

VOL. XIV.

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No. 29.

#### THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS EVERY SATURDAY,

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

The SPIRIT of KANSAS aims to be a first clas The Spriker of Kansas aims to be a first class family Journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interesis that go to make up the greater part of our Western Life. It will be found useful to those engaged in any of the departments of rural labor. Its miscellany, original and selected, will be such as will interest and instruct. Its editorial page will treat of matters relating to our social, industrial, and political life, wherever and whenever the interests of the great working masses appear involved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall endeavor to make a paper representing the great west. our regular subscription price, for single subscibers will be 75 cents, or two copies \$1.25 Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

A man with a silk farm may be supposed to have a soft thing.

It is sweet to know that Kansas will raise over 6,000 acres of sorghum.

Vermont's butter crop is 30,000,000 pounds. Chicago alone beats that by one half with butterine only.

The management of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works give notice that they have not fully decided to move their manufactory from South Bend.

The fields of winter wheet that have been ruined, have been generally plowed up. It involves extra work but fields will be made to yield all the

Don't allow the boys to race the cows or the dogs to worry them if you want a full supply of milk that will produce good cream. milking be gentle and kind.

"The high standing" oi a Chicago brute, saved him from jail. The gentleman of "high standing" was only guilty of assaulting and cruelly beating a girl in his employ. A fine sample of our republican equality.

We sometimes hear people say that green wood makes a hotter fire than dry. It is quite a mistake. All the heat necessary to dry the wood is so much lost. If one gets an unusually hot fire from green wood it is beause he has kept piling it on.

The present administration will at least do one thing the last one would not do. It will fairly investigate the Oklohoma question and if it appears that cattle men have privileges that others have not a balance will be

We see it stated that an Ilrinois barb-wire manufacturer has left for Washington and a general Southern tour in his private palace car. We seldom hear of a farmer who pays for the wire, riding in his own car, and most of our cattle men ride in the caboose and sleep on a bench.

The farmers of Cherokee county have their farms mapped and named and have printed stationary for use in their correspondence. Well, why not? Printed stationary is more business like, and convenient. We are prepared to furnish it at about the ordinary cost of blank paper.

Prof. Sanborn of the Missouri Agricultural College has been experi menting with broad and narrow wagon tires. The only result is what any practical farmer might have foretold, that on soft ground the braod tire runs easiest, and on turf cuts less. As a roadway becomes firmer the difference grows less.

It is hoped that the financial troub les that have come to the Southern Agricultural Works, at Atlanta, will be only temporary. The assets are said to be ample if they can be realized. This was one of the largest Agricultural Manufactories in the South, and a failure might so discourage others who may be inclined to invest in that part of the country, as to make it a national as well as a private

The agricultural machines in #e United State are more numerous and more expensive than those of any othnation. It is really a matter of surnation. It is really a matter of sur-prise how slowly the introduction of farm machinery makes its way in the old countries. In recently settled man, and out of this grew metaphysics. It was natural that man should countries the case is quite different. This statement does not apply to England as the use of improved machinery is very common there, but then England is only about the size of Kansas, and can hardly be called an agricultural country anyway. From reports made to the government through its consular agents, it eems that one great difficulty is found in the gross ignorance of foreign labor. The farm laborer of southern Europe and of Russia have little knowledge of mechanics and even when a machine is set up, and in order, it is liable to break, and once broken, it is with difficuly repaired, and visible, so the Italian and the Spaniard prefer to tramp out their grain with cattle, after it has been cut with a sickle. In many places the laborers even refuse to use so simple a tool as And the shovel, but rake up the earth and put it in a basket and then carry it a few feet or rods away and place it where they want it. In Japan the most primitive methods are still in use. Water for irrigation is carried in pails, but Japan is rapidly accepting the modern improvements, and being a highly ingenious people, it will not be many years until they have worked a revolution in the industries of their country.

State Historneil Svere

A farner writes from a neighboring county to say that he has within twelve years taken up a quarter section, improved and fenced it with barb wire, built him a \$3,000 house and \$1,000 barn, with stacks of hay, and lots of stock. He is content and this is wise, for in this matter all the don't see any use in going frantic over sciences must advance together, barb wire monopolies, or railroads, nor in buying his goods at the Grange store where he had to pay as much if not more with a poorer stock to select from than if he had bought elsewhere Probably not all will agree with him, but wire fencing is cheaper than boards, and Kansas without railroads would not have been.

The Texas fly is a small thing but few of them will make a bunch of steers very uncomfortable. So a thing on a big cattle ranch, but they are getting so common that all the doned.

The office of Adjutant-General is one that should be abolished. We have no use for it in this state. We have no use for militia, and empty military titles. Let the whole machine be wiped out and the expense saved to the state.

### Northern Limit of Corn Growth.

On the northeast shore of Asia, corn cannot be cultivated at 50 degrees north latitude, although in the interior it matures as far north as 62 degrees, On the eartern shores of America the northern limit of its growth is 50 degrees, and on the western shore it reaches about 57 degrees, while in the intermediate country it is mown to go as far as 65 degrees. fact that it thrives farther north in the interior of continents than on the shores is thought by M. Buysman to be due not alone to the cooling influence of ice accumulations on the coasts but to depend laegely on the greater amount of sunlight received greater amount of sunlight received in the dry regions far from the oceans. In Norway corn grows in latitude 70 degrees, the climates being not only warmed by proximity to the gulf stream but the skies being very clear as well. Even in the most northern regions, where the shade temperature is very low, vegetation may grow in sheltered spots exposed to the sun, and luxuriant scurvy grass has been found on Walden isbeyond 80 degrees north latitude.

Arkansaw Traveler.

Growth of the Sciences. All the sciences are beginning to make real progress. Hitherto scientific men have spent their energies in want to know something about himself first. These grand philosophers gathered facts and theories about the of animals a differing hereditary capacmind, the inward man, and made ity for being educated-a reasoning some little progress in generalization. Then came another period and the scientific student of the visible began the means he uses for communicating to investigate and gather facts and theories, and out of this has grown physical science. This second class of scientific students have now done the facts and the first chiefly the instinct of fear and self-preservation, and the first lesson it self-preservation, and the first lesson it requires is to overcome this instinct. physical science. This second class of scientific students have now done for the outside and visible world what the former class did for the interior man. In each the work is only preliminary and other facts are to be discovered in both of these hemispheres of science. The first school, the metaphysicians, cared but little preliminary and other facts are to be discovered in both of these hemispheres of science. The first school, the metaphysicians, cared but little

school, the Physicists have almost despised the metaphysicians. But they are coming together, and it will be found that these two branches of science must advance hand in hand.

The first lesson to be given is the handling, and this is of the first importance, because a successful education in this respect avoids all the vices the handling are the respect avoids all the vices to the property of conflicts between the investigator of the visible and the student of the invisible. Both are beginning to generalize and formulate governing principles, and this fact is an indication that all the sciences are passing from infancy to a state of puberty. The great question that now absorbs the student of science is how to clasfacts already discovered. Until this is done we can have no such thing as scientific principles. And the truth compels us to admit that we have, as yet, but very few, if any, well-established scientific principles. The elucidation and establishment of these general principles is and must be mainly the work of the next generation of thinkers. We have now eration of thinkers. We have now and, once brought up in a cleanly man-entered on this grand period, and the

Most mothers have a dread of romps; so they lecture the girls daily romps; so they lecture the girls daily on the proprieties and exhort them to be little ladies. They like to see them perfectly quiet and gentle and as prim as possible. The lot of such children is rather pitiable, for they are deprived of the fun and frolic which they are entitled to. Children bys and girls—must have exercise to keep them healthy. Deprive them of it, and they will fade away like flowers without sunshine. Running, quarter section homestead is a small racing, skipping, climbing—these are the things that strengthen the mus-cles, expand the chest and build up the nerves. The mild dose of exerstock ranges in the state south of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. have to be abanthered by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. have to be abanthered by the first of the fi orate the system like a good romp in the open air. Mothers, therefore, who counsel their little girls to play very quietly make a mistake. Bet-ter the laughing rosy-cheeked, romping girl than the pale, lily-faced one, who is called every inch a lady. The latter rarely breaks things, or tears her dresses, or tires her mother's patience, as the former does; but, after all, what does the tearing and breaking amount to? It is not a wise policy to put an old head on young shoulders. Childhood is the time for romp as much as they please. By all means give us hearty, healthy, romping girls, rather than pale-faced little ladies condemed from their very cradles to nervousness, headache and similar ailment. similar ailments.

### Land Sharks.

There are always found in every western city, about the hotels and on the street corners a set of men claiming to be Real Estate Agents. They are like a lot of vultures watching for their prey. They do not give a stran-ger time to rest, eat or sleep until he is given a full discription of all the cheap property they have for sale. It is generally safe for a stranger to steer clear of all persons who thus button-hole them.

The grape phyloxera has reached Australia. The sheep flocks era will

EDUCATION OF COWS.

