No. 17

THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS, EVERY SATURDAY,

Topeka, - - - Kansas Sixty Cents a Year in Advance. Or Two copies One Dollar,

The SPIRIT of KANSAS aims to be a first class amily Journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interests 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. great west.

Our regular subscription price, for single subscibers will be 60 cents, or two copies \$1.00.
Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

Kansas an Objective Point in Political History.

> BY J. C. HEBBARD. No. 3.

At the formation of the City Association of Lawrence there was inserted an article in its constitution, providing that no intoxicating drinks should be sold within the city limits, and a sale of intoxicants for beverage use would work a forfeiture of title to

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Repeated violations of this agreement having been made in July 1855, meetings of the citizens were held, and a committee was appointed to draft a prohibitory liquor law, which act was entitled an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops in Lawrence," and having been submitted to a vote on July 30th, it carried by a vote of seventy-

Early in the same month substantially the same position was taken by the citizens of Topeka in removing the liquor traffic from their midst.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION. On July 11, 1859, in the Wyandotte Convention, Hon. John Ritchie, of THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ST. JOHN, JAN Topeka, offered the following resolution.

RESOLVED, That the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall confer power on the Legislation to prohibit the introduction, manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors within the state

Hon. Hiram D. Preston of Burlingame, on July 23, offered the following: Section-The Legislature shall have power to regulate or prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes.

Mr. Preston desired to see the state take a stand upon the side of temperance and if stringent laws on liquor-selling were upon the Kansas statute books, it would be a guarantee for a moral and progressive people. Hon. William Hutchinson, of Lawrence, thought this kind of Legislation was necessary for the future moral as well as polltical well-being of Kansas and a guard should be thrown around this power at the outset of the history of the state. Hon. Solon O. Thatcher thought it unwise to have any special legislation in the Constitution of the state. As it was the first State Constitution, it would not savor of wisdom to jeopardize it with so much legislation. THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT OF 1879.

Governor John P. St. John in his message to the state Legislation on January 14, 1879, said this: "If it could be fully accomplished, I am clearly of the opinion that no greater blessing could be conferred by you upon the people of this State, than to absolutely and forever prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liguous as a beyonge. intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Senator George F. Hamlin, of Linn County, on February 8, 1879, introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, which proposed an amendment to the State Constitution, the main text of which reads as follows:

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state except for medical, scientific and mechanical pur-

On February 21, the Senate adopted it by yeas 37; nays 0; absent or three. not voting 3. The yeas were made up of 24 Republicans; 2 Democrats; one "Third Party" man. It passed the House of Represntatives on March 5, by the following vote: Yeas, 88; Nays, 31; absent or not voting 10. In order to have a constitutional majority it was necessary to have 86 affirmative votes. The yeas were made up of 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 17 'Third Party" men. The nays were 17 Republicans, 14 Democrats. The Amendment carried in November, 1880, by a majority of 7,998. The counties in which the 17 "Third Party" men resided, gave a net majority of 8,676 for the amendment. The counties in which the 17 Republicans resided, who voted against submitting the amendment, gave a net majority of 4,889 against the amendment.

Atchison county, which gave 1804 majority against the amendment, had three Republican Representatives voting against the proposition for snb-

Smith County had one "Third Party" representative voting for it; the county gave 423 majority for the amendment

Doniphan had three republican representatives voting agaist it; the county gave 1329 majority against the following platform planks:

Douglas, had three "third party" representatives voting for it, the county gave 1109 majority for the

amendment.

Lyon had one "third party" reprea comparison might be contrinued, ad do under the State laws.

UARY 11, 1881.

Antecedent to prohibitory legislation in Kansas, Governor St. John, in his message to the legislature of 1881 with a philosophic, philanthropic mind; with eyes to see; ears to hear; ability to perceive; a heart to love; a will to choose, and a strength to do the right, thus eloquently addressed the law-makers:

The Amendment being now a part volves upon you to enact such laws as are necessary for its rigid enforce-

There are but few citizens to-day in Kansas who will not admit that "dram shops" are a curse to any peo-Some have contended that they should be licensed but it seems to me that if they are an evil, no government should give them the sanction of the law. They should be prohibited as we prohibit all other acknowledged evils. It has been urged, as an argument in favor of licensing dram shops that under that system a large revenue is derived. Granting, this to be true, I insist that we have no right to consider the question of the slightest endorsement of the principle of the slightest endorsement of the of revenue at a cost of the sacrifice of principle. All the revenue ever re-ceived from such a source will not compensate for a single tear of a heart broken mother at the sight of her drunakrd son as he reels from the

license dram shop.

By the verdict of the people of Kansrs, the license system as it relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has been blotted from the statutes of the state. We now look to the future, not forgetting that it was here on our soil where the first blow was given that finally resulted in the

liquor law of 1881. Atchison, five; ty gave 1193 majority for the amend Doniphan, and Marshall counties each

These four counties unitedly gave 5954 majority against the amendment; champion for Phohibition; J. R. Halin 1882, they gave Glick 4789 more votes than Governor St. John; in 1884 Governor Martin led Governor Glick in these counties 426 votes.

RETROGRESSION OF KANSAS REPUBLICAN-

The Topeka Capital, the official state paper of Kansas and the organ of the Kanaas State Temperance Union, which is a republican party annex, said on January 27, 1885:

So far as the Republican party in Kansas is concerned, it was never stronger, more harmonious or united than it is to-day. We have boasted that we belonged to the party of ideas, of progress, and so we do. The evei-dence lies in the difference of opinion existing to within the party in every county in the state. There is no occasion for alarm that a large element in the party in Kansas believes in the principle of prohibition, while others

are firmly opposed to it.

Upon the great underlying principles of the party as indicated in National and State platforms the Republican party is united.

Governor Martin was elected by a splendid majorty representing every shade of opinion in the party. On August 10, 1882, the Convention

that nominated Governor St. John by was an active House supporter of the a vote of 287 out of 365, adopted the Prohibitory law of 1881; R. D. Wal-

That we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional amendment.

Leavenworth had three republican representatives voting against it; the county gave 2396 majority against the

That we request our delegation in Congress to secure such an amend-ment to the revenue laws as will presentative voting for it; it gave 1460 vent the issuing of receipts or stamps sentative voting for it; it gave 1460 to sell intoxicating liquors to any permajority for the amendment, and thus sons other than those authorized so to

That we request the next Legisla-ture to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the state as will secure to women the right of suf-

As far as any action by the State Legislature of 1883 was had, upon the foregoing, it might truly be said, the resolutions were but "made to the ear, to be broken to the hope."

The convention that nominated Governor Martin adopted among its planks, the following:

That the National Republican platof the constitution of our state, it deform meet with our hearty and enthusiastic indorsement as the best statement of living principles ever presen-

law of this State.

That we favor a faithful and honest enforcement of the constitutional amendment, that the full effect of prohlbition may be realized, that the declared will of the people may be respected, and that the majesty of the law may be vindicated. ciple of the prohibition of the liquor

traffic for beverage use, as may be seen in the following: That this convention recommend the submission by Congress to the Legislatures of the States of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages, that the same may be adopted or rejected, according to the will of the

Kansas had in its delegation of was given that finally resulted in the emancipation of a race from slavery. We have now determined upon a second emancipation, which shall free not only the body but the soul of man. Now as the past thecivilized world watches Kansas and anxiously awaits the result. No step should be taken backward. Let it not be said that any evil existed in our midst the power of which is greater than the people.

Leavenworth county furnished seven votes against the prohibitory

ment; W. P. Hackney of Covley, which county gave 2373 majority for the amendment and who was a senate lowell of Cherokee, which county gave 471 majority for the amendment; R. Aikmarn of Bourbon, which county furnishes in the House of 1879 three votes for the Amendment proposition; J. P. Root of Wyandotte. which county furnished two members of the House who voted to submit the amendment; George R. Peck of Shaw nee, which county gave 646 majority for the amendment, and who was on a sub-committee on Resolutions at the Chicago convention, and recommended the rejection of the resolution quoted above; William Martindale of Greenwood, which county gave 118 majority for the amendment; James S. Merritt of Pottowatomie, James S. Merritt of Pottowatomie, which county gave 72 majority for STAPLE the amendment; E. C. Culp of Salina which county gave 203 majority for the amendment; A. W. Mann of Jew ell county, which gave 301 majority for the amendment; J. S. McDowell of Smith county, which gave 423 majority for the amendment; J. W. Ady ker of Sedgwick which county gave 152 majority for the amendment.

These men like sheep before their shearers, at the Republican National Convention never a one opened their mouth to urge the justice of the above mild resolution in the interest of the home, as against the filthy lucre worshippers who could profit by a prolonged reign of King Alcohol.

The 18 counties from which these delegates came had 42 members in the Kansas House of Representatives of 1879, 27 of whom voted to submit that amendment. Of that 27, there were two democrats, and six "third party" men, and there were eight republicans who voted against the proposition, and yet the following is

GOVERNOR MARTIN'S CORRESPONDENCE. ☐ Howard H. Russell of the Oberlin -Ohio-News, gives to the public the following unique letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, MAY 8, 1885. 1885.
As far as the agency of a third party is concerned it has never been exerted in Kansas, except as a hindrance to the temperance cause. As a rule, a "third party" is made up of impracticable bigots and disappointed demagogues, who talk very loudly about principle, but who always have a view to their own personal aggrandizement.

JOHN A. MARTIN.

That prohibition has, by a vote of the people, with out distinction of party, been adopted as the organic

TO BE CONTINUED.

Big Drive FOR A GOOD MAN.

