three grades, he can dodge the perpetu-al guards and porters who are after the first-class passengers. The very color of your railroad ticket, if worn in your of your railroad ticket, it worn in your hat, will indicate to a guard that you are traveling cheap. In such a case he will probably get you a cab for a six pence, and set you on your way to the hotel within two minutes after you ar-

When you come to cross the British channel anywhere you want to pay first-class fare, and get very little for that. They have small state-rooms on these swift steel vessels, and the price of a state room is almost equal to the whole of the first-class fare between London and Paris. These state-rooms are built on deck to face outward, and have to be kept closed lest persons who are walking about stand at windows. Unless a state-room be taken, however, one has to submit himself to the cushioned terraces of seats in the saloon, which lie in threes and are filled with baggage often more or less buggy. The night-ride across the channel, changing at midnight and at early morning, delivers one up in Paris thoroughly broken to pieces for any more work that day and fit only for the Turkish bath. There are some other points in favor of the foreign hotel system, but I never expect to see much of it introduced into the United States until the habits of the people there become less nomadic and fugitive. The greatest pains are taken at the foreign hotels to protect the guest from intrusion. One thinks he may have been mistaken for a prince by the safeguards thrown around him less some-

body might get in his way. In England every thing is very clean at the better class of houses, very formal, very precise, the beds generally good, the upholstery of the rooms a mixture of solidity and good taste. But cooking is not advanced in these king-doms beyond what it was twenty-five This is what the general opinion of foreigners in London who are accustomed to continental life. You will often find a traveled Englishman who himself tells you to go to a German hotel, and, indeed, the hotels about London and in most of the large cities, inclusive of the railroad hotels they are putting up, are almost always committed in these days to Germans, who have French and Italian sub-cooks. He who travels in these countries on the grade he would do at home has to pay more money. Ten dollars a day is a great when a horse or cow is sick. close shave for one man unattended and alone. He will not get off at less horse. He suggests salts, or soap, or more money. Ten dollars a day is a close shave for one man unattended than \$6 between the depot where he arrives and where he shall leave the next morning, in addition to his rail-such a willing fellow, and the gravenext morning, in addition to his rail-road fare, which is higher than in stone peddler or drummer who owns America, except in the parliamentary trains. On the other hand, he does not have such distances to go in the old world. The multiplicity of the steamers around the British Islands is a certain check to the avarice of the railroads.

Soil Conditions for Seeding.

A considerable share of the success which some men achieve in farming is the result of well-directed efforts to secure the best mechanical condition of the soil. Fertility is extremely important, but its value, as compared with that of keeping soil in proper condition for the roots of the various crops, has been vastly over-rated. One of the important offices of manure is to change the texture of soils. Its decomposition makes heavy soils more porous, and sandy soils more compact. We all attach great importance to have a due degree of vegetable matter in the soil. Yet the greater bulk of this is carbon, which has small manurial value. If we could make heavy soils sufficiently porous so that they would not bake in dry weather, the vegetable matter that they contain would be of little importance either way. - Practical Farm-

"The Wherefore Of It.

"Who is that driving so furiously through the street?"

"That? Oh' that is one of our assistant fire engineers. He is a very effi-cient officer. He is always first at the fire. Of course he generally runs over a child or two, and once or twice I be-lieve he has killed a dog; but he never permits such trifles to stop him for a moment. He's a splended officer."

"But what does he do when he gets

"Do? Why, what would you have him do? He just rests, and when the engines come along he's nice and fresh, and all ready to go to work."—Boston

THE "CLEVER FELLOW."

The Man Who is Everybody's Friend But His Own—A Familiar Character as Everywhere Found.

He is an American institution. His habitation is the country village. If you should go gunning for him in the winter you would find him in the village store which kept the best fire. If you went trapping for him you would set your trap for him in the crackerbarrel. If you wanted to creep up and catch him in the summer you would find him on a salt-barrel in front of a store on the south side of the street if it did not rain. Summer or winter you will find him smoking cheap tobaccoin a clay pipe, unless it be election time, and then you will find him smoking a cigar which would blister a tomato

He carries his hands in his pockets. His trousers are worn out around the delta. He gets his hair cut so seldom that when it is cut there is a wide margin of pallor which makes him look as though he had had a long run of fever. Why do you call him a clever fellow? Because he never hurt anybody. He never stirred around and got the start of anybody and made a big trade. He never gets interested in politics and argues until someone wants to destroy him off the earth. His information on general subjects is large and comprehensive. He is the villiage and suburban directory. He remembers when the mercury went down to 25 once before. It was Jan. 25, 1863. The snow

was four feet deep that winter and lay on the ground till April.

He is authority on the genealogy of every family in the village. He will the state of the state take out his pipe, reach around and scratch his back and say, "Jim Smith's first wife was a Simmons. Come up from Solsville way; the Simmonses that kept the tavern, and the oldest boy fit into the Mexican war,. He hadn't but one leg and got a pension and belonged to the Methodist church and boarded mostly at old Kipper Brown's, an' he peddled essences an' thread an' suspenders and hed a wart on his nose.' Thus he can go on for hours and give you solid facts about every family in the vicinity.

In the romantic realm of love he rules as a very Cupid devoid of bow and arrows, and clothed in a suit of blue jeans and a stale smell of tobacco. Would you know who took Araminta out riding, or who pulled down the blinds at Belinda's abode, you must consult our hero. Many and rich are the jokes he cracks from his throne on the codfish box at the store, and hot are the blushes he evokes on the cheek

of the adolescent youth.

He is handy and willing to help everybody only himself. Is a cellar being dug, there you may find him with his hands in his pockets, his back against a tree, and a pipe in his mouth helping to dig that cellar. Wisely and carefully does he expectorate every time a shovelful of dirt falls at his feet. Has the merchant a cask of molasses to roll into the cellar. Then on the long rope away back out in the middle of the road, you will find the clever fellow with his hands out of his pockets and his pipe laid away, ready to lower on the long rope and if he gets partially asleep and the rope jerks him forward on his nose it will add interest to the scene, and make the village look lively. He is also the sick horse is so grateful that he wants to knock the clever fellow through the side of the barn. He will sit up all night with a sick cow and

smoke, and the cow generally dies.

His ideas on art are more than
twenty laps ahead of Raphael or Phidias. He comes out strong when somebody is having a house painted. He will help carry the ladders and mix the paints, and then sit on the top board of the fence across the way and roll out a whole treatise on the harmony of colors. Everybody in the village calls on him for help. He carries the paste when the circus bills are put up. He bosses the digging of the hole when the republican and democratic poles are respectively put up. He gets an ear blown to rags and his face full of powder firing the anvil on "the Fourth." In fact, he is indispensable everywhere except at

He is not a general and sweeping success at home. His ideas on art have not yet eliminated the straw hats and old coats from the windows at home. Good judge of architecture as he is he yet conveys his smoke out of his house through a six-inch stovepipe in the roof. A very prophet in his advice to children, his own poor bruts go barefoot until their feet look like alligator hand-bags. Handy to help every body else his own wife splits up the woodshed door to cook his dinner, and when he gets back to his seat on the salt-barrel and commences in epicurean style a dissertation on chicken salid you will see crumbs of corn-bread in his wiskers.

For this clever fellow with all his cleverness does not get rich. He has too much to attend to. He has no time. The interests of the whole village rest on him, and his personal affairs must suffer. He is always turning a grindstone to sharpen someone else's ax. He is like a lost dog ready to bark for any-one who will set him on. He is the eternal contradiction of some valuable as Siftings.

proverbs, or he is an early bird who never got a worm. He is always busy but never making a cent. He has shown himself friendly but not a helpful friend in the world. He thinks that the village could not exist if he were to be taken away, and yet more money could be raised to bury him than to buy him a suit of clothes. Some prejudiced persons say they would like to see Chang, the Chinese giant put on a pair of No. 13 boots, and give the good-natured clever fellow a kicking that would telescope him like a con-

certina. But I love these men. I love to see them come out in spring and roost on the hotel steps and lie and mingle their hoarse notes with the sounds of the frogs and birds. They come out with the leaves and other beautiful things. but they do not fall with the leaves. Oh, no; they go and sit by the stove. Young man, you had better die young and leave your golden hair to be braided into watch-chains and let people brag about what you might have been than to grow up and be called "a clever fellow." Woo with the control of the con low." We unto you when all men speak well of you." If I have got to be medicine I would

ather be tartar emetic than castor-oil. Have a business of your own and attend to it if you have to crowd somebody out to get it. Look out for num-ber one for business and number two just for a holiday. Your own family is pretty apt to be as good a family as you will ever be married into. This advice may not lead to your becoming the clever fellow of the whole village, but you will stand better at the bank.

The Mexican Mendicant.

Those who have never had the pleasure of an introduction to a Mexican mendicant can have no idea of what an entertaining rascal and sarcastic knave he really is.

He is nothing unless he pretends to be pious, and he always talks as if he had unlimited influence with angels and saints. In return for a few cents he will promise to have more blessings showered down on the generous donor than the latter can ever hope to obtain in an honorable and legitimate way, or in the ordinary course of trade.

The Mexican pilgrim differs materially from the mob of gospel bums who try to beat people out of money by pounding drums and peeling the lining off their throats while howling idiot e madrigals. The Mexican mendicant usually hunts in gaugs of one, composed entirely of himself. He is always suave, and there is an air of resigned sadness about him that is discovered in no other mendicant unless it be in some Republican postmaster who is trying to persuade Pres dent Cleveland that the interests of civil service will be advanced by a mutual endeavor by the president and himself to keep each other in office.

A traveled-stained old beggar once applied at the house of a Mexican lady living in the suburbs of San Antonio. He presented a miserable appearance, his tattered serape being thrown with graceful negligence over his frail and trembling form, bent with the storms and sorrows of more than three score years of poverty and m sfortune. "Por el amor de Dos, have pity or

a poor old man and give him a night's lodging, and you will be awarded in heaven," said the old Mexican, turning up his eyes until only the whites, or rather the yellows, of them were visible. The lady was moved with com-passion, and told one of her servants to give the old man his supper and a bed. Next morning the old pilgrim arose at a very early hour. It was his inten-tion not to leave until he had thanked his hostess and had a warm breakfast, but he happened to peer into a vacant room, the door of which had been left open, when what should he perceive but a small silver image of a Virgin in a niche, as is customary in the houses

of wealthy Catholics. He was a very religious old man. He stealthily approached the silver image in a most humble position, and placing it under his arm, sneaked out of the room, concealing the object of his devotions with his cloak, or serane. He was just about to emerge from the house with hs booty, when whom should he meet but the lady of the house herself, who was returning from her early devotions.

her early devotions.

"What!" she exclaimed, "are you going already? Why do you not stay and have some breakfast?"

"Ah, madame," said the old man, with grateful emotion, adjusting his mantle so that she could not see the stolen image of the Virgin, "how glad would I be to accept your kind invitation, but I have a long journey before tion, but I have a long journey before me, and I want to travel in the cool of the morning, before the heat becomes intolerable.

"I am sorry," replied the kind hearted lady; that you cannot stop to breakfast, but I will not detain you. Good bye, and may the Virgin go with you," which is equivalent to saying in English: "Take care of yourself, old

When the old beggar heard this parting salutation, he squeezed the silver image under his arm, and replied, in a voice husky with emotion:-

"Ah, madame, you are indeed too kind. I indeed hope that the Virgin will go with me, and may all the saints remain with you to comfort and console you in the hour of tribulation.

So saying he took his departure, and the Virgin did go with him, for neither of them were ever seen afterwards. although the police hanted the country far and near .- Alex. Sweet, in Tex-

POISON IN THE SOAP.

Adulterations in All Sorts of Articles Used in the Household-What Investigation Shows.

The case of the Camden washervoman who is suffering from bloodpoisoning through using bad soap hasdeveloped symptoms of erysipelas, and uncertainty exists as to the outcome. Recently she purchased a quantity of cheap soap from a retail dealer in Camden, and used it while suffering from a cut on the left hand. Soon afterward her body was covered with sores, and she is now confined to her home. President Amerling, of the Society for the Prevention of Food Adulteration. investigated the matter, and found that the soap was purchased from a Philadel-phia wholesale house. He brought the woman's case to the attention of the proprietors. They expressed ignorance of the impure nature of the article, destroyed the stock they had on hand and notified the manufacturers of the stuff, who are established in Brooklyn, N. Y. Not only this, but they visited the sick woman and made arrangements to have her cared for.

The Society for the Prevention of the Food Adulteration is pushing its investigation into the most common meth-ods of adulteration. The results thus far obtained would seem to indicate that with but very few exceptions every manufactured article that enters into domestic food consumption is more or less adulterated, during the week ending on Saturday President Amerling had secured the affidavits of twenty-six bakers, confectioners and noodlesmakers, who, under an oath, say that they have been using chrome yellow continuously for varying periods. In over two dozen samples of ice-cream analyzed not one was found pure or composed of the ingredients the consumers supposed they were purchasing. White glue, gela-tine and poisonous coloring matters

were freely used. A report just prepared by four chemists employed by the society deals largely with the composition of articles entering into the consumption of every household, such as chocolate, coffee coffee essence, spices, mustard, and pickles, and shows that in many cases the stuff is a complete imitation, and has nothing in it of the essential elements for which it was purchased.