Milch Cows May Be Taught by A cow is certainly a reasoning creature. Its instinct in this respect is greatly increased by maternity. A cow with a young calf certainly reasons, and if we wish to make the most of her instinct and reasoning capacity we must educate her. There is in all sorts been firmly established the cow learns for the few students, who studied the visible, and the second and latter school, the Physicists have almost exercise memory, is reason, or closely

and disagreeable habits which detract so much from the value of a farm ani-mal. The habit of kicking, which is utterly destructive of the value of a cow, may in every instance be traced to errors and sometimes vices in the early education of the animal; so, too, is the bad habit of withholding the milk, and all others which are so often complained of. One of these may be more particularly mentioned, viz., the habit of cleanliness. There are cows which can never be kept clean, and which can never be kept clean, and which seem to delight in fouling their udders and hind quarters, and of plastering their sides with filth by dipping their tails in the gutter and lashing their flanks with them. This all comes from education. A well-trained cow has no such unclean habits,

human race, is making an effort to generalize and establish principles in all departments of knowledge; and The feeding is also a matter of education. This fact is rarely thought of or considered, and yet it is of the greatest importance. A cow is a machine for the conversion of food into milk and butter, and as the machine is more perfect, so the product will be more satisfactory in exact proportion. The train ing in this respect should begin with the new-born calf. It is well known how an animal that has been starved in its early life is stunted all through its future existence, and how a well-fed calf will make a cow that has a large capacity for the consumption of food and its change into valuable products. The quantity of food, however, is not the only element in the calculation. Food varies greatly in its character, and as its more highly nutritious its products are richer and more valuable. But rich food and feeding call for a peculiar dis-position of the digestive organs, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the high feeding of dairy cows is the inability to digest the concentrated foods which their owners are desirous of using. Many cows that have not been trained in this direction fail and perish from this inability to sustain a regular course of high feeding. It is, therefore, necessary to success in this direction that young animals should be "forced," as the term is, from their ear-liest infancy, and thus become able not only to hold, but to use to the best advantage, a large quantity of rich food, with a healthful proportion of such bulky food as may be required. In this article we do not propose to enter ders. Childhood is the time for childish pranks and play. The girls will grow into womanhood soon enough. Give them plenty of fresh air and sunlight and let them run and romp as much as they please. By all means give us hearty, healthy, romping girls, rather than pale-faced little ladies condemed from their very cradles to nervousness, headache and education which should not be overlooked. It is one thing to make a good
milker and is quite another to keep her
good. In this respect the milker needs
more training than the cow, perhaps,
for the cow can not be expected to be
better than the teacher. Milking is a
nice art and needs to be studied in the nice art and needs to be studied in the very best manner by a dairyman. We have read instructions in this respect which are altogether wrong and misleading and even disastrous in their effects. For instance, a writer once urged that heifers should be left unmilked for long intervals for the purpose of stretching the udder and making greater capacity. It is quite safe to believe that one who so thinks and advises is not a milker, and is not competent to teach the art to a novice, for he must evidently be a novice himself. For

ring: : u injurious congestive condi-is induced, and reabsorption must occur, to the serious damage of the There are several other points might be referred to, but we orefer at this time to merely suggest the consideration of the whole subject from the few texts here given.—Henry Stew-ert, in N. Y. Times.

#### CRACKERS FOR THE WORLD. merican Manufacturers Far Ahead o

Their Rivals in Any Land, "Few people," said a large cracker and biscuit manufacturer "know how

years immense proportions, and now we are able to compete with any country in the world in this line."

rants, etc.
"This," said the merchant, on reach-

ing the top floor, "is where we begin operations, and from here until the biscuit is baked is one continual process. With these machines we grind the various ingredients we use. This (pointing grain elevators. The end of the shaft came into a trough about fifteen feet long, three wide and three deep. Here the various ingredients used in the manufacture were mixed together, but only lightly, as it is placed in another trough of a similar size through which a large piece of twisted steel is turned; this is mitter. After it is well mixed it is turned into another shaft and lowered to the next floor. Here the first operation is to press the dough under very heavy rollers, answering the same purpose as the cook's rolling-pin. This is done a great number of times until it is rolled about half an inch in thickness, when it is passed into the last machine before

"How fast does the stamping machine vork?" "One hundred and five stamps a minute, and we have a stamp that will cut sixty-eight biscuits each stamp; that makes 7,140 biscuits in one minute."

"It varies from four hundred to six hundred degrees. The men are so well informed that they know if it is the right heat directly they place their hands in it. The biscuits take two minutes and a half to bake. The fires are

"The biscuits are sent up to the packing-room, where they are placed in tin boxes, sealed up, labeled, and ready for export."

"How many different kinds do you make?" "Over three hundred, both sweet and dry, from the navy bread to the sugar wafers."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

DRESSES FOR GIRLS. The Latest Fashiens in Young Ladies Weat

Carefully Describ Girls just in their teens have tailor made dresses of Cheviot or of twilles flannel for school or general wear in the dark quest colors in vogue for ladies. These are made in very simple styles, with a plaited and belted basque, and s

plaited skirt on which is draped an apron over-skirt. The belted basque may be double or single breasted, and has two plaits down each front and in the back, stitched like two narrow tucks the various kinds of biscuits they so often eat are manufactured, or the vast amount of business that is done in this line."

"Has the business grown lately?"

"It has assumed during the past few by curving the seam that joins a side form to the front; this is an under-arm piece, and must not be considered the side form of the back. The neck is finished with a broad standing band, or else there is a turned-over collar, which success?"

"Principally to machinery and the care we have taken to place before the market good and pure articles. A few years ago we used to import in large quantities sweet biscuits from England, they on that side being far in advance of us in their manufacture, but to-day we export to London, and, in fact, to all parts of the world. The last biscuit that for a long time we were unable to the success?"

else there is a turned-over collar, which may be a plain Byron collar, or else notched like that of a man's morning coat. The sleeves are plainly stitched or braided near the wrists. The basque is of even length all around, and its edges, with the belt also, are either in advance of half-inch mohair braid is the trimming most used. The lower skirt eaches just to the top of the boots, and that for a long time we were unable to of half-inch mohair braid is the trim-ming most used. The lower skirt reaches just to the top of the boots, and is laid in kilt plaits at least four inches wide; these are attached to a very deep ket, and a superior one to that produced in the old country. Then, through our machines, we are able to sell biscuits that twelve years ago sold at twenty-five cents a pound for fifteen cents."

The reporter and manufacturer ascended the stairs leading to the top of the factory. The latter stated that was touched by hand until the biscuit was baked and ready for packing; that six hundred barrels of flour alone were used, and large quantities of such materials as ginger, lard, snear rants, etc.

The reporter and manufacturer blue serge is similarly made, and is trimmed with either black, blue, or cardinal red braid. Saller blouse suits of blue fiannel, with the skirt in wide kill plaits, are still liked for school dresses, and are made heavy and warm for term.

For extilent to point the boots, and wide; these are attached to a very deep yoke-like piece, and the slight drapery is sewed to the belt above it. This dress is neat and girlish when made of the rough-finished Cheviots that have illuminated threads on a ground of brown or of very dark marcon. Navy blue serge is similarly made, and is trimmed with either black, blue, or cardinal red braid. Saller blouse suits of blue fiannel, with the skirt in wide kill plaits, are still liked for school dresses, and are made heavy and warm for term.

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ings are used in golden brown, dull red, blue and green cloths. These are trimmed with rows of soutache braid of trimmed with rows or soutagene braid of the same shade, and perhaps a little gilt braid is added. The basque is rounded up shorter in the back, and there is a narrow vest of some contrasting color. ous ingredicts we use. Inis (pointing the four, or else it is braided. Some of these and after that operation it is placed in this shaft and shot down to the next floor, where we will follow it. This shaft was made simply of canvas, and on the same principle as the shaft in the When the skirt is laid in box plaits, two tucks each an inch wide above a hem give a pretty finish -- Harner's Bazan

Try, and Prove the Truth of.

It has become one of the standard featres of humor to remark about young nen being attentive to the sisters of ome other fellow, and I have never been able to see it in the light of a compliment of the young man who neglects his own sister for those of some other fellow, and it is none to the young man whose sisters receive the attention of such a man, for, in the nature of things, he is going to treat his wife as he treats his own sisters. While there may be sisters who are careless of their brothers and give them no enouragement to act toward them as gentlemen should, I am glad to say that they are exception and not the rule. There are no women in cut sixty-eight biscuits each stamp; that makes 7,140 biscuits in one minute."

"How long are the biscuits in baking?"

"Stay a moment. First look at the ovens. We have done away with the old-fashioned tiled ovens. These are four-story high with walls three feet thick. They took as much brick to build as would build a large tenement house. At each floor is a large wheel just like a paddle-wheel, only the paddles are swung on swivels, and remain in the same position all the time. One shelf is filled with biscuits to bake and then lowered and the next one filled, and so we go on until the first one comes round cooked. Then they are pulled off into this chute and placed in baskets."

"What is the heat of the oven?"

"It varies from four hundred to six hundred degrees. The men are so well informed that they know if it is the right heat directly they place their heated in the lower woman, she heat of the lower wing. and superior to any other w feels that he is the best fell world and she is not going to second place anywhere. Yo if you don't believe what I you, just try it once and le for yourself.—Merchant Tr

to be an artist

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending April 11, 1885. Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for

A Wholesome Lesson.

Ex-Gov. Glick has now been in went there under the delusion that the new democratic administration. He had been elected the first democratic governor of a radically republican state, and claimed to be able to revolutionize it if he could have the support of the administration.

The Spirit aims to be free from party politics, and to be politically independent. It will not, therefore, allow the result of Mr. Glick's efforts them. to be passed by without comment The lesson presented is a good one. Our young men should study it and take it home, forever bearing in mind that honor in politics, as well as elsewhere, is most like to meet its reward.

Gov. Glick was an anti-prohibition democrat. So was John Martin. One was made Governor, and the other a jndge in the District Court. Neither one made a secret of his antagonism to the prohibitory law and the constitutional amendment. Now if there is an old democratic idea that is worthy of a great party it is the one that the people must be subservient to law; that they must respect it. There is no great democratic tradition, emanating from great minds, that men in high places are to disregard the law and attempt to nullify

But that was the position taken by Gov. Glick. Perhaps he was honest in his course, for he made no secret of his purpose. He may have had no higher conception of his duty opposition to the enforcement of law ington. Any such recognition by have helped the election of Mr. Cleve-President Cleveland would have been land. n direct opposition to the idea of But with these party speculations reform, and so it was understood.

had made a wide reputation as a the possible breaking of sectional thy." had made a wide reputation as a democrat who would enforce a law lines through the introduction of this straddles painfully across the skating-trik floor, and then sits down so sudwhose wisdom he doubted just as new question. long as it was his duty to do it. This live, and the nation may rejoice that grew from the slavery question, and has this is the democracy that the new no longer a legitimate right to exist. administration has recogized in the appointments that have been made in the passion and prejudice of the past

so condemned by the new administra- republican. tion. It induces one to hope for much more that is above ordinary political shystering.