WANTED

To Lease, Rent, or Sell

21 Town Lots in Topeka, Kansas, on the side track of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. A part of these lots front on Eighth Avenue, east. All have a front to the side track in good locality for manufacturing purposes of all kinds, or for storage. I will rent or lease one lot or all of them as the party may desire, Cr. 481 the same way. Better call and see me at 249 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

Iwill also rent lease or se.. . y part of

All of 320 Acres of Land

THE CENTRAL MILL. North Topeka, Kas.

The Central Mill has been recently thoroughly remodeled by J. B. Billard, and is now prepared to supply straight grade Burr Flour, Patent Roller Plour, Meal Graham and Rye Flour of the best quality. All kinds of grain bought and sold,

CUSTOM WORK DONE

And satisfaction guaranteed. A new Corn Dump.

J. B. BILLARD.

Kaufman & Thompson,

FANCY GRCERIES,

Flour and Produce;

No. 128 Kansas. Avenne,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

of Harvey, which county gave 290 majority for the amendment, and who Gregory's 10ct. Emporium.

Corner of Sixth and Jackson Streets,

We keep constantly on hand a line of goods that cannot be surpassed in quality at the price of TEN CENTS EACH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner,

City Meat Market.

Dealer in choicest fresh

meats, poultry, game, fish, etc North Topeka.

Parker's

Bakery

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

J. D. Pattison, Stoves.

W. H. Moody,
Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class

North Topeks

JNO. SEMPRES, Blacksmith.

Plows, Listers, Cultivators, Machinery and Emery Polishing.
North Topeka.

GEO DOWNING,

Photographer.

Gold, Beveled Edge Cabinet Photograpus for \$2,50 per doz. until further notice. The German Language spoken. 197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums.

JCBLACK,

House & Sign Painting

Graining on all kinds of wood. Kalsomining and paper hanging. Glass setting a specialty, 75 East Sixth Street Topeka.

J. I. STROUSE Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, butter, eggs and produce, Grain and feed on hand Topeka.





Favorable and Unfavorable Features

Much has been said and written in regard to the operation of the prohibitory law in this state. By some it is claimed to be successful and by others it is said to be a practical failure.

We confess we have never yet seen the case presented so as to give those living outside of the state an intelligent view of the situation.

Let us see if we can do it in the space we have to spare.

We assume that the nature of the constitutional Amendment is understood. The first law under that Amended constitution was sufficient to close every saloon in the state if there had been a disposition to do it by the state and county officers.

The enforcement of that law and the closing of the saloons would have been practical prohibition. In that law nothing was substituted for

the saloon when it was abolished That law was not enforced in the most important portions of the state, and it was not the purpose of the politicians that it should be enforced save where public sentiment was so overwhelming that it could not be avoided, and even then the public desire was often throttled by officials who willingly permitted the enemies of the law to prevent conviction, and oftener than otherwise fines that were

assessed were never collected. That law was more honestly enacted than the one now in force. Its rigid enforcement would have done far more for prohibition than the perfect enforcement of the present apparantly more stringent law. By that law it was intended to close the saloon while drugstores were held to the strictest accountability.

But the saloons were not closed because it was found that such a course would endanger the Republican par-

The people however imagined or were made to believe that the fault was with the law and the demand was for one more stringent.

A more vicious bit of political management was never conceived than that which marked the campaign in this state last year. The Republican convention was largly in favor of the principle of prohibition. Anthony's resolution in favor of a constitutional convention a favorite plan of the Resubmissionists, was overwhelmingly voted down, amid

The convention then proceeded to accept an adroitly prepared platform with no direct endorsement of the principle of prohibition, in very marked contrast with that of 1882, in which it was affirmed that the constitutional amendment had been adopted without regard to party, thereby denying what the party had before claimed that prohibition, in Kansas was at least, a Republican principle. Upon this platform a candidate for Governor was nominated who had been a life long anti-prohibitionist and the party was united. For effect only the Resubmissionists, made a protest, so feeble however as to make clear to all that it was only done for a purpose, and that purpose to blind the eyes of prohibitionists.

Through all that campaign prohibition was not an issue. By the speakers sent out by the Central Committee the question was ignored. Col. Martin did not once commit himself. Individuals were free to give interpretation to the platform as best suited them. Both sides claimed it. And so the deception went on. But the popular demand for prohibition was to strong to be ignored and real anti-prohibition Republican leaders who were masquerading as Prohibitionists were only too willing to doctor the law. It had become evident that if nothing else was done a more rigid enforcement of the old law would be demanded. The masquerade politicians did not want this, and the honest prohibitionists were misled into the idea that the proposed new law would meet every

This was supposed to be an ironclad law. It was evident that the saloon tas to be sacrificed. It was to receive no mercy. This idea captiva-ted the guileless prohibinionists from the country and the innocent shepherd from the parsonage.

And so the saloons of Kansas are osed excepting only those of Dodge subtile and devilish than the influ-regulation and revenue.

City, Leavenworth, and Atchison, the ence of men claiming to be prohibiliquor sellers have for four years been encouraged to violate the law by advertisements in Gov. Martin's own newspaper. In these towns they might be closed but for the apathy that has followed the position taken by the Republicans of Ohio in favor of the license system and its endorsement by the Topeka Capital, heretofore the state organ of the Prohibition wing of the party. This action of the Capital unites the two wings of the party so far as party leadership can unite it. But it is a complete surrender to the anti-prohibition sentiment of the party and is at once so taken by the leading papers of that

wing of the party. It is doubtful if further attempts to close the saloons of the state will be made. There are some sincere Republican prohibitionists who will desire it but under the circumstances it is hardly probable they will suc-

For argument's sake however we may admit that the saloons are closed It was the intent of the law that they should be. The Ohio policy foreshadowing a national policy, had not been outlined when the bill passed, we will say then that it has shut up the saloons and blasted the dews of infamy where the yong men were wont to congregate and crime and debauchery allowed to thrive.

Apparently this is a great gain. To the unsophisticated prohibitionist who has been clamoring for the abolition of the grog shop this is indeed a great victory. At first thought it implies the complete suppression of the liquor traffic.

Hence the gullible pastors of our tarian papers telling what prohibition has done for Kansas. One of these good men, not remarkable for his discernment, writes from this city to claim for his denomination a majority in the last legislature, not realizing the readiness with which they were imposed upon by the wily political leaders, who were so often unsteady specimens of prohibition pre-

Even some of our Third Party Prohibitionists have been deceived into giving countenance to this law. and have written glowing accounts of the success of prohibition under these conditions

Poor deluded souls! How easily the political necromancers impose upon their confiding natures.

Admit that the saloons are closed. Admit that so far prohibition is a success. Give due credit for all the good that has been done, and then there lurks a fatal danger in such success. We give it as an opinion that not since the adoption of the Amendment has there been so much cause for alarm on there is today. We state this, too, Republican party of Ohio, which has been approved by the party leaders in this state.

claiming to be prohibitionists. They consented to the close of the saloon, but they opened the drug store. In closing the grog shop nothing] was done to indicate that the drinking habit was disreputable. On the contrray the readiness with which liquors may be obtained in a "respectaable way" is well calculated to encourage private tippling. Not the least temptation is removed from the made to feel less disgrace than if comgrogery.

The abolition of the saloon and the substitution of the drug store removes many of the restraints that had grown up around the former. This substitution of the drug store for the grogshop was the result of a comproclergy and the moral elements of the community. They were beguiled by the representations of the politicians get a fair chance at it. misled by the idea that it was the saloon, and not the custom of drinking that was to be attacked. These men are regular drinkers and supported the law in the legislature only on condition that the drugstore feature should be retained as the price for the prohibition of the saloon. They endorse and practice the custom of

drinking in public and in private. It is this educational influence that is now debauching our people. It is not clear that it may not prove as dangerous as the open saloon in the end. We can conceive nothing more let women of Ohio has seduced it into

home of the Governor, where the tionists and voting and working for a system that underlies the very principle of prohibition.

The enormity of this policy lies in the fact that it has deceived the ministers of the gospel; the good men of all parties who are innocent in the wily ways of the party politician; the christian mothers whose sons are to be saved or lost and the great masses of people who have not the time or do not stop to reason from cause to to affect.

They are led to fancy that the absense of saloon affords security. They do not realize that no protection is so unstable as fancied security. And this is all that the present law affords. Instead discountenancing the drinking habit it encourages it by making it reputable.

The inference is that no evil results when drink is obtained at reputable places and is consumed in club rooms and at banquets; that one may consistently practice drinking habits and still be a prohibitionst like representatives who voted for this law, and then imbibed liberally at the Windsor and Copeland banquets.

But there is another feature to this law to be condemned. When the young are taught by precept and example to be moderate, respectable drinkers they are taught to lie when making their "personal applications" for liquors. Thus a moral obtuseness becomes a part of ones nature that in time cannot fail to become ap-

As we look at this law there is nothing in it to be commended. It was only intended to deceive. The closing of the open saloons is not sufficient compensation for the evils that churches grow jubilant over it and are engendered—is no equivalent for write eloquent screeds to their sec- the hypocritical pretensions of the politicians whose real influence may not be so apparent but which is probably as far reaching and destructive as that of the saloons they have closed.

We would therefore appeal to the true and sincere prohibitionists of the state to free themselves from party vassalage. The war of the rebellion is over and a new danger threatens. To meet it we need a union of heares and a union of hands. It cannot be had with existing party prejudices. Shall we not have real prohibition in spirit and in truth and not merely its appearance? Is not the cause too deep and too sacred for trifling?

