That is his way of crowding things.

We have personally taken active part in two campaigns against J G Cannon, and therefore are not grieved to find him beaten at last.

The present congress will only last until next March, and it is not likely that an attempt will be made to enact any more tariff and election force bills.

While the farmers of Kansas have given some attention to politics, they have not neglected to put in the largest acreage of winter wheat ever known in the state.

The satisfaction that we get in the result of the election, is that resubmission receives a staggering blow in the head, at the same time that ringrule is knocked out.

It is possible that Ingalls may get back to the senate, for while the next legislature will not be republican, there are some resubmission members who favor Ingails.

DECIMETER = 3.937 IN

0R

0.328 F001

FOOT= 3.048 DECIMETERS

There will, perhaps, be an end now to sectional prejudice. It is hoped that Gov. Grawford and the Capital will now see the rebel howl don't inspire as it did. The bloody shirt has faded out.

John Davis, elected to congress from the fifth district, has been in the reform movement for twenty years. Unlike many, if not most of is a conservative, scholarly man, one of the very best advance thinkers of the state. No better man could have derson.

This is a tidal wave that probably will not recede.

Religion must get into politics and he saloon must get out.

We have renewed evidence that inspiration comes from the country. The farmer of Kansas sat down

squarely on pap-suckers and wine Young man Rice of Fort Scott, beat old man Rice, for the legislature

by twenty five. The Globe-Democrat very frankly says it all came from the election

The farmer's alliance party can now see that it would have been wise to have spoken clearly on the saloon

The farmer's alliance members will hold the balance of power in the next congress, and this may be considered

The people have very promptly uttered their condemnation of the Mc-Kinley tariff bill. One of the best results is the permission that McKinley has of staying at home.

Even with a three cornered fight resubmission comes out as third in any high license system.

With one solid pull of democrats and whiskey republicans united, and prohibitionists divided between the the industrious merchant, mechanic, straight republicans and the Farmers' Alliance, prohibition is endorsed triumphantly.

J G Cannon, the foul mouthed member of congress from Illinois, is beaten by Col. Busey, who was run against Cannon twelve years ago by the farmers of that district. Busey is a democrat and a farmer.

Ever since the election of Harrison the republican bosses have been carrying things with a high hand that has been most offensive. They presumed to own the earth and an ignominious tumble serves them right.

It was a ridiculous sight on election day to see the wagons labeled "vote for Robinson and Reform" hauling the redfaced whiskey bums of Topeka up to the polls. As the issue was made this year it was next to "stand up for Satan and christianity."

Nothing too severe can be said of the Topeka Capital's way of misrepresenting things. Even in its election returns, when too late to effect any purpose, its readers were led astray. Blind prejudice is as bad as wilful cussedness.

One of the most gratifying results may be found in the defeat of Hallowell for congress. He has been an anti-prohibitionist all the time, and was only kept from going off into the resubmission whiskey movements, by a foolish and hypocritical nomination those who have worked with him, he for congress by the republicans, with the hope of saying the depraved Wichita vote. If Jerry Simpson is as weak as his enemies make him out, it been selected to succeed Jehn A An- is all the more humiliating for Hal-11)well

The poor clerks and all the other state house hangers who were bled so freely for campaign purposes, are now opposed to the taxing system.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 8,1890,

The Capital ridicules the capacity of the Alliance men elected to congress from this state. Really, however, will they not compare well with their Funston and Broderick.

J N Ives is elected attorney gener al, and it is hoped that he will simply do his duty without fear or favor. The only thing that seems to be known against him, is that the whiskey democrats and resubmissionists were willing to vote for him, and this, with the alliance vote, elected him He is said never to have given the whiskey fellows any encouragement.

The Kansas City Times rejoices in the defeat of prohibition in Nebraska. Nothing else could be expected with the republican press against it. There is solid satisfaction in the retribution that has overtaken a party that dared not move forward and take up the pressing reforms of the day. An open enemy like the whiskey democracy is less to be feared than a cowardly, skulking, hypocritical' preended friend.

The farmers, and the farmers alone the race. Kansas is satisfied that have shown that they are able to rule prohibition is ten-fold better than this state. If they can rule Kansas they can rule in every state in the union. Why should they not do it? Let them shake the professed politcians everywhere, draw toward them the industrious merchant, mechanic, and laborer, insist upon temperance and morality, industry and economy, equal privileges and equal responsibilities, as essential features of a new order of things. It is in the hands of the farmer to inaugurate an overwhelming revolution in behalf of human kind and it is earnestly hoped that they will do it.

> The farmer's alliance should not fail to note one thing, and it is one that we have persistently urged all through the campaign. The bid for the so called labor vote, with such influence as that exerted by Mrs Lease, was a mistake. With few ex ceptions this union labor influence is bad. There is very little to it in our alienates from the city vote a very large respectable vote that would be given to a real reform movement like that of the farmer's alliance. The bulk of the old green back, and still later union labor vote, is now, as it was then, with the farmers. They are now with the alliance as a matter of course. The only element to be gained by an attempt to cultivate the so-called labor vote, was to be found in the cities. The rest of it the farmers had already. Now to show what this city vote is worth it is only necessary to look at the vote for Willitts in the city of Topeka. With all their Knights of Labor, and labor organizations his vote was only 216. It is safe to say that more than this number were kept from voting the Rock Island depot, Topeka, Kansas, alliance ticket because of the known offensive teachings of less than half this number of Topeka anarchists, for at least one half this vote was cast by those never connected withthe so-called labor unions.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

BE UP TO THE MARK

Mot to Split! Not to Discolor! BEARS THIS MARK.

NO. 32



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT. THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

Harper's Young People enters upon its twelfth volume with November 4. Among the attractions for the new volume are the attractions for the new volume are serial stories by Sophie Swett, Howard Pyle, and others; "Travel Notes" by Sophie B Herrick: a series of articles on our principal colleges written by recent graduates; and a tempting variety of short stories and practical articles.

The Tariff Mostly to Blame.

The Globe-Democrat says: "It is not difficult to point out the immediate causes for the republican reverse. To the feder-al elections bill and the tariff must the result be chiefly attributed. An unfortunate mistake was made by the republicans in persisting in their endeavor to pass the former measure in the face of the opposition of the leading republicans of the south, for whose imagined benefit of the south, for whose imagined reneat the bill was being pushed, and against the protest of the masses of the party in the west. The blunder is patent enough now to the most pronounced and persis-tent champions of the measure, and there is not much likelihood of its enactment

in the coming session.
"It was through the tariff law, however nave pretended to believe it to be. A few of its provisions, though, have afforded some ground for part of the opposition which the law has called out. While no portion of the act offers any justification for the falsehoods which the democratic editors and stump orators have uttered editors and stump orators have uttered, yet there are schedules in it which serve to make part of these falsehoods creditable. There was no excuse for any in-crease in duties on any article. Every advance of this sort which was made weakened the party, hampered the labors of its advocates and champions, and placed the organization on the defensive from the beginning of the campaign."