With some difficulty President Amerling has become possessed of literature which unblushingly advertises poisonous adulterants for the use of bakers and confectioners. One specimen is the printed price-list of an importing and manufacturing drug-house, wholesale dealers in bakers', confectioners' and bottlers' supplies, on Duane street, New York. In it is advertised, for the use of the trade, acetic, citric, salveilie, sulphuric and tartaric acids, almond paste (which President Amerling states is almost entirely composed of prussic acid), alum, bicarbonate of ammonia, borax, "butter" for bakers and confectioners, cream tarter, aniline, car-mine and cochineal for coloring, chrome yellow for lemon, orange, raspberry, sarsaparilia, sugar, turmeric and ultramarine blue tints, camphor and willow charcoal. The same house advertises a similar list in a Philadelphia journal devoted to the confectionery trade. Another firm, located on Greenwich street, New York, advertises analine crystals, carmine, strawberry and chrome vellow coloring matter for soda-water, jellies and canned goods. -Philadelphia Record.

The Early Spring Pigs.

Those who do not cons der it profitable to winter fall pigs prepare to have their sows farrow in the spring, out in that respect many of them make the mistake of having the pigs come rather too early. A young pig is a very delicate creature for the first two or three days of its existence, and is easily injured. Its chances are greatly lessened if the litter is large. The sooner it becomes active and able to scramble for a place with its brothers and sisters the greater its opportuni-ties, hence when it is farrowed on a warm day, and not exposed thereafter, it gets a start in life which is very advantageous. Should the weather be severely cold, however, the pig either. succumbs or receives a check which it does not recover until the warm season begins, which, however, s partially lost time, during which the pigs should have been making growth. If the sow farrows in a warm place, with all the conveniences for herself and pigs, the difficulty may be partially avoided, but as long as the farmer desires the pigs to come in during the spring, it is best to have the time occur in April or May. It may be urged that pigs farrowed in February or March have ten months for growth if they are to be slaughtered at the end of the year, but we can safely assert that the pigs farrowed in May will be fully as large as the earlier pig if the latter has to pass through two months of cold weather. It is of more advantage to have a late pig that has been farrowed under favorable conditions than to have an early pig that has to struggle for its life at the beginning.—Practical

Two of a Kind.

Papa-Why so pensive, my daughter? Eloise-Jack Buffington has just returned all my notes, and everything between us is ended.

Papa—Quite a coincidence, my dear.
One of his was returned to me this morning--protested. - Tid Bits.

Tip the waiter heavily if you would heavily tip the scales.—Hotel Mail.

Mrs. A. M. Holloway has been awarded the contract to clean the streets of Buffalo, N. Y., for five years, for \$447,000.

Mrs. Maria White, an old friend of the Beecher family, has rented the house of Henry Ward Beecher and will let the furnished rooms to lodgers.

DR. ALICE B. STOCKHAM, of Chicago, is making a special effort to have a large exhibit of literary work by woman, at the Interstate Exhibition at Chicago.

Mrs. Martha H. Moore has be queathed to Colby University \$5,000. The proceeds are to be applied for the use of the library, the same to be known as the "Martha Moore Library

The Bohemian oat swindler has been succeeded by the Egyptian wheat swindler, and judging from results, the latter seems to be quite as much of a dandy at working the unsophisticated granger as the former.

MISS HENRIETTA BROOKE DAVIS, in the Nineteenth Century, advises the establishment, by women, of a college in which the duties of the household the art of cooking, etc., may be taught. The great advantage of this will be that it will raise the standard of domestic service.

Ingalls and Lincoln would make a presidential ticket that would sweep this country like wild fire.—ABILENE GAZETTE.

The strength of a ticket is not in its tail. Lincoln at the head would maks the strongest ticket the republicans can nominate. As to the rest of it no one cares who is put on.

Twenty thousand women Knights of Labor are organized, in the city of New York alone for mutual protection. Like the fabled Amazons, they are infant in her arms, and she was incarready to assert and defend their rights, but not, as they did, with the sword. They will be compelled to demand other prisoners. In this station there the ballot for their own defence, and when they do, the great army of organized labor will rally to their side.

The complete success obtained in the making of sorghum sugar at Fort Scott, in this state, and Rio Grande, New Jersey, this year, will be hailed with delight. The experiments last year were not satisfactory, but this season they have been entirely so, and from the start. The process employed in extracting the juice of the cane is bew, the rolling being dispensed with. The cane is cut up and put in large vats when it is boiled and all the saccharine matter extracted instead of little more than half. It is less expensive and in every move successfull. It marks a new era in Kansas Industries.

Of the present city council it can truly be said, that no aggregation of men ever assembled in a representative capacity in any city in this union, that is so much at sea as far as the true purposes and duties are concerned. There is absolutely mo head to this nameless body. No plan; no policy; no harmony; no broad guaged, systematic work for the general public in-

On the contrary—where there should be a grand united action, we see bickering, jealousy and continual strife.

There are as many leaders, cliques and clans in this so-called representative body, as there are members in the council. Indeed, matters have come to such a pass in this "house of lords" that one member, too disgusted to stand the foolishness any longer has sent in his resignation.—Daily

Democrat. There is a heap of truth in the above. The present city council is like a water-logged ship. Perhaps the reason is not generally known, therefore, that the success of the exbut an explanation may be found in the fact that the great improvements now in progress were all laid out and planned by the last city administration, and the movement is too great for the present one to fully compre-

An Object Lesson.

It is not to be supposed that the majority of men are intentionally unjust to women. They accept custom and the force of tradition, and leave women at every disadvantage politically, without much thought about it. They need an object lesson. What more opportune occasion for this than the Centennial observance of the adoption of the Constitution, in Philadelphia, on the 17th inst? Let Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Lucretia Mott's daughters, and Mary Grew appear somewhere in the great audience, seated with Chinese men, and unpardoned criminals from the State prison. Let a banner over them say: "Political equals" Then, in the procession, let the army of educated women graduates of our schools and colleges follow behind the still larger army of ignorant, unwashed men who are all voters, and let these women bear a banner with the words: "We follow our Political Superiors." Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes should be in this procession. Would not such an exhibit help to open blind eyes to the daegrdation of women? Would they not see what the State loses, when all male scalawags out of prison may vote and no good woman may do so?

LUCY STONE.

HELEN S. ABBOTT, of Philadelphia. has been elected a member of the state. Philosophical Society in that city, of which Benjamin Franklin was one of the founders. Only six women have been elected during the one hundred and twenty years of the society's existence. The first lady was Franklin's friend, the Princess Dashkoff. The others were Mrs. Mary Somerville, Maria Mitchell, Mrs. Agassiz, and Mrs. Carl Seiler, of Philadelphia, author of "The Voice and Singing." Miss Abbott is admitted for what she has done in analytical chemistry.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Woman's National Industrial League of Washington, says the police-station houses in Washington are "conducted in a horrible manner." She had been in one a few days ago to see a woman who had been arrest ed for forgery. This woman had an cerated in a cell which was reeking with filth, and in which were several were but two cells, into which, at times, one hundred and fifty people were crowded and kept there for forty-eight hours. Who can believe there is no need of police matrons?

At the Northwestern Summer School of Methods, held at Normal, Illinois, the subject of social purity was presented. Miss Jenny B. Mer rill, of New York City Normal School (author of "Shield and Buckler"), spoke, and was followed by Mrs. parker, Mrs. Straight and Mrs. Putnam. All of these ladies are teachers, including representatives from thirtythree States, four Territories, and Canada: Social purity leaflets were distributed and eagerly taken by the teachers, the supply not being equal to the demand. Much interest was manifested by the teachers, and it was a broadcast sowing of good seed.

The address of Hon. Albert Griffin of Kansas, to the anti-saloon Republicans of that State, a few days ago, is one of the most significant events of the year. As a Republican, addressing Republicans, Mr. Griffin affirms, as a fact beyond dispute, that the spring elections prove that in Kansas a large majority of votes cast by women will be on the side of good government." "In the yery places where the worst results had been predicted, the moral tone of both parties was really improved, and a better class of officials were chosen than would have been under the old system." "It is not surprising periment has led to a rapid y growing desire to try it on a larger scale." He adds: "I am confident that the men of Kansas are now willing to give their mothers, wives, and daughters, equal rights with themselves?-Woman's Journal.

The vapor stove manufacturers of the country have decided to pool all their interests in one big concern, with head-quarters at Cleveland.

There has been filed at Newton, Kas., a morgage for \$60,000,000 given by the Southern Kansas railway to John Dillon and George J. Gould.

According to the table in the Rain-WAY AGE, Kansas is far ahead of all other states in the number of miles of railroads constructed during the past eight months. By the way, Kansas comes pretty near being at the front in all the elements that go commonwealth.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage associ ation will hold their annual state convention in Newton October 13, 14, and 15. The following speakers from abroad will be there: Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Rachel G. Foster, Phildelphia; Rev. Annie H. Shaw, of Boston; asseciate suprintendent and lecturer of frauchise department of the National Women's Christian Temperance union, also all officers of the State Equal Suffrage association and delegates from all local organizations in the

Mrs. D. G. Croly ("Jennie June") has been made President of Mrs. R. P. Newby's Woman's Endowment Cattle Company. The company has filed its certificate of incorporation in New Jersey, and has a capital stock of \$1,500,000, divided into 3,000 shares of \$500 each. The company has control of nearly 2,000,000 acres of fine grazing land in New Mexico, on which there are now 6,000 head of cattle. The stock is to be placed with women as an endowment for their children.

The general passenger agent of Kansas roads held an all day session in Kansas City on Wednesday. The principle question considered was the rate of 1 cent per mile to the St. Louis grand army encampment made by the Rock Island. After a long discussion it was agreed to make this rate from all points where the Rock Island competes with other roads, while at other points the rate will be as originally fixed, one fare for the round trip.

"It is about twelve years since the Grange was first planted in Connecticut, yet only within the past three it has really won the confidence of our most thoughtful and progressive farmers and their families. Many of these have recently come within the fold, and now among our thousands of members we can count many of Connecticut's leading agricultural lights, as well as some of the noblest women in the State. To day the Order of Patrons of Husbandry stands second to none among the agricultural associations of the State in intelligence, influence and power; second to none in its educational and social advantages, and second only to the church of God in its purifying and refining influence upon its members. Surely it is an organization to be proud of, and one that must continue to endure so long as there are farms as high as this. It's the tenth story, isn't ? Landlord Yes, tenth story, isn't ? Landlord Yes, tenth story, including the basement. I think your wife will like it up here, sir. The to endure so long as there are farms Connecticut State Grange.

Disinfection for the Household.

The importance of disinfection of bedding, clothing and other personal and household articles in contagious diseases demands that health authorities should have under their control establishments where disinfection control establishments where distinction can be carried out on a large scale and at public expense. Such institutions are now in use in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Gottingen, Strassburg, Breslau, Leipzig, Danzig and other cities in Europe. The results are pronounced to be exceedingly beneficial. Steam under pressure as proported as the best disunder pressure is regarded as the best dis-infectant.

On stains may be removed from paper by applying pipe clay powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream; leave on for four hours.

CAN man or woman choose duties! No more than they can choose their birthplace, or their father or mother .- George Eliot.

"I have often said that I could not understand why every farmer in this broad land should not have a desire to unite with us in the great work which we have been carrying on, one that has ever been productive of good, and in no single instance the cause of wrong to any one. We have accomplished much for the good of the farmer, and also the people of our country generally. We have created, influenced and directed public opin-ion on many subjects of material interest. By our union we have shown that we have strength, and have reached a point where legislators, politicians and public officials listen with respect to our just demands. Although they are not entitled to the credit we would gladly accord them, did we not know that much of this respectful consideration arises from a hesitancy to test the strength of the to make up a great and progressive farmers' ballots, which, when thrown singly, are as light as a feather, and of not much greater effect, but by consolidation becomes as hard as a cannon ball, and will pierce the ironclad armor of a politician. To the efforts of the Grange is due the fact that the number of farmers, mechanics and business men is increasing in our legislative halls, displacing lawyers who have too long had most of the making of laws which were so blind in their meaning that it required relative increase in their number to construe them. A class assuming to represent the people, while legislating almost solely them-selves, so well have they managed affairs in their own behalf that they

> In my life I am thrown into association with all classes of society, and meet no higher grade of natural ability, no men of better judgment, purer principles or manly honor, no more intelligent or beautiful women than I find in my brothers and sisters of the Grange.—Lieut. Gov. E. F. Jones, New York.

have filled most of the best official

positions in the country from their

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never have dark furniture in the kitchen; shows dust much more than light, and reuires double the care.

WHEN laid away for any length of time inen should be washed, rough-dried without bluing, and laid in loose folds without nuch weight on it.

In preparing peaches for canning always ut them in half and remove the stone beore paring, as they are much less likely to e bruised and broken.

FISH-GLUE is not so generally appreciated n a household as it deserves. It will mend either furniture, glass or china, this last so well that the articles can be used constant-

y, if a little care is used in the washing A PRETTY match-safe may be made by gilding two new clay smoking-pipes, crossng the stems, and tying with some bright shade of ribbon. They are nice to insert in the ring under the hanging-lamp, the stems cointing opposite ways and tied to the ring with ribbon, or securely tied together an aung from the gas. The bowls are useful

o hold matches. To TEST drinking-water for impurities, and "about this time" is a good time to do t, drop a grain of permanganate of potassa nto a glass of the water, and if it colors it a dirty or muddy color, or brown, it is not fit for man, beast or poultry, and is probaoly loaded with germs of typhoid and diphtheria. Seek a new supply at once, and, pending the finding of one, boil the water for half an hour and cool before drinking. Be particularly suspicious of well-water

that is sparkling or effervescing.

Frost in the Window Garden. People cherishing house plants and window gardens often experience serious disappointment on waking in the morning and finding a blanched and drooping mass of stems in place of the bowery beauty that shed fragrance there when they went to bed at night. Jack Frost has been in the room, and has wrought his mischievous work. But if, instead of bewailing themselves and throwing the plants away, they will at once take them into a dark very cool room or cellar, and there sprinkle them bountifully with cool water, usually the hardier ones, such as the geraniums ivies, roses, abutilons and chrysanthemums will gradually revive and show little effect of the frost, when for a few days they should have but nearly light or heat. If, however, they do not revive, then the tops should be cut off, upon which it is more than likely that the roots will send up fresh growth.- Harper's Hazar.