The Republican managers affect to despise the Third party movement in this state, while their action is such as must surely convince any one that the purpose is to soon leave all prohibition effort to that party. The Republicans are now practically united on the Ohio idea of license and regulation. It is only a question of the part of true prohibitionists as time when the anti-prohibition position taken by the Capital will be without reference to the action of the that of the party. Of course a disruption will follow, but this is ine vitable anyway, when such men as Charles H. Branscombe, Col. D. W. The great danger lies outside of Houston and T. G. Mead of the Mc all this. It is the insincerity of those Pherson Republican, all of whom voted last November for Blaine and Logan are now determined and largely influential workers for the new party. The studied ignoring of such she is," replied the other. - Chicago men cannot be long continued.

the southeastern counties especially, first-class, thorough work is being done, and able papers are published. moderate drinker. Indeed he is The Columbus Times and the Garnett Journal are noble and fearless pelled to buy his liquor at a low advocates of the right, and are exerting an influence and showing abil-There is nothing in the dramshop ity that far transcends anything comto make dram drinking reputable. ing from either the Topeka Capital or Commonwealth.

Mississippi held a state prohibition convention last week, at which it was declared that the party that antagonized prohibition might as well go mise demanded by the moderate into liquidation. This opinion is drinkers. This change from one to growing. We have two parties that she asked. the other has had the approval of the do oppose it. One was put into li
Herald.

Senator Ingalls passed through the city yesterday. He speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Cleveland's administration and the Times heartily endorses the commendation of our senior senator.—Leavenworth Times.

We give it as our opinion that Mr. Ingalls would be no improvement upon Cleveland.

Ratling and pounding and the boring of Brother Hudson's prohibition derick should again be heard in the land,—Lawrence Tribune.

The Capital derrick is no longer attling for prohibition. The scarPERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL. -Booth does not look at others who

play his parts, fearing unconscious imitation. He has never seen "Hamlet" played except by his father.—Boston

—In her life of her husband Mrs. Custer relates that he gave strict orders that she should be shot when with him on the plains rather than be allowed to fall into the hands of the Indians. -Miss Parloa, the well-known cook-book writer and teacher, used to be

chief cook at the Appledore House Isle of Shoals. Her present prominent position is due to the energy with which she stuck to her profession and determination to elevate herself in it. -N. Y. Sun.

-Miss May King (Kin Yamei) graduated at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary recently. She is the first Chinese woman ever granted a degree of M. D. in this country is the adopted daughter of Dr. King, who was for many years a missionary in China.—N. Y. Tribune.

-Keeseville, N. Y., has a lively old pensioner named Joseph Lafountain. He recently obtained back pension to the amount of one thousand nine hundred dollars. He is eighty-eight years old, and has been a town pauper for twenty-five years. He is the father of twenty-eight children, the youngest being but six weeks old .- Buffalo Ex-

-The late Earl of Dudley was the victim of many extravagant fancies. An exchange says: "One of his crochets was that his body was as brittle as glass. On this account he was constantly and closely attended by a body servant, whose business it was to prevent any person from knocking accidentally against his fragile lordship.

—The heirs of Jeremiah Millbank, who purchased the mansion and pleas-ure grounds of William M. Tweed, at Greenwich, Conn., have taken down the fine house and will rebuild it on the edge of the hill formerly known as "Put's Hill," down which General Put-nam made his famous leap in escaping from the "redcoats." The new house from the "redcoats." will cost one million dollars. - Hartford Courant.

-Daniel Dougherty, the "silvernever showed to bettongued orator," never showed to bet-ter advantage than the other day, ter advantage than the other day when he appeared in court the cham pion of a timid little Irish woman who had been swindled by her boardinghouse keepers. Never was an elegant cavalier more polite and gentle to the grandest lady of the land than was the Philadelphia lawyer to the poor little woman.—Philadelphia Press.

-Another prominent criminal who figured in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phænix Park, Dublin. has died—Joseph Smyth, who traced the murdered Sec retaries to the park, and, upon identifying them, waved his handkerchief a signal to James Carey and his wait ing band of assassins, received a fre pardon on becoming informer. He and his wife were afterwards sent to Australia, but as the people of Sydney would have nothing to do with the in-former they quitted that country, and it was supposed they proceeded to India. Smyth's wife, however, has just retuned to Dublin a widow, and states they did not go to India, but were brought back to London. There Smyth became a hopeless drunkard and died a few weeks back.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-"What is there in a mince pie?" asks a household journal. We should like to answer that question, but have nct time to get out a supplement.-

-A teacher was illustrating the process of evaporation to a class of young scholars: "Suppose I should set a basin of water out in the school-yard in the morning and let it remain all day, what would happen?" "It would "It would get upset." was the practical reply.—

-"Why do you suppose the feminine is used in speaking of the moon?" is used in speaking of the moon?" asked Mr. Murphy of Miss Esmeralda Long. "Because she is so beautiful, I suppose." replied Esmeralda, who is on the shady side of thirty-five. "No; it's because there is no finding out how old Tribune.

-One sultry Sunday a minister The work of organization is going on very rapidly in this state. In the southeastern counties especially, dred sleepers for a railroad. I think I could supply at least fifty, and recommend them as good and sound."—N. Y. Independent.

—"What are you going to do when you grow up, if you don't know how to cipher?" asked an Austin school teacher of a rather slow boy. "I am going to be a school teacher and make the boys do all the ciphering," was the impudent reply. The next thing that boy had to sigh for was a soft cushion on the bench.—Texas Siftings.

—A mintster forgot to take his ser.

—A mintster forgot to take his ser-mon with him to church, and his wife, discovering the mistake, sent it to him in charge of a small boy, who was to receive ten cents for the job. Presently he returned for the money. "You delivered the sermon, did you?" she asked. "I jes' guv it to him; he's a deliverin' of it himself."—Religious

quidation last fall, and the other will be sent there as soon as the people get a fair chance at it.

Senator Ingalls passed through the sent the results as the following good story, which goes to show that the average Austin boy has what Mrs. Partington would call a "judicious" mind. He, the boy, wated to go in swimping. "But, my

call a "judicious" mind. He, the boy, wanted to go in swimming. "But, my son," rejoined the anxious parent, "swimming is unhealthy. It was only this morning that you were complaining of a pain in your stomach." "That's so, pa; but I know how to swim on my back."—Texas Siftings.

—He was the dunce of the class; and though, poor fellow! he couldn't help it, he did make some very laughable blunders. One of his expressions was "Bend itstraight," and he said that "Mr. Finis" must have written nearly all the books. And then, no later than last month he asked the teacher whether the man who was "six feet in his boots had six heads in his hat," adding that shocmakers must be fond of men with six feet. He was a droll boy, that dunce.—Golden Days.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—It took fifty years to bring the King James translation of the Bible into general use:

-"Pickpocket" is the only English word adopted into the French land guage which the French write and pronounce correctly .- N. Y. Sun. -A bridge in Cecil County, Mary-

-A bridge in Ceeil County, Mary-land, bears the following sign: "No-tis. If you go over this bridge Faster than a Walk yow Wil bee find fiv dolers." -A Russian traveler predicts that —A Russian traveler predicts that Thibet will prove to be a second Cali-fornia, as, during a recent visit there, be found the natives gold-washing in the crudest way, but with the richest

results. -Down in Biddeford, Me., -Down in Biddeford, Me., people are so high-toned that instead of bath-rooms they speak of an "ablutionary studio;" at least so reads an advertise ment in the Biddeford Times.

-China offers as attractive a field for the work of professional explorers as any other country on the globe. It has recently been ascertained that the Chinese coal fields occupy an area of four hundred thousand square miles.

-A correspondent of the Scientific American states that he knows from personal observation of the seventer year locust having appeared in the southern part of Massachusetts in 1818, 1835, 1852 and 1869. In 1818 they were very numerous; in 1835 they were less so; in 1852 still less, and in 1869 they were quite scattering in comparison with 1818.

-Under the proposed system of pneumatic transmission between Paris and London—two tubes employed, one for sending and the other for receiv ing—not only is it intended to send letters and telegrams, but parcels weighing as much as twelve pounds. It is believed the time taken in transmission would be only one hour. Chicago Current.

-The Russki Invalid gives the statistics of insubordination and desertion in the Russian army. In these the number of offenses committed during the five years from 1879 to 1883 are said to have amounted to sixty-six thousand, of which ten thousand were cases of insubordination; there were twelve thousand cases of desertion and twenty-four thousand of robbery.

-The latest idea of public buildings is that of having them made on the telescope plan—the stories being shoved up by the hydrostatic pressure. In case of a fire in the twelfth story or the sixth, the building is let down til it is on the ground, where the fire-men can easily flood it. It is to be built of boiler iron. The furniture is all to be made like an opera hat.—Chicago Herald.

-Odlum's fate demonstrated what eeded no demonstration. The public were prepared to believe that men could not jump from the Brooklyn Bridge to the river and live. The vio-lence of the shock ruptured the base of his left lung, his spleen, kidneys and liver, and broke his first, second, third, fourth and fifth ribs—just as though he had struck upon a stone floor.—N. Y. Independent

-Mr. N. A. Brewster lives in Randolph County, Ala. Recently he stood in Randolph County, shot across Cal-houn County, in the same State, and killed a deer in Carroll County, Ga. The same gentleman goes through Cherokee and Cleburne Counties, Ala., and thence into Polk County, Ga. when he goes to his Post-office. distance traversed in the latter instance one and a quarter miles .-Louisville Courier-Journal

-Among other forms of animal life ch have disappeared from the earth is the sea cow. This great animal which has been variously classed with the whales, with walruses and seals, and with elephants, was a toothless vegetable feeder, living along the shore in shallow water, and often weighing three or four tons. It was seen alive and described in 1741, but in 1780 it

—At present the Rothschild family control the quicksilver supply of the world, but a new mine has been found at Schuppiastena near Belgrade. There are only a few quicksilver mines known, the two largest being in Spain and California. Both are owned by the house of Rothschild, who only per mit a supply, but never a glut of the market to issue from their mines, and thus they control an immense and very profitable profitable monopoly. The yearly consumption of quicksilver is cut down to one hundred thousand bottles, the larger part of which comes from California, while Spain furnishes about ten thousand bottles.