It was worth something to see such a blatherskite as A. L. Allen, whoever he is, beaten for the legislature by Judge Webb. All that is known of Allen is that he has forced himself cities that is not open anarchy. This into some notoriety as a Topeka whiskey advocate, within the last few weeks, and will now probably sink again to obscurity.

> "Ray" said Prof. Foster, of the Quincy school, "you may pronounce the next word". "I don't like to try, "Oh yes!, do the best you can' "Well—'er—I think—'er—it is purty nasty." "Spell it, if you please." P-e-r-t-i-n-a-c-i-t-y!" A thief at Topeka stole a pair of

shoes from a store, was caught. arraigned, found guilty, sentenced, and



Boots and shoes well advertised

The Omaha Republican says: Union Pacific is expected to make another move toward decreasing expenses by discharging 1,002 shop employes. This will reduce the force employed in the Omaha machine shop to less than 400 men. It is generally understood that the K. of L. will take notice of the whole-sale discharges if the company undertakes to dispose further of its laborers. It is no secret that the men throughout the entire Union Pacific system are pre-pared for active opposition to the present

The leading article in the November ECLECTIC, by J Stephen Jeans, discusses in a very interesting way the relations of "American Railways and British Farmers," which will come home to all Americans. Mr W R Lawson gives a very clear exposition of the late imbroglio in the Argentine Republic. Mr Goldwin Smith attacks the new tariff from the Free Trade side, and presents the argument with remarkable force. This article on "The American Tariff" is eminently worth reading, even by the protectionists. "Possibilities of Nayal Warfare." by H Arthur Kennedy, and "Hypnotism in Relation to Crime and the Medical Faculty," are papers which all thinking persons will find it descrable to read. In the latter article the author discusses a question full of the most important possibilities. The lighter articles are racy and fresh. "An Episode in the Land League Movement" is a tragic story of Irish politics, and "A Worldly Woman" is the first part of a charming story by Vernon Lee, to be completed in the next number.
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45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months,
\$1. Eclectic and any \$4 Magazine, \$8

ST. NICHOLAS has completed seventeen successful years, and begins its eighteenth with this number.

From the first it has had a policy of

the own and has adhered to it without wavering. The magazine seems to stand alone as a representative of the growing modern conviction that influence and example are better than preaching and teaching, and that cultivation of good testals no less important than training

raigned, found guilty, sentenced, and within twenty minutes from the time he stole the shoes was at work on the rock pile. When Topeka does get a hustle on herself there are few towns in the country that can keep stride with her gait.

The Topeka Foundry, opposite the Rock Island depot, Topeka, Kansas, and established 1885, have been making improvements in line of machinery and patterns and say to the public that they are now prepared to make castings of all kinds. They make a specialty of stove repairs for all kinds of stoyes.

NEWSPAPER LAWS. erson who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whethe he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facte evidence of intentional fraud.

PERSIDENT LINCOLN appointed more justices of the supreme court than any other executive. They were: Swayne, Davis, and Miller in 1862, Field in 1863, and Chase to succeed Roger B. Takey in 1864. All of these except Judge Field are dead.

THE reasonable subordination of one's own preferences to the rights and predilections of others is the principle of real politeness, and if expressed with grace and suavity lends polish to deportment as it gives pleasure to those who receive and to those who give.

WATER is somewhat purified, or rather cleansed, in freezing, but hard, clear ice contains visible suspended impurities, and more that are invisible. Snow ice is very apt to be unclean, and the only safe way is to keep food and water away from direct contact with ice, unless it be artificially made from distilled water, a recent process that promises to become very popular.

In the village of West Haven, Vt., in the Champlain Valley, still stands the old schoolhouse where Horace Greeley began the education which continued through his whole life. The desk where he sat is still pointed out by admiring citizens of the village, and the initials of his name, "H. G.," were cut there when he little thought they would become historical, and be borne by thousands named for him, and thus perpetuating to future generations a name otherwise kept im mortal by its owner's service to his fellow-men.

A RECKLESS waste of young timber has been carried on in all portions of the country where railroads have been constructed, in getting out ties. These ties are made out of trees that have not attained one-fourth of their nor mal size, and naturally laid in the ground where they will rot in the most rapid manner. These ties have to be replaced frequently, and with the new railway lines that have been constructed from year to year there has been in the aggregate an enormous quantity o. thrifty young timber cut for the sole purpose of furnishing ties to supply this demand from the railways.

THE cry has been for several years for United States interference in divorce legislation by means of uniform marriage laws throughout the country, the assumption being that people troop back and forth from one causes which would not be sufficient in their own states. But all this has been effectually disposed of by the recent masterly report of Carroll D. Wright, the United States commissioner of labor. He has shown that more than 80 per central all diverges are procured. state to another and get divorces for 80 per cent of all divorces are procured in the states in which the couples were married.

THE idea of using care, tact, and even art in the composition of newspaper advertising is not strictly a new one, though attention has been given to it so largely during the last few years as to place it almost in the list re-discoveries. Addison in the "Tat-Zer" wrote, "The great art in writing advertisements is 'the finding out a proper method to catch the reader's eye; without, a good thing may pass over unobserved, or, be lost among commissions in bankruptcy." Whether Addison meant to intimate, not only that an illy prepared "ad" was liable to be hidden among legal notices, but that poor advertising had a still more intimate connection with bankruptcy proceedings may be left to the judgment of the reader. Of the fact of such tendency there is little doubt.

WITHIN the past decade we have had in the country a good deal of discussion with regard to the timber supply, in the course of which a number of fair looking estimates have been made touching our sources of supply and our increasing consumption, according to which it has been figured out that within a comparatively short period of time we should have a serious crisis to deal with in the United States because of 'he exhaustion of the supply of timber for all the common uses which have been made of it since the first settlement of the country. Whatever may have been the soundness or unsoundness of the estimates thus made it is very certain that we have of late years been using up our timber supply at an exceedingly rapid rate and one of the worst features in connection with the subject is the fact that we have been shipping timber, lumber, etc., ir heavy supply to some of the most disfant foreig : countries in the war!

MAKERS OF BEER MUGS.

GLIMPSES AMONG THE POTTERIES IN RHINELAND.

Drinking Vessels that Delight Germs The Ancient Art of the Thrower Large ly Practised.