-tientleman (looking at flat) I are afraid my wife won't want to come up wife will like it up here, sir. The family who occupied it last summer told me that they preferred it to the White Mountains. - Boston Bulletin.

-Fashionable miss-I am going to a seaside resort and want something pretty for a bathing suit. Dry goods clerk—Our bathing suit fabrics are at the other end of the store, and—. F. M. O. I have looked over them and don't like them. Here is some-thing just lovely. D. G. C.—But that won't stand water. F. M.—Well, I'll be careful and not get it wet. -- N. F

A cure for Arrogance.

I tell you, Darringer, I won't put up with his arrogance."
"Bear with him a little longer, Brom-Ha'll not be so arrogant after a

while. "Oh, he won't eh? Is he going to join

church P" "No; he was married last uight."-

THE MEDICINE CHEST.

Article That Should Be in Every

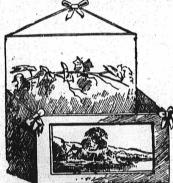
In a scattered country neighborhood. where it is impossible to summon the doctor very enickly, the medicine chest is an absolute recessity. It should be well arranged, so that every thing may be found without loss of time. And it must most emphatically, be out of the reach of children. Every house-mother should learn enough

of physiology and disease to prescribe sim-ple remedies for ailments and accidents. though this should never prevent her from sending for a regular physician when she has reason to suspect serious illness. Another point to be avoided is indiscrim-Another point to be avoided is indiscriminate dosing. One is very apt to fall into this error if one is the possessor of a cute little homeopathic medicine chest. It is easy to order little sugar-coated pellets for all

the ills that flesh is heir to, until it becomes z regular habit. The less medicine one takes the better, sugar-coated or otherwise. In the closet where medicines are kept, one should always have sponges, lint, bandages and plaster. As soon as any material gives out it should be promptly replaced, or it may result in serious inconvenience. There are few poisons which need to be kept in the family materia medica, for kept in the family materia medica, for many time-honored remedies of a poisonous nature may be replaced with some drug equally useful and less dangerous. Whenever poison is kept, it should have the most efficacious antidote written or printed on the label. Some druggists do this—they all ought to—but if the seller neglects this, the purchaser should mark the bottle thus: IODINE—POISON; antidote, white of egg. In the country, a mother is most often called upon to dress cuts, insect bites, etc., and in addition to this, she should familiarize herself with the proper treatment for sun-stroke and apparent drownings. It is a pity every woman can not join the emergency classes giving instructions in first aid to the

injured, but the family physician will generally be ready with information about simple ailments, and will be the best person to consult when stocking one's medicine chest .- Rural New Yorker.

An Envelope-Holder. The accompanying illustration shows a convenient and pretty holder for writingpaper and envelopes. It is made out of an old pasteboard box, cut away at one end and part way down the sides, with piece fitted into the front. The edges are bound



A PRETTY ENVELOPE-HOLDER. with ribbon after the box has been covered with some neat paper or cloth. Sprays of flowers may be painted on the upper part and on the sides, and a picture on the front, as shown in the engraving, or the decoration may be of any kind to suit the taste of the designer. If neatly made, this is an or-namental as well as useful article.

OUR DAUGHTERS.

Sensible Suggestions About Securing Means for Daughters.

E. Shuster, in the North American Review, makes the suggestion that if parents would lay by some money for their daughters the endless complaint about the helpless young woman who does not know how to do any thing and has no money to live on or start a business with would be ended. He says "My proposition is meant, not for working-women only, but includes every family of moderate means blessed with daughters.

"All over Germany exist what are called Sparcassen' (savings banks), which corrend in a measure to the endowment plan of the American assurance compan-es. The best known is the Wilhelmsnamed after the Emperor, who is ts patron. At the birth of a girl the father and mother insure her (kanfen sie in) in such a casse for as they are able to bestow on the future of their new-born paby girl. The amount is paid annually. paby girl. The amount is paid annually. The casse lays out the money in behalf of the insured, at interest, chiefly in real estate. In this way the money accumulates, md at eighteen, on her majority, the girl s the possessor of a snug little capital. This will serve her to study any favored profession, go to some good conservatory, or start in business; and last, but not least. buy her trousseau, if she has a chance to ollow woman's truest mission. Now, why an not well-to-do American women estabish such a way of providing for their less ortunate sisters? What a blessed gift rom a godinother to a poor little girl such in insurance would be

"I truly believe it would give zeal and encouragement to many true, poor parents, if by this small economy they could help to provide for their dear ones. It is better than life assurance, for it takes away the 'sting if death'—all may live and enjoy the fruit of their economy, How much better a year-y outlay would be, for people in moderate sircumstances, than in costly toys and ex-travagant dress, by which children are

prought up to expectations. There is no great capital needed for this Casse,' only the help of some well-known woman. The 'Casse' itself would afford employment to many intellectual woman. for I advocate the exclusive management by women. This 'Casse' established, women who now slave for large factories at staryation prices could, with the help of their few hundred dollars, establish a work-room of their own, and, through thrift, again proof their own, and, through thrift, again provide in the same way a future for their daughters. And for all classes it would help to solve the puzzling question:

'What shall we do with our daughters?'

-At Orangeville the women cru-saders visited a hotel and tried by praying to induce the proprietors to close the place. It is said that the proprietor invited the ladies to seats and asked them to pray, and he himself offered a prayer, ... which he dealt very severely with the follies and vani-ties of women.—Toronto Globe.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

Robert C. Chaney, Master Arkansas State Grange, with some earnest coworkers, is pushing Grange matters in his State.

"We come not as an army, with fire and sword, but with the banner of peace and good-will floating over our heads, and representing the most tranquil calling known to civilization. I believe in this organization, and am too long."-C. G. Luce, Master of State Grange. State Grange of Michigan, and Governor of the State.

"Is it presumption to suggest that the world has never seen a better educator than the Grange? It takes care of its own, and makes them better men and better women, and wiser men and wiser women.

"Thus it will be seen that the Grange is a family where the father's manhood, the mother's devotion, the brother's affection and the sister's love are so cultivated and developed that they reach out beyond the purview of the family circle, and embrace with fraternal kindness every member of the Order, practically obeying the injunction of our Savior when he said, 'The second commandment is unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' This is the fellowship to be found in the Grange, and it is the fellowship of the noblest character."-D. Wyatt Aiken, Past Master South newspaper, is in no way agected by this Carolina State Grange.

"Our Order is gradually gaining ground throughout the country; we are no longer looked upon as mudsills of society. The leading papers of the country are speaking of our year, places it within the reach of many movement in the highest terms, when they see that we are organized not to priced papers.—[Congregationalist, May tear down but to build up and elevate 26th, 1887. and educate the farmers of our country. Even politicians pay us respectful hearing, for they very well know if the farmers in this country were thoroughly organized and voted totogether that they could elect every officer from President down. We have every reason to be proud of the progress we have made and the high standing we occupy, as well as the esteem in which we are held by nearly all classes."—S. C. Carr, Master Wisconsin State Grange.

"The obvious fruit of our work in the Grange has won and received the confidence and support of the families of the most intelligent and prosperous farmers of the State and the respect of all those engaged in other pursuits. "This progressive advancement has been noticeable during the past ten years and much of the credit is due to the spirit of emulation and to the page.

Mr. M. was charged \$4.00 for a lot of interest which the Grange has kindled. Our fraternity has stood together and demanded of the people through our State Legislature a just recognition in the public laws of that show proofs, and satisfaction or no protection which heretofore has been charge. guaranteed to other pursuits. There has been, therefore, a liberality in State legislative enactments and appropriations which has given to our farmers everything they have demanded. We have thereby one of the best colleges for those of our young men who wish to be instructed in the science of agriculture that can be found in this country. An Agricultural Experiment Station has been established. Annual appropriations have been secured to encourage our agricultural fairs, to protect our cattle from infectious diseases and to protect our farmers from the sale of spurious dairy productions; also publie aid to encourage the raising of beef and mutton and to promote the dairy interests of the State. This is comparatively the work of a few years and due to the action of a co-operative brotherhood united by the strong and faithful ties of agriculture."-Frederick Robie, Master Maine State Grange and ex Governor of the

"This people will never submit to being enslaved by a small minority, whose only claim to authority is power obtained by bribery and illgotten wealth, but as the laws now are, such is the tendency. A few men wield, aye, use a power that would put to the blush the potentates of Europe, and unless a change is made anarchy and ruin will be the result, aud future generations may view the ruins of this civilization, even as we even as we view the ruins of the mound builders. This is no time for child's play. If we are worthy of this grand heritage to which we have fallen heirs, we ought to have manliness enugh to perpetuate and hand it firmly convinced it did not come a down unimpared to our descendday too soon and cannot last a day ants."-E. A. Giller, Master Illinois

The Mayflower.

The Congregational Sunday School & Publishing Society began with this year the publication of a four-page weekly for youngest readers in the primary de-partment of our Sunday Schools, the name of "The Mayflower" being given it as appropriate to the "Pilgrim" Series of publications for Sunday schools, of which it was to form a part. The Society has recently learned that a newspaper bearing the same name had for some years been published at Yarmouthport, Mass., by Mr. George Otis. This has led to a friendly correspondence, and Mr. Otis, with evident sympathy in the work of the Society, cordially acquiesces in the use which is made of the title, "The Mayflower," in connection with the juvenile publication above referred to. Acknowledgments are due to Mr. Otis for his great courtsey in this matter, and it should be clearly understood that his right to the title, "The Mayflower," as applied to a use which is made of it, with his knowledge and consent, by the Congregational S. S. & Pub. Society. Mr. Otis's "Mayflower," is an attractive weekly paper (secular) of eight pages, and is intended for the family. It has a large variety of reading matter adapted to old and young, is carefully edited, and its price, \$1 per readers who cannot afford the higher-

We understand correspondence is being had with Oliver Optic, James Otis, Horatio Alger, Jr., and other eminent writers for the young, in order to secure their interesting contributions for the Mayflower. The Mayflower will be sent on trial for two months for only tencents. Try it. cents. Try it.

Or for \$1,00 it will be sent with this paper, the two, one year.

Business men who would save money will get their printing from the North Side Printing House, 835 Kansas Avenue,

The following will illustrate the usual difference in prices: Messrs. C. & S. paid \$17 for 3000 linen blanks. Our price is Messrs. B. & B.

bill heads, sixes. Our regular price, including better stock, is \$3.00

Mr. B. paid \$2.50 for 500 loose noteheads. Our price, better paper, in tablets,

trimmed, \$2.00.
Messrs. J. & A. paid \$3.00 for 1000 low cut envelopes. Our price, for a much better envelope, high cut, printed by our patent process, securing perfect work with no streaks when cuts are used, \$2.50. Lawyer C. paid \$1.80 a page for briefs for which we charge \$1.00 and give more

dodgers which we do for \$2,00. Read the above, be wise and get your printing done at the North Side Printing House, 835 Kansas Avenue north. Send postal and we will call for copy,

We have on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a quantity of "Dr. Foote's Hand-Books and Ready Recipes."

Books and Ready Recipes."

It is a book, paper cover, of 128 pages, containing information of the utmost importance to everybody concerning their daily habits of eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, bathing, working, etc.

It also contains many useful suggestions on the management of various diseases; recipes for relief of common allments—including some of the private formulae of Dr. Foote and other physicians of high repute, and directions for preparation of delicacies for invalids as pursued in the best hospitals of this country and Europe.

try and Europe.

It is most assuredly one of the most valuable books for the price ever offered to the public. We give one copy of this book to every new subscriber when requested.

In District Court,

Shawnee County Kan.

MARY FORD, Pit.ff., vs Henry Ford: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in said court
and must answer the petition of said plaintiff
on or before the 18th day of October, 1887, or the
petition will be taken as true and judgment divorcing plaintiff from you and giving her custody of
her two minor children will be rendered accordingly.

GUNN & STARBIRD.

Attest W. E. STERNE. Clerk. Att'r'ys for Pl'ffs



SCIENCE NOTES.

Items of Scientific Interest Gathered from

Spots may be taken from gilding by imnersing the article in a solution of alum in pure soft water. Dry with sawdust. A weak carbolic acid solution rubbed over

the skin will, it is said, effectually drive away musquitoes and other annoying in-Fiberite is a new insulating material made from wood pulp, and is being used for storage cells and by various electrical conserns. It is said to give satisfaction.

The intensity of the strain of city life is suggested by the fact that while from 1853 times, and the death-rate 3.7 times, the leaths from nervous disorders increased 0.4 times.

The Chronique Industrielle gives the fol-lowing recipe for a polishing paste that will remove rust and not scratch the finest polshed surface: Cyanide of potassium, six-teen grams; soap, fifteen grams; chalk, thirty grams; and water sufficient to make thick paste.

Indian-hemp, in doses night and morning of one-half grain, and increased, if need be, to a grain, and continued for some time, is spoken of by Dr. Stephen MacKenzie, lectarer on medicine at the London Hospital, as the most valuable remedy he has met with in the treatment of persistent headache. An insulating plate, which, while very

thin and light, is absolutely impermeable to moisture and to air, may be made by taking two leaves of tinfoil coated with a thin layer two leaves or tunron coated with a tun layer of gutta percha solution (dissolved in benzine or carbon bi-sulphide) and placing them face to face, separated by a leaf of thin paper of close texture. This suggestion is due to M. Bandsept.

Any good photographer can easily be-come an expert sketcher in pen and ink. come an expert sketcher in pen and ink.