-Swindlers on the other side of the ocean still continue to work off Confederate money on immigrants coming to this country, one passenger on a steamer which arrived at Castle Garden a week or so ago having been swindled out of four hundred and twenty marks out of four numered and in this way. The unfortunate man was in this way. The unfortunate man was told in London that it was best to get American money on that side so he exchanged all his wealth (four hundred and twenty marks) for a one hundred dollar Confederate bill, which he was surprised on presenting it at Castle Garden, to find was worthless. The bill was issued in Richmond in December, 1862.-N. Y. Herald.

—Stanley, in his book, tells of finding in the vicinity of about nine hundred miles inland from Leopoldville, Africa, a band of slave traders having in their possession two thousand three hundred captives. "Both banks of the river," he says, "showed that one hundred and eighteen villages and forty-three districts had been devastated, out of which was educed two thousand three hundred females and children, and about two thousand tusks of ivory. To obtain these they must have shot two thousand five hundred people, while one thousand three hundred more died by the wayside. How many are wounded and die in the forest, or droop to death through an overwhelming sense of their calamities, we do not know, but the outcome from the territory, with its million of souls, must be five thousand slaves, obtained at the expense of thirty-three thousand -Stanley, in his book, tells of finding

CRUELTY IN SCHOOLS. The Recompense That Follows Inhuman

Treatment in the Public

Three instances of cruelty in the chools have at separate times come to us, with the recompense which followed. One was of a boy who was brutally whipped by his teacher, and who withdrew from school, and in time went into the war, where after long and brave service home to die, of a wound. to die, of a wound. His greatest home to die, or a wound. His greatest struggle in preparing for death was to forgive the tyrant of the school. Years had gone by but the memory of that wrong, when it flashed into his mind, sent the blood again to his brow, and he prayed and struggled against it. The teacher and all around knew about the dying youth's sorest temptation, and what regret and remorse that teacher felt, knowing that the sting of his cruel whip had tortured a poor soul even to his grave. Another case was of a little girl, through whose tender shoulders the whip cut and stained her dress with blood. She stained her dress with grew up with the same bitter recollec-tion; and finding no other way to overcome and efface it. she became that man's benefactor through many a sore trait, though he seemed destitute of repentance or remorse. Another case repentance or remorse. Anomer case was of a boy both of whose hands were bruised and lacerated, by a burly teacher, so severely that the discreet mother deemed it prudent to conceal the wrong from the father, lest worse violence should come of it. More than a decade and a half of years passed away and the teacher and the scholar met—happily sur-rounded by immediate social restraints. The situation in the school-room was now reversed. The fear and trembling, the bowed head and qualing heart were transferred to the tyrant of long ago, as he heard his cruelties and charago, as he heard his cruenties and character in the years past minutely set forth to him—how he had brutally beaten and oppressed the children of the toiling poor who had no redress, and who would submit to almost any wrong for the purpose of securing a little education, and who were thus wholly at his mercy, or rather the reverse of mercy. In these and in other instances there is one consideration that should be remarked and deeply pondered. In the cases of the two boys referred to, they each said that the whole scene was more vividly impressed on their memories than anything in the experience of their lives. The cruel eye and brow, and the ferocious lips, as the blows fell, were branded in the memory, and were utterly ineffaceable. That countenance as it then was would be called up, vivid as life, by any associated memory, and its glare would set the blood on fire. It was not in either case a cherished revenge, but dreadful reminder, a recurrence of the old scene of cruelty, with every minute detail, to the mind. Doubtless many, possibly all, of our readers have some such pictures of terror or pain, from one or another cause, in their memories. There is a profound warning in this fact, especially to parents, to beware of punishing their children in anger. If done in grief and love, the grief and love of the parent will never be forgotten, but be a perpetual influence for good to the corrected child. Much less if done in anger will the anger ever be forgotten. It is probable that the larger—perhaps nearly all—the element of revenge is preserved by those mental photographs. They are liable to obliterate all others from the memory, because the impression on the excited mind is so much stronger than any other, and the wrong-doer stands forever, as he stood in that dire instant, an object of utter repugnance. Doubtless, also, this explains why the passion of revenge so dominates the savage mind, which has 1.0 restraints of principle, or Christian grace. Other culture, or Christian grace. Other wrongs make no such lasting impression. They are much more easily for appeared to have become entirely extinct.—Philadelphia Press.

Old Dartford.

On entering the High street of Dartford our attention is first drawn to an inn famous in the coaching days. The Bull Inn still preserves its antique architectural character, and is a worthy example of "past coachfulness and present coachlessness." In anterailway days the courtyard, with its quaint wooden balcony surrounding it, often presented a busy scene; and the bustle and excitement caused by the daily arrival and departure of seventy coaches formed a strong con-trast with its present peaceful charactrast with its present peaceful character. It was at the Bull Inn that George IV. was grossly insulted while changing horses, by a working currier, who, thrusting his shaggy head into the carriage window and looking the King in the face road out the in the face, roared out: "You are a murderer!" in allusion to his recent treatment of Queen Caroline.—Ari Journal.

"Cussin."

"How's your cussin, mister!" asked a countryman who wished to appear well up in city styles to a city landlord. The landlord looked surprised, but replied that it was up to the standard,

he hoped.
"That's what I pay my money for," responded the countryman. "None o' your snide cussins for me. I'll try some at breakfast."

"Ya-as," dubiously, said the land-ord. "Do you like the big, round pro-

ford. "Do you like the big, round profanity, or will you have your cussing trimmed at the edge?"

"Who said anything about cussin??
Your cussin, I said; that's French for cooking. I should think you ought to know, if you keep a first-class tavern."

"Oh, yes, our cuisine; certainly, certainly. Walk right in to breakfast, air."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

One of the largest single electric lights ever constructed was placed on exhibition at Seneca Falls, N. Y., recently. It was of fifty thousand candle power, and was made in Ilion. The light was placed on the tower of a building at a height of seventy-five feet from the ground. It is intended to

John Wand, Prescription Druggist Windsor Drug Store.

H. J, Canniff, Notary Public, 295 Railroad St. North Topeka.

Millinery at your own price at Mrs. Metcalf's. Over 500 hats to be sold out regardless of cost.

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

Will you go to work and get up a club for the Spirit? We depend upon Prohibitionists in every part of the state to give it a wide circulation. Scribners Lumber and Log Book, and

Fisher's Grain Tables, for 50 cents. Either one of these books will be mail-

ed post-paid for 30 cents, or the two for 50 cents. Send money to the office of

See advertisement these books on last page of this paper.

Ladies who have long suffered from disorders common to their sex, and failed to obtain relief by the heroic old-school methods of knife, caustics and supports, should try the modern common-sense methods, of Dr. Foote, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City, and follow the evample of the lady who wrote Jan. 6 1883; it is simply wonderful that after a miserable illness of nearly five years, in which time I evhausted the skill of four physicians, you should cure me of four physicians, you should cure me in 6 months. I give you permission to print these lines in the hope that they may lead othersufferers to place their cases in your hands. Lock bo 30. White River Junction Vermont.

A convention has been called in Ness Coun ty to put a Third Party Ticket in the field fo

A call has been issued for a convention i incoln on the 16th instant, to organize a 'Third Party' under the name and banner of

Cloud county is thoroughly organized with a county committee of one from each township. The Critic is doing good work there with the aid of such men as Dr. Hall, P. Bean, J. Yan Halteren and others.

Dr. D. M. Gillesple sends in encouraging report from Salina. There are a few earnest workers in Saline county who are holding the fort under circumstances less favorable than in some other places, and they will hold it until they hear the trumpet of victory.

The Democrats don't like the Ohio

Of course they do not like it. They do not want to be robbed of their whiskey thunder.

The Weekly Capital claims to be a farm Journal. We would like its opinion on regulating the cut worm for revenues and when its hand is in it might say what it thinks of licensing pleuro-pneumonia for the same purpose.

West Virginia has held a state convention and organized a prohibition third party.

A correspondent of the Lever thus relates how he heard of St. John: Taking a companion we drove 25 or 30 miles across the country to the town of Freeport Ill., where he spoke on the evening of June the 8th, at the Opera House. Nearly every seat was erved at ten cents each, and at least one hundred persons were obliged to stand. Still the best of order pected, as Freeport is quite a beer town. St. John was well received with many rounds of applause, and forget it, and it makes him mad."

"Your husband?"

"Your husband?"

"Your husband?"

"Your husband?"

"Your husband?" feathers his arrows—so they will shoot with more unerring flight to the heart of the enemy.

Can You Dodge it?

If drunkenness is sinful, then the drinking usages of society are sinful. If the drinking usages of society are sinful, then the liquor traffic is sinful.

If the liquor traffic is sinful, then the licensing of it is sinful. If the licensing of it is sinful, then

voting for those who authorize the licensing of it is sinful

If voting for those who license or authorize the licensing of the traffic is sinful, the voting for a political party that lives only by maintaining the liquor license system, being in about the middle of Townsend street, partnership with it, and partaking Roxbury, report that yesterday morn-

duty to preach against the sinful drinking usages of society, against the sinful liquor traffic, against the sin of voting for a political party that lives only by maintaining the liquor license system, being in part-liquor license system liquor li liquor license system, being in partnership with it and partaking of its unrighteous profits.