Connoisseurs love-and many who have no pretension to that title are familiar with—the quaint drinking mugs and other vessels which are known as Gres de Flandres. Scoffers have said that the peculiar stoneware has been so named because it was never made in Flemishland; but the scoffers are wrong. The province of Limburg, however, now divided between Germany and Belgium, which was so long one of the principal seats of this manufacture, has always been a frontier State, and had always been up to 1814 subject to the Counts and other rulers of Flanders. The ware is in truth essentially German in its history, and in the characteristics of its diversified forms and artistic embellishments. The precise date and place of its origin remain unknown. A well-authenticated fragment of the brown ware bears the date of 1589; but ex-



BURNISHERS.

amples of a rude, unglazed, white ware, and of a coarse, earthen body of dark gray, smeared with a lead glaze, have been found in excavations, and may be peen found in excavations, and may be supposed to have been the productions of a very remote period. But evidently by the middle of the sixteenth century the art had attained to something like perfection. For two centuries Germany retained the monopoly and kept Europe supplied with drinking vessels adapted very much to the tastes, to the meas-ures and to the usages of different lands. It was toward the end of the eighteenth century when a successful attempt was made by one Dwight of Fulham to pro-duce the like articles in England. This duce the like articles in England. This was, however, a period of remarkable activity among English potters. The picturesque, though rude, puzzle jugs and tygs had been the product of much ingenuity; but they were disappearing before the beautiful salt-glaze ware, much of which has never been excelled in perfection of form and sharpness of ornament, and which had attained to the highest degree of artistic quality before the advent of Josiah Wedgwood. The stoneware, however, properly so

able places was Siegburg, situated not far from Bonn, on a tributary of the Rhine. There were produced the tall



FINISHING TOUCHES. cyindrical cannettes in what was fong known as Cologne ware, and other articles of a like kind in a white body, often unglazed, but richly embossed with elaborate and finely chased figures and ornaments in relief. Siegburg suffered severely during the wars of the seventeenth century, and the potters. seventeenth century, and the potters, despairing of being able to carry on their industry in peaceful security, finally emigrated to other lands. All attempts to induce them to return to their ruined abodes and desolated town were unsuccessful; but about fifty years ago an enterprising and ingenious potter under-took to revive on the spot the old manufacture. With the aid of ancient moulds, discovered in the neighborhood, he reproduced the ware of the old types, following closely the old traditions. These revivals found a ready market, by the agency of unscrupulous dealers, as veritable examples, and long held unchallenged their places in public museums and the cabinets of collectors as genuine examples of the much-prized ware of Siegburg.

Only second in historic importance, and quite distinct in character, were the productions of Baeren, a town near Aixa Chapelle. These latter were generally of a rich bronze-brown, covered with a brilliant salt glaze. Besides the familiar beer pots, ewers and jugs of great artistic pretensions were there produced. The decorative art of Raeren found employment in the production of religious and mythological drinking and dancing scenes, some adapted from the

engravings of the time, other undoubted-

engravings of the time, other undustrially the creation of local modellers and displaying great original talent.
Similar in style and color to the ware of Raeren were the productions of Freehen, among which may be included a well-known jug, the neck of which is advanced with a grotesque long-bearded adorned with a grotesque long-bearded face, called in England "Grey Beard," or sometimes known as "Bellarmine,"



On all of these peaceful centres of in-genious and profitable industry grim-visaged war wrought ruthless devasta-tion. In their despair the potters of the Low Countries abandoned the places in which their art was, like themselves, native and to the manner of the country native and to the manner of the country born. Many sought refuge on the other side of the Rhine, and among other places which were to rejoice in the accession of the emigrants was the district lying a little to the east, opposite the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine. Now forming part of the province of Nassau, this territory was, up to 1803, under divided jurisdiction; it was part of the electorate of Treves and was part of the electorate of Treves and of the county of Wied. The district had been from time immemorial identified with the production of pottery to such an extent that it had become known as the "Kannenbacherland," or the country of the potters—much as the like region in North Staffordshire is known to all men as The Potteries.

The Kannenbacherland of to-day com

The Kannenbacheriand of to-day comprises nine busy villages, of which the two most populous, Hohr and Grenzhausen, give a common title to the whole district. Hohr has the air of a small but flourishing town of between 2,000 and 3,000 population. Grenzhausen, about one-fourth less in population than the but the surface of the surface o Hohr, is like unto it in general characteristics. Chemical utensils and drain pipes are among the special goods manufactured; but Grenzhausen is preeminently the home of the Kannenbacher, the maker of the jugs and mugs which are the joy of the South German beer drinker.



IN THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

In general appearance the factories of In general appearance the factories of Hohr-Grenzhausen suggest a comparison with the small potteries that might have been built in Staffordsilire in the faraway pre-Wedgwood days. There is the same absence of architectural design, the same look of haphazardness, the familiar maze without the smallest suggestion of a plan. All the world over, indeed, there is a family likeness beween the workshops wherein the potter's simple craft was pursued until the very modern edifices of the great houses f to-day came to be constructed.

It is noticeable that the ancient art of

the "thrower," the potter of antiquity, is largely practised here, though many of the objects are pressed from plaster moulds. Women are employed to attach the handles and spouts, and to finish the ware after it has left the thrower. Upon the women, too, devolves the delicate work of scratching in the clay such patterns of flowers and arabesclay such patterns of flowers and arabesques as form a rough decoration on the surface. Models of patterns are rarely used. The women trace their design with great freedom of hand. These devices in "scratching" are subsequentdevices in "scratching" are subsequently relieved by broad touches of color, the cobalt used being mixed with water and clay, with a further admixture of salt to make the pigment run fluidly under the

brush. The apprentices serve a term of from three to four years, and the work people are paid upon a system of piece work called "Tagenwerken," under which a given number of differing articles are adopted as the unit for calculating the work per day. For example, a man is understood to make 240 mineral-water bottles, or 160 mugs of one litre size.



A FINISHED PRODUCT. The process of firing differs materially from that commonly pursued in the ordinary munufacture of pottery. There the oven is vertical, enclosed within a bottle-shaped "hovel," which protects it

and the fires from the external weather. and the fires from the external weather. At Hohr-Grenzhausen the oven is of a long horizontal form, with apertures at intervals along each side of the arched roof covered by earthenware slabs, which are removable at particular stages of the firing. This is for the purpose of throwing in the salt, the fusing of which at the proper heat gives to the ware its clazed surface.

glazed surface.

Among the numerous institutions, partly under Government patronage and in other cases wholly voluntary initiative, but which appear to be doing good service in the advancement of their interests, is the Royal Trade School, established and largely sustained by the Prussian Government for the special improvement and development of the local industry. The sone of manufacturers industry. The sons of manufactuers are there encouraged, after completing their preliminary courses, to design, model, and complete original works, in the hope of their being of commercial value. It is claimed that some of the most successful atterns have thus had their origin in the Technical School.—

English Magazine.

OLD DAVE SWITZER'S TWO DEBTS. The Debt of Nature He Paid, but the Other Marred His Eulogy.

Early in 1883 the Central Mining and Milling company established a store in connection with other adjuncts necessary to carry on their immense business. Their many claims were located in the Elk Mountains, Colorado, and when winter set in and all work was suspended for the season the whole "out-fit" was left in charge of the foreman of carpenters, an old Scotchman named Donald McLeod, who had been West for many years and was a veteran plainsman and mountaineer.

In that region, 11,000 feet above the Atlantic's level, the snow comes early and lingers late; consequently, by the middle of November the ground is covered to a depth of fifteen feet. The only way "the Colonel," as McLeod, through courtesy, was called could get in or out of the store was by a door in the second story, placed there for that the second story, placed there for that purpose when the building was erected.