Let him make a silver-print from his negative, go over the outlines of the subjects on it with ink, shade them, pour a solution over the print, and lo! the photograph is order away and the rest of the photograph is order away and the rest of the photograph is order away and the rest of the photograph is order away and the rest of the photograph is order away and the rest of the photograph is order away as a subject of the photograph is order away and the rest of the photograph is order away and the photograph is or graph is eaten away and the pen-and-ink sketch left in its stead. Thus very artistic results may be produced by a simple chem-

A new building material called stone brick, harder than the hardest clay brick, is made from simple mortar, but a scien tifically made and perfect mortar—in fact, a hydraulic cement; and the grinding together of lime and sand in a dry state-

gether of lime and sand in a dry state—including also some allumina, which is asually present in sand—and the subsequent heating by steam, giving the mixture the properties of the burned hydraulic sement at present in use.

The fifteen great American inventions of the world-wide adoption are: 1, the cotton-gin; 2, the planing-machine; 3, the grass mower and reaper; 4, the rotary printing press; 5, navigation by steam; 6, the hot-air engine; 7, the sewing machine; 3, the india rubber industry; 9, the machine manufacture of horseshoes; 10, the sand 5, the india rubber industry; 9, the machine manufacture of horseshoes; 10, the sand clast for carving; 11, the gauge lathe; 12, the grain elevator; 13, artificial ice making on a large scale; 14, the electric magnet and ats practical application; and, 15, the elephone.

The discovery of a new gas is a rare and mportant event to chemists. Such a discovery has been announced in Germany by Dr. Theodor Curtius, who has succeeded in preparing the long-sought hydride of nitro yen, amidogen, diamide or hydrazine, as it s variously called. This remarkable body, which has hitherto baffied all attempts at which has hitherto bailed an attempts at solution, is now shown to be a gas, perfectly stable up to a very high temperature, of a peculiar odor, differing from that of amnonia, exceedingly soluble in water and of asic properties. In composition it is nearly identical with ammonia, both being com-

ounds of nitrogen and hydrogen. It is found that cloth may be tinned by preparing a mixture of finely pulverized netallic zing and albumen, of about the consistency of thin paste; this to be spres with a brush upon linen or cotton cloth, an by means of hot steam coagulated, the sloth to be then immersed in a bath of stan-nic chloride, well washed and dried. By unning the cloth through a roller press the hin film which has thus been imparted is said to take a fine metallic luster. Designs rut in stout paper, letters, numbers, etc., when laid between cloth and roller, are impressed upon it, and it can also be cut in trips, corners, etc.

Soldering Cast Iron with Tin.

Many ornamental articles are made of ast iron, variously decorated. The smaller specimens of this kind break very easily if carelessly handled. Then the question arises of how to mend the broken article, a juestion that has puzzled many, as it is so rery hard to firmly unite pieces of cast iron. It is hard to find a simple method, because It is hard to find a simple method, because hast iron has but a slight affinity for tin solder. The soldering can be made much sasier by first cleaning the faces of the broken parts from all impurity, which is not necessary when the fracture is of recent occurrence and the broken parts are perfectly clean on their faces. With a brass wire scrubbing brush, the faces of the fracture are continually scrubbed until they finally appear perfectly yellow, thus in a finally appear perfectly yellow, thus in a certain sense being "dry plated" with brass; the rough cast iron rubs off brass from the fine wire very quickly. The brazed surfaces are tinned just as brass is tinned, and then with no greater difficulty the parts can be soldered together. - Der Metallarbeiter.

How They Telegraph in China. The San Francisco Chronicle says: "The Chinese Government officials have lines of wire from Shanghai to the north and south well established and in good working order Since 1873 there has been a cable between Hong Kong and Shanghai. Other lines are in working order. It requires about 7,000 characters to conduct the everyday ordinary transactions in Chinese mercantile affairs. A book containing these characters, numbered from 1 to 7,000, has been printed by the telegraph authorities, and if a man wants o send a message he simply wires dumbers representing the characters, and the re eiver marks down the number at his end of the line. Descrence is made to the book and the characters are ascertained. This system has been working for the past thir tion years, and has given great satisfac-

NOVELTIES IN TOYS.

There is the new game of base-ball It consists of a diagram of a ball .ield, a number of diminutive metal players and a disc furnished with a revolving arrow. The nine is placed upon the field in position, the batsman stands at the plate and the arrow is whirled round the disc. It may stop at a home run or an out at first base. The players are moved upon the diagram according as the arrow indicates. Almost every conceivable play in base-ball is comprised in this game, and the silicate core cards which come with it often indicate close and exciting matches. Then there is the district messenger game, calculated to inspire the small boy with laudable ambition. This also is played with a diagram and a disc and arrow. Upon the diagram is printed every position in the service of a messenger company, from the boy at four dollars a week to the president, and also such ominous words as "negligent," 'lazy," "dishonest." The disc is furnished with numbers intended to indicate so many moves upon the board, according as the arrow indicates. The small boy may very easily find himself president of the company or in State prison, as fortune smiles or frowns upon him. A new game is that called Queens of Literature. It is precisely the same as the old game of authors, except that the cards are printed with exact likenesses and autographs of celebrated female writers. Among toys are the new bisque jointed dolls, whose limbs can be moved into every conceivable position. Some of these are very artistic in construction. Mechanical toys are plentiful and some of them expensive. One is a dancing girl who reels around to the strains of a musical box. The mechanism of this toy is remarkable, for the swaying of the body from the hips and the lolling of the head from side to side is perfect. So is mechanism of the lady in ballroom costume who fans herself languidly and raises to her eyes at intervals her lorgnette in a most affected manner. The lady at her toilet is also admirably contrived. She stands before a mirror applying powder to her face and neck. Now and then she lifts a hand-glass before her and gazes with contented nods of the head at the image reflected therein. But of all mechanical toys the most laughable is certainly that which represents a lean and slippered pantaloon who is endeavoring to annihilate a slippery mouse with a ladle. The tiny animal crawls out of concealment, and successfully dodges all efforts to kill it. At last the man makes a superhuman effort as the mouse appears dosing. Smash goes the ladle, but the mouse has disappeared. The expression of amazement upon the man's countenance elicits roars of laughter every time it is seen. Among more ordinary play-things are the new target toys which perform amusing evolutions when the aim is successful. Then there is the toy call destruction, which consists of a train of cars rolling down an inclined plane. At a certain part of the incline a spring is touched which

mentary branches of lucation. - N. Y. Mail and Express. rie Forgot the Compination.

the young in one or a 10ther of the rudi-

throws the disjointed pieces in all direc-

tions. The chief characteristic of most

new toys for childre is the kindergarten principle of the designs. Almost

to instruc

all of them are calculated

A wealthy citizen of a neighboring city had been out until the small hours, with convivial companions. It was not exactly a "dry locality" that he had visited, and he arrived home slightly exhilarated. He managed, by lescribing several erratic rather than geometrical lines, to get to his bedoom and into a chair. to his wife in a stage whisper:
"I can't get my boots of!."

"What's the matter with your

poots?" "Nozzin," (in a faint whisper) "What's the matter with your hands. then?" she cross-examined.

"Nozzin. "Why don't you pull your boots off,

then? "Maria, I've forgot the combina tion!"-Boston Record.

Decrease of Immigration.

The immigration to this country shows a great falling off for 1885, the total number of foreigners landing in New York aggregating but 291,066, against 354,702 in 1884. This is the smallest number since 1879. Germany smallest number since 1673. Germany sent us 97,913 immigrants, J.:eland 35,277, England 25,657, Russis 16,836, Sweden 16,045, Italy 15,740, Hungary 11,665, Austria 10,882, Norway 9,974, the balance being natives of other European States. It is a singular fact European States. It is a singular fact that nearly 84,000 of these foreigners remained in New York. The percentage of agricultural laborers was comparatively small:—N. Y. Herald:

-A curious mistake has been made in Mexico. The people of that country have mistaleen a Frenchmrn named Thiers, who is visiting the republic, for the late President of France. The presiding officer of the Mexican Chamber made him an address and a dinner was given in his honor. The Jockey Club and fun with him also .- N. V. World



His Wife's Name

So you are married, Randall, old boy?" "Oh, yes. I have been married now about three months. I am getting to be quite a benedict." Let me see, I believe Mrs. Randall's

name was Morrison. I was formerly acquainted with the Morrison girls. Which ne did you marry?" "Why her given name is—let me see, what is her name?" Well, really I can't

think of it. "How forgetful you are. How do you address your wife if you can not remem her name?

Oh, I call her, say."

The Best Place to Fish. "Say, my little man, where is the best place to fish about here?" asked a city chap of a boy he encountered playing along the

"Does yer want to cotch some fish?" re-marked the boy.
"Of course I do," said the man with the

reel.
"Well, if yer does I spect the best place
would be in the river."

She Liked Boodlers. Angeline—George, dear, what is a boodler we hear so much about lately. George-A boodler, darling, is a man who

squeezes every person for what he is Angeline-Why don't you be a boodler,

HE WAS A LADIES-MAN.



"Why, Richard, what has become of your hair?" asked Mrs. Proudy of her son who came from college to spend the summer va-"You look as though you cations at home ere moth-eaten."

"My hair! Oh, yes; you know it is fashionable now for a young lady to keep an al-bum of little knots of hair cut from the heads of their gentleman acquaintances You see I knew a great many more ladies than the rest of the boys and I've lost a little more hair in consequence."

The Masculine Young Woman How thoroughly the old-fashioned Italian hand has gone out. The writing of the girl of the period is like her voice—loud and bold, even masculine. Low, gentle voices bold, even masculine. Low, gentle voices are going out of fashion, together with silvery laughs, and we are all well accustomed now to strident tones and to the short, unmirthfull "Ha! ha!" of the young women of the day.

A NICE LITTLE BOY.



Old Gentleman-My! what a nice little boy you are, aren't you?
Small Boy—No, I ain't no nice little boy, neither; I'm Dutch Sickels, der terror, and I can lick any body my size around here.

The Latest Society Fad. If you desire to move in polite circles you If you desire to move in points circles you must no longer use the word "chestnut," when an antiquated joke or story is related in your presence. Simply whisper "churchbell" to your nearest neighbor, and when the narrator of the yarn turns to you for an explanation say; "I've heard that told

(tolled) before." WHERE WAS TOMMY?



"Stay near me, der where that boy has gone to." "Ah, here you

-She (emphatically)-How kind of nature to bestow on the blind the faculty of distinguishing colors by the sense of touch! He (philosophically) - Yes, but it's not altogether confined to the sightless. In this hard world a fellow needn't be blind to feel blue -

The Spirit of Kansas

TOPEKA,

- KANSAS.

MISS ENDICOTT, daughter of the secretary of war, is the reigning belle at Nahant Mass.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is offering prayers to Lourdes and several Austrian shrines on behalf of her son.

Ex-SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING OCcasionally turns the head of his span of roadsters away from Central park for a spin out on the boulevard. As he passes the tomb of Gen. Grant he invariably raises his hat.

ONE of the jubilee peers, Baron de Ramsey, is dead, having been a peer only a month. He was raised to the peerage when it was certain he could live only a short time, because the ministry did not dare to give it directly to the son, W. H. Fellows, a tory member of parliament, for whom it was intend-

THE late Marshal Pelissier once struck his aid-de-camp in one of those fits of uncontrollable rage for which he was notorious. The officer took out his pistol, pointed it at Pelissier, and pressed the trigger. It did not go off. "A fortnight's arrest," calmly said Pelissier. "That will teach you not to keep your arms in such bad order."

MINISTER PHELPS, United States representatives at the court of St. James. has returned to London from his visit to Mr. Hargreaves Brown, in Scotland. Mr. Phelps had a shot at a stag during one of his recent hunting expeditions, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that his shot was effective. Mr. Phelps was somewhat run down by the demands of the London social season, but has recovered his health in Scotland.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been compelled to close his Park at Friedrichsruh to the public on account of the depredations committed by visitors, which for a long time he took in good part. It is related that when he recently caught some young ladies in the act of plucking leaves from a shrub he told. them: "Ladies, if every visitor of this garden would take along one leaf, there would soon be no more leaves left than there are hairs on my head."

JACOB NEW, the New York silk manufacturer, whose factory was burned down at the time of the fire that destroved the Belt Line car stables, is a man of indomitable energy, who began life as a poor boy. Although his losses, over and above insurance, exceeded \$50,000, he has commenced the erection of large works to replace those that were burned, which, when combined with his factories on Fiftyfifth street, will make him the most extensive manufacturer of silk ribbons in America.

ETTER written just after the congress of Berlin by Czar Alexander II. to the Princess Dolgorouki has been made public in Europe. "The congress," wrote the Czar, "has been an immense misfortune to Russia. Germany has sold us. The Russian statesmen have not been equal to their mission. Prince Bismarck's reserve ought to have warned them that Russian interests would be sacrificed. I can see that this is revenge. Prince Bismarck wanted to avenge himseif for the support which I gave France in 1875."

THE latest contribution to the curious literature of French statistics is by M. Renaudin, who has been busying himself about the forty immortals of the Academy. He finds that the ages of the august forty, when lumped together and added up, give a total of 2,637 years. The doyen of the body by age is the Baron de Viel-Castel, whose principal literary luggage is a history of the restoration. He is 87, and M. Cuvillier Fleury is 85. M. de Lesseps comes next with 82 years. The "fair-haired boys" of the body are M. Sully Prudhomme, the poet, who is 48, and Francois Coppee, who is 43.

JOHN JONES, vicar of Llandysiliogogo, and the greatest bard of Wales, died lately at Newquay, aged 84 years. He was born at Dolgelly, and was a descendant of the celebrated Welsh elergyman Ellis Wyn, author of "Y Bardd Cwsg." He took priest's orders in 1854, and for four years afterward was promoted to the vicarage of Llandysiliogogo, in which parish he labored for the long period of thirty years. To Welshmen he was best known by his bardic name, Idrisyn. He was the author of several works, besides many sermons, pamphlets, poems, and contributions to the Welsh press.