Life Insurance Swindlers.

lling Mutual and other Life Insurance corporations that have The era of good feeling, of mutal inbeen inflicting this state and that are terests, inaugurated by him, should still robbing the people of other states have been brought on long ago. are hopelessly indignant at the new it may come now through prohibition law that require sthem to put up or any other reputable means, the nation will rejoice that we have a more gaurantees for honesty. Kansas is no perfect Union than for many years. place for foreign bogus insurance companies and it could get along without some of the home companies sessments on deaths. In honestly polygamists have no right to vote companies could stand a season of for years. cholera, or indeed of any unusual wide spread fatality for the simple reason that members would tire of paying assessments. Still, when honorably conducted, these associations are not to be altogether condemned. They give temporary insurance that is perhaps worth all it costs. This is the case when iniation fees are not too heavy. In fact there need be no such fees where light dues are demanded annually in addition to death assessments. Such fees always go into the pockets of agents and the managers, and often make for them a very nice

To be sure there is an expense attend. vail. ing the management of these companies, but may all be met by low an- the openly expressed opinion of Sennual dues, if there are members ator Colquit of Georgia, that the his years dues in all, \$1.50 would be submitted to the people a prohibitory tair, and this is all the expense that

should be attached to an Insurance Corporation of this kind, unless the nembers are willing to chip in to pay somebody else for useless salaries.

President Cleveland has nominated for postmaster of New York, the pres ent incumbent H. G. Pierson, a republican who was generally favored Washington for two months. He by the people of that city. The new President is permitting the party he would have great influence with harness to rest very lightly on his shoulders, and although there is a great deal of gambling among the politicians we shall look to see this policy strengthen Mr. Cleveland's party if it is honestly continued. The people have long been tired of party shackles when no great issues were at stake and will now readily sieze the first reasonable opportunity to break

> Ex-Gov. St. John has returned from his lecture tour in the South, and appeared before a crowedd house in Lawrence, on Friday evening, the third instant. There is marked significance in the reception accorded Mr. St. John in the Southern states. It is the first instance where a leading politician of the north known for his unswerving opposition to the principles that have heretofore controlled Southern politics has done such a thing.

It is true that if he had gone south, as a republican politician, representing the prohibition sentiments of that party, he would not have met the euthusiastic ovation everywhere the story and wrote the song.—N. Y. the euthusiastic ovation everywhere Graphic. accorded him.

champion of National Prohibition.

As such, he stands as a representative of the south as well as north and the prohibition sentiment in the south is now generally acknowledged to be more wide spread than in the north.
This is, no doubt, the secret of Mr.

Inet it had but four members, the Interior Department being unknown, the as Governor of a great state. But St. John's large houses wherever he whether this were true or not, his appeared, although it is probable ordinate to the Treasury. Of these four there was a more friendly feeling positions he gave two to Virginians—toward him because of an idea that could not safer have been endorsed toward him because of an idea that by the new Administration at Wash- his late candidacy for president may

we have nothing to do. The most in-Judge Martin, on the other hand teresting feature in this connection is

was the kind of democracy that will bone of our national politics. It

and it is well that it cannot. The And it is well that it cannot. The only resource now." Attorney—Expound democrat of today can hardly actly. Husband her as soon as possibile that it was to be a copper-head. ministration nor for the present tell what it was to be a copper-head. dominant party. It is simply a source He knows more of present than past of gratification to see a thoroughly issues and is not inclined to fight ovwrong, and revolutionary principle er traditions any more than the young

It would be strange if we could not make some political progress, as well as scientific. President Lincoln never heard of the telephone. But since his day, barely twenty years, wonderful progress has been made. The era of good feeling, of mutal interests, inaugurated by him, should be treests, inaugurated by him, ago. If

The last serious attempt to put down Mormonism was under the last that will put themselves within the Democratic Admistration, that of law. There is no objection to the Buchanan, before the rebellion, and Mutual assessment plan of Life In- that was not a very serious attempt. surance if it is understood. There is, Since the war we have been throwing however, never any bottom to the spit-balls at them. The Supreme plan further than is found in the free Court has now decided that under will of the members to pay their as- the Edmunds registration laws, the managed associations, under ordinary Possibly the change of Administracircumstances this is quite freely and tion may suppress the open violation generally done. But not one of these of law that has disgraced the nation

> The average weight of a Little Falls, N. Y. cheese is sixty pounds. The milkmaids say that when they slip and come down on their bare toes, they are not little falls.

Almond growing is not proving successful in some parts of California and some one intimates that the Golden State would be more prosperous if they planted the Almond eye about six feet down.

The general outlook for the next harvest is good. It is not probable, however, that heavy prices will pre-

The Kansas City Journal says it is enough to make the insurance worth South will be for state and national anything without demanding \$4 to prohibition before another presiden-\$20 from each member when he enters tial election. This is also the opinion the association. Of course he must of Gov. St. John who has just closed pay for his medical examination, and his southern lecture tour. Texas has

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The paper having the largest circulation in the world—825,000 copies daily—is the Petit Journal of Paris. —Stanley, the explorer, has received seven titles, twenty-four decorations, ninety-five resolutions of thanks and 150 complimentary dinners.—Chicago Jour-

—Mr. James Anthony Froude, the writer, overworked and weary, contemplates making a voyage around the world. He will be accompanied by his

—Brunettes are said to be preferred to blondes as Treasury clerks at Washington. They are steadier at their desks, and less liable to hysterics when the Chief Clerk speaks sharply.

—Brunettes are said to be preferred to be so shaded as not to interfere with the prospect of them, and the sofas and chairs so placed as to command it.

A north room, or one in which the

—Sardou, the great French play-wright, believes that fate blesses his "Doras," so he has written "Dora," a success; "Fedora," a great success, and is now at work on "Theodora."

-Brayton Ives, of New York City, owns a copy of the Gutenberg Bible—the first book ever printed. The only other copy owned in this country is that in the Lenox Library.—N. Y. Tribune. -The oldest editor in this State is said

to be Mr. Beman Brockway, of the Watertown Times. He began his editorial career on the Mayville Sentinel half a century ago, and is still in his chair.—
N. Y. Post.

-The election of Charles S. Voor hees, a son of Senator Voorhees, as a Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory will, it is believed, be the second instance only in the history of the country, when a father and son sat at the same time in Congress .- Chicago

-George P. Morris wrote "Woodman, Spare That Tree," because the purchaser of a friend's estate wanted to cut a tree which his grandfather had planted. His friend paid the purchaser

-The oldest person, perhaps, now St. John is now the recognized living in the United States is Sylvia Du-

-When Washington formed his Cab-War and Navy being under one head, and the Postmaster General being subney-General Randolph.—Boston Post.

#### HUMOROUS.

—Brutal husbands appear to be having their day. A fashion journal says that "a small bang at the back of the neck is now worn by many ladies."

-Carlyle says "laughter is sympa ny." If this is so, the fellow who Sectionalism has been the one great bone of our national politics. It grew from the slavery question, and has

—Attorney—"My dear madam, I find that your estate is heavily encumbered. The present generation connot feel You will have enough to live on, but You will have enough to live on, but the passion and prejudice of the past You must husband your resources."

Widow—"Well, my daughter Sal is my

—A young man in Chicago, whose bride was deaf, whistled so loudly that her hearing was restored. He is not so happy as he was. He is now compelled to take off his boots when he sneaks up the stairs at midnight. The practice of whistling can not be too strongly deprecated.—Norristown Herald.

-Some wonderful stories are told of

operly educated. —Somerville Journa
—The Biggest Liar:
Miss Lizzie McGrow, of Cumminsville,
Was stuck on Johnny Brown.
Although he was, by general vote,
'The biggest liar in town.
"Go to, go to, you wicked ones,
"He is my Prince," she cries:
"Of course," replied a heartless wretch.
"He is the Prince of Lize."—Cincinnate Merchant-Traveler.
—Lady (in a hock-stow). (Thewest

-Lady (in a book-store)-"Haven you a copy of Shakespeare bound in red, instead of blue?" Clerk—"No, red, instead of blue?" Clerk—"No, madam; we have them only in blue." Lady (laying the volume down regretfully)—"I am sorry. I wanted it to lie on an ebony center-table, but a blue book and a black table would be too inharmonious in color, I think."—N. Y. Sun.

-There is a poem much admired by —There is a poem much admired by college students in which occurs the line: "The Iser rolling rapidly." Of course the allusion is to the famous river Iser: One night a student fell down a dark stairway. Aroused by the racket, a professor asked: "Who's there?" As quick as flash came the answer: "I, sir, rolling rapidly."—Harner's Razar. Harper's Bazar.

Harper's Bazar.

—Proud mother: "Do you know, dear, I believe our baby will be a singer, perhaps a great tenor like Brignoli or Campanini?" Tired father: "He strikes high C mighty often, if that's what you mean." "Yes, the tones are so sweet and shrill. I hope we will be able to have his voice cultivated in Europe." "By Jove! good idea. Send him now."—Philadelphia Call.

-The acquaintance of the female mind with the mysteries of commerce and finance is extensive and paralyzing. "Why," said a well-to-do young woman, who had just received a drygoods bill," why do yok keep on sending me this? I know well enough I got the things last summer, so what's the use of reminding me?"—Philadelphia Record.

-A wood stove is not made of wood. —A wood stove is not made of wood.

—Boston Post. Nor is a coal stove made of coal. Funny, isn't it.—Detroit Free Press. And a snow-plow is not made of snow. Awfully funny, isn't it?—Bangor Commercial. Neither is a sponge-cake made of sponges. Te hel—Boston Journal of Commerce. Nor a head-dress of heads. Ah, ha!—Salem Sunbeam. Nor a chicken-salad of chicken. They nmerce. No.
Ah, hal—Salem
an-salad of ohick

HOUSE-FURNISHING.

Hints Looking to the Proper Adors Every room in a house has its individual character, and should be furnished accordingly. This character depends on its proportions, or its outlook, or its position with regard to the points of the compass, and on the uses to which it is to be devoted. If the outlook is pleasant this should be made as much as possible a part of the room; and the furnishings should be arranged with

A north room, or one in which the sun can not enter, and consequently cheerless, may be brightened by and wall-hangings of warm and "joy-ous" color, by frames of gilt or of light and highly-polished wood, inclosing agreeable pictures. The furniture should repeat the tints of the walls and carpets, and be light in make rather than mass

ive and heavy.