Half a mile up the "basin" there lived the only other individual who had the topy of the remain up on the the temerity to remain up on the mountains in winter. The name of this party was Dave Switzer, a "forty-niner" who had struck a claim in the Elk Mountains long before the Utes had been driven out and was best known as "Old Dave." He occupied a rude little cabin, did his own cooking and washing, apparently living perfectly contented all alone.

He would frequently come down to the store on snowshoes to purchase the small amount of provisions he required and to help "the Colonel" while away the weary hours smoking and playing seven-up.

The evening of the 10th of December, after a whole day of card-playing, old Dave bade "the Colonel" goodnight and started for his lonely home on snow-shoes, carrying nothing with him but his inseparable rifle and two pounds of candles he had bought. It was snowing hard when he left, and, as was very correctly supposed, when he entered the gulch in which his cabin was located, he encountered a double avalanche—one from each side of the encounter him and killing of the canon—covering him and killing him instantly.
It was not until the middle of the

following June, when the miners had all returned and the snow had melted an returned and the snow had metted that the remains of poor "Old Dave" were found. The body was brought to the store and decently laid out in the assayer's office. The snow had presented it of most of the snow had presented it of most of the snow had served it as perfectly as if embalmed, and there was a smile on his wrinkled face, indicating that his death had not been a painful one. A large crowd had gathered to take a last look at the old miner, among whom was "Colonel" McLeod. Old Dave's praises were tearfully recited, particularly by the Colonel, to whom he had been closer than the rest. He said: 'Dave was a good man and I was the last that ever saw him before he passed away." he went on for a few moments, when he suddenly turned to one of the clerks who stood near, while a peculiar expression came over his countenance, and forgetting the surcundings, the corpse and all else, slapping his thigh at the same instant he blurted out in his high falsetto voice:

"Great Scott, the old rascal owes for them candles yet!"-Kansas City

Star.

An Unkind Question.

"See that notch on my finger nail?" said one gentleman of leisure occupying a seat in City Hall Park to another equally tranquil person."

"Weil, I made that when I borrowed the last V. It's the only way I kin remember. When I borrow a V I cut a notch close down at the bottom of my finger nail, and when the notch grows up to the top I pay up."
"Yep?"

"An' don't that allow me time to consider? Don't it show me about when it's a-goin' to come due? An' ain't I always got it before me? It's better'n

then, with a scathing look of indignatios, the first gentleman of leisure arose, put his digital memorandum book in the remnant of a pocket, and with cold contempt spread upon his countenace strolled away.—N. Y. Times.

"They talked that way of me; faey called me an ass and a donkey," cried the lawyer to his clerk. "Why didn't you take it down in writing? "I'd have made them prove it." "O, I thought their word of mouth sufficient."—Philadialnia Times

STORY OF A TYPEWRITER. a Girl in Boy's Clothes Imposed o

The "pretty typewriter" has become The "pretty typewriter" has become a feature in the business life which can not be ignored or lightly treated. She is here to stay and in her own sweet way knows she is a power in the land. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, realestate dealers, brokers, and business men generally are under her gentle sway. They may not acknowledge it: sway. They may not acknowledge it; indeed, may hardly realize it, but they can not get along without her. In her demure eyes is seen no evidence that she knows this, but she does all the

A certain real-estate broker, who lives with his wife at a certain fashion-able hotel on the South side, knows it, too, and knows it so hard one can almost hear him think about it. Recently he decided to be in the business swim and was thoughtless enough to tell his wife all about it. That man, a Chicago real-estate dealer and pre-sumably one of the smartest men in the world, actually told his wife that he wanted to employ a pretty type-

Did Mrs. Real-Estate Broker cotton to the idea, and meekly say that he knew what was best? Hardly. She is the wife of a Chicago broker, and naturally knows a thing or two when she can think of it. She thought of one of 'em when he spoke about the girl typewriter. To herself she said: "No, you don't; not if I can stop it, and I rather think I can."

Parenthetically it may be observed

and I rather think I can.

Parenthetically it may be observed that if she hadn't tried to stop it the subsequent adventures would never have happened. To her husband she said: 'Wouldn't it be better to employ the elevator boy? He's a bright hardcore follow, were smarts and handsome fellow, very smart, and would soon learn. He asked me only a few days ago if I knew of a position he could fill. He could run errands, and a girl couldn't, you know."

Now, this particular boy ran the ladies' elevator at that particular hotel and was the pet of all the ladies. The real-estate broker knew his wife. He knew it would not be wise to hire a girl under the circumstances, and so a few days afterward Harry, the elevatorboy, was struggling with a typewriter and running errands at his office.

A few days later the office-boy hap-

pened to draw out his trousers to button his shoe and the gentleman was sur-prised by a vision of silk-clocked stock-ings, gay with brilliant stripes, and a limb very shapely for a half-grown boy. The real-estate man didn't say anything, but he was rather surprised for a real-estate man. Not long afterward "Harry" returned from a hurried errand all out of breath? Who ever saw a messenger or an office boy

out of breath? Harry wrote many letters during the days which followed, and everybody knows that "vidders" are "wery dangerous." A few days ago he was very busy writing a letter, when the broker intentionally interrupted him by sending him upon an errand. Be-tween the sheets of blotting-paper upon "Harry's" desk was found a most

erotic note.

An hour later "Harry" was in tears, confessed her sex, and left.

There's a nice position in that office for a pretty typewriter.—Chicago Times.

Newspapers.

From a "Topic of the Time" in the Century on "Journalists and Newspapers," we quote as follows: "No doubt the present tendency towards trivialities and personalities will con-tinue until private rights and public morals are better protected by the laws, and until the acme of size and profit in newspapers has been reached. In the race for expansion and power, the leader who has adopted the readiest means has often imposed his methods upon men who would choose the best means. The fault of a lower tone, here and there, is not chargeable to the great body of workers, for in the profession will be found to-day a high average of ability, and conscientious performance of duty; and never before our time have newspapers been able to command the trained intelligence and taste to enable them to do all they are now doing for the development of art and literature; all that the newspapers of to day are doing for every good cause, and notably at this moment for that of good government. Capital and financial success are of course essential for the production of a great modern newspaper; but the public has a right to demand that those who bear the highest responsibilities of the profession should issue newspapers which they, as private individuals, would be willing to indorse, in every part, as men of character, refinement, and self-respect."

Bacteria.

The nature of bacteria was for a long time doubtful, but it has recently been determined that they are vegetable always got it before me? It's bettern any memorandum book, ain't it?"

"Yep, only—"
"Only what?"

"When ther notch gits to the top does and spiral. So minute are they that 1,500 of them placed end to end would be a spiral of them. "When ther notch gits to the top does yer allus pay up?"

There was a moment's silence and then, with a scathing look of indignatios, the first gentleman of leisure arose, put his digital memorandum book in the remnant of a pooket, and with cold contained to the property of the propert tions is included a marvelous power of reproduction; in twenty-four hours one bacterium will produce over 16,-000,000.

> The table upon which Oliver Cromwell signed the death warrant of Charles I. was sold recently to a London antiquary for \$710.

WAITING.