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.

Farm Hints for September.

The more comfortable temperature of this mouth makes it easy to accomplish as much labor with men and teams in certain lines of work as could be done during the longer days of either of the summer months, and the enterprising farmer is apt to find plenty of occupation. Something doubtless remains undone of the work which was planned for last month, for nearly every one who plans his work at all is apt to find a difficulty in accomplishing all that he anticipates. If he divides it into three classes,—"must be," "should be" and "may be" done,—he will be lucky if he succeeds in finishing the two first named, while the 'may be' tasks are postponed indefinitely, or until they take their places in a more advanced class.

HAVESTING FODDER CROPS. Completing the culture of the second crop of grass, and the late millet now stands among the things which must be done, and can scarcely be done too early. Even though they may not have made all the growth they might make, it is better for the land if they are removed early, and usually there is bet ter chance of good weather for such work early in the month than later.

But little can be added to what was said last month about this work, except o suggest that as the son's rays are no as hot as they were, the hav should be exposed to them a longer time, to secure thorough drying, and as the evening dews descend earlier and are

more abundant, there will be but a short day for handling the hay. So also fodder corn should be cut now, whether it is put in the silo or is cured for drying. Of course there may be late sowed corn, which was intended for green feeding late in the Fall, and which must stand as long as it may without injury from frost, but the main crop, which was put in about the time the field corn was planted, should now be at its best condition, and, if to be cured as dry fodder, it can scarcely have too long a time for the process before putting in the barn. Continue the cutting of weeds and bushes and burn them as soon as dry enough. Even if at a distance from cultivated fields, they should be destroyed, as there seems almost no limit to the distance that the seeds are carried by

winds, floods and birds. SAVING SEED CORN. Every farmer who has a good variety either of field corn or sweet corn should save his own seed, and should try to select it, so that it will improve under his cultivation rather than grow poorer. Attention to a few rules will en-able him to do this with almost absolute certainty. If the ears which ripen first in the field are selected as seed, the next crop will ripen an average of a week or ten days earlier than that from ears which ripen later, and an early kind can be kept early and sometimes made still earlier by careful selection of seed. This is important, with the short seasons of our Northern States. • Seed taken from stalks which produce two or more good ears will produce more stalks bearing two ears, or more than that taken from stalks bearing only one ear; but this difference is seldom very perceptible the first year, as corn is not self-fertilizing. After three years' selection the difference becomes very noticeable, and will make a corresponding increase in

For the same reason, good kernels from ears not well tipped at the end will often give as good a crop and show as well tipped ears as those which are from ears well tipped over; but a few years' selection of the tipped ears will fix the habit of growing kernels upon the end of the cob. An ear of corn showing kernels of more than one variety will produce ears which show the mixture more plainly another year. even if the intermixed kernels are not planted. Two varieties of corn will mix at the distance of a quarter of a mile, or perhaps at even a greater dis-tance, if not separated by hills or trees. This mixing, being caused by the dust or pollon from the tassel of one variety and the silk of the other, will follow the direction and course of the prevailing wind. If the variety which is at the windward is upon a high hill this dust spreads far on a warm, windy day. In this climate a northeast wind s so damp that it does not carry it far. If the land is level and the two varieties of equal growth, this intermixing will not extend far into the field. As it is provoking and sometimes expensive to find the sweet corn or pop-corn unsalable because of the mixture of field corn with it, and the early field corn three weeks later in ripening because of crossing with another variety, the farmer should guard against such mixing of varieties when he plants his field; but much can be done by select-

ing seed in the field before harvesting. In such parts of the field as are proected from receiving the pollen of other fields go through when the corn begins to ripen and mark the early ears, preferring those from doublebearing stalks, if there are enough such. Let these be saved at harvesting time, and if any of them prove imperfeet in shape, in filling out at tips, or in kernels true to the kind desired, let them be thrown, out. And this care must be taken not one year but several years in succession; if the result can be seen after two years's selection, and is plainly marked in four, it may become fixed in six, and the seed grower will have done well. If he has not a variety of corn worth taking this trouble to improve he had better purchase seed of those who have followed such practice for years, and then he may

hope by painstaking to preserve its good features if he cannot make it bet-

After seed corn is selected there is no better way of keeping it than the old-fashioned method of braiding the husks together and hanging it up in a dry place out of the way of rats and mice. Freezing will not hurt it after it is fully dry, but dampness will. Even if it does not entirely destroy the ger-minating power, it weakens the plant and reduces the crop. Different farmers will not agree upon the variety of corn most profitable to grow, as a kind adapted to one soil may not do as well on another. That which will give large yield upon rich soil under good cultivation might not perfect its growth under less favorable circumstances; while a less favorable circumstances; while a kind that would grow upon poor soil could not give as large a crop as another kind if put in good soil. For new England early ripening is important, and so also is a smallsized cob, which if picked a little green will become dry enough before Winter not to mould and spoil the kernel. If the kernel is large and plump there will be greater large and plump there will be greater weight of shelled corn to the bushel of weight of shelled corn to the busnet of ears. If in addition to these qualities the kernels are in straight even rows from the but upward, and will cover the tips of the ear, the ears starting from the stalk near the ground of good size, and abundant enough to promise a profitable yield, then it may be considered a good variety of corn.

CORN HARVESTING. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that our chemists have not made or reported any careful analysis of the nutritive value of corn when cut at different stages of ripening; nor is there any authority by which to prove that the grain is heavier and the total yield larger if it is cut up at the ground and stooked while the kernel is soft enough to be crushed between the thumb and finger than it would be if it stood until fully ripe. Some farmers assert this to be the fact. Others say they prefer to cut at that time, and in that manner, because it is less labor, and saves a greater amount of fodder than the old plan of cutting top stalks, and allowing the grain to ripen on the standing butts, but they do not feel sure that they get as much grain. And yet a few others adhere to the old method, and will not be convinced that corn can either increase in weight or ripen perfectly after it is cut from the round.

Prof. Johnston reports an experiment upon wheat, one part being cut twenty days before it was ripe, the second ten days before ripening, and the third when fully ripe. From the second lot the most weight of grain; the grain yielded more flour and less bran, and the flour contained the most gluten, or nutritive qualities. These differences were so great as to show a loss of nearly one-eighth part of the value of the grain by standing until fully ripe. This coincides very nearly with the judgment of observing farmers and practical millers in this country, the first declaring that there are more bushels of grain (by weight) when it is cut early, and the miller confident that grain fully ripe when cut will not make as much flour or as good bread as if cut sooner. There seems no reason why the results should be different It is possible that the difference which our chemists, and stock feeders also, have found between the value of sound, home-grown corn and the Western corn, which, they say, makes our corn—ground cob and all furnish a meal as good as the Western grain, is not so much a result of the different varieties of grain as of the different methods of harvesting, as it is the usual custom there to allow it all to would give over a hundred bushels per ripen on the stalk. The advantage of acre; or fifty bushels per acre could be cutting at the ground early may be grown in drills at two feet apart, from named then as less labor, more fodder, better todder, more grain and better grain. If, in face of these reasons, any farmer continues to cut his top-stalks, and let the corn sun-dry instead of ripening, his veneration for ancient methods must be greater than his desire for profitable farming.

ABOUT POTATOES. Other crops besides corn will be eady for the harvest this month. Many fields of early planted potatoes can now be dug. If they can be marketed at fair prices now it will be better to sell them and save those for Winter consumption which were planted later, and which will not be ready for digging until a month or six weeks later. Where there are not such late crops it may be even better to sell now and buy for Winter use those grown in more northern latitudes. But as carrying produce to market and then going out to buy the same for home use later in the season has serious disadvantages. besides the possibility of the price being quite as high late in the Fail as it is this month, it is better to avoid it if it can be done. As long as the potato top remains green the tuber will protably continue to increase in size and tinue longer than that, as there is usually some life left in the roots after the tops are entirely dead. The danger from allowing the tubers to remain in the ground after the tops are dead is. first, from the chance of sprouting and commencing to grow again, from dirt washing away, so as to expose them to the sun, whereby they become unfit to eat, and even poisonous, and of their rotting, which last they would be near-ly as apt to do, if out of the ground, in certain conditions of the atmosphere. estate dealer. If the weather should be exceedingly smelling saits?" dry or exceedingly wet, especially when also very warm, it is better to dig the potatoes and put them in a cool, dry and dark room or cellar; but if there dry, warm and cool weather, they may be trusted to remain in the ground.

price of sixty-six feet on Dodge street, and when I get your answer I expect to faint.—Omaha World.

and will probably keep in as good condition there as in the ordinary farmiouse cellar.

BEANS AND ONIONS.

Of other crops not many are ready for harvest yet. Field and garden beans may be pulled soon, as the loss from shelling of the ripe pods would be greater than the gain from those that are yet growing, and if the vines are very stout and green, many of the latter will fill out and ripen after pulling if they are rightly handled, soth at they if they are rightly handled, soth at they do not mould. They should be put in heaps, with the tops of the vines well exposed to the sun, and so disposed as to keep the pods raised from the ground. If they are very ripe before harvesting it is better to choose a damp lay for pulling them, to prevent shell-ng out. If it is desired to save seed from them for another season's plantng, they should be picked from the vines before they are pulled, and the earliest and best-developed pods selected. Onions also will be ready for the narvest this month. Pull as soon as he tops have well died down, and allow to remain in rows upon the ground until throughly dry, which will take about a week of good weather. Then trim the tops—not so close as to cause "bleeding"—and put in a cool and dark bleeding"—and put in a cool and dark blace. It is better not to put them in parrels, but to spread them out, or put n bins with slatted bottoms, so that the air may draw through them freely.
WHEAT CULTURE.

In many sections the labor of putting in the wheat will be an important part of the labor this month. The round will need at least one more thorough stirring with cultivator harrow before the seed is sown. cannot be made too mellow or be too finely pulverized for a seed bed, and as each stirring assists in germinating and destroying the weed seed that lie formant in the soil it will allow the plants to get better growth before the weeds spring up to choke them out, and give cleaner crops next year. No seed should be used which has not been first carefully screened and winnowed, for the removal of foul stuff from it. and to take out shrunken, light or imperfect seed of any kind. It should then be treated with brine, or a solution of vitriol or sulphuric acid, to prevent the smut. From the 10th to the 25th of this month is the most usual time for sowing, but it needs to go in earlier apon cold lands than upon a warm soil, and in northern regions earlier than far south; also upon very rich soil it is well to delay the sowing, as only a certain amount of growth is desirable before Winter. It should be remembered, however, that seed germinates more slowly when a good superphosphate is drilled in with it than when

stable manure is used to enrich the land. The usual amount of seed used is from one bushel to five pecks to the acre when drilled in, and about half a bushel more when sown broadcast, to make up for loss of seed by covering too deep or not, deep enough, the pro-per depth being about one and a half to two inches. The more mellow the soil and the more liable to surface drying the greater the depth of sowing should be. If all seed could be placed at equal distances apart, and at equal depths, a much less amount of seed would be sufficient. A Connecticut farmer sowed about two hundred rods of drill with one quart of wheat, and harvested eight bushels, and thought he would have had more if birds and neighbors, to whom a wheat head is a eur osity, could have kept away from it. As there could be over 2600 rods of six and a half quarts of seed. We do not advise farmers to go so far as this in the matter of light seeding. They cannot all have old garden soil to sow their seed upon, nor give it garden cultivation, but we give this as an illustration of the possibilities of light seeding in good soil.

Rolling the ground after sowing the seed also has a tendency to cause the plant to "tiller out," so as to cover the ground, and throw up numerous stalks from each root. But when this is done the land must be rich enough to carry out the crops, even to the growth of grain. The use of a good superphosphate has been found to greatly stimulate the growth of wheat; but the difference in phosphates is but imperfectly understood even by those who have used them for many years, and many fail in their experiments because of not knowing how to adapt them to their crops or soils. As a general rule, it may be said that for this crop am-monia or nitrogen increases the growth of leaf and stalk, and makes it more rapid, potash stiffens the straw and prevents the lodging of the grain, and phosphoric acid makes a plumper. heavier grain, and a better flour. Of Perhaps the growth will con- course each of these ingredients assists in other ways; but these hints may help the farmer to improve his crop when he knows in what particular he has failed in years past.—American Cultivator.

Preparing for an Answer.

A gentleman approaches a realestate dealer and asks him if he has any smelling salts about his clothes.

"Smelling salts!" exclaims the realestate dealer. "What do you want of

"Why, isn't that what you use to bring to life a man who has fainted?"
"Yes, I believe so."
"Well, I am about to ask you the

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

SPICED CURRANTS.—Five pounds currants, four pounds brown sugar, two tablespoons ground cloves, two tablespoons cinnamon, onepint vene-gar. Boil two hours, or more, till gar. Boil quite thick. To be eaten with meat.

APPLES. -Choose green, PICKLED hard fruit; if perfectly dry wind-falls answer very well. Peel. core and quarter; if large divide again. Have ready some vinegar in which ginger, all spice and a blade of mace have been well boiled. Lay your apples a few at a time into your jar and pour on. vinegar sufficient to well cover, then more layers and vinegar, dividing your loose space and scattering it amongst the apples. When your vessel is full cover down close, and in three months you will have a splendid pickle. Some put the vinegar on cold and do not peel the fruit, but I prefer boiling vinegar and the rinds removed. The fruit-must be perfectly dry and also kept in. a dry place after pickling.