The ceiling of a room may be raised or lowered apparently by the pattern of the paper or fresco used on its walls. Lines running up and down add to the apparent height of a room. If it is too high to he in placeant high to be in pleasant proportion with its length and width, a deep border at the ceiling and a dado will diminish the height, the pattern of the paper between the two having no suggestion of up and

down. The uses to which a room is to be devoted are the principal considerations governing the selection of articles of furniture. The parlor, if there is one, nay be as fine as the owner chooses and pointments of parlors, but it should not be very much better furnished than rooms in every day use. Those houses are pleasantest where the parlor and sitting room are nearly alike and both in daily use. In the family, room let there be a piano or organ, a sofa, a book case well filled, a center table, a hanging lamp or drop light, and plenty of pleasant chairs. In this room, what ever bric-a-brac may be used for dec-oration should be so disposed on the walls or on brackets or in cabinets, that it will not be in the way of the inmates or in danger of being broken or injured

In the selection of carpets it is well to remember that those of light colors are far more durable than those of dark. The best grades of wool only take a high dye. The highest grades of car-pets, silks, calicoes, cloths, gloves, have the lightest dye in them and are least injured by the dye. Dark dyes are used chiefly for inferior grades of material, and are also most injurious to the text ure of fabrics. Dark carpets show dirt and dust far more easily than light ones do; a light carpet, when soiled, takes on a tint of grey, without looking dirty.

Arabesque and scroll figures are more in fashion than they were, and as the pest styles of figure and coloring are seen in Brussels and ingrain as in Wiltons and velvets, one can have a handsome carpet in the least expensive material. A Roxbury Brussels may now be bought for ninety cents a yard, which will outwear the very best three-ply ingrain and look well to the very last. It is an excellent plan to have a border of painted floor or terry all round a room, on which book cases may rest and other heavy furniture and the carpet cut square or oblong, and covering only the floor not covered by the furniture. In such case the carpet can easily be taken up, cleaned and put down again without disturbing the room very much. It is economy in purchasing carpets to purchase rugs to match them for every place where there is much wear. Saxony rugs with solid colored centers and handsome borders

are not very expensive, and Woodstock carpets or ingrain rugs are very reasonable in price. For bed-rooms, matting is considered most wholesome as it does not become "stuffy," but a woolen carpet is cer-tainly most cosy and comfortable. If os are spread down bundance of matting will answer very well even in winter though it looks cold. The window shades should be simple, but suffi-cient to exclude the light and so adjusted that the entire window may at any time be widely opened for admission of light and air. The present encircling a curtain rod makes this easy. The walls should be of some easy. The walls should be of some pleasant neutral tint, and if paper hangings are used the pattern on them should be simple and such as not to worry with its intricacies or its mathematical forms the mind of an invalid or

a brain-weary person.

As the hall gives a stranger the first glance into the interior of a house, it seems desirable that it should be so furnished as to make this impression pleas ant. A warm, carpeted, comfortable hall is a welcome in itself. If from this apartment, which should have its pictures and its hospitable chairs, portiers lead into rooms opening from it the effect will be heightened. In some houses the hall is made the central room of the house, with its fire-place, its sofa and every provision for agreeable entertainment whether of the stranger or the inmate of the family.—N. X.

—It is strange that planters put off till spring setting small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, grapes, our-rants and gooseberries. Set in the fall and a good shovel of manure or litter thrown over each as some thrown over each as soon as ground freezes, or if not to be had, bank up with earth just before winter sets in and draw away in early spring. Romember, fall set plants will make a much stronger growth next season than those set in the spring.—Toledo Blade. -An inciana lariner states that he

cured heaves in horses by withholding hay from them and substituting green food in its place. He also gives a ball as large as a walnut, composed of equal parts of balsam of fir and balsam of copaiba. —Farmers who like cabbage greens in the spring pull up their cabbage, when ready to use them, and set the stalks close together in a trench, with the roots deep. In the spring these will throw out sprouts that furnish nice greens.—Prairie Farmer.

—From New York to San Fran y rail it is 3,311 miles. In an air he distance is about 2,600 miles.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner,

City Meat Market.

Dealer in choicest fresh and salt meats, poultry, game, fish, etc 405 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka. Bakery. Parker's

Bread, pies, cakes, confectionery, and best place in town for a good lunch.
North Topeka. J. D. Pattison, Stoves

Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc.
440 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

W. H. MOOCY,
Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style,
427 Kansas Avenue,
J. C. POND,
Boots & Barber. North Topeka Boots & Shoes

Manufacturer's Boot & Shoe Store. The best goods at lowest prices.

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

J. C. BRATTON & CO. Grocers.

Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Butter, eggs and produce a specialty.

North Topeka.

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

North Topeka.

WAHLE & BRO. Topeka Candy Factory.

Manufacturers of, and Wholesale dealers in Pure Candies, No 8 Kansas Avenue<sup>1</sup> South Topeka.

W J Wetherholt & Co. First class, fresh goods, the best and cheapest to be had for the money.

Such a point that all can afford to buy. North Topeka.

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

179 Kansas Avenue, Over Banums.

South Topeks.

Blacksmihing & Wagon Making. DVOLK.

Plow Work and Horse Shoeing a specialty. 102 Jacksoe Street, Laundry, CHINESE

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

New Meat Marhet. A. ADLER Dealer in fresh and cured meats, fish, poultry. A trial solicited and satisfaction guaranteed 4 6 kansas Avenue North Topeka, Kansas.

House & Sign Painting JCBLACK, Graining on all kinds of wood. Kalsomining and paper hanging. Glass setting a specialty. 75 East Sixth Street, "Opeka.

Furniture JOHN WORTH,

Manufacturer of furniture and fine cabinet goods. 4th Street, between Jackson and van Buren, Grocer GISTRASS, Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, butter, eggs and produce, Grain and feed on hynd, Topeka.

FEEDING FOR MILK.

Cows Should Not Be Forced to Exert emselves to Supply their Needs. Writing from Nebraska a correspondent asks us how bran compares with corn meal as a food for milk production. When we answer that the food for milk should be the flesh and bone forming foods, we know that all our readers will not agree with us. There are those who believe that corn meal stands at the head of foods for this purpose. But we believe to the contrary. As between the two, bran and corn meal, bran is the better milk producer. But if they are mixed to-gether they make an excellent ration. Two parts, by measurement, of bran to one part of corn meal, proper proportion. An Ohio dairyman always makes it a practice to lay in a supply of bran immediately after har-He gets it at that time cheaper, for there is less demand for it, and the mills usually have a large stock on hand. There is no difficulty in keeping bran; if it is stored in a dry place

this season for winter use as at any If we expect to get milk we must feed generously, of course, and at all sea-sons of the year the cow must be furnished with what she needs without the necessity of making much exertion to get it. Her exercise must be limited. We do not pretend to say that this is best for the cow, but we are ing about producing the best milk possible. As we recently said, we have no doubt that more exercise, and severe exercise, would be a preventive of some of the serious diseases that attack our cows. But as the object of keeping a cow is primarily to get her milk, we shall continue to force her in that direction. So if that is our intention, and as the more milk she will give the better we will be satisfied, we should study not only to give her all she wants to eat but to give it to her in such a way that she will not have to greatly exercise to obtain it. This advice, however, is particularly summer advice, when the cow should have good pasture.

A DUDE NEWSBOY. How He Kept a News Stand and Suffe Agony Untold.

and water convenient. - Western Rura

As the usual crowd was surging along Broadway yesterday morning an elegantly attired youth in a high silk hat, a silver-crooked cane and lavender kids, mounted several steps from which a newsboy was selling his goods, and

picking up a paper carelessly handed him a two-dollar bill.

"Haven't any change," said the newsboy. "You just stay here and tend to things till I come back."

As the boy darked away the dude. As the boy darted away the dude eemed to realize his position, and he called out:

called out:

"Boy, aw! boy! Why, what do you mean? Come back—I say—aw!"

But the newsboy had disappeared and the dude was left fuming and fretmean?

for a little time the passers by picked up their papers and dropped their pennies in the box, while the dude stood looking innocently up and down the street as if he were waiting for the coming of a very dear friend.

—Plum Pudding: Small—One cup each of chopped suet, flour, bread crumbs, sugar, raisins stoned, currants and citron; four eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful each ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice and mace, salt to taste; mix all dry, adding milk enough last to make stiff better; boil or steam four hours.—The Household

ABOVE PROOF.

The Detroit "Free Press" Man Relieves His Outraged Feelings. Where is the proof-reader, composit-

or or other artist who ruthlessly muddled my Shakespeare last Sunday by making "dog" take the place of "joy" in the familiar lines:

And kiss thy fair large ears, my gentle joy." Words fail to excuse him, but let me never meet him face to face. Blame it on pi, an' he will, or the obscure copy, or the office towel, or the cat, these shall not save him.

"If such there be go mark him well For him no minstrel raptures swell."

No. There is not a minstrel troups in existence that can shield him from my just wrath. Which reminds me to say there was once a poet who wrote in ef-"He kissed her under the silent stars."

When his poem was published it read: " He kicked her under the cellar stairs." He recovered after a long illness and

again wrote: "See the pale martyr in his shoot of fire." And that line came out in this way: " See the pale martyr in his shirt of fire."

A youth who was indebted to an aunt or an ample fortune received at her leath, attempted to sound his gratitude in verse, copies of which were sent to all the relatives. It was only the mistake of a word, but it annoyed him which he had composed with especia which he had composed wat especially are announcing that "she had taken up in Heaven her position," the astounding information that "she had taken up to Heaven her physician." There is some excuse for the bachelor compositor, who, in setting up the toast: "Woman, without her man would wrong place, and had it read thus:
"Woman, without her man, would be a savage!"

Perhaps the worst piece of "pi" the

compositor ever made was that which mixed up the education of heathen children in Central Africa with a recipe for canning tomatoes. After announcing the preliminaries of attracting the children to the missionaries, it plunged into media res as follows:

media res as follows:
"The easiest and best way to prepare them is to first wipe them with a clean towel, then place them in dripping pans, and bake till tender."—Detroit Free Press.