If such are the duties of Christian ministers then it is the duty of the people, especially of church members, to sustain those who thus preach and practice, in accordance with their in-

In the language of Dr. Huntington we ask, "Does not our christianity need a new analysis and a new reformation?"

mation?"
In conclusion, we believe it is high time for ministers and laymen to compare the small number of our churches with the large number of saloons; the little paid, per capita, in our land for the support of religion being \$1.10, while \$17 per head is paid for liquor. "Can the rush grow without the mire?—Bugle Call.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Consciousness While in Apparent Slumber—A Eurious Habit.

There was something very curious about this habit of the great journalist [Horace Greeley's sleeping in church.] It was not sleep that overcame him. but only somnolence—sleep of the physical powers, but wakefulness of the mind. The physiologist and the psychologist may settle the matter scientifically between them if they can. In spite of appearances to the contrary. Mr. Greeley was "a hearer as well as a doer of the Word." His eyes might close, his great head fall upon his breast, or sway from side to side, drawing the body after it, presenting the usual external indications of sleep, the body after the saulties were but his mental interfor faculties were sometimes so far awake that when the service was over he could give a clear account of the sermon, both as to the subject, plan and matter. I have tested this a dozen times or more, and never found them wanting. It was to me a very curious phenomenon, and I studied it with deep interest whenever an opportunity occurred. I will give two illustrations of this singular pecu-liarity from my own clear personal recollection.

I went with him to hear a discourse

was Sunday morning, and the announced was one in which he felt a special interest. Mr. Channing was then, in fact, ministering to a congre-gation of which Mr. Greeley was a prominent member. It was in a hall on the west side of Broadway, near Canal street, where Dr. Dewey had preacher afore-time. On the way thither, Mr. Greeley begged me to keep him awake. We occupied a settee within six feet of the occupied a settee within six feet of the platform and right under the eye of the preacher. I tried to keep him awake by frequent tuggings at his elbow and playing a by no means soft tattoo upon his ribs. But it was of no use. He was "nidnodding" through the whole discourse, not a little to Mr. Channier's announces who cheeved. Channing's annoyance, who observed my unsuccessful efforts to keep his my unsuccessful

great auditor awake. But now comes the wonderful part of my story. Mr. Greeley and I, when the service was over, went back to the Tribune office together. He sat down to his desk at once, and made an abstract of Mr. Canning's discourse, filling somewhat less than a column, which appeared in the *Tribune* of the next morning. Mr. Channing was utterly amazed when he saw it, and afterward asked me if it was possible Mr. Greeley had made the report. When I told him that I saw him while he was preparing it, and could certify that it went to the compositor in his own handwriting, and that, moreover, I had myself read the proof, he ex-pressed the greatest astonishment. "Why," said he, "I could not myself have so accurate an abstract of my own discourse, which, though premed itated, was extemporaneous. He has not only given the substance of what I said, but he has followed my line of For points.

ON A POSTAL CARD.

How One Detroit Woman Managed to Con vey a Variety of Intellige

She walked up and down the corridor of the post-office for ten or fifteen minutes before she asked of a citizen who was directing an envelope:

"Please, sir. but would you write word or two on a postal card for me?" "Certainly, ma'am; where is it to go

"To John Sessions, at Cleveland.

card written to a strange man it will be a cold day. Now, then, begin with 'My Dear Husband.'"

"I've got that."
"Say that I am all right, the baby is all right, and I haven't time to write But the poet is yet to be who will tell any more.'

"Then you'll want a P. S. that I have only two dollars left, and shall look for him to send me some next week.

"That'll be all, except to say from your true wife to my loving husband, and don't send less than five dollars, and baby weighs eighteen pounds, and the weather is still cold. Thanks, sir, I'll do as much for you some day."

Detroit Free Press.

A Squirrel Circus.

The men who drive the watering carts and who fill them at the hydrant of its unrighteous gains, is sinful also. ing about five o'clock they witnessed a If it is the duty of Christian isters to preach against the sin of drunkenness then it is equally their isters to preach against the sin of drunkenness then it is equally their isters to preach against the sin of drunkenness then it is equally their isters to preach against the sin of drunkenness then it is equally their isters to preach against the sin of the single state of the sin parently trying to see who could go through the largest number of squirrel

—Why he believed him: Stretchit was telling Gawley about an alligator he saw in Florida. "That alligator measured sixty-three feet five inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. What do you think of that, Gawley? An alligator sixty-three feet five inches long. Doesn't that astonish you?" "No," said Gawley, quietly. "I'm a liar myself,"—Exchange.

CAMELS IN AUSTRALIA.

Efforts Made to Raise a Home-Bred Stock. In many parts of Australia are large might call them—over which, especially some importance to have all possible the facilities for opening out new districts; to raise a home-bred stock of camels. At the present time there are some two thousand or more of those useful animals in that part of Australia alone. These are greatly in demand, and regular market prices are quoted for them the value of a good pack bull being sixty pounds, and a pack cow sixty-five pounds. Camels for harness are even more valuable, selling from sixty-five to seventy pounds, according to sex, whilst those used for riding purposes fetch from seventy to seventy-five pounds.

Camels were not imported into South Australia in any number until 1866, when Sir Thomas Elder entered into the enterprise with a determinafrom Rev. William Henry Channing. It tion to establish a herd, and succeeded in landing one hundred and nine, which shortly increased to a hundred and twenty-five. Soon, however, the little herd was attacked by a kind of mange; and the camels suffered so much from this disease that at the end of six months their number was reduced to sixty-two. In time, however, by the most careful treatment, the disease was stamped out; the herd then throve well, and has now largely in-

creased. It was not until about 1883 that the settlers generally began to see the great value of camels in certain disricts, and then the demand far exceeded the supply. In that year, Messrs. W. R. Cave & Co., made a trial shipment of six, and this venture proved so successful that in 1884 six hundred and sixty-one camels were imported. In India great losses have been sustained from foot-and-mouth lisease and tuberculosis; it has been therefore deemed necessary, as a pro-tection to what has now to what become

very important in-uth Australia, that all terest in South Australia, that all imported camels should be subjected to a rigorous veterinary examination; and regulations to that effect were published in the Australian Gazette December last. Those camels which have become acclimatized or the homebred are particularly healthy; but the imported ones, as a rule, suffer greatly at first from skin disease of a highly infectious order (scabies), and many have died from this cause. The remedies for the disease are ointments of sulphur and carbolic acid; tar and fat; and, indeed, any of the usual sheep dressings of which sulphur is an in-

For purposes of exploring, surveying thought, and remembered not a little of my language."—Oliver Johnson, in Christian Register. terior of Australia they are firmly estab-lished as most valuable stock, and are turned to many and varied uses. In that country there must always be large tracts of land over which it will be difficult to travel; and there can thus be no doubt that the enterprise of the importers and breeders of camels

A SILVER SUNRISE.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant Morning in Southwestern Georgia. Poets have sung of rosy dawns, of orange sunsets waning low, and of that later hour when large Hesper glitters through the rosy spaces, while mid silent spheres rises the deepening night. story of that magical drama of nature, the silver sunrise in the South, or in that part of it known as the Cotton Belt of Southwestern Georgia. There the isotherm is semi-tropical. The almost flat, slightly undulating landscape s, or was twenty years ago, under the high cultivation of the slave system, a sheet of verdure breathing incense in the month of March, April, and May. The tall cypress, the thick-leaved ambrosial live-oak, the heavy-scented magnolia grandiflora, form the upper foliage, belting the clear dark ponds that dot the low, flat level tracts. Around their sedge borders the crosses Around their sedgy borders the cranes and curlews call, on their dark bosoms wim the broods of mallard and teal ducks. All the beauty and picturesque charm of nature do not belong to mountain lands alone. To the lover of mountain lands alone. To the lover or nature in all her phases and moods this pond land is full of beauty as of bloom. It is lively at all seasons of the year, all hours of the day, but especially

when seen under a silver surrise.

Not every morning of the whole year round is this wonder witnessed. It takes peculiar conditions of the atmosphere to produce the phenomenon. To the savant belongs the task of telling through the largest number of squirrel gymnastics in a given space of time. Gray squirrels are always to be seen in that neighborhood, and enjoy comparative immunity from cats and shotguns, but their playful pranks and mirthful exercises yesterday morning indicate either that they were holding a Sunday service at sunrise, or that a convention of squirrels had gathered at an hour when cats and dogs and men have hardly yet gone out to their daily disturbance of the world.—Boston Herald.