CAULIFLOWER. - Choose fine. white. close heads, pulleach branch apart, sprinkle well with common salt, and stand them in a hair sieve or colander to drain for twenty four hours; if you don't possess either put them on a dish and tilt it up for the brine to run off. When that is done have ready sufficient boiling vinegar wherein spice has been cooked according to taste; some prefer it much stronger than others. Pour the whole over the flower, after arranging it and over the nower, after arranging it and scattering spice between each half-dozen layers, as for apple. Some persons allow the pickle to stand until cold, then mix with it mustard and cover the whole, which must be kept perfectly air tight and in a dry place.

VERY STRONG VINEGAR-Take twogallons of good eider and thoroughly mix with it two pounds of new honey, pour into your cask or bottle and let it. stand from four to six months, when you will have vinegar so strong that it cannot be used at table without diluting with water. It is the best I ever procured for pickling purposes. Another way: Take four gallons of water and four pounds of coarse or foot sugar, let it boil from ten to fifteen minutes, then pour it into a tub or pan, and when milk warm work it with yeast (by thickly spreading some on toast) from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, set your tub in the sun or near a fire; when fermentation ceases put it into stone jars and cork closely.

A GOOD APPLY PIE should have no under crust. Use Rhode Island Greenings or some other tart apple, peel, coro and quarter them. Fill the pe dish with alternate layers of apple, sugar, a few very small bits of butter and grated new very small bits of butter and grated nutmeg. Round the edge of the dish lay an edge of pastry and over the whole put a cover of good flaky pie paste. Do not put in water. Press the edges so that no juice will escape, and bake a light brown; eat the same day it is baked.

Flowers and Melons.

When the watermelon is very green. t is productive of pain and remorse to the consumer. When the watermelon is too ripe it is quite as unhealthy as when it is too green, in proof of which

we submit the following: Judge Peterby's son, Sardanapaulus, adopting any scientific hints he may cull from their columns. A few days ago Mrs. Peterby returned from several days' absence in the country. She found him somewhat ind sposed and in the hands of two doctors, who were taking their turns at a large stomach paulus was attached. She also noticed that all her beautiful hot-house plants had been removed from her sleeping apartment.

"What's the matter with you, Sardanapaulus, and where are my pot she asked.

"I read in a newspaper that it isn't healthy to have plants in a sleeping room, so I sold 'em," gasped Sardan-apaulus feebly while the doctors were screwing a new nozzle on the stomach

What did you do with the money?" "Bought watermelons, but I didn't mean to do it," said Sardanapaulus. He would have said more, but the doctors inserted the nozzle into his prevaricator and proceeded to dredge for more alluvial depos t.

Sardanapaulus is better now, but he wonders what his mother, who loved her missing flowers very much, is go-ing to do with the hogshead stave which she is whitling down at one end so she can use it with both hands. -Texas Siftings.

Oriental Longings.

Old Newgold has been having a summer-house built on his Lake Champlain place, and has been reading up on Turkish architecture, so as not to be imposed upon by his architect.

"You've got the dome and the minnyret and the harem-arches all right, Mr. Squares; but I don't see no derv sh. Build one 'r them on before I come up again, and put up a covered seraglio leadin' down to the water."—Puck.

. Had Little Faith.

The little folks have some ideas which are practical, if they don't always apply to the mechanical inventions of "grownups.." An up-town youngster was delighted with a present of a toy telephone, but a little puzzled before he tried it. "You can't fool me," he said to his father. "Nobody can talk through that. There's no hole in the string."—Hartford Post. An Irish Servant Girl Details Her Experience in This Country.

I have lived out in this country for six years. I have had very good places, but do not feel contented here and I would be glad to get back to Ireland. I think most of the girls feel the same way. I have always made good wages, but money is not everything. I save my money and so do most of the girls I know, for we never know when we may have to send it home to help the old folks. Times are hard over there. And sometimes a girl will want to bring out a brother or sister whom she thinks can do better over here. They mostly don't, and wish they were back, but we try to help them all the same. As a general thing, girls are satisfied with their wages. It is easy to change if they are not, for there are plenty of places.

Some girls do not save much, but spend most all their wages for finery. I do not think they know how to shop very well. They think more of how a thing looks than of the quality. I have lived where there was a cook, but I never heard of her taking any money from the store people for getting them to serve food to the house. I do not believe it is a general thing. The mistress attends to all those things herself. , It may be the case in very rich families, where the lady does not want to be bothered with seeing to anything, as the cook is more like a housekeeper.

We get every other Sunday and every other Thursday off for ourselves, from after dinner or lunch in the middle of the day till 10 o'clock. I think 10 o'clock is late enough for a girl to be out. I think they are mostly all satisfied with their time off. You see we are better off than shop-girls and factory-girls, who have to work all the time, and only have their evenings to themselves. Besides, I don't think housework is so tiresome as standing all day or running a machine, and it is

In most houses girls are allowed to see their friends at suitable times, but very few ladies like to have men hanging around the kitchen. I don't won-der at it, I am sure. The lady mostly comes down the last thing at night to give orders for breakfast, or about the washing, or something, and it is not very nice to meet a great hulking man sitting there and perhaps smoking, for

they are very free and easy.

I have heard girls say that if they wanted male company they had to see them out of the house. And that is bad, too, for it keeps them up late.

The food we get is mostly good, plain, but good; but I have heard girls tell about places where they have been where they scarcely got enough to eat, had as it was, and that, too, in houses where you would think that there was the best of everything and plenty of it. Some people want to put all their on their backs, and so, of course, the table suffers.

I have known of people who had a splendid house and furnished elegant, and always dressed in the height of the style, and yet the table was the meanest you ever saw. If they have such poor food themselves, of course the girl can't expect any better. There was one family who changed girls four or five times a month, and at last they couldn't get anybody to live with then except a greenhorn right off the vessel.

There is a good deal of gossip goes on between the girls about the people they live with. All their affairs are pretty well known. You see, the girls don't have much to interest them, and so they sort of take an interest in the family they live with. That is sociable girls do. Some girls don't care a brass button about the people so long as they get their money all right. German and Swede girls are like that. Irish girls are more warm-hearted, and if people are kind to them they like them and will do a good deal for them. I don't mean to say that it is right to talk about the family outside, but sometimes a girl don't think, and it comes out before she knows it. She don't mean any harm. It is very hard for people to keep things from girls. They are around all the time, and see and hear everything almost. They generally like the gentleman of the house because he don't interfere with them.

Girls don't say much about getting married, even to each other. I guess the most of them think they would have just as hard work then as they do now, and a poorer place to do it in. When they do marry sometimes they do well, but often they have to get a place again after awhile. Sometimes girls go to the country with a family and before they come back get engaged to marry a farmer. That generally does

Girls do not care much to take second-hand clothes from a mistress unless it is pretty nice. They may take it but

they won't wear it.

Wages are better than they have been for some years; a good girl of all work gets \$12 a month. If she can make desserts she gets \$14. A good cook \$30. There is always good help to be had if people want to pay for it.
The trouble is, some people think they can get a good girl for most nothing. It is cheaper for them to pay more and get a good one, for the cheap ones waste and break more than their wages' worth every month.

A good girl makes a settled home. She does not like to change around. It wille Breeze.

only the poor trash who want to change in hope of bettering themselves. I think the girls would be better and ake more interest in their work if the ladies treated them better. They generally get a miserable little room at the top of the house with scarcely anything in it, hot in summer and cold in winter, and nobody takes any interest in them, not even to see that they keep their room clean. A girl can't have any home feeling where she is treated like that.

It is very seldom that a girl goes to any amusement. When she does, it is generally going to a picnic. Girls that ive out are a class by themselves. They visit one another, but do not associate with shop-girls or girls that work at sewing. They have it easy when the family are away for the sum-There is scarcely anything to do and they get half-wages. - The Epoch.

Farmers and the Fairs,

The farmer is of necessity a stay-athome man. His avocation demands his constant presence on the farm, just as does that of the hen its presence on the nest until the eggs are hatched. Crops are seeded. The weeds spring up before the grain and work is necessary to keep down the former that the latter may get up. Then, one time over a field is not enough, and so on, throughout the summer, the farmer stays at home and personally wrestles with the weed crop. In due season he has the fruit of his toil in a bountiful harvest of grain, and as a consequent result has money sufficient to pay off all indebtedness and a surplus to spend. On the other hand the farmer, who, leaving his crops to the smothering aggressiveness of the weeds, spends most of his time around the loitering spots of his brother sluggards finds himself in fall with

little grain and less cash.

The farmer of the first part stays at home in the busy season and has cash to spend in taking himself and family to the fair in fall; the farmer of the second part stays away from home in the busy season and has no money to

take him any farther in fall. For a busy farmer, who is a business farmer, fairs have many attractions; but the loafer who farms by proxy and spends the rest of his time in "soapbox debates at the corner grocery, feels no pleasure, sees no profit, in at-tending fairs even had he the money ary to take him there.

It is the busy farmer that fairs most benefit. They offer to him well merited relaxation from the routine of farm labor and are a general meeting ground for interchange of thought and experience with his brethren of the profession. At the fair he is able to examine conveniently all the late and most improved agricultural implements, and by comparison arrive at a correct conclusion as to the one that will best suit his requirements. The name and address of the manufacturer is noted down and when the proper time arrives this fair-going farmer orders the right tool and saves the money that otherwise would have been lost in experimenting. He is interested in stock-horses, cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry, -and nowhere can we so easily obtain a knowledge of the characteristic of the different breeds and their capabilities for the different departments of the farm, as at the fairs. Again by comparison he makes up his mind as to the breed or breeds that will best suit him, gets the differ-ent prices asked by rival breeders and goes home prepared to make a judi-cious investment. It is the well stocked fair that teaches the commonsense farmer the advantage to him of infusing pure blood into his stock, for there he sees not only pure bred pedigreed animals but also their progeny from native females. In other words he has an opportunity of examining grade stock of all breeds and forming his opinion as to their comparative merits.

Turning from the stock department the intelligent farmer enters the halls where farm produce is on exhibition. There he notes, if any the difference between grain, vegetables and fruit shown at the fair and that which he has raised on his own farm. He probably finds that the exhibited products excell his own in size and perfection of kernel or fruit and learns that carefully selected or pedigreed seed has been the chief factor in their production. And soon throughout the whole exhibition he comes across things that are new to him, that set him to thinking that lead him to inquire into the why and the wherefore of their superiority, and inevitably to the improvement of his mind, his methods, and his farm products. These, and a thousand other things are the extractions. thousand other things are the attractions which draw the busy enquiring farmer to our fairs. He goes, if he is a farmer of this class, to gain knowledge that will bring prosperity and success to his business and enable him to leave his children. to leave his children an inheritance of something more profitable and more practical than a worn-out farm and antiquated rule-of-thumb farming methods. We advise every farmer who desires to make farming pay to attend his county and State fairs.— The Farmers' Review.

The Chicagoan is slangy in death. "Give me a rest," wrote the Chicago bookkeeper who committed suicide.—Louisville Courier-

What beats us is to know how it was possible to stretch the skin so tightly over a shad and yet not have the bones punch through. - Dans-

CHIPETA'S DOWNFALL IN LIFE.

Once the Queen of the Utes-Now Squaw with Colorow's Band.

Among the squaws accompanying Colorow in his peripatetic journeyings about the White River country is Chipeta, the wife of the lamented Ouray, the late head chief of the Ute nation.

The career of this woman, says The Denver Republican, is beyond anything yet written; even Fenimore Cooper, in his description of the romance of aboriginal life, falls far short of anything like it in his character sketches.

Chipeta became best known to the people of this country during the exciting period leading up to and following the Meeker massacre. The details of that affair are yet fresh in the public mind, so fresh, indeed, as to justify in

the minds of some people the present military activity in the minds of those only too well acquainted with the treachery of the Ute character.

The Utes, prior to twenty years ago, were unknown outside of the Washington ethnological bureau. They lived in the Rocky mountains as they had lived for centuries, and of all the tribes lived for centuries, and of all the tribes that roamed in nomadic freedom throughout the west they had preserved the purity of their traditions; their costume and mode of living were the same as had been in vogue in the beginning; and their mode of government, republican in form, was similiar in practice to that of centuries ago, be-fore a republic in this country was ever dreamed of.

In conformity with the long establishd custom the nation was on the eve of the election of a head chief. There were a number of candidates and among them was Ouray, who was supported by the government against the claims of Ignacio, who had the suffrages of the war party. Ouray was for peace, and on this platform he was The contest excited a great deal of interest throughout the country,

especially at Washington.
Following Ouray's election to the chieftainship the first official act he was called upon to consider was the advisability of a removal of his tribe from the mountains of Colorado to Itah and in a connection with a proposed treaty between the United States and the Ute nation he was summoned o Washington. On his trip he was accompanied by his wife. Both he and Chipeta had in a measure adopted the lress of civilized life. They owned their own ranch, their herds fed upon their own pastures, and in essentials lived as white people and enjoyed the comforts of civilized life. These facts preceded the chief and his consort to Washington, and with all the romance of their wild mountain life clinging about them, added to the heritage of an ancient and warlike lineage, they were received with open arms by the high social cir-cles of the capital city. Everywhere they were feted and the doors of the mansions in the West end swung inward at their approach.

Chipeta was idolized. She was clothed in silks; her raiment was the fancy of the best eastern dressmakers, and he tawdry finery associated with a life of savagery was conspicuous by its abscence. The illustrated journals took the cue, and the wife of Ourav became libeled throughout the breadth of he land by the pencils of 'special art-She was the rage for the season ne was in Washington. and the epis tolary correspondence from attaches of the English legation to the court ournals at London referred to her as a 'mountain princess,' and bespoke for her a hearty recept on from the peerage of England should she visit that country, which she at that time actually contemplated."