-To cure a felon: Saturate a bit of mild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine and apply to the affected part. A sufferer who tried the above plan says it relieved the pain at once. In twelve hours there was a hole to the bone and the felon was destroyed. The turnip was removed, the wound dressed with a healing salve and the finger soon became well.—Boston Budget.

-"John," observed Mrs. Grap at the breakfast table the other morning: "The paper says it's in style tew hev plates onto the front doors." "Well, what of it?" asked her unfeeling spouse. "Oh, nothin', except if we want tew be in style I suppose we must hev one, too; but then, as we ain't so extra fashionable, Treckon I'll only put a saucer out. That'd look more modest like; don't you reckon so?" John, as usual, coincided.—Boston Post.

cided.—Boston Post.

—A Montana and Dakota man were disputing about the rain-fall of their Territories: "Why," said the Montana man, "we have twenty-six inches of rain-fall a year; all the water you get we send down to you in the Missouri." "Water in the Missouri from Montana?" said the Dakotian; "when it reaches us it is nothing but a dr. ravine with a cloud of dust in it, and all the water we can get will only serve to make mud of it."—Exchange.

#### 1885.

| JANUARY.             |         |             |          |     |    |    |            | JULY.                                      |    |    |    |    |    |  |
|----------------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----|----|----|------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|--|
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| FEBRUARY.            |         |             |          |     |    |    | AUGUST.    |  |    |    |    |    |    |  |
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| APRIL.               |         |             |          |     |    |    |            | OCTOBER.                                   |    |    |    |    |    |  |
| The American Law Law |         |             |          |     |    |    |            | The first tent to the design of the second |    |    |    |    |    |  |

81 22 25 34 25 26 27 20 21 22 28 24 85 26 86 39 30 -- -- -- 27 28 29 30 31 -- --Just received-a large stock of Hamburg, Oriental. and other Edgings and Laces. E, A. TAFT & Co.

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

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

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

Fresh ORCHARD GRASS, TIMO-THY, CLOVER, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS direct from growers, at Topeka Seed House 78 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. Send for Price List, Downs & Mefford

For new Spring Hats call on Madame Marmont, corner of fourth and Kansas Avenue.

has a fine selection of Hats and bon-ered. nets of the newest styles for early One of the outrageously indecent fitted and well made at reasonabl

We have a pile of postal cards and letters, as big as-well, say a pile of bricks, enquiring about Kansas. They are mostly from people living east and south and serve to show how widely the Spirit is read, and indicate its value for general advertising.

Send 30 cents and get this paper weekly till the first of next January, get good seed, cultivate thoroughly, avoid tree peddlers and buy of your nearest nurseryman, and don't forget that a good kitchen garden is the most profitable acre on the farm.

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

The elections on Tuesday seemed to go against the Republicans, especially in the larger cities of the state. Topeka and Lawrence elected Democratic mayors. Democratis gains were quite general througout the country. This was, perhaps to be expected as it is in harmony with the national administration and people do like to be with the majority. President Cleveland's administration has been so unexceptionable that this no doubt had its effect.

Rossville is very proud of its new school buildings, and with reason, as it is a very complete and creditable building.

St. Marys is rapidly recovering from its distructive fire of last winter.

St. Marys Express:—Beattle Bros of Wamego, have been awarded the contract for the foundations of the eleven buildings to be erected on the Soldiers' Home grounds at Leavenworth, and also the excavation contract for the ten barracks buildings. This Pottawatomic county firm is to be congratulated. The May Magazines.

Peterson's is as usual the first to appear. It has a beautiful steel plate a little child taking its bath in a flowing stream. The fashions are numerous and timely, with the usual variety of reading. Address Peterson's Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Farm Implement News, an illustrated trade journal devoted to the interests of Agricultural implement makers, comes to hand with C. W. Marsh as editor. He is well known as a manufacturer himself, and his name identified with his grain harvester. He is not now, however, interested in manufacturing and he will be able to make a journal free from prejudice. The News will be published in the interests of manufacturers of all kinds of farming tools and machinery and their agents.

L. Lum Smith brings out his Agents Herald for March burdened with attacks upon frauds, so direct and weighty that some result must ensue. His first heavy attack is upon the daily press of his own city for publishing so many scandalous adertisments. Mr. Smith has several suits on hand but he hangs on with a bulldog grip, and every issue of the Herald throws floods of light upon scores of swindlers. He has undertaken to clear out a mighty stable and deserves help in his efforts.

The season is late in all parts of the country.

Interest in the question of Woman Suffrage is constantly increasing. Those who desire to be well-informed on the subject will find the Woman's JOURNAL, of Boston, a valuable help. It is edited by Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, and Alice Stone Blackwell, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, and others, as occasional contributors. Besides the special subjects of which it treats, it has always a story, a children's column and poetry. Specimen copies free.

Pitt Ross again takes full control of the Leavenworth Commoner. Pitt. what are the politics of the C-?

Local Notes.

About \$150 was received from the boxes opened Monday evening for the benefit of the Church of the Good Shepherd.—The bell of the M. E. Church on the avenue has cracked its tongue a tolling and is now still forever.-Mr. Lapont is overrun with plow work, and his fires start at dayight.-Babcock and Stone are making 300 shipments of fruit trees and nursery stock.—The wholesale trade of Oscar Krass, dealer in saddlery, hardware, leather &c., has been push-Mrs. Hutchinson at her Millinery ing him of late.—Pond's new shoe Rooms over Hay & Gammon's Dry store is a Daisy, and all the Daisies Goods Store, opposite Crawford's and Rosas and Marias like to place Opera House, Kansas Ave., South Side their feet in there and get them cov-

day is a pretended Medical Journal by one Hale, and called Health and Home. The name is a delusion.

Arbor day was very generally observed, and the work done on that day will bear fruit for coming generations

Sheriff Keller has issued an order to the saloon keepers of Leavenworth county directing them to submit to the law and to close their illegal traffic by the first of May. It was supposed this law went into effect from and after its publication.

The Western Cattle Growers held s convention last week in Dodge City, chiefly to consider matters pertaining to the coming round-up. It seems that the southwestern ranges are becoming . crowded and so overstocked that some means of protection are necessary. Settlers are rapidly moving in, and taking up the Government land, encroach upon the stock men, who must gradually give way, which they do under protest. An executive committee was appointed to prepare and present such laws as the Associations would like to have enacted at the special meeting of the legislature next winter.

The Southern Kansas Railway is rapidly taking in the southern tier of counties. The Road will reach Medicine Lodge by July. But the farm ers and setlers are ahead of it.

The Rossville mill has changed hands, Messr. Schaeffer Bros. running it.

THE PLUMB STEAM TILE DITCHER.

GOLUMBIA'S DAUGHTERS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. BERTHA H. ELLSWORTH

Mrs. May Wright Sewal and Miss Susan B. Anthony are in New Orleans. They spoke before the Woman's Club of that city. Miss Anthony spoke on Suffrage and Mrs. Sewall on The Home. They had a large and enthusiastic audience, their speeches were well received and warmly ap-

The Connecticut House of Repreentatives passed a bill giving women the right to vote in school meetings, by a vote of 92 to 62. The Senate defeated the bill by a vote of 12 to 5.

In Dakota the woman suffrage bill passed the lower house by a vote of 29 to 19, and the Council by a vote of 14 to 10 only to be vetoed by Governor Pierce. His message was received with considerable excitement in the House, and his arguments at once refuted by Mayor Pickler, the cham pion of the bill. The Governor's idea that the extension of Suffrage to the Dakota women would delay the admission of that territory to the Union, and the fact of a defect in the bill, had weight enough with the members to reverse many votes and so sustain the veto. .

In many of the city charters of Dakota a clause appears distinctly disfranchising women; also a clause debarring from women the right to hold office. If the bill had become a law, the women of these cities would still be without the right to vote, except for Assemblymen, but it is sure that Municipal Suffrage would soon have followed.

Governor Pierce argues that the women of Dakota should have a voice in determining whether they shall assume this burden or not." Now the new constitution is soon to be submitted to popular vote in Dakota and it contains a clause excluding women from suffrage, and the men alone will vote on it, and alone decide it. And we are told that "men are willing to grant women suffrage whenever the women want it!" Governor Pierce's wife and daughter are in favor of suffrage and desired him to sign the bill.

The Massachusetts Remonstrants have sent anti-suffrage literature to each member of the Rhode Island Legislature, but without producing a result gratifying to the senders, both Houses passing a resolution to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the state. But in Rhode Island a measure requires a majority of all the members, both present and absent, to carry it. Twenty-six members were absent, and so the bill failed. A reconsideration is hoped for.

The municipal Suffrage bill was passed by the Wisconsin Assembly Spring wear. Also dresses elegantly and corrupting publications of the only to be killed by the Senate. The uestion of the rights of women to participate in school elections in Wisconsin is to be submitted to the popular vote at the next election.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed a bill allowing women to vote in school-district meetings and to hold office in school boards provided they are 21 years of age, and have resided in the United States three years, and in the district one vear.

The Boston Commonwealth says:-"The Green Room of the State House was crowded on Monday forenoon last, mostly with women, for the hearing of the remonstrants against women suffrage. The hearing was conducted by Mr. Louis D. Brandels, who called upon Hon. John Lowell, who made an illogical and feeble argument; read a petition drawn up by a daughter of Rev. Dr. Orville Dewy who was willing to sell his mother into slavery to save the Union-against suffrage, and largely signed by women; introduced Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, who, having got new light within a year or two, was unequivocal in her utterance of opposition; President Seelye, of Smith College, by a letter; ex-Representative Thomas Weston, of Newton, who shilly shallyed over the matter; Rev. Brooke Hereford, an Englishman, not yet a voter we believe, and who evidently is not so well posted in English suffrage matters as many parties on this side of the ocean; and Mr. Henry Parkman, who is too bright to be in such a waning movement; also instructed the reading of extracts from a paper written by Mrs A. D. T. Whitney, and gave the closing. By way of rejoinder the petioners called Mrs. Lucy Stone, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Mrs. A. A. Claffin, Mrs. Abbie Gannett and Mr. H. B. Blackwell, all of whom

THE USUAL WAY.