—Why he believed him: Stretchit was telling Gawley about an alligator he saw in Florida. "That alligator he saw in Florida." what the conditions are that produce

can see the white sands under your feet, but barely note the long, gray, mosses that hang like stalactites from the branches of the trees above you tracts of arid country—deserts, we head, only faintly in the gloom made might call them—over which, especially visible by starlight and the swift-movmight can them—over which, especially in times of drought, it is difficult, if and dawn are matters of only a few not impossible, for any but the abor- minutes. The stars blaze out, as it igines to travel without the assistance of camels as carriers. Owing to the great increase of population at the antipodes, it has become a matter of some importance to have all possible the heavy trailing or greeners of the ponds, the tail cypress and oaks, some importance to have all possible the heavy trailing or greeners of the ponds. the heavy trailing creepers of the vines, the light swaying banners of the and in South Australia attempts not altogether unsuccessful have been made to raise a home-bred stock of camels. gemmed with beads of dew, but it does not drip. It looks almost or quite like

hoar frost spread over the ocean-like expanse of land and water, like a white veil blending and making more beautiful the darker verdure of the foliage around the pools, and the glowing emerald and color shades of the cotton and corn fields. A thousand mocking birds are all of a sudden cleaving the blue vault above you with such strains of unpremeditated art as skylarks never dreamed of. In fact, if one of the Southern mocking

birds ever hears the song of one of those English skylarks which the late Isaac W. England found a home for in the meadows of New Jersey, he will beat him so badly in his own song that the British warb-ler will hide his head under his wing, poor thing, and die of grief and

shame. Afar off from thicket and leafy covert comes the cooing of a thousand doves, the soft whistle of as many quails, the shrill cries of the redbirds, the shriller calls of the catbirds, and the notes of many another feathered songster, whose names you must learn from Mr. Audubon. The thrushers, too, hardly less musical than the mocking birds, sing from the leafy boughs and shrub-

pery near by.
While bathed, as it were, in this outburst of liquid melody, this first diapason of the opera of the day, suddenly, without warning, with no rosy glow to herald its coming, up from the white misty horizon bursts the sun, a blaze of silver light bigger than the biggest cart-wheel that ever was made, daz-zling, as if composed of ten thousand burnished silver mirrors flashing elec tric light through panes of crystal, flooding the landscape with silver lace dotted with diamonds and powdered with sparkling silver dust. The sense with sparkling silver dust. The sense of the exquisite coloring of the scene is lost in the wondrous radiance shed over a landscape that stretches miles away, until the dazzling view is lost in the silvery haze of the horizon. It looks as if all fairy land had met to do battle on a field of jeweled silver, pan-oplied in silver mail, and every shield and every spear decked and tipped with gems. Not one moment is there with gems. Not one moment is there rest in this wondrous scene, which lasts but a few minutes, for the first breeze of morning waving the spark-ling banners of long moss, and the first warm kiss of the sunbeams sweep the glittering pageant all away.—N. Y.

LOOKING AHEAD.

A Useless Creature is the One Who is Al-

The most useless man in the world is probably he who is always a few minutes behind time. His life is a record of opportunities missed, and his motto, will be rewarded. Should we, some years hence, have the misfortune to be engaged in another Egyptian campaign, we may perhaps be able to procure that absolute essential of desert of the character of that life may be, what we the character of that life may be, what we the character of that life may be, what we the character of that life may be, what we the character of the chara warfare, a stock of camels, from our colonial friends.—Chambers' Journal. look ahead. Still this is occasionally more necessary in some lines of life than others, and while in a few they are exceptional, a man has to look ahead for years, the stock farmer must at least look ahead a good many months. Whatever he does to-day is done, or should be done, with reference to a future date. In breeding, indeed, the breeder looks forward to the offspring's offspring for generations, but if he take only the care of the cattle and other stock actually on sary for him to always look forward to the ultimate destiny he has assigned to each. Is this horse to be kept on the

farm, and for what special purpose, if any? Is that to be sold? What call is to be kept, and why and which to be sold? What is for reproduction? what for the many wives did you say he had married?" the Judge inquired, the market? are questions to be put in turning to Herrick. regard to all kinds of stock, and that "Four," replied t man is never a success who never gives either an answer till the time for action has arrived. In summer the prudent stockman thinks of and pre- "Yes, indeed," replied Herrick with prudent stockman thinks of and prepares for the forthcoming fall and winter. He is always forearmed, and in case of a long, dry season, leaving him with pastures parched and burned in the early fall, the resources provided in the carry fall and the carry fall and the air of a man who kagew whereof the spoke, and which carried conviction with it; "he has been pretty well punished." in the early fall, the resources provided in case of emergency are available. His stock enter winter quarters in a large dead enter with the case, "responded the Judge, "we will deal leniently with large dead enter winter and the case of enter w His stock enter winter quarters in a good condition, having made all the gain possible during the summer months when that gain could be secured the cheapest, and are sure to continue it during the winter, so that all the winter fodder suppled to them may not be just so much waste. Ere long he will know for just how much stock he can make good winter provision, the chances of a long, bleak spring like the last being duly constituted; but I'll call the turn for several years has been 400,000; last year it was 330,030.—Christian at Work. stock he can make good winter provision, the chances of a long, bleak spring, like the last, being duly considered, and he knows what to get rid of and what to retain. If you would succeed, look ahead. — National Live Stock Journal.

omee and remarked, partly to himself and partly to his book-keeper:
"Well, well, I guess I'll have to be getting a new pair of pants."
"Why, it hasn't been any time since you got a pair, has it?" replied the economical book-keeper.
"Not very long."
"How do you get away with them so soon?"

"Oh, easily enough. I'm not very hard on them myself, but you see my wife wears the pants when I'm home,

TRIMMING SHOW WINDOWS.

Branch of Advertising Which Furnishes The trimming of shop windows has become a great feature in advertising. Each large establishment seeks to out shine its neighbors in the display and artistic arrangement of goods in its windows.

"The system of window decoration

nas grown up almost altogether within the past ten years in the dry goods line and within three or four years in the clothing houses," said a leading merchant. "It is increasing constantly, and heaven only knows where is will end. Every establishment of any pretensions now employs a man especially to trim windows. Some smaller houses secure the services of an individual who is not connected with it in any other capacity than that of window trimmer and who does the work for three or sour different stores. Others have a salesman who is an artist in the ousiness. His artistic capabilities demand a far higher salary than he could expect as a mere salesman. Very large shops hire professional trimmers who do nothing else but decorate the windows. They must be constantly studying and endeavoring to devise some-thing new, startling and attractive to draw the attention of the public. Certain forms of arrangement have be-come fixed and are known by various names. There, for instance," pointnames. There, for instance," pointing to one window where several shades of wash materials were drawn into a shape, small at the bottom and spreading out at the top like a fan, "is what is known as the 'rising sun' style of decoration. This manner of folding," indicating a piece of embossed velvet drawn out in a long fold, "is called the 'double loop.' But the trimming of windows must be novel or it is nothing. Consequently every shop shows two or three times a week some new arrangement which is due alone to the ingenuity of the trimmer.'

"How long does it take a man to "From four to ten hours, according to its elaboration. I have known, too, when windows were to be trimmed for

some special occasion or season, of two or three men being occupied in one window for a couple of days. One clothing house in the city showed a window during the holiday time that t required three men four days to

"Are many goods damaged by being exposed in windows?"

"No, for the reason that but small quantities are displayed. We have dummies so made that a small piece of cloth can be wrapped around or folded about them and represent an entire bolt. Then we do not exhibit our very finest lines in the windows. A trimmer has to use the greatest care in getting up a window. He must be able to udge of the effect it will have from the outside, not how it appears to him where he stands. He must be skillful in his blending of tints, and have an eye as to the weather, for some things the most attractive in one kind of veather will not draw a glance in another, and above all possess originality. By the way, the trimmers are called artists now. There are very few American trimmers. The majority are En-glishmen or Irishmen. Irishmen are the most tasteful dry goods men in the

world."
"Are women ever employed as trim-

mers?"
"I've never known of any who were. It is a field of occupation that I think women have never invaded; but with the quick feminine eye for color and effects, there is no reason why they should not be eminently successful in '-Chicago News.

HE WANTED THE EARTH.

How the Old Law, "While You're a-Gittin Cady Herrick tells a good one of a scamp who was arraigned at the last term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer upon the charge of bigamy. Having no defense, the fellow pleaded in numbers, worthy of the theme the the farm, his interests make it neces. guilty, and in response to the query of the Court as to what he had to say in mitigation of his offense, replied:
"I want a good, liberal, easy sentence. I pleaded guilty and saved the

"Four," replied that gentleman. "Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the Judge, I should think he had been pun-

been acquitted; but I'll call the turn ext trip," and he went philosophically to prison.—Albany Express.

-The man who was killed by lightning in Chicago during a recent thun-der storm which visited that locality Why They Wore Out.

Mr. Henpeck looked down at himself as he stood before the stove in his office and remarked, partly to himself and partly to his book-keeper:

"Well, well, I guess I'll have to be soften as express hell does and remarked of the store of the human race about of the store of the store of the store of the probably laughed a good many times at the feminine propensity to seek the protection of a feather bed at the first ominous rumbling of a storm.

The store of the store is not store of the store of the protection of a feather bed at the first ominous rumbling of a storm. as often as a cannon ball does, and, as a rule, leave him in a worse condition.

—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

—It will be unfortunate if base ball angenders the manners which have caused the extinction of the game in Cuba. The passions of the crowd upon the tropical island far exceed the power of law and order, and unlike an American crowd, which simply hurls insults at the umpire, the Cuban crowd

GRASSHOPPER YARNS

ome of the Literature Appertal This Interesting I Since the invasion of Northern Can fornia by the grasshoppers, there been a marked revival in the literat appertaining to this interesting inse

"I remember in '71," said a member of the Grain Exchange yesterday, "I was coming across the plains. Well, sir, I was seated in a car reading a newspaper about noon, when sudden it grew dark, and I thought sure a terrible storm was on us. It was a cloud of grasshoppers; so thick that when they settled on the car-track they stopped the train. There was a good feed where we were just then, and it brought the 'hoppers to a halt. We were blocked for twenty-four house until a snow-plow was telegraphed for and, when it cut the way for us, it let a bank of 'hoppers on each side higher was coming across the plains. Well, a bank of 'hoppers on each side higher than the smokestack of the locomo

tive."
"That was pretty bad," said another broker, "but I have seen worse. We were camped one summer in Kansas, making a survey for a new town. The making a survey for a new town. The 'hoppers struck us at night, and in the morning we thought the end of the world had come. They were piled, sir, twenty feet were piled, sir, twenty feet deep over the encampment, and we were nine hours tunneling out of them. If we did not happen to have a few giant-powder cartridges to blast out air holes we should have been suffocated before we could have struck a

shovel into the mass.' "Didn't you hive any of 'em?" inquired a warehouseman, who had seem a good deal of Western life. "What do you mean?" asked the

broker. "Just this: I was caught in the same fix you have told about once in Kansas. I was in charge of a mule team hauling supplies to a railroad camp. Among other things we had several thousand yards of canvas for tents for the men. As soon as the grasshoppers struck us I put my gang to work, and in a short time we had a canvas-sack made, balloon fashion, only bigger than any balloon you ever saw. Well, sir, we filled it chock full of 'hoppers live 'hoppers—and hitched it on to the wagon, and when the swarm started to go our caged 'hoppers went with

"And took off your balloon?" "And took off your balloon?"