It was autumn along the northern coast. The summer had gone all at The blue sky had given place to a sky of gray, wind-swept, with low, driving clouds, which threw down little flurries of snow every now and

There were rocks upon the shore upon which no verdure grew, and far in-land the soil was poor, sterile, and in-hospitable for man and beast; a little grass grew—not much—and the flail of the thresher had not been needed for many a year.

It was not a place one would choose to live in, after the summer had gone; but there are many places in the world that one would not choose to live in at any time. In the summer, these people found the means of a poor livelihood here, and so they stayed. In the winter, when cold and snow and ice put their seals upon the coast, they still lived on, waiting for the summer, which after many months, would come again. In the cellar they buried a few potatoes; some kits of salted fish were stored away; great piles of driftwood were stacked against the cabins. Then they waited for the summer again.

In one of these cabins a woman waited, who had waited wearily through many a summer and winter; and she differed from the others who and she differed from the others who waited, in this: that she never cared whother they came. Most of the others who waited did care; in a dull, apathetic way, life was dear to them, but it was not so to this woman.

Long years ago, so long that the dozen brief summers and the dozen

long, cold, dreary winters seemed doz-ens and dozens to her, this woman had been young and joyous, and in a certain wild, coarse way, she had some claim to beauty, and she had been strong of mind, of will, and of body. Her lithe, brown arms could handle an many men. Her firm oar as well as many men. Her firm brown hands could hold the tiller or

the sheet of the dory.
She had had lovers, too. For they even made love, and played all the parts of life, upon that bleak coast. But she had played fast and loose with them until they had grown tired, one by one, and gone away, or married other girls and settled down to the dull routine life in which was neither

dull routine life in which was neither beauty nor gentleness nor romance.

Jane Somers had not envied them. She was not even jealous of the wives of these men. She pitied them when their husbands got drunk and beat them, as they sometimes did. When their children came, she would go and nurse them, and tidy up their poor cabins a little, and berate the husbands with a shrewish tongue for their imwith a shrewish tongue for their improvidence.

"Sorry enough am I for Jack Pur-dy's wife," she would say to her mother, upon coming home from such an errand. 'She wanted him so bad. Never rested till she had him fast. Jack was worrying me to marry him. And now he spends the money that he earns at the fishing for liquor and lets her want. Ah! if he were my man, now, he'd do different. I warrant you." Wouldn't speak to me for months when

Better wait till you get a man of your own before you tell so fast what you would do with some one else's. If you had taken Jack Purdy, now, don't you think he would be drinking just the same?"

'Indeed he would not, mother. It's not I that would let him take the bread out of my children's mouths; and think no man would ever beat woman if it wasn't for the liquor."

"Ah! Jane. You're a bit daft on that. Don't be always thinking of the same thing, my girl."
"Indeed, I am not always thinking of it mother.

of it, mother. And I am never sorry. If a man don't care enough for a woman to give up his drink, he don't care much, that's all. Then why should

"A bit of a drink is not always hurting a man, Jane, It's a rough life they have. And it is not a good thing that a woman should be growing old here alone. I won't last much longer." I am better off than some of the

other silly creatures, as it is, mother. For a dozen years, this woman had been trying to comfort herself with the belief that she was "better off" as it was. She had not wented any of these rough, roystering young fellows who had dangled after her for awhile, and then solaced themselves with some other girl. She had felt above them; she had been above them in fact, for she knew a little of the world beyond the coast. Not that she had ever journeyed away from it—except as a book now and then, or a paper, or a maga-zine had helped her to do so. She might, perhaps, have gone away from all these things that were so distaste-ful to her, and seen something of that outside world, but she had given her

promise to wait just there.
Willie Trejor had been the likeliest lad in the village; every one had said that o him. Even as a boy, he had been a master hand at the fishing; before he was a man he had a share in his boat. He was only twenty then, and when the papers were made out, he had come to Jane Somers with them as an evidence that he was a boy no longer, and asked her to marry

im. I will not marry you nor any other man, Willie, until you prove that you love me better than the drink. We ean see too many girls right here who have found what it costs to do differ-

ent."
Willie's brown cheek had flushed with honest pride as he answered.

"You don't think I am such a man

as they are whose wives you are think-ing of, do you, Jane?'
"No, hot such a man now, and,

please God, may you never be. But Sam McRae was a fine, honest lad when poor Nell married him, and he said he would give up the drink when he was married. But he never did."

"Sam McRae is a dolt of a man," and will be a man and will be a man and said the said he would be a man."

swered Willie, 'and Nell but cries and looks scared when he comes about her. You could have made something even of Sam," he continued admiringly,

of Sam," he continued admiringly, "but Nell never could."

"He should make something of himself," Jane replied, flushing. "A man should not offer to take care of a wonder of the country man, and expect her to make a man of

"I don't look for you to do that for me, Jane. I can do that for myself, I think; and, if you will marry me, I swear to you I will let drink alone, though it's little enough harm it has great think." ever done me; and it's a good thing. I can tell you, girl, in a rough sea on a wet night."

"If you stop drink, I will marry you when the boats come home again; but not unless you swear to me then that you have drunk no drop from this night till that; and if you cannot come and tell me then, I will wait until you can tell me that you have stopped; for I do love you dearly, Willie, and I will

be the wife of no man but you."

And Jane Somers had laid her small, firm hand in his huge one, and had lifted up her brown face to be kissed, and with the kiss had registered a vow that she would wait till the end of time, if need he

time, if need be. Then Trejor had gone to the boats with a sulky, honest purpose in his heart. He would stand the gibes of the men—that would be the hardest part of all—that he might go back and tell Janie she should get a wedding-

gown ready.

They had had good luck—so good, that the men could not go home until they had celebrated it by a grand carouss!. Trejor had not meant to join them, but then, they had taunted him with being in leading strings, and that he dared not go. So he had gone at last, but promising himself that he hast, but promising himself that he would yet keep his word to Janie about the drink. But the human will is weak, even in strong men, some-times. And in the morning Trejor awoke with a shamed feeling that he had not been a man—that even his love for Janie had not been enough to make him a man. And she would not marry him, and trust to making a man of him afterwards; he knew Jane Somers well enough never to think that.

The boats were ready to start home-The boats were ready to start homeward, but Trejor was not going with them. He could not face Janie with that broken promise. She had promised to wait for him, and he knew she would keep her promise. So he sent a letter, very humble and very manly, saying he would go away and stay until he could come back with a clean conscience. He would come back; he was sure of that.

Jane had read his letter by herself,

Jane had read his letter by herself, but had made no moan. She had not even been surprised, for she had little faith in such promises among the fishing men. She had seen so much of them. Mrs. Somers had guessed her daughter's trouble, but she gave Jane

daughter's trouble, but she gave Jane little sympathy.
"You are a foolish girl, Jane, to spoil your life for such notions. Willie Trejor is the best fisherman in the village, and he will make the most money. What if he does spend a trifle of it for drink? You should be willing to give him his pleasure."

"You know it is not that mother.
But if he should strike me once when he was in his cups, then I should hate him, and there would never be peace between us any more."