The First Half Chapter of a Serial Story of Five Hundred Chapters. Visitor (in editor's room, rising to (o)—"Well, I see you are busy, and I'll

Editor (pen in hand)—"Yes, I'm sorry, but my work has to be done, you know."

Visitor-"That's very true, and you have lots of callers, so I'll hurry up." Editor (sticking pen in ink)-"Come in again, any time, you'll always find somebody here." Visitor—"Thanks, I shall be glad to

do so. You know I always like the air about an editor's office." Editor (putting his pen in the ink again)—"No doubt."
Visitor—"Well, I guess I'll be going.

by the way, did you see that last joke in the paper?"

Editor (putting his pen over his ear)

"No, I don't have time, you know, to read the papers."

Visitor (holding on to chair)—"It's a

dandy, but I must go, as you are busy.'
Editor (jabbing pen in paste pot)—
Yes, I'm right busy. That's true.''
Visitor—'I don't believe in a man loafing in business hours, anyhow, and

here I am taking up your time. I must be going."

Editor (taking another pen)—"All

be going."

Editor (taking another pen)—"All right. Call around again."

Visitor—"I shall be glad to, but I must be going now."

Editor (putting his pen to the paper)

"We are always glad to see you."

Visitor—"Of course. I understand that. Good day. I'll go along, I guess."

Editor (trying to write)—"Come in any time."

Visitor—"Thank you. I see I am taking up your time and I'll leave."

Editor (chewing his penholder and looking appealingly at visitor)—"Yes, I am very busy indeed."

Visitor (taking up a newspaper and looking over it carelessly)—"Won't you go out and take something? I've got to be getting out of this."

Editor (with a sad-eyed disappointment—"Really, I haven't time."

Visitor—"No? I'm surprised. I thought you fellows were always ready to take something wet. If you can't go I'll heart or go by myself."

to take something wet. If you can't go
I'll have to go by myzelf."

Editor (starting to write again) "I'm very sorry."
Visitor—"So am I. I think I shall

Visitor—"So am 1.

have to go."

Editor (putting his pen in the ink)—

"Well, good bye, old fellow; I'm glad
you came in."

Visitor—"Say, that was a good thing
you had in the paper last week, but I
must be going. I—"

a serial story of 500 chapters on the same topic, to be issued under the aus-pices of the Editor's Protective Associ-ation, but this office disclaims all conuection therewith, and proposes to kick t any such slander being laid upon vistors to newspaper offices. - Merchant

MRS. GRUNDY.

A Great Potentate Upon Whose Reals the Sun Never Sets. To the majority of people Mrs.

adopt a new fashion or a new lover, without concerning themselves with Mrs. Grundy's view of the case; whether she will indorse or reprove, that is the question. Her approval is their ambition, and her disapproval their idea of failure. To a certain extent this is a desirable frame of mind. If nobody cered what his neighbor thought of him to the failure in the failure of the failure o cared what his neighbor thought of him the world would be a queer place. At the same time it is possible to over-estimate the importance of our neighbor's opinion, and so handicap our lives that we shall do nothing spontaneously, that we shall live continually in an atmosphere of self-consciousness and anxiety. then, after all, our own approval is the thing we can least do without, the thing servile awe of how Mrs. Grundy will receive our most innocent actions is to live the life of a slave or a voluntary martyr, bereft of all dignity and digni live the life of a slave or a voluntary martyr, bereft of all dignity and of all freedom. But say what we may, Mrs. Grundy is a great potentate, upon whose realms the sun never sets: the Czar of all the Russias is not more autocratic than she, and rebel as we will, we prevail little against her dictum; the traditions of her dynasty are too great for us; it is like fighting a windmill to contend against her. To be sure, the majority of mankind are willing subjects; they court her service, and would be totally adrift without her guidance; she dio tates what they shall wear, where they may visit, where they shall travel, what may visit, where they shall travel, what they shall read, the furniture and arch-itecture of their homes, whether they shall live within their income or beyond it, whether they shall spend the summer in a comfortable home or at some wretched sea-side resort. She makes and unmakes matches, and the man or woman who marries in defiance of her must have the courage of the saints. Even after death she holds a mortgage on our good name if our will does not read to satisfy her. High and low are equally under her dominion; the slums have their world of cold criticism and censure, no doubt, as well as Belgravia. and entertain as profound a respect for it, according to their light. It is, perhaps, difficult to say why we succumb to Mrs. Grundy with as good a grace as we do, unless we feel that she repreents the common sense of mankind, or because it is a custom handed down from generations, or because it is easy to float with the current; for was there ever a time, even among the cave or lake dwellers, when she was not in authority in the universe, and to most people a sort of conscience?—Harper's

How can a man on a dollar a day Charter a seat at a popular play, And purchase cigars and tobacco, He can't.

How can he sport an elegant tile, Ask his dear friends to step out for a "smile? And stable a 2:40 animile? He can't.

How can he frollo with better-fed friends When, in cold perspiration, he's at his wits ends If his wash-woman after her half dollar sends? He can't.

How can he hear to be called a "poor cad," How can he dress in a big, fancy plaid, His credit won't keep—it is "fragrantly" ba 'He can't.

How buy perfumery, handkerchiefs, too, The edges all stamped with a red kangaroo, And change linen ouffs every Sundry or two He can't. How can be so out to ride with his "mash" When he hasn't the requisite cold-blood

How can he claim his dear girl's slender hand And circle her finger with glittering band, When his check-book's so weak it scarcely can stand? He can't.

Why that is his reason for not being rash—

How can he marry and furnish a wife
With the many small comforts which sweeten
this life?
We must state the cold truth, tho' it cuts like
a knife—
He can't.

#### FINGER RINGS.

Engagement, Wedding, Mourning and Other Circlets.

Their Importance and Significance in Older Times-Many Superstitious Notions-The Old Marriage Ceremony-Rings Used by Sharpers.

"An engagement ring," said the dealer in rings and precious stones to the Herald representative, "is nowadays set with one or more diamonds and worn by the lady on her left fore finger. The cost is in proportion to the size of the stones. Fifty dollars is perhaps the average price, though much higher prices are sometimes paid. A plain hoop of gold would satisfy the ancient custom, but as fashion has decreed diamonds, diamonds it must be. The diamond is emblematic of purity, you know, so you see there is quite ar appropriateness in its use. The old custom was for engaged lovers to exchange rings, and I suppose fond couples still do this to some extent.

"In the old times a betrothal ring had a good deal of significance. It was the first ring that a maiden wore. At present, when every young lady wears one or more rings, and may wear as many as she pleases, a girl's engagement ring is no conspicuous adornment, and is not remarked by one in every hundred of her beholders, unless it is a handsome diamond, and attracts attention by its beauty. But a betrothal ring was almost as sacred as a wedding ring, and the girl who wore one was as good as married. The maiden of the presen day enjoys a much larger liberty, and often makes good use of it. She may retract as many matrimonial promise as she makes; may jilt six lovers and return their rings, marry a seventh, and invite the six jilted ones to the marriage Grundy is the ogre who haunts their days, and pries into their closets, and feast. The ancient engaged girl had to walk a rather narrow path; but the modern engaged girl!—well, she is a trump, and I rather like her. She lives in the structure of the sheet walk had a sheet whell. keeps them awake nights; they never make a purchase or an acquaintance, publish a book, put on a new gown,

in 'liberty hall,' and does as she pleases. "The wedding-ring," continued the dealer in jewels, "is a plain golder circlet, more or less massive, according to the taste of the parties. That every women will have, whether she is 'mar superstitious enough to think that something evil will happen if they do, and to lose a wedding ring is thought by some to be the most unfortunate thing that can happen. Perhaps, if happen if they do, some of our divorce Judges should in stitute inquiries in this direction and ascertain if a lost wedding-ring is not at the bottom of most marital miseries, they might confer a boon upon matri-monial humanity, and, by restoring the

such a ring would possess many secret

"The wedding-ring finger is the fourth finger of the left hand, counting from the thumb, and a good many reasons are given for this choice. It was once supposed that a special nerve or artery stretched from the heart to this finger, so the ring was put where it could have instant communication with the seat of love. The anatomists have destroyed that theory with the scalpel. There is

that theory with the scalpel. There is no such nerve.

"In the old marriage ceremony, when the bridegroom spoke the words endowing his bride with all his worldly goods, he put the ring upon her thumb, saying: In the name of the lattier; taen upon her forefinger, saying: 'In the name of the Son;' next upon her middle finger, 'In the name of the Holy Ghost;' finally placing it on the fourth finger as he said, 'Amen,' and there he left it. A more reasonable reason probably is that the fourth is the least active bly is that the fourth is the least active finger of the least used hand, where the ring may be always in sight, and yet be subjected to the least wear.

ling rings, but that is not much in vogue now except with the Jews. They retain all their oriental fondness for personal

Jewish rings bear a sentime

Jewish rings bear a sentiment more or less appropriate, such as 'joy be with you,' 'love and live happily,' 'good luck to you.' But it is not usual with us to have more than a few initials engraved within a ring.

"You remember the turquoise ring of Shylock, which he would not have parted with for a 'wilderness of monkeys?'' He had it from Leah when he was a bachelor, and probably ascribed to it many secret virtues, the turquoise being supposed to be a talismanic stone.

"With the Jews the ring is a very important part of the marriage ceremony. It must be of a certain value, certified to by the officiating rabbi. It must also be the absolute property of the bridegroom, and not obtained either upon credit or by gift. The foundation of this custom is in the Jewish law which requires that a valuable consideration shall pass from the bridegroom to the bride at the time of marriage.

"Wedding rings sometimes wear out, and there is an old proveth. 'As 'your and here is an old proveth.' As 'your and here and here is an old proveth.' As 'your and here and here

"Wedding rings sometimes wear out, and there is an old proverb, 'As' your and there is an old proverb, 'As' your wedding ring wears your cares will wear away.' So that when the ring is entirely gone, as sometimes happens, the cares should be gone also. I hope the proverb always comes true.