"No, siree; they hauled our wagon for over seventy-eight miles, when they broke down and we bagged a new lot. It beat mule power all hollow. Then it has occurred to me'. But his audience had gone, and the Western man growling, "I suppose these darned fools think I'm green," walked off to find a more credulous and attentive auditory.—Chicago Tribune.

STATISTICAL.

ome Interesting Facts and Figures Relat-

Some of the more salient points of life in the metropolis may be seen in the following figures:

1. Population. The population of the city of New York, according to the United States census of 1880, is 1,206,

2. Sexes. Of the population of the city, 590,514 are males and 615,785 are

3. Transient population. The transient or floating population may be es-timated as follows: In any one day, on an average, we may suppose there are of immigrants temporarily stopping in the city 5,000; of seamen and boat men, 5,000; of visitors at hotels, 10,000; of visitors at boarding and lodging houses, 10,000; or, in all, say 30,000.

4. Families. The number of families

living in the city is 243,157. The number of persons to a family is 4.96. 5. Dwellings. The number of dwelling houses in the city is 73,684. The number of persons to a dwelling is 16.37.
6. Tenement houses. Houses con-

taining three or more families are classed as tenement houses. It is supposed that there are 20,000 tenement houses, and that they contain a population of the property of the contain a population of lation of 500,000 persons.
7. Nativities. 727,629 persons were born in the United States, and 478,670

are from foreign countries of forty dif-ferent nationalities.

8. Marriages. The number of per-sons united in marriage in the city during the year, is estimated at 27,000,

equal to 13,500 marriages.

9. Births. The number of births in the city during the year is estimated at 46,000.

10 Deaths. The number of deaths

10 Deaths. The number of deaths during the year was 35,044.

11. Property. The total valuation of property in the city is \$1,185,947,098.

12. City Taxes. The city taxes are about \$30,000,000 a year, or about \$30 a head for the entire population.

13. Public Amusements. The money and other than the property of the city taxes and other than the city taxes and other taxes are than the city taxes and other taxes and the city taxes and other taxes are taxes and the city taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes and taxes taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes and taxes are taxes are taxes are taxes and taxes are tax

spent in theatres, operas, and other public amusements is estimated at

Great Expectations.

The widow Flapjack, recently of Austin Avenue, got two new gentlemen boarders.

"Are those two gentlemen married?" she asked of Gilhooly, who is a regular boarder.
"No, and they are rich. One of them

"No, and they are rich. One of them owns a goat ranche."

"You don't say so," said Mrs. Flapjack, and tripping out into the kitchen she whispered to the cook:

"Put three extra beans in the coffee mill when you grind the coffee this afternoon"—Texas Siftings.

The telegraphers of the countries a mutual benefit association with a membership of two thousan ight hundred and a reserve fund corty thousand dollars. Since its

THE INSIDE TRACK.

ame to the bower of her I love ranging his sweet guitar; salled her in song his snow-white dove, is illy, his fair, bright star, le I sat close by the brown-eyed maid helped her enjoy the serenade.

He sang that his love was beyond compare (His voice was sweet as his song); He said she was pure and gentle and fair, And I told her he wasn't far wrong. I don't know whether he heard me or not, For his E string snapped like a pistol shot.

He told how he loved her, o'er and o'er,
With passion in every word,
In songs that I never knew before,
And sweeter ones no'er were heard.
But the night dews loosened his guitar
strings,
And they buzzed out of tune like crazy
things.

He sang and he played 'till the moon nigh, Oh, sweet was the love-born strain; And the night caught up each tremulous sigh And echoed each sweet refrain; But I laughed when a beetle flew down his

And choked in a snort his highest note. She liked it; and I did—just so-so; I was glad to hear his lay; I ever echoed him, soft and low, When he sang what I wanted to say. Till at last I leaned from the window, and then

then
I thanked him and asked him to call again,
And then he went away.

—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

HOW ROPE IS MADE.

The Wonderful Improvements of the Past Half Century.

From the Hanks to the Cable-One Girl Now Doing the Work of Eight Men -Making a Monster Cable.

Rope-making is not what it used to be. Nowadays a girl at a spinning machine can do more work than eight men could do in the old-fashioned way, and where one man could comb one bale of hemp one machine can now comb seventy-five bales. The product of the largest ropewalk in the United States is one hundred and fifty tons of rope and twine a week, as compared with sixteen tons when it was built. fifty-six years ago. This ropewalk is in Bushwick, and in the half century it has made the fortunes of five men. Bushwick was fifty years ago a small Long Island hamlet. To-day its boundaries are merged into the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Not many ern District of Brooklyn. Not many years ago a grove surrounded the ropewalk. To-day it is surrounded by dwelling houses. Fifty-five years ago four horses furnished the motive power. To-day a five hundred and fifty-horse power engine is taxed to do the work. The long, weather-beaten structure, one thousand seven hundred feet in length, has had the same appearance for forty years or more. Of all the men who have worked in the ropewalk, one man has lived to see all the men who have worked in the ropewalk, one man has lived to see fathers and sons pass away and to teach grandsons how to make rope. He is John Stewart, the superintendent, a genial and active old gentleman, now eighty years of age. For fifty-five years he has worked there. He says he is like the boy who could carry a calf, and by carrying it daily was able in time to carry an ox. He sorrowfully shakes his head sometimes when his mind runs back over the changes.

Twelve kinds of hemp are used in rope making, Russian hemp being the best. The hanks are bound into bales that can be readily handled. Separat-

that can be readily handled. Separating the hanks is the first process in rope making. Men do it. The hanks are unbound and tossed one side where men stand ready to pick them up and oil them. The oiling machines are large revolving drums of wood that absorb and hold the oil kept in the troughs below. They are enclosed in wooden boxes, each with a hole about wooden boxes, each with a hole about as large as half an ordinary window. Taking a hank, an oiler spreads it out and dashes it through a hole and against the oily surface of the drum. It clings and is drawn upward, but before the end is reached the man draws it back and repeats the motion until the fiber has been oiled. From the sile the fiber has been oiled. From the oiling machines the hemp goes to the combing machines of different sizes and capacities. Five combings are necessary. The combing machines are very ingenious, and room after room is filled with them. Endless bands with cross rows of long fine teeth seize the fibers and carry them along until other teeth on a band moving faster comb through them and straighten and draw them. After the combing the fibers become roping, and endless yellow streams of it flow from upper stories to stories below for the spinning management. cross rows of long fine teeth seize the

streams of it flow from upper stories to stories below for the spinning machines. Women and girls operate the spinning machines. Women and girls operate the spinning machines.

The day happened to be Saturday, and every young girl in the building had her front hair twisted in papers for Sunday. The noisy rattle of the machines is hardly bearable by a new comer, but the girls talk and laugh, and, as a rule, they are healthy and strong. The spinning machines are as interesting as the combing machines, and the work is much cleaner. The streams of roping come down through the spouts, and are guided by girls into sheet-iron barrels that can be wheeled to the spinning machines. Each stream flows faster than several machines can spin it when everything is in good working order, and piles of roping stand ready for use. Roping after going through the spinning machines becomes spun yarn. The combing, straightening, and spinning used to be done by hand. "I have spun by hand many a ton of it," said the superintendent.

One room is called the waste room,

One room is called the waste room, One room is called the waste room, and to it goes the waste from all the rooms. The waste is combed and blown until the good fibers are saved and spun into yarn for twine. The dust in the room is as thick as a fog in the dog-days, and how any one can work and live there for any length of time is a mystery. The danger from fire is srikingly apparent, but fire has never seriously damaged any part of

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, the building. Many machines are used in spinning and balling harvesting twine which is extensively used in the West. Hundred-ton orders for it are frequently filled. The machines for balling harvest twine are not so interesting as the west twine are not so interesting as the machinery for spinning and balling small cordage, although the former are run by girls. The latter machines are squatty and noisy, and can be compared to as many arranged lines by pared to as many extremely lively bull dogs using all their legs and mouths at the same time. One of the machines dying, and soon after the last blood is the worst thing in the word to fool with. It will tear off an arm or a leg showed the senseless glare of death.

Those who like the smell of tar can get it here the year round in all its purity. Through long troughs nearly filled with hot tar the yarn is drawn until it is thoroughly saturated. On coming out it passes through squeezers, and any excess of tar is pressed out. Then it passes through the air for a considerable distance to dry and finally is wound on bobbins. Tar protects cordage from injury by exposure and immersion, but makes it more rigid and weakens it. Many efforts have been made to find a substitute, and there is a patent process which, it is asserted, renders rope waterproof, adds to its renders rope waterproof, adds to its durability by preventing mildew or decay, increases its strength and keeps it pliable in the coldest weather.

pliable in the coldest weather.