As souvenirs of her visit to Washington Chipeta carried away with her quantities of silver plate, a portion of which was presented to her by the government through the interior depart-

Shortly after his visit to Washington and the consummation of the treaty Ouray died. He was sincerely mourned by his people, and as an indication of their grief and in conformity with long-established custom, the horses of the dead man were led up to the grave and one by one shot. All that was valuable in earthly existence was to accompany him to the happy huntingground of his race—all but Chipeta; and she, too, would probably have ac-companied her liege lord had she lived a couple of centuries ago. As it was, the custom of her tribe, by the greatness of her exalted position, condemned her to a life of perpetual widow-hood. Any deviation from this unmitted her to a life of perpetual widow-hood. written law would draw down upon her head the maledictions of the entire nation, and she would become and out-

cast, a pariah among her people.

But Chipeta had a will of her own. She had tasted of the privileges which her Caucasian sisterhood enjoyed, and when the opportunity occurred to marry Tu-muchi-gutt, a handsome buck. she did so, not stopping to consider the great fall thereby in the social scale. As might have been expected, the head men of the nation, with unanimity and decision, condemned both she and her husband to ostracism. They had both violated a sacred law of social govern-ment, and they must suffer. With her new alliance she turned her back upon civilized life in every form. Her silks and satins were discarded, and even her plate was melted down to make gew-gaws for her husband's friends. Her tock was taken from her and reverse followed reverse till she was absolutely forced beyond the line of tribal kinship, and she with her husband became a wanderer.

This doubtless was hurried by the unfortunate mistake which she had made in locating a ranch on the new reser-vation. It was an excellent site. There was plenty of water, and buffalo, mesquit and gramma grasses gave nourishment to the stock. When the lines were made dividing Utah from Colorado it was found that Chipeta's ranch was on the wrong side of the line, and not in the reservaion. It became, therefore, legitimate plunder for the settlers, who lost no time in dividing the

Like the renegade of her tribe. Chipeta in her wanderings tended to the White river country. There at least she would be welcomed and some respect paid to her fallen greatness. She and her husband joined Colorow, and are now with him environed by the military forces which the governor has dispatched for the protection of the settlers of Garfield county.

Telegraphic advices says that some apprehension is felt for Chipeta's safety. She was in one of the tents which was fired by Sher iff Kendall's party on their first visit to the Indian camp, and she has not been seen since. It is not at all likely that she has been barmed; she has been compelled to practically take to the bushes.

What must be her thoughts? When the wife of "the white man's friend" she aided him in his endeavors to prevent depredations on the whites by the fiery young bucks whom tradition had taught to hate white men. Now she is hunted like a wolf by the palefaces whom she once reckoned as friends.

Chipeta is growing old. She must be in the neighborhood of fifty. Colorow was once her enemy, as he was once the enemy of the peace-loving Ouray; but when her white friends turned on her she sought strains in life where she could find friends. It is now believed that she entertains a warlike spirit toward the whites.

Once the queen of the nation she is now leading the life of a common quaw.

ELECTRIC FINGERS.

The Wonderful Natural Powers of a

Young Belgian. Anton Saverne, a Belgian cabinetmaker, employed at a Kensington shipyard, and living all alone in a little frame house at 962 Schleswig street, has the wonderful power of producing electric sparkes by rubbing his fingers. Saverne is a little swarthy fellow, about forty years old, with a bushy head of black hair, keen blue eyes-very rare among his countrymen—and very small hands. His motions prove that he is excessively nervous, and his senses of hearing, sight and smell, as he assured a reporter of The Daily News recently, are unusually acute. His parents still live on a farm in Belgium, near Brussels, and he is the youngest of a family of eleven children.
"I know not how I do it," he said

last evening, as the reporter saw sparks shoot from Saverne's fingers. The cabinet-maker rubbed his finger-tips rapidly up and down upon his panta-loons. Then, holding his hands out, with the fingers widely extended, jets of tiny yellow flames or long sparks shot out. They seemed propelled by some unseen force ten or twelve inches into the air when they vanished. The right hand appeared to be more charged with electricity, if the sparks are electric, than the left. The lamp in Saverne's front room—there are only two in the might be seen in all their brilliancy. It was a wonderful sight. Again and again did the bushy-headed Belgian rub his fingers and hold them out while tiny showers of bright sparks darted out as if from toy fire-works.

"I was not always so," said Saverne, lighting the lamp and his black pipe, filled with villainous tobacco, at the same time. "When I had been sick, ten years ago, it was said I would die. I lay so weak one night in my father's house, when there came up a storm. Such thunder and lightning I never knew before. And my body had such queer sensations. While I lay, covered up with bed-clothes, my mother sat holding her face in her hands by my side, and I seemed to feel a thousand needles pricking my limbs and chest and the souls of my feet. It was not so painful, for queer thrills came with every prick, and when the thunder rolled away and the rain stopped, I rose up, leaned back and put out my hand to take that of my mother's. My eyes were closed, but I heard her cry, 'Anton!'

"'What ?' I gasped weakly.

" 'Your hand. "I looked at it. The one nearest to her. It was aflame. God preserve us. I was terrified. My cry brought my father and sisters to the room. They looked at me in horror. I took my other hand from the clothes to rub my right. Sparks shot from the fingers of the left. Soon they died away, but I have but to rub my hands as you have

seen and the lights come."

Saverne told of the hardships brought upon him by his singular faculty. The neighboring peasants in Belgium avoided him, and told awful stories of his being in league with the devil. Men would not hire him to says lots of women in Newark rub the plow, or in harvest time. His own family clung to him, but the farm was small and he came to this country five nards, says The Buffalo Express years ago. Here he learned the cabi-net-making trade, and got employment net-making trade, and got employment at finishing ship interiors. But, when his companions saw his faculty or infirmity, they treated him coldly. His ignorant neighbors in Rchleswig street regarded him as possessed of an evil spirit. Saverne's electric fingers are the curse of his existence.—Philadelphia News.

HERE AND THERE.

A Wagnerian society was formed in New York Wednesday by a company of prominent nusicians. One concert a week will be given by the society this season.

If you know anything about spinaker booms you will probably be interested in learning that that part of the Thistle is only about a foot shorter than the mainmast itself.

A pet monkey upset a lamp that he had lighted in a house at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. the other morning, and caused a loss of \$2,500 by fire, besides burning himself to death.

The recent great heat in Paris is said to have produced an epidemic of lunacy. All the police stations have been beset by cases of mental aberration, due probably to sunstroke.

The London "sea-shell mission" has distributed during the past season ten thousand poves and bags of shells to as many poor, sick, and invalid children in London and else

Archbishop Corrigan thought to stop beerdrinking and dancing after 6 o'clock in the evening at Catholic church picnics, but the Rondout picnickers defied his ecclesiastical mandate.

Thomas Anderson, of West Haven, Conn., and his brother, of Flushing, L. I., are said to be the only living members of the once powerful Mohawk tribe of Indians. Thomas is 96 years old.

It is announced from Munich that the Bavarian government has decided to open a chool for the teaching of "Volapuk" (the socalled universal language) at the Luitpold gymnasium.

In the department of the New York customhouse have been tacked up signs which read as follows: "Loungers and loafers will not be permitted to occupy this office while drawing pay from Uncle Sam."

Cattlemen near Albuquerque, New Mexico. will organize a vigilance committee to 're-move' some of the cattle-thieves who have been operating with especial boldness on the Mangans and San Dia ranges.

The electric railway in use at Los Angeles. Cal., is spoken of as being a thorough success, The cost of building it was about one-third of what it is to build a cable road, and it is run at a much greater speed and less expense.

An Italian and his wife who arrived at New York on Saturday desired to tramp to Texas with a hand organ, but as they had no money they were held until the collector decides whether they shall be sent back or not. They expected to gain a living by grisding out

Alabama iron-makers are going to boom their trade by taking hold of the subject of shipbuilding. They propose to start the revival of our merchant marine at the convention of the American Shipping and Industrial eague, which takes place at Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 8. "One of the drollest of recent things."

writes a London correspondent, "is a statement by G. F. Watts that many years ago he lent one of his paintings, seven feet high with wo life-size figures of young Saxons doing sentry duty on a cliff, and not only had it not seen returned, but he is unable to remember whom he lent it to ?

The Dutch horticultural journal Sempervir, ms relates that a concert was lately given in the garden of Mme. Reynen, at Roosteren, in Lemburg, the performers, thirty in number-being placed beneath the shelter of a weeping ose, the head of which measures thirty meters in circumference. It is calculated that there were at least ten thousand roses open on the tree that evening.

A London letter to The New York Times ays: "Henry G. Marquand's already celebrated piano case and stools were finally shipped on Thursday and invoiced at a value of \$46,-590. Three years have been expended on them, and Tadema's decorations on the cover done cost \$4,000. The works are to be of American make. Europeans say this touches the top notch of American extravagance."

One evening last week a flock of swallows nvaded the house of Mr. John G. Russell, of Brunswick, Me., making their way down the himney flue and into open windows. They perched on the furniture, and numbers of hem fastened their claws into Mr. Russell's clothing. They seemed to be perfectly tame. By morning they had disappeared. No one has explained the phenomenon, or recoile cted a similar occurrence.

A plague of ants is reported from Nancy. n France. The insects were of immense size some having wings. They fell in such large numbers that the inhabitants thought they were having a repition of one of the Revotian plagues. The thick, black flakes kept falling for an hour, and every part of the city was covered. It is supposed that the visitation was the forerunner of a voilent storm which swept over the city the next

It is generally known that pearl fishing is carried on in the rivers of Saxony. A family by the name of Schmerler has for generations had the monopoly of following this pursuit for the benefit of the state. The Weisse Elster and its tributaries furnished last year one hundred pearls. Formerly the yield was much greater, and in the sixteenth century pearl fishing was considered in Saxony of rather more importance than the mining industry.

A man come into the Newark postoffice, says
The New York Evening Sun, and bought twenty sheets of 2-cent stamps. Then he took off his hat and began rubbing the gumcovered sides on his hair. When the man had rubbed all the sheets he rolled them up and put them in his pocket. He said he always did it in hot weather to prevent the stamps from sticking together. The stamp clerk

One of the most egregious of latter-day canards, says The Buffalo Express, is that about the Thistle's secret contrivance by which her owner hopes to sneak the prize cup—a con-



AN UNDESTRABLE HABIT.

A Word of Advice to Young Ladies About Their Correspondents.

A habit very common with a number of our thoughtless young ladies, who do a great many things quietly which they would not like to have amown of as home—a habit deserving of the strong the condemna-tion—is that of promisenous correspondence with gentlemen, whether the gentlemen be married or single. The young ludies who find pleasure in this habit use their pens on any pretent that turns up, and sometimes on no pretent at all. We are not really sure, says Harper's Bistr, that this es not come less under the head of an un-sirable habit than a sin; for there is an indelicacy about it quite amounting to immodesty, of which no gir. who respects herself or who desires the respect of others will be guilty.

These young letter-writers, however, enerally get a fit reward for their thought-seness or their culpability in the end. For if their correspondent is a man of systematic habits, their latters are declared and ticketed, and his clerks have as much of a laugh over the as they wish; and if he is not a systematic men, then those letters are at the morey of any and every one who chooses to waste time in reading them.

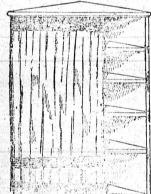
And if their correspondent is a married man, then his possession of their letters, even of the most trivial kind, places the writers at a disadvantage. Sooner or later, too, in that case, the letters fall into the hands of his wife; his wife, who, long after the brief correspondence has been done with, usually remains this tess of the with, usually remains that less of the situation, reads the folly or the wich clear eyes, and halds the writer not only in contempt, dut in her power. No young girl can be sure that her correspondent pondent is not merely amasing himself with her; and it is often the case that he letters are unwelcome and maisance, and he does not check them and does reply to them, not from interest in her, but mere manly chivalry.

And when the writer has recovered from

her folly, or forgotten about her idleness, there is the letter, in all probability still extant, in the possession of somebody, she knows not whom, ready to rise, like an awful betraying ghost, after she herself has possibly undergone a change that will make her face burn, branded with shame, should the letter even chance to confront her, or perhaps even the memory of it. Her mo-tive may have been all innocence at the time, but it is left forever under doubt; and in fact, except in the baldest business affair, there can be no excuse, and therefore no amocence, in the matter of a young girl's writing letters to any man not her personal relative or guardian; for about most of these letters there is an unmaidenliness almost amounting to indeceney, and in the end her correspondent himself never thinks other than lightly of her on account of them.

A Corner Cabinet.

The cabinet represented in our illustration needs but little explanation. The shelves an be fitted to strips nailed to the wall, or two boards may be set upright with cleats lastened to them on which the shelves are to rest. The upper shelf should be large mough to fit on the top of the two boards.
and be fastened to them to strengthen the rame. It should also be wider than the other shelves by at least two inches, for the projection will allow of the use of a pretty borler along the front. A curtain is hung in front



CONVENIENT CORNER CABINET.

of the shelving by rings. This curtain, if rettily embroidered, being to make this orner closet very effective in ornamenting he room. The top shelf will furnish a good upport to a Rogers group, a large vase, or my thing in the shape of brices-brac.

He Was Not An Agent.

"Get out of my house instantly or I shall be compelled to eject you," said the pro-prietor to a man he found prowling about the premises. "What are you doing in my house, anyway?"

"I came in at the back window," said the man, "and my business is to get a portion of your money and valuables." "Then you are not selling albums on the installment plan?"

"No, sir; I am a robber."
"Oh, excuse me. Take a seat sir, I'll see what I can do fer you."

He Wanted the Jury Woke Up

Lawyer-If the court please I would like

to have the jury woke up again.

Judge—The sheriff will wake the jury. If the attorney for the State will make his argument more pointed, it will save the sheriff a sight of extra labor for which there are no fees allowed by law.