"Many a better woman than you has stood that much for the man she

loved," said the mother. "It may be so. But I am not such a creature as Nell McRae, to sit down, white and scared, if a brute of a man should strike me, or swear at me; and well does Willie Trejor know that!"

she added with flashing eyes.
"Tut! tut! girl. If you talk that
way, it's a wide berth all the lads will

give you."
"I want them to do that. They are ont worth Willie's little finger." "Yes, he's well enough," grumbled the mother. "But if he doesn't come back, remember 'there's just as good fish in the sea.' He's not the only lad

in the village nor on the coast." It was a waste of words talking to Jane. If Willie came not, none need And so she waited, and grew old and plain, and set in her ways, as women will who live without love.

And now a dozen years had gone by, and no word had come from Trejor. Sometimes they heard rumors through some of the village lads who had found their way to wider seas. One said he was mate upon a ship that traded in the great ports. Another, that he was off in some foreign navy, trying to get shot in wars that were no concern of his. Jane listened and waited. If he were alive, and could make a man of himself, he would come back. If he could not do that, then it was better for them both that he never came.

At last it did come. It was all very simple and natural. It was summer, and Jane was teading some old-fash-ioned flowers which she had coaxed in-to growing in the little garden. There were some asters and marigolds and a clump of everlasting, which she liked to have to brighten the house up a lit-tle in the long winter. She had been bending down, when she heard her name called; and before she looked up, she knew it was Willie come back.

She was so glad that she thought be must hear her heart beat; but womanlike, she had time to think of hor looks, and she wished her gown was not so plain and old maidish; and would he think she had changed much, she wondered? If she only had one of the

faded ribbons at her throat that had been laid aside these twelve years, it would be a little more like old times. would be a little more like old times. But before all these had taken definite shape, she was in Willie' arms, sobbing and crying like a tired child, not like the prim little old maid that she had grown to be.

When they were seated side by side apon the sofa in the clean parlor, Trejer told his story in a few words.

"I have been trying to come back all

"I have been trying to come back all those years, Janie, but I couldn't come till I could tell you that no drink had passed my lips for one whole year.
Sometimes I would most make it and
then away I'd go again. Luck would
turn bad, or I'd be in the port with the men, or we'd be out in rough weather.
And then it would seem for awhile that there was no use trying. But it's a year now, Jane, and I've stopped for good, and —you'll marry me now, won't you, Jane?"

Jane was very tired waiting, and even if she were not quite sure, she would risk it now; all women risked something. So for an answer she laid her hand in his, not so brown and firm as it was a dozen years before, and said:

"Yes, I will marry you now, Willie!" If there was any mistrust in her heart, he knew nothing of it.

When the wedding-day came, they made a fine couple, the village folk said, though not so young as they had been. Jane was very quiet and hap-py, and made her answers in a firm, clear voice. But when it was over, and Willie bent down to kiss his bride clear voice. But when it was over, and Willie bent down to kiss his bride before all the people, she gave a little cry, and looked up into his face with a startled expression. What she saw there confirmed her fears, but she took the company welled bravely home her leaves the confirmed her fears, but she took there are not welled bravely home her leaves the result of the confirmed her fears, but she confirmed her fears, his arm and walked bravely home benis arm and walked bravely nome beside him; she would not show her humiliation before the village.

When they were inside the door, she turned, and faced him:

'So this is your manliness, is it? To win your wife by promises, and then the break them on your wedding day?"

to break them on your wedding-day?"
"Don't be too hard on me, Janie," he said, with a feeble laugh. "A man can't be a churl on the day he is married. The men had to be treated, and

ried. The men had to be treated, and I just took a glass with them."

"I said I would marry you, Willie, and I have. But you had better go away now. I said I would wait for you again—and so I will now. But don't ever come back again till you're sure of yourself."

Trejor sat with his face almost as

"You don't mean that you're send-

ing me away now?" he asked in a thick "Yes, you have lied to me. You had

better go."
The summers came and went as be rore. Jane Trejor tended her little garden and ministered to her neighbors in sickness and in death; and though she waited and hoped, her waiting and hoping never brought a reward again.

"Let both the mothers go outside," he said, "and I'll cover the kids up with a sheet, all but their feet. Then their feet waiting and hoping never brought a reward again.

reward again.

After a long time her life ebbed out, as her mother's had done before, and, at her request, they put above her grave, a stone, with this inscription:

JANE, The Loving Wife of Willie Trejor.

And below it this: "I AM WAITING."

Long years afterward, what was only the mere wreck and semblance of a man came back to the village. He wandered into the cheerless little cemetery and saw the stone with the incould not be learned, but it is thought scription. He said to some of the peo-

"I am he for whom she waits."
And they laid him beside her. He
would never be sent away.

Love's Secret.

Love found them sitting in a woodland place His amorous hand amid her golden tresses; And Love looked smilling on her glowing face And moistened eyes, upturned to his ca

"O sweet!" she murmured, "life is utter bliss."
"Dear heart," he said, "our golden cup run over."
"Drink, love!" she cried, "and thank the gods for this." He drained the precious lips of cup and

Love blessed the kiss, but ere he wandered thence The miated blossoms heard this benediction: Love lies within the brimming bowl of sense; Who keeps this full has joy—who drains, affliction."

They heard the rustle as he smiling fled; She reached her hand to pull the roses blow ing; He stretched to take the purple grapes o'er head; Love whispered back: "Nay, keep their beauties growing."

beauties growing."

They paused and understood; one flower alone
They took and kept, and Love flew smiling over.
Their roses bloomed, their cup went brimming on—
wing on—
which is a solid, broad-saddened man, and with one grab he had the baggageman by the hip and shoulder and held him aloft as if he had been a bundle of hay.

"What's the damage?" he asked as ming on—

he prepared for Love within, and found her lover.

Love Peals O'Relly

'Here—stop—hold

John Boyle O'Reilly. His Occupation.

At one of the depots in St. Louis At one of the depots in 5th Johnstone there used to be a one-legged man, about 40 years old, who asked people for alms by saying:

"Please help a poor man who has lost his right leg and can no longer

follow his occupation."
I encountered him three times a

week for a year and more, and generally had something to give him, but one day it occurred to me to question him, and I asked:

"Who is he?" I asked of the man on

Lose your leg by accident?" "Yes, sir.

What sort?" "Fellow shot me in the knee." "So? And you lost your occupa-

"Yes, sir." "What did you use to follow?"
"I used to kick dead-beat niggers for an eating house on the levee!"-N. Y.

Seventy per cent of the voters of Kansas are farmers.

MIXED UP THE BABIES.

Two Mothers Are Unable to Distinguish
Which is Which.

"That's my baby!" "It's not, it's mine!"
"No, it isn't; this is yours!" And so the conversation ran for

everal minutes. Mrs. Patrick Collins and Mrs. John Houston, who both live at 185 Delancey street, found their babies missing when they returned from market yesterday morning, and, after a search filled with thrilling incidents, found the two bables in the bed of a young man who drives an ice cart and who rents a \$1.50-a-week room from Mrs. Collins.