From the tar shop the way led to the extreme lower end of the ropewalk and the machinery for making large ropes, or cables. Very little change has been made there in the half century. The machinery is crude, but substantial, the stanchions, beams and braces being of roughly hewn wood. Some of the workmen are old and weather-beaten, and seem to belong to the machinery. The bobbins of spun yarn are placed upright on iron pins on a series of shelves. The ends of the threads are drawn together and put a series of shelves. The ends of the threads are drawn together and put through the holes of a gauge plate, from which they go to an iron tube board, the size of the hole being gauged by the size of the rope to be made. Ninety-eight threads make a sixinch cable, and with all these threads to attend to at the gauge plate a rope maker is kept busy. The friction of the threads going through the tube makes the iron so hot that the hand can not be kept on it. After being drawn through the tube, the end of what is now a strand is attached to a hook in the former, an upright machine on wheels that runs on a track that the hand can not be kept on it. After being drawn through the tube, the end of what is now a strand is attached to a hook in the former, an upright machine on wheels that runs on a track the full length of the ropewalk. The hook revolves rapidly and makes the twist in the strand. The former is drawn along by ropes, and as it moves away from the gauge plate arms are swung out from pillars along the track to hold up the strand from the floor. The former travels slowly, but with a good deal of whirring, to the upper good deal of whirring, to the upper end of the track. The strand is then attached, with as many others as necessary, to hooks in another former on another track, forming the rope.

About one hundred sizes of rope are made, running from one-sixteenth of an inch to twenty four inches in disp

an inch to twenty-four inches in diaman inch to twenty-four inches in diameter. The length of large rope is generally 1,000 feet, and the largest rope made nowadays is fifteen to eighteen inches, and no large rope is made except to order. Cordage of all sizes was in the storegoom awaiting shipwas in the storeroom awaiting ship-ment, and the big cables were coiled and bound as neatly as thread on a spool. Superintendent Stewart pointed out its perfection with as much admiration as he must have had for his first

Clay off the beach with. The old gen-tleman was bound to get her off, and The Blake anchored in the Gulf stream have the cable ready by Monday morning. He said I couldn't make it without working Sunday, but I said that I one thousand five hundred fathoms in ng. He said I couldn't make it without working Sunday, but I said that I had never worked Sunday, and I didn't propose to then. The old gentleman wouldn't stand any nonsense, you know, and I knew it, but he knew me well enough to believe that if I said I would have the cable ready it would be ready. I told him I would have the cable ready, and that he needn't worry himself about it. Well, we went to himself about it. Well, we went to work as we had never worked before. work as we had never worked before. I kept the boys at it until midnight, and then knocked them off. Not a man did a stroke of work on Sunday, but at mdinight the full force was put on again, and on Monday forenoon the cable was going away on carts—five of again, and on monday location the cable was going away on carts—five of 'em. It was one hundred and thirty fathoms long, and the old gentleman gave me credit for doing a good job,"

She Heeded Not the Warning.

Her mother told her not to marry until she thought she was able to support her husband. But she heeded not man who was a fine, long-winded talker, who could sit around and keep a stove warm better than any one she had ever seen in her life. And then how proficient he was lying in bed snoring a December morning, while she got up and made the fire, fed the horses, split the wood, swept the floor, boiled the coffee, blackened his boots, mended that hole in his coat. sewed on that button, laid a pipe full of tobacco and some matches alongside of his pillow, and how loving she must have felt toward him when he got up at last, about ten o'clock, cursed her for making a noise, and wanted to know why there was no beefsteak and eggs on the table, and why she had not pawned her watch (it was her dying mother's gift) in order to give him whisky money. And when, after three years of this she left him and went to work as a sewing-machine girl people spoke of the depravity of a woman who left her husband.—Exchange. a stove warm better than any one she

REVIVING A DEAD DOG.

An Experiment That May Some Time Prove Mr. James L. Finch gives an account

of some curious experiments which he and Dr. Armitage made secretly in resuscitating animals apparently dead. The first subject operated upon was a medium-sized terrier dog. It was securely tied and an incision made in an artery in its neck, by which the anihad to be stopped in order that its mechanism might be shown. When passed through all the symptoms of as quick as a wink.

In a low addition is the tar shop, where spun yarn for tarred rope goes through a process as old as the hills. Those who like the smell of tar can get it here the year round in all its purity. come very stiff and cold. He was now placed in a warm-water bath that was constantly maintained at a temperature of a hundred and five degrees, and was continually and thoroughly rubbed, and as he became pliant his limbs were gently worked about and his whole body rendered supple. A half pint of hot water was now passed into his stomach through a hard-rubber tube which was forced down his æsophagus. When this was accomplished the mouth of a rubber tube attached to a bellows, was introduced tached to a bellows, was introduced into his windpipe, and, as the bellows were provided with a double valve, by which the air could be withdrawn as well as inhaled, the dog's nose was securely fastened.

securely fastened.

A large and powerful Newfoundland dog had been obtained for the purpose, had been tied near by and was now bled, while the attending surgeon proceeded to adjust the transfusing apparatus, and began slowly to inject the live dog's blood into the dead dog. Simultaneously Mr. Armitage began slowly working the respiratory bellows, while I kept rubbing the animal and bending his limbs and body to facilitate circulahis limbs and body to facilitate circula-tion. We could not have been more anxious about the issue of our efforts This was followed by gasps and catching of the breath, while the eyes grew brighter and more natural. The rubbing and blood injecting were yet ap-plied, and the dog was struggling as if in a fit. But his efforts soon became less violent, and he began a low whine. A compress was now placed on the art-ery, and in twenty-two minutes after the first blood was injected he sat up, after being dead three hours and twenty minutes. The dog then drank broth that had been prepared for him in case of his revival, and soon got up and walked about. A comfortable bed was provided near the stove, and from this time forward his recovery was so rapid that in two days he was turned out to run in the streets. He is now a rugged character, in good health, with seem-ingly no remembrance of his resur-rection.—Denver News.

THE GULF STREAM.

of the Results of Recent Sub-Marin

The United States steamer Blake, Captain Pillsbury, has returned to "I once made a twenty-four-inch cable," he said, "to haul the Henry satisfactory voyage of submarine ex-Charleston, S. C., from a successful and plorations covering several months. Contains 192 pages of useful tables for casting e sent word on Saturday morning to between the Forey Rocks and the Badepth, discovered by Captain Pillsbury two years ago. The Blake anchored in two hundred and eighty-one fathoms and succeeded in dredging up a large quantity of animal and vegetable life among which will probably be found many species hitherto comparatively, if not entirely unknown. Though Cap-tain Pillsbury has not yet completed the calculations bearing upon the velocity of the deep sea currents, he is convinced that in lower depths the change of velocity is not so great as toward the surface. The surface currents are stronger with the deflection of the moon. It is plain from his observations during the past three mouths that the strength of the current of the Gulf Stream is invariably on the Florida instead of the Bahama side of the stream. He has found the temperature to range from forty-two to eighty-one degrees. The greatest velocity of the stream at the surface is about four knots, but the fluctuations are frequent her gentle mother's warning. She went and got civilly contracted to a properly tabulated and his calculations properly deducted, he will be able to give the scientific world a treat as to deep sea soundings, current velocity, animal and vegetable life and the earth's surface for miles under the sea.

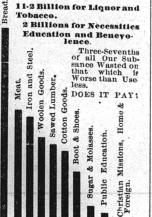
N. O. Times-Democrat -N. O. Times-Democrat.

—"Yes, stranger," said a passenger from Texas, "I'm going down East on an important errand. Don't mind telling you that I'm going to be married. You can imagine how goodnatured and jolly I feel." "Yes; but don't you feel a little anxiety, a little trepidation, about taking such an important step in life?" "Nary a trep, stranger." "Have you ever been married before?" "No; but I've been in one fight with Injust two scripmages." ried before?" "No; but I've been in one fight with Injuns, two scrimmages with cowboys, and went through four cyclones. I'm no chicken."—Chicago

—"Father, please tell me what entails means, and if we have such a law in the United States." Father—"Under the law of entails, my boy, the landed property of the father is handed down to the eldest son, successively, generation after generation. We have no such provision in the United States. Here the money generally goes to the lawyers who settles the father's estate. You see the difference?"—Exchange.

Our Drink and Tobacco





It does no good for a man to sneer at the agitation un regard to the liquor traffic. The subject is altogether too important to be laugh ed down, ignored, or passed over without any serious attempt to settle it. Aside from the law-defying spirit which it has elicited, aside from all its moral the religious aspects, the question considered purely as one of dollars and cents, in its effects upon the National prosperity and wealth, is one of the most important that can be named.

Directly and indirectly, this country spends in the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceed in the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceed in the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceed in the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceed in the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceed in the liquor traffic every year, as um exceed in the liquor traffic every year more than our whole Civil Service, our Army, our Mavy, our Congress, including the River and Harbor and Pension bills, our wasteful local debts, besides all the schools in the country. In fact, this Nation pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be put asside with a sneer?

There is certainly spent for drink in this country more, than \$800,000,000 and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds, National, State, country, city, town and school district, is stated on authority of the Census Bureau to be not more than about \$700,000,000.

But the cost of the liquor drunk is not by any means the whole cost of the liquor traffic. An official report, prepared with much labor, by the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, under authority from the Legislature, states that & per cent. of all the crine and criminal expenses in that state comes directly from the abuse of liquor. There is at least one in twenty of the able-bodied men in this country who is rendered idle by his habits, or incapacitated for work. These persons, at the ordinary wages of workingmen, would earn, if industrious and fairly employed, over \$20,000,000 (ove

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