"As to mourning rings," continued the speaker, in response to a query, "they are not at all usual in this country, but still common in England and in Europe generally. They are usually wrought with some device, or inscribed with some motto. They are intended as remembrances for the dead. Washington bequeathed mourning rings to a number of his female relatives and friends, and such bequests were not un-

usual in his day.
"It was also once the custom to dis-

"It was also once the custom to the tribute memorial rings at funerals among the friends of the deceased. "Yes, sir," answered the speaker again, the rogues and sharpers expend a good deal of ingenuity in rings, and as a general thing they can get their devices made to order for money. If one jeweler won't do it, another will. one jeweler won't do it, another will. Pickpockets have rings with delicate spring lancets or cutting-hooks in them, which they very adroitly use in cutting open pockets. Gamblers and other sharpers have rings with small but powerful mirrors, by which they can discover cards while dealing, with many other devices too numerous to mention. Then there is the old ring-dropping game, so common at one time, that it same, so common at one time, that it is specifically named as a crime in our statutes. It has been so thoroughly exposed and explained in the news-papers that a case is never heard of in these days, but it had a great run many

years ago.
"We, ourselves," continued the jeweler, "are a constant prey to thieves, and eternal vigilance is the only price of safety with us. A ring is such a little thing, so easily gotten away with by slight-of-hand, that it is almost impossible to detect the adroit fellows. Some months ago one of these slick fellows months ago one of these slick fellows robbed several of our most prominent jewelry houses with apparent impunity. We are glad to say, however, that he has now a permanent boarding house at Joliet, where his penchant for diamond rings will be abated. We never let up on these fellows."—Chicage Herald.

CHEWING GUM.

The Complicated Process Indulged in by To fit it for use the natives make it

into pellets, then hold it on the point of a stick over a basin of cold water; a coal of fire is then approached to it, causing it to melt and trickle down by drops into the basin. The drops, hardened by the process, are then kneaded with the fingers, cold water being added occasionally, till the gum becomes thick and opaque like putty. To chew it properly requires a great deal of practice, and when this indigenous art has been acquired a small ball maken may be kept in the mouth two or three hours every day, and used for a week or longer without losing its agreeable resinous flavor or diminishing in bulk, so firmly does it hold together. The maken chewer, on taking the ball or quid from his mouth, washes it and puts it by for future use, just as one does with a tooth-brush. Chewing gum is not merely an idle habit, and gum is not merely an idle habit, and the least that can be said in its favor is that it allays the desire for excessive is that it allays the desire for excessive smoking—no small advantage to the idle dwellers, white or red, in this desert land; it also preserves the teeth by keeping them free from extraneous matter, and gives them such a pearly luster as I have never seen outside of this region. My own attempts at chewing maken have, so far, proved signal failures. Somehow the gum invariably spreads itself in a thin coat over the interior of my mouth, covering the palate like a sticking-plaster and inclosing the teeth in a stubborn rubber case. Nothing will serve to remove it when it comes to this pass but raw suet, closing the teeth in a stubbora rubber case. Nothing will serve to remove it when it comes to this pass but raw suet, vigorously chewed for half an hour, with occasional sips of cold water to harden the delightful mixture and induce it to come away. The culmination of the mess is when the gum spreads over the lips and becomes entangled in the hairs that overshadow them; and when the closed mouth has to be carefully opened with the fingers, until these also become sticky and hold together firmly as if united by a memtogether firmly as if united by brane. All this comes about the neglect of a simple precau never happens to the accommaticator who is to the man When the gum is still fre it loses the quality of stiffness imparted to it, and sudden the raw material as it came a tree. The adept, knowing by indications when this is about pen, takes a mouthful of cold the critical moment, and so availt and discouraging to the sult so discouragin Maken-chewing is a everybody throug tory of Patagonia have described the

and Kitty, the same unbeknowing, lust happened that way to be going, And sat down to rest on the stile, sweet Summer the trees was adorning, The birds were all spaking "Good morning In a way that made Kitty smile.

andy never dreamt she was near him, And cried, so the echo might hear him: "Och, Kitty, I'm dying for you!" When Kate, wid a voice like a starling, Orici: "Andy, please don't, there's a darling Sure I'm your own Kitty, for thrue."

## THE PARSON'S CHOICE.

Why the Lennox Church Didn't Settle Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Lindsay was preaching in the Lennox parish on probation; that is, he had been engaged for the year. After that time, if he suited Miss Rich, who had the parish in charge, so to speak, who canvassed for money to paint the church, looked up poor children for christening and Sunday-school, exhorted the young people to join the confirmation class, mapped out work for the sewing society, planted the church Christmas tree, and made the parish her hobby-if he suited Miss Rich, if he was High-Church enough for Mr. Grimm and Low enough for Mrs. Phelps, if he believed with Dr. Slow in the doctrine of election-why, then

they were sure to settle him. "What a capital wife Lucretia Shaw would make Mr. Lindsay," vouchsafed Miss Rich, shortly after he adorned the

Miss Rich, shortly after he adorned the Lennox pulpit. "She's just the person for a parson's wife—bustling and—"
"I'm afraid she'd take the parish off your hands, Miss Rich," answered Mrs. Phelps, who, having no desire to do the hard work which her neighbor loved, yet grudged her the credit of it.
"Well, there's work enough for two of us in the parish, Mrs. Phelps. I wouldn't be a bit afraid but I'd git my share."

"To be sure," pursued Mrs. Phelps, "Lucretia's smart, and I don't believe in a pastor with a doll of a wife who can't darn the children's clothes, and too feeble to get along without

"Yes," put in old Mrs. Smith; "she'd be no end of a stepmother to Mr. Lindsay's boy, and if ever a boy needed a stepmother, it's him. Lucretia's powerful smart, as you say, and she'd make him walk Spanish."

"Yes," added Miss Rich; "a widower, somehow, needs a wife more'n anybody, to sympathize with him in his loss. I shouldn't wonder if Lucretia would bring the boy up to the ministry, if she had her way."

"Between you and me," said Mrs. Phelps, "I think that the parson goes to the Shaws' rather more than is necessary for the salvation of their souls."

essary for the salvation of their souls."
"You can't tell. Perhaps Lucretia

has doubts." "And perhaps," said Dr. Slow-perhaps it's—Miss Susan."

Everybody laughed and cried "Miss Susan!" with fine irony in their tones.
"Who ever heard of Susan having attention?" asked Mrs. Phelps.

"I've engaged Lucretia to embroider a new altar-cloth," explained Miss Rich; "I raised the money for it last month—I tell you it's like pulling teeth to get money out of this parish—

Lucretia, and, perhaps. Lucretia had decided so, too, for she was an everlasting time over that altar-cloth, and needed no end of advice and instruction; her ignorance and interest were quite touching. And Mr. Lindsay seemed quite willing to spend his leistre under the Shaws' roof, and watch the sacred symbols growing under the white and shapely hands of Miss Lucretia.

oretia.
"That hand of Lucretia's will be had said. "Mr. Lindsay's a man of taste, if he is a clergyman"—as if the two were not usually found combined—"and I heard him say it was fit for a duebes."

duchess."
Miss Lucretia's hand was, indeed, her Miss Lucretia's hand was, indeed, her loveliest feature, so to speak—white as snow, with the prettiest taper fingers, pink at the ends. Once when Mr. Lindsay had mentioned them flatteringly, Miss Susan, who was doing the week's mending near by, drew her own hands under her work, he noticed. Nobody mending near by, drew her own hands under her work, he noticed. Nobody ever took the trouble to flatter Miss Susan. Lucretia sang in the choir, although her voice was thin as muslin, and she had no ear; nobody dreamed or cared if Susan sang like a seraph; she sat in Lucretia's shadow, and people almost forgot she was there, till they needed her help. Mr. Lindsay had taught the choir himself, and after the attar-cloth could no longer be made a pretext to cover a multitude of calls, there were the chants and fugues to practice. One morning, as he drilled Lucretia for half an hour ineffectually, he suddenly turned to Susan. "Come," he said, "try this chant with us, Miss Susan;" and Susan opened her mouth and chanted as nobody in the choir had ever chanted before. "Bravo!" he cried. "When did you learn it?"

"Why, I have heard it all my life; why shouldn't I know it? I couldn't help it."

We must have you in the choir," he

said.

"Susan Shaw in the choir!" gasped everybody on the way out of church.

"Mr. Lindsay is bringing her out."

"She's Lucretla's sister, you know," axplained Miss Rich.

"And her voice rather drowns Lincretia's," said Dr. Slow.

Mr. Lindsay was giving great satisation. The parishioners talked of redeling the old rectory, adding a wing

and a bay-window, and even spoataking in an adjoining field, so that "Lucretia might have a flower garden." They even meditated an increase of salary as soon as he should be settled in the parish, and Mr. Grimm thought he should add a codicil to his will, in favor of the new power and the salary as the salary of the new pastor and Lucretia's husband.

"When they're married," reckoned Miss Rich, with unchristian thrift, "we shall have all our church trappings em-

broidered for nothing, I suppose."
"Do you think Susan will live with 'emp" asked Mrs. Phelps. "P'r'aps he won't care about marrying the whole family." family."
"He's, powerful kind to Susan.

though."
"He takes a sight of notice of her." "You kinder forget she's Lucretia's sister," put in Miss Rich, "an' all she's

It was surely plain that Mr. Lindsay took pleasure in the society at the Shaw homestead. At picnic, at prayer meet-ings or choir meetings, he was always at hand to take Lucretia and Susan at faint to take Lucretia and books, and di-rected their reading; he brought them flowers from town when he happened

"I shall be so glad to give up the presidency of the Bethel Society and the Dakota League to Lucretia," said Miss Rich. "It's only proper for the clergy-man's wife to be at the head of them."
"You'll feel sorter lost without 'em?"

asked Mrs. Phelps.
"The parish is a large field. I think I can spare them to Lucretia. Do you know the other night as I was going to watch with Miss Hart when she had information of the lungs, I came across Lucretia and Susan and Mr. Lindsay. must say I should think Susan would have more taste than to follow 'em everywhere. Why don't she keep hersels in the health will be a should be a susan would have more taste than to follow 'em everywhere. in the background?"