Both babies were perfectly nude and both women claimed the same child.

Both were born on the 28th of May last, both were boys, both had brown eyes, and each weighed eleven and a half pounds. Each mother was jealous of the other, and both claimed that her

thild was the best looking.

The little incident caused no end of talk in the house, and both Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Houston received continuous and Mrs. gratulations and teasings galore, which they took in perfect good nature until the last bit of pleasantry, which proved too much for them.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Houston left the cherubs sleeping and started out to do the day's marketing. They both asked Mrs. Commitzsky, who lives on the second floor, to have an eye out for the children.

about her business. It was only half an hour from the time Mrs. Commitzsky went away until the mothers returned and found their

pabies missing. When the sweet little darlings were found placidly sleeping, every woman on the block was brought in to give her opinion as to which was which

No one, however, could tell one baby from the other, and things looked as though the whole business was going to result in a very interesting fight.

Matters were finally quieted down a bit and Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Houston

both took a child, though the latter was sure she had not got the right one. During the argument both babies be-

gan to cry.
"You've got my baby, I can tell by
the way he cries!" shouted Mrs. Houston. "Get out; you're crazy."
"I'll have that child if I have to steal

it," replied Mrs. Houston, and then Mr. Hickey, who owns a milk route, assistance of the women.

which, why, let them have no more talk about it." After some talk that was accepted as

satisfactory.
Mrs. Houston won the toss and chose

her baby. Mrs. Collins took the other, and both shouted with glee because each had got the one she wanted.

As it is both women are satisfied, though the general impression about the house is that each has the wrong

baby. Just who "mixed the babies up could not be learned, but it is thought

Fixing the Damages.

were waiting at Trentor for the Long Branch train a lot of baggage had to be transferred. The man-ner in which it was handled excited the indignation of a score of passengers, but no one wanted a "scene no protests were made until the last trunk was reached. It was an ordinary zine trunk, well strapped, and stout enough to go around the world with fair usage. The man on the truck ended it up, gave it a twist and a fling, and it struck on end with a crash and burst open. The owner had been quietly surveying operations, and as the climax came he stepped forward

and asked: "How much will it take to repair

that trunk?" "Damfino," was the reply, followed by a chuckle.

'Then I will post you in your busi-

ness!" quietly remarked the passenger. He was a solid, broad-shouldered

"Here — stop — hold on — don't!" shouted the terrified destroyer of bag-

gage.

"What's the damage to my trunk?"

"Five d-dollars, and I'll pay it!"

"O, you will? Very well."

His victim had scarcely reached his feet when he fished up a \$5 bill. His face was whiter than flour, and he trembled so that he had to sit down.

"Don't you forget that a passenger's trunk has all the rights of a passenger." said the man as he turned away

my left.
"Don't you know? Why, that's
Muldoon, the wrestler and trainer!"— Detroit Free Press.

Artificial Light and Insanity.

Among the causes of increased intanty in the country is too much artiticial light, too long continued. Artificial light pouring in through the windows of the brain awakens the millions of sleeping cells in the habitation. tion, when darkness is needed for rest and repair.

MISSING LINKS.

Queen Victoria's chief cook is Mohammedan.

Columbus was a Jew, according to the Jewish World.

A Philadelphia mendicant known as 'Blind Johnny' is said to be worth

One room in the Westinghouse cottage at Lenox cost \$50,000 to decorate and furnish.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier had his life insured for \$75,000 for the benefit of his children.

A Harlem bride received among her wedding presents a receipted gas bill of \$17 from her father. Mrs. W. P. Miller of Buchanan,

Mich., has born nine children in seven years, including four pairs of twins. Washington was a fist-fighter, a swearer, and a drinker, according to Mr. Lodge's biography of the first in

A cheeky fellow wanted a Pennsylvania railroad conductor to hold the train ten minutes at Burgettstown while

he got married. The emperor of China has sent the German Emperor a large box of play-things—little dragons and things—for

his five little sons. Young Thurman son of Allen G. Thurman, is gray haired and has but one arm. He lost the other in an ac-

cident many years ago. A luminous buoy has been invented, the light for which is produced by phosphoret of calcium, and is visible

two and a half miles away. The original "Mrs. Astor,"

reminded by the Philadelphia Times, cleansed and cured the pelts bought by her husband and tended shop. Baron Rothschild manages to devote

a little time from his business to col-lecting postage stamps. He has spent a great deal of money on this hobby. Secretary of State Ryan of Ohio is a literary man and has written a history of Ohio, composed at night while he

was a member of the State Legislature. Gen. Ezeta of Salvador, who kicked up the tremendous muss in Central America, is only 27 years of age. It shows what a young man can do if he

The colored cadet Whittaker, who earned some notoriety at West Point several years ago, is now a teacher in a military academy for colored men in Sumter, S. C.

James Fraiser was excused from jury duty at Philadelphia the other day on the ground that he was over 75 years of age and had shaken hands

with Lafayette. The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says the crop reports which come in from all sections of the state indicate that the Georgia farmers have this year been peculiarly and bountifully blessed of providings. providence.

Senator Davis of Minnesota was formerly an expert telegraph operator and was for a long time employed in the office at Wankesha. He was one of the first four men in the country to read telegraphy by sound.

When a favorite dancer of a German theatre appeared as a shepherd at her benefit, after an absence in which she had grown considerably stouter, a voice saluted her with: "Fraulein shepherd, you have certainly eaten all your sheep."

Parnell is a close reader of American newspapers and American literature generally. Balfour, chief secretary Ireland, is also an omnivorous reader of American newspapers, and recently said: "I like the snap of the American writers."

Manderville Wiggins, of New Brighton, Staten Island, suggests drowning as a humane form of capital punishment. He says he came near being drowned not long ago himself. He went far enough to discover that death by that method would be painless.

The recent increase of the salaries of government officials in Germany will swell the civil list in the postal department by about \$2,500,000. As 85,-000 persons (85 per cent of the German postal employes) are affected by the ncrease, no one will get a very big

The inhabitants of Heligoland have a strange custom on New Year's eve. They then perambulate the streets with broken pots and pans, which they place before their friends' doors, and the man who has the largest heap before his cottage is considered the most popular.

The camphor tree flourishes at Tampa, Fla., and its cultivation is said to to be more profitable than any other business in the state. Camphor can be distilled at any season of the year and the tree is not affected by heat or cold. It grows very rapidly. The process of It grows very rapidly. The distillation is very simple.

Besides fruits and vegetables, Florida raises rattlesnakes in great abundance. A farmer who lives near Tampa says he has killed thirty large rattlesnakes in his neighborhood within a few mouths. The last one was seven feet four inches in length. The Tampa Tribune vouches for the veracity of the

The tract distributer who handed a The tract distributer who handed a tract on the sin of dancing to a soldier who had lost both legs has a rival. To a fruit peddler who is without hands a New Haven distributer gave a tract bearing waruings against card playing. The tract rested on the basket hanging from the vender's neck, and, by attracting attention, materially increased his sales.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Now is just the time to begin the work of reform.