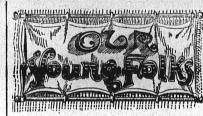
DIALOGUE between two blind men-"Do you know the gentleman who gave you a franc just now!" "Only by sight." —Paris

Take of flour six ounces, of molasses one-

Take of hour six ounces, of molasses one-half a pint, and of water one pint and a half, and boil as usual for flour paste.

Or, dissolve two ounces of resin in one pint of alcohol. After the tin has been with the adultion ated with the solution, allow nearly all of the alcohol to evaporate before applying the

ALL truly wise thoughts have been thought already thousands of times; but to make them truly ours, we must think them over again hone-tly till they take root in the property of the property our personal experience.



CAUGHT BY THE TIDE.

A Story for Children in Words of One Syllable.



GUY AND KATE Trist were out on the Trist were out on the beach with their young maid, Jane; she had brought out some work to do, whilst Guy and Kate took off their shoes and socks to wade in the sea. Kate had brought down her two dolls. Rose and

Jack, and Guy had his boat; he did not care at all for dolls, but he thought it would be

good fun to give them a sail.

Rose was too big for the beat, and had to sit on Jack's legs, but Jack did not seem to mind that. Kate and Guy took it in turns to hold the string of the boat whilst the wind blew it on

The place where Jane sat was a small bay; here and there a few rocks stood out of the sea quite dark green with sea-weed. The work she had brought out todo was soon done, but it was not time to go home, and she thought she would just take out her book and read. It was true Mrs. Trist would not like her to do this; still, she would not know of it, for if Guy or Kate come up to speak to her, she could hide the book with her work, and there was no one else near who would see and tell of her. Soon all thought of Cuy and Kate and Mrs. Trist had gone out of her head, and all she thought of was how would the tale end! She did not see how Guy and Kate had gone on and on till they came to the point of the boy, and still went on quite out of eight. She did not see that the sun was gone, and that the clouds, which were white ones half an hour since, were now black ones. She did not see how near the gulls flew to the shore; and not till the storm broke and great drops of rain fell on her book did she look up and find she had quite lost sight of Guy and Kate.

Down she threw her book and her work, and ran the way she last saw them go. On she went till she came to the point, whence she could see a long way. But no; they were not there. How could they be when the sea was close up to the edge of the cliffs? Then she tore back and went to the next point, but all in vam; no boy or girl was to be seen. Could it be that they had been caught by the tide and swept out

o sea! By this time she was wet through, though she did not think of that, all she felt was hat the boy and girl, who had been in her tharge, were lost!

How could she go back and tell Mrs. Trist, and what would she say when she mand how it was that she carrie to love sight of Guy and Kate? Then the thought truck her that she had no friends of her own, no one to care truch for her; the best hing she could do would be to run off and iot go back; so she cropt round the point of the bay to get to a ridge of rocks from which she could go to the high road.

Now I must go back and tell you what Juy and Kate had done. They were so full of their boat and dolls that they did not see he storm come on. The breeze made the



mall boat sail well; they went, at the back it, and did not think how far it led them on. When they found the waves came up to heir knees they came more in to shore, but he waves came too, till they found the sea vas right up to the edge of the cliffs, and hey could not get out of its way, to use to turn round, it was as bad to go neck as to go on.
"Oh, Kate, what shall we do?" said Guy.

And now the clouds are so black I think we shall have a storm, and that will make he waves rough!"

The tears came to his large blue eyes; Kate gave him a kiss and put her arms ound his neck, whilst she said: "Don't let is cry," for she felt it hard to keep her ound his neck, whilst she said: "Don't let so cy," for she felt it hard to keep her cars back when she saw Guy's. "Jane vill come soon and help us. Let us keep hear some of these rocks for a time". This they did; and so it was that they were out of sight when Jane went to look on them.

or them. Some time went by; they saw one or two achts sail past. The rain had left off, but he tide still came in, and less and less of he rock stood out of the sea.

At last they saw a boat in which was one nan; he would soon be near them. Oh, f he would but see them and come to help

"Let me wave your hat," said Guy; "he'll ee that, for it is so big;" and Kate gave it

The boat went straight on though, and ight past them. Ah! it had all been of no ise; he did not see them, and he did not lear their shouts; then, just as they lought all their hopes were gone they saw he man rest on his oars, look their way, md row to them as fast as he could. Yes hey were safe now, the man had been just n time; half an hour more would have been

He took them first to his own house, and nade his wife dry their things and give hem some food; then he took them back to

When Mr. and Mrs. Trist heard what Guy when Mr. and Mrs. Trist heard what Guy and Kate had gone through, they were, at first, too glad to know they were safe to think much of Jane; she would of course some back by-and-by.

But night came on, and still she did not some. Some one found her work and her book on the beach, and this made Mrs. Trist tear she must have come to some harm. Bills were put in all the shops in the town to say that Mr. Trist would give ten pounds for news of her, but a month or more went by and no news was heard of her. Then strange to say back came Jane herself, and told how when she found Guy and Kate were lost she did not like to come home, and now she made up her mind to run off; and then how she had gone up from the beach, and on and on for miles, till she came to a house where she get some food and rest; but that there, on the next day, she had been ill, and got so much worse

she had been ill, and got so much worse that it was thought she would die.

Jane had done very wrong, but in spite of this Mr. and Mrs. Trist took her back, and are glad they did so, for she has been a good maid to them for the last ten years, and no books now take the place of the work she has to do.—Little Folks.

JAMES WATT.

The Inventor of the Steam Engine—His Hoyhood Days—Always Studious and In-dustrious.

In a small cottage at Greenock, near Hasgow, in Scotland, there was living, about a century and a half ago, a very oright but delicate boy. In many ways he

was quite unlike other boys of his age. He vas very fond of pooks, yet he disliked roing to school so nuch that, being fee-ple in health, his parents kept him at home. He was a very truth-ul boy. When any lispute took place beween him and his

ween him and his / | \ MID
haymates his father
would always say: JAMES WATT.
'Let us hear what James says about n.
From him I always get the truth."

When this boy was seven or eight years old a neighbor said to his father: "Why lon't you send this lad to school? He is wasting his time doing nothing here at iome.

"See what he is doing," was the father's eply, "before you say he is wasting his ima."

The neighbor looked down at James, who was seated on the hearth. He was not amusing himself with playthings, but was very busy drawing triangles and curves and other mathematical lines. "You must pardon my hasty words," said the neighbor; 'his education has not been neglected; he s, indeed, no common child."

Not far away from his own home lived in aunt of James, with whom he often staid. One day the aunt found him in the stade. One day the auth found him in the stichen studying her tea-kettle. He was sent over it, and was closely watching the steam which puffed from its spout. Then he would take off the lid, hold a cup over the steam, and carefully count the drops of water into which it was condensed. The unt roundly scolded him for what she thought his trifling. She little dreamed that the boy was taking his first lesson in a science by the pursuit of which he was desined to change the whole character of the ndustries of the world, and win for him-

adustries of the world, and win for himself an immortal fame.

James Watt's pastimes and tastes, inleed, from earliest boyhood were very different from those of other lads. His father cept a store for the sale of articles used by thips, and it was a favorite recreation of fames to spend his time there among the opes, sails and tackle, finding out how hey were made, and to what use they were levoted. He was often found in the even-ng, too, sprawled at full length on the sward of the hill near Greenock, gazing for sours together at the stars. Already an imbition to learn the great secrets of as-ronomy had arisen in his mind.

When he was fifteen years old young Watt was known in his neighborhood as a rodigy of learning for his age. He had now been to school for a year or two, and nad ardently studied mathematics and naturil philosophy. At the same time he had a great deal about mineralogy, hemistry, botany and physiology. Not mly had he learned a great deal from books, but he understood how to apply his knowledge in many ways. He had become a good arpenter; he knew how to work in metals; and he took great delight in making hemical experiments in a little laboratory which he had fitted up at home. But perians the most wonderful thing that he did as to construct a small electrical machine, vhich astonished every one who saw it.

But the triumph of his life, bringing with t world-wide renown and ample wealth, ame at last. Just a hundred years ago Watt set up his first complete steam-engine a London. It saved labor, and in many inustries at once took the place of man and torse-power. All the world saw after a vhile what a wonderful machine it was; but o one then could have foretold to what ast uses the idea of Watt's engine was to e put. We, who live in the days of steamhips, railways, great mills, elevators, and thousand other results of Watt's inven-ion, can more clearly see of what enormous

enefit it has been to mankind.

James Watt lived to a happy and prosperas old age, crowned with honors and rerered by all his countrymen. He pursued is labors and researches to the end, and hany were the ingenious devices which he nvented. A fine statue of him stands in the Juseum at Glasgow, near which the little nodel of his ste m-engine, made by himelf, was long kept for every one to see. The visitor to Westminster Abbey may see mong poets, statesmen, and the most faof Britatn's sons another statue of Watt, in a sitting posture, with an eloquent nscription by Lord Brougham .- Harper's Young People.

—A good rule is, when you see limb interfering with another, out with it, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.—N. T. Times.

—A Pennsylvania farmer last year sold over six thousand dollars' werth of potatoes from twelve acres. He fertilized with a compost of hardwood ashes and cyster shell lime, plowed deep; planted medium sized, well formed, uncut potatoes three feet apart, gave level cultivation and cultivated often. From one hill he took thirtyone fine, large tubers.

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"ROUGH ON RARS" is a complete preventive and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a Me. box of "Rough on Rars" to a pail of whitewarh, keep it well stirred up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the hennery; inside and outside of the nests, or after hens have set a week, sprinkle the "Rough on Rars" dry powder, lightly over the eggs and nest bed. The cure is radical and complete.

POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, insects on vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 to vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 to vines, 1 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 to vines, 2 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 to vines, 2 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 to vines, 2 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 to vines, 2 pound in the contents of a slocked line. Much depends to one pound in the contents, 2 pound in the printing so as to completely distribute the 1 cisco. Eprintle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without meisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poiscons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquit form, a table-spoonful of the full strength. "Rocen on Rars." Powder, well shaken, in teg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot stra syringe or whise broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well attirred up while using. Sole ay all Druggists and Stor-keepers. 15c., 25c. & 3.

Winter Shelter for Sheep.

We ought to have good sheller provided by the time winter comes, it we can provide such shelter. But suppose it is practically impossible for us to build barns and well constructed sheds? We can do this for our sheep in the set crotched posts in the ground, rest a rail or piece of timber in the crotches and place poles, boards or something of the kind on the rail, one end resting on the rail and the other on the ground, open toward the south. If we have not rails or poles enough to do that we can use fewer poles and rails and cover with hay or straw. Certainly that is sbelter cheap enough, and it is better

-An amusing contemporary insorm its readers that a man at the East End calls himself, on his card, "Temper-ance Bootmaker," and suggests that the need of temperance boots is apparent, for though they are not generally drunk, it is a notorious fact that they are often very tight.

-First Omaha banker-I notice that another big lot of American gold was shipped to Europe a few days ago. Second Omaha banker—Yes; must be about 'half seas over' by this time.
"Half seas over?" "In other words, money is tight, and that's what causes it."—Omaha World.

-Professor Bascom's-It is exercise that we need. We are too effeminate as a people. We ride when we ought to walk. Attentive patient-Well, doctor, no doubt you are right. But you are not going up in the elevator, are you? "Why to be sure. You don't think I'm such a fool as to climb five flights of stairs?"—Philadelphia Call.

-The news editor prepared an article in which he said: "Mr. Dash is hopelessly ill." Before going to press Mr. Dash died, and a hasty alteration was made in a few eloquent remarks. The attendin the sentence to meet the new condition of affairs. When Mr. Dash's friends read in their paper that "Mr. Dash is hopelessly dead," they were naturally shocked.—Boston Transcript.

The management feel very much elated over the prosperous begining. There will be preaching every afternoon at 3:30 p. m. by some of the able divines present.

ADVENTISE and meet with successful of newspapers, and a correctly displayed as to secure such more more lightly of the secure such more such as the secure such as the sec DABULT LOFID ATT THOSE

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At the meeting of the republican county entral committee held at the court house Saturday afternoon a number of vacancies equend by removel from the city, etc., were

The committee as it now stands is composed of the following members:

At large-George W. Crane. First ward-H. C. Safford, W. E. Bruoaker, M. R. Mitchell. Second ward-A. W. Fowkes, Joseph

Heslop, Fred. Stonestreet, H. C. Lindsey, John Carter. Third ward-J. N. Strickler, David Woodall, L. J. Webb, A. B. McCabe.

lins, George W. Smith, W. I. Jamison, John S. Grice. Fifth ward-E. B. Lull, E. B. Chesney.

Fourth ward-L. T. Gage, J. O. Col-

Topeka township-F. R. Foster, W. S. urry, G. E. Flanders. Tecumseh township-H. D. Rice.

Monmouth township-Phillip Lux, A. . Disney.

Auburn township -Peter Fleck. Williamsport township-Perry Tice. Dover township-Carl Snyder, L. L. Martin.

Mission township-Thomas Buckman. Rossville township-E. T. James. Nossyllie township—E. T. James.
Silver Lake township—J. E. Guild.
Menoken township—G. W. R. Ward.
Soldier township—M. W. Overton, C.
P. Bolmar, T. C. Wilkerson.

Embry Royster and John Roy are charged by Sol. Wallace with pounding him over the head, at a colored dance in Tennessectown. A warrant for their arrest has been issued from Justice Chesney's court.

The first session of the M. E. camimeeting at Garneid park, was held Tuesday evening at 8:00. Rev. C. H. St. John gave an expository address on the 51st Psalm, and was followed by Mrs. St. John ance was very encouraging indeed, and the management feel very much elated