"She's been pretty much in the back ground all her life," said Dr. Slow. "Perhaps she's tired of the situation."
"But she ought to have more consideration. P'r'aps the lovers don't mind

eration. P'r'aps the lovers don't mind her. There they were, all three of 'em, watching the comet and studying the heavens.'

"A proper study for a clergyman," said Dr. Slow.

"And he was pointing out all the constantions and it seemed to me they

sternations, and it seemed to me they was looking at him instead of the stars," pursued Miss Rich.

"It would be a complication," sug gested Mrs. Phelps, "if, while he courting Lucretia, Susan should get in love with him."

"It wouldn't be no use," said Mrs rimm. "Lucretia's that smart she's Grimm. make him believe it was her he was dying for."
"But what's the use of talking about

Susan? Who ever expects him to mairry Susan Shaw? People usually do what's expected of 'em, and the parish expects Mr. Lindsay to marry lateratia'. cretia

"They want to settle Lucretia, ch?" asked Dr. Slow.

The Shaws had enough to keep the wolf from the door, but nothing to spare; they owned their house, but keep the roservant. "Help would be dreadfully in their way," Miss Rich declared. "I wonder they don't feel good they can't afford any."

Susan always wore the simplest way.

Susan always wore the simplest garments, which she designed and executed herself, while Lucretia— "Well, if there's anything that unfits Lucretia

for her future position at the head of for her future position at the head of the parish,' confessed Mrs. Phelps, 'it's her love of finery.''

Lucretia always blossomed out in a pretty spring bonnet—while Susan made her last year's one answer—and a smart new suit made in the latest wrinkle wrinkle.

"It's natural," Miss Rich explained: teeth to get money out of this parishand I suppose the parson has to advise her about the proper designs and things; Lucretia ain't well drilled in symbols and such, you know."

In fact, everybody in Lennox had decided that Mr. Lindsay would marry the state of the proper designs and things as she would in Indy cashmeres; besides, Lucretia earns her ribbons and laces. Ain't she embroidering day and night?"

"Excent when she's off clynaring."

except when she's off skylarking with the parson," said Dr. Slow.
"I'm sure she's always chaperon
by Susan," returned Mrs. Grimm.

"Yes; there ain't been no secession of Susan's going about with 'em," said Miss Rich "She don't seem to have the smallest idee she ain't wanted. She ain't used to lovers, you see."

"But if Lucretia embroiders night and day," said Mrs. Grimm's sister-in-law—who was only in Lennox on a visit, and had no earthly concern with parish affairs, Mrs. Grimm thought "who keens house and does the beautiful or the state of the s who keeps house, and does the house cleaning and the dusting and sweeping cooks and mends, I'd like to know?"
"Of course Susan does them little things," confessed Miss Rich. "Any

body can do 'em; there's nothing else she knows how to do. Wouldn't it be a pity for Lucretia to waste her time, now, washing dishes, keeping the lodgers' rooms in pimlico, spoiling them white hands of hers—pretty enough for a parish to be proud of—when she can make such lovely ferns and flowers as she does?"

"Who made all the evergreen trimmings for the church last Christmasi' asked Dr. Slow. "It wasn't those presty hands of Lucretia's?"

"Well, she's Lucretia's sister; and

"Well, she's Lucretia's sister; and that gives her a taste for decorations, I suppose," said Mrs. Phelps.

"Mr. Lindsay took Susan out in his boat t'other day," said Mrs. Grimm, a few weeks later. "Lucretia had one of her 'sick headaches.' That's what I call real saintly in him, it must have been such a hore. It's a pity Lucretia's can real sainty in him, it must have been such a bore. It's a pity Lucretia's troubled with them headaches, if she's going to be at the head of the parish."

fieve Lucretia 'd have liked the look of

it."
"There ain't nothing jealous about Lucretia; a parson's wife ought to set her face agin such a thing."
It was about this time that the parish

pienie occurred—an institution which everybody believed in. Hadn't there been more matches made at the last than during all the year besides? And wasn't it a fine chance to test Mrs. Phelps' recipes, Miss Rich's cream pies and Mrs. Dr. Slow's tarts? Of course, Lucretia went, and Mr. Lindsay with her. Susan happened to be making preserves and pickles that day, and the berries wouldn't keep, and so she stayed at home. At about the middle of the afternoon, when they had had dinner and cleared away, and they wanted somebody to start some music, Mr. Lindsay was nowhere to be found.

"Oh, he's gore off with Lucretia somewhere," said Miss Rich, who felt it her duty to account for him. picnic occurred—an institution which

her duty to account for him.

"No; there's Lucretia now, talking about free-will with Dr. Slow." 'P'r'aps he's gone home to write his sermon," suggested somebody else, the picnic grove being only half a mile

plenic grove being only half a mile from town.

"Or he's finding 'tongues in trees and sermons in stones' out here."

But at sunset Mr. Lindsay strolled back, with Susan on his arm, in time to join them at tea, and he and Susan made the coffee, and pitched the tunes they sang before the day ended.

"Now wasn't that real thoughtful in Mr. Lindsay to go after Susan? That's what I call real Christian, and a brotherin-law worth having," commented one old lady.

But when Mrs. Bishop, who had stayed at home with a teething baby, reported that Mr. Lindsay had not gone home to write his sermon, but had walked straight into Susan's kitchen, and had helped her seal up the preserve jars and set them away, and had sat in the front torch an hour at two straward its. porch an hour or two afterward with her—when he might have been with Lucretia—reading secular poetry, and not Dr. Watts or Charles Wesley either, the parish rose in its wrath to a woman This would never do; Lucretia must not be trifled with. Mr. Lindsay had inspired hope in her gentle heart; he must marry Lucretia or leave the par-

"You see," explained Mr. Phelps, "we want to settle you, Mr. Lindsay. You suit us to a T, but it kinder seems as if you ought to propose to Lucretia Shaw, you've been so attentive."

"Propose to Lucretia Shaw!" repeated the young man, with a startled air. "What has that to do with settling me? Is every clergyman who comes to Lennox obliged to propose to Lucretia Shaw as a preliminary preparation?" "Well, no, not exactly," laughed Mr.

Phelps, "not unless he's given the parish reason to expect it. You know we don't want the credit of settling a philandering parson who makes love right and left. I'd no idee the thought would be new to you, but the parish has set its heart on the match, you see, and we wouldn't like to settle a man, if he was clegant in prayer, who'd trifled with the affections of one of the flock, you know.'

"But, my dear sir," said Mr. Lindsay, "I'm not in love with Lucretia Shaw. You wouldn't have me perjure myself?"

"Not in love with Lucretia! The parish won't believe its own eyes again,

1 reckon."
"Well," said Mr. Grimm, severely, we couldn't think of settling a preacher that hadn't no more principle than to throw over Lucretia Shaw after taking

tea so much to her house, and raising

tea so much to her house, and raising her hopes, as it were."
"Perhaps," said Mr. Lindsay, after a pause—"perhaps you will be able to forgive me for not proposing to Lucretia when I tell you that I have already proposed to Susan. You see it would complicate matters a little if I were to accede to your wishes. However, I accede to your wishes. However, I have lately received a call from a Western parish, and should feel obliged to decline the Lennox parish, even if you had thought me worthy of it, as this other furnishes a wider field of useful ness ——"
And larger salary, I suppose," ad-

ded Mr. Grimm.

"And larger salary," allowed Mr.
Lindsay. "Double, in fact."

"I suppose," persisted Miss Rich, after the wedding—"I suppose Lucretia must have refused him first."—Mary N. Prescott. in Harner's Bazar.

Had No Sense.

"I'se er lookin' er 'roun' fur some stout pusson ter hit me wid er maul," said old Sampson, the chair-bottomer. "What's the matter?" asked the Secretary of State.

"I ain't got no sense, dat's what's de natter. Dis mawnin' while I wuz matter. Dis mawnin' while I wus standin' at my gate, er white man come erlong an' said dat he would gin me fifty cents fur er lunch. I had er mighty fine lunch o' co'n bread an' cabbage, so wrappin it up I tuck it out ter de gate ter him. He tuck it, put his han' in his pocket an' said: 'Gin me fitty cents an' I'll gin yer er dollar.' I jis' had dat er mount an' I handed it ter him. He tuck it, put it in his pocket an' 'gunter walk off. 'Hole on,' s'I, 'whar de dollar?' 'Come 'roun' ter my office,' sez he ez he struck er trot. I wuz so 'stonished dat I couldn' do nuthin' but stan dar an' look at de blame matter.

wuz so 'stonished dat'l couldn' do nuth-in' but stan dar an' look at de blame man till he wuz outer sight. Den I got mad. I made de air in dat neigh-borhood look like er bucket o' blue paint had been flung up. Now I'se lookin' fur somebody ter hit me wid er maul.''—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Similarity.

A writer describing Paganini's violin playing, says: "When the G string wailed, then tears came through the going to be at the head of the parish."

"Oh, was that Susan?" asked Mrs. Phelps. "I thought of course it was Lucretia. I saw them come ashore after dusk, and they stood at the gate and talked till all was blue."

"I suppose they was talking about Lucretia," persisted Miss Rich; "a man always likes to talk about his sweetheart, you know."

"They must have had a heap to say. He seemed as interested as when he's expounding Scripture. They looked mighty affectionate, too. I don't befieve Lucretia'd have liked the look of """

"Eyes from the listening hearts of men, tears of sadness and delight." You may perhaps have noticed that pretty much the same thing occurs nowadays when the young man next door tortures a violin. When his G and other strings wail, then tears come through the eyes from the listening hearts of men, tears of sadness and delight." You may perhaps have noticed that pretty much the same thing occurs nowadays when the young man next door tortures a violin. When his G and other strings of sadness and agony, prompted by a wild, unconquerable yearning for gore and revenge. The more the G string wails, the more his hearers wail, and and there is about as much music in one wail as in the other.—Norristown Herald." eyes from the listening hearts of men,

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