D. R. Anthony was defeated for representative in Leavenworth.

Robinson came out of the race as tail-holder, the third in the contest for

Are you quite certain that you cast an honest, candid vote, free from the influence of prejudice? Some men in Judge Foster's place

would feel as contemptible as if they had been stealing sheep. Dryden did his best work in his

old age, in which he was not like the present democratic party. If you are rejoicing over the result

are inspired by the purest motives? The resubmission republicans should now stay with the whiskey

democrats, where they properly be-

What is the lesson to be learned from the late election in this state? It need not be said that it means no-

about good results?

The new tariff has given a boom to the egg business, and all along the line hen houses perch on every hill top and nestle in every valley.

It really has been our opinion all along that all the three candidates for governor would get a large vote and now we feel quite sure of it.

Fortunately the saloon will not re turn to Topeka. A very mean warfare was made on county attorney Welch. There is work for him to do and he will do it.

is too low for polities.

quite time to make this a national istake it up should be defeated.

It was a very contemptible trick to report on the very eve of election that there is no such a person as Ives. the People's-democratic-resubmission candidate for attorney general.

The next reform movement that makes a campaign in this state will not put Mrs. Lease on the stump nor make any bid for anarchist support. Kansas farmers are not anarchists.

Some of the late Topeka saloon keepers would now rather stand upon made, especially in the western and David Overmeyer, than upon his legal opinion in regard to the Wilson law, even when backed up by Foster's decision.

The Farmers' Alliance is an institution that will yet do much good. Its growth was very rank, and it soon needed pruning. It has not been set to supply our markets, we are rapidly back, but next time it will appear a growing to be independent. Agrilittle more stocky.

The tariff is a tax and the consumer must pay it. There is no that can be grown upon the Meditersense in fooling with the truth, and ranean shore; and these may yet even this is truth whether one believes in be shipped to the markets of northcessity and something that all should now are.

Some National Savings.

Mr. J. Stephen Jeaus, writing in the London Minetenth Century shows by the lines in the United States been \$960,000,000. That is, the figures show the amount saved in 1888 for the same service over that paid for 1869.

The result has been the cheapening of food supplies throughout the world, and a complete revolution in the agricultural interests of Europe. England can no longer afford to raise breadstuffs, although by their superior cultivation they can raise two bushels of wheat where we raise one. The English farmer, and the same is true of France and of other continental countries, can no longer compete with this country in raising the ordinary food supplies. Hence, they have tuined their attention, in England, to platform a week or so ago talked a raising fine blooded stock, and on the raising fine blooded stock, and on the continent, either to stock or such products as we do not raise. According of the election, are you sure that you to the figures of this writer this is not likely to change. The railroads in the United Kingdom cost about four if necessary and not play the part of times as much to build and equip as an obstructionist. I want to say to times as much to build and equip as in this country, and then cost more my democratic brethren that Mr to run, and can do about three fourths the service. And this cannot be remedied without a complete change in their railroad system.

This saving of railroad freights, this English writer goes on to say, is this English writer goes on to say, is "We are living under a law of supply too marvelous to be taken in at a and demand. We have passed Eng-You who were so badly beaten in glance. It is sufficient to pay our land in the race for commercial Tuesday's contest, are you not more National debt in one year. It is six then half satisfied that it may bring times the annual net earnings of the "At the Democratic meeting in than half satisfied that it may bring times the annual net earnings of the entire railroad system of Great Britain, and is more than the present gross aggregate income of the roads of the United States.

> This saving, be it remembered, is on the assumption that we paid the same rates in 1888, that we paid in

Twenty years ago we had many new lines in unproductive sections, as indeed we have yet, and it might be inferred that rates were then abnormally high. But the records show that on the whole, the freight rates then, as now, were less in this country than in England. It seems to be true that the American Now that the campaign is over, it railroad system has extinguished may be asserted that the tactics re- the profits of European agriculture. sorted to by all three parties, cannot It was inevitable that this should be too severely condemned. Nothing be the first result. Agricultural interests are the first to be affected by great commercial revolutions. Meth-The prohibitory amendment was ods of transportation have been defeated in Nebraska. It is now the great factors of civilization since the earliest dawn of history, changing sue, and any party that refuses to the great living centers as circumstances give advantages to one locality over another.

The next revolution that is to come will affect the manufacturing interests of the old world. Manufactures cannot survive where food products for the workmen must be imported and where all the incidents of living are artificial. It is not certain that the lowest profitable rate of freight on our railroads has yet been reached. A wide spread clamor still exists for reduced rates, and with the multiplication of industries it is probable that reductions will still be southern states.

There are other factors that will cut no inconsiderable figure in the early future. While European farmers are turning their attention to the raising of blooded stock, and the cultivation of semi-tropical products culture in Florida, Louisana, Texas and California, promises to give our people a full supply of every product a tariff or not. And a tax is a ne- ern Europe, as our grain products

be willing to pay.

Who can say what effect this is to have upon the over-peopled nations of the old world? When labor is ticians will be thrown away. The whole state campaign was wanting in fairness and honesty, and if all the parties could have been defeated it would have served them right. Next time let it be a fair contest for principle.

Don't Read This
Unless you want to go to the Chillicothe Normal, where you can get board, tuition and room rent ten weeks for \$31, rent books, select your studies, receive private help free, etc. Money refunded when a student leaves school for any cause, and car fare paid if things are not as advertised. Finest ladies' residence in the west. It costs \$10,000. Second Term opens November, 11th 1890. For Free Catalogue sddress, Allen Moore, M.S. Pres. Chillicotne, Mo.

Refreshing Democracy.

It is truly refreshing to hear good, sound, democratic talk in these days of democratic, if not of general, pothat the reduction in railroad freights litical degeneracy. Hence, we produce the following from that fair has been so remarkable in twenty minded and intellectually strong years, that the savings in amount Lawrence democrat, Judge J. S. paid for freight for 1888, at the same Emery. It does not matter if it was rate as was paid in 1869, would have delivered before the campaign closed It is good at any time.

He read the resolution in the Democratic platform at Wichita about deploring the tendency of the preacher in politics and said that he was sorry when he read it. "When you and I were boys this wail about the prescher in politics was prevalent. The war came afterwards. Then it was that Abraham Lincoln turned his hopeful face to the pulpits of the constru face to the pulpits of the country. When I read that resolution I thought it looked like going backward."

"I am here on a free platform. I hope I will utter no words of unjust criticism of any party or sect. I am here to tell the truth about the issues * "The Democratic speakers on this that must be settled pext Tuesday. * potism in the national administration. They spoke of the rulings of Speaker Reed. I like Mr Reed's position Reed. I like Mr Reed's position. What do you send Funston from the second district to Washington for? You send him there to vote and speak Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Reed's rulings will never go back. It is a step forward." * * "I don't believe this stuff about the rich becom ing richer and the poor poorer." "The republican party has passed a tariff law and it will remain on the books for several years at least." *

this house I waited for three hours to

hear something about the saloon. I heard resubmission instead." * * The speaker then read the resolution in the Democratic platform in regard to sumptuary legislation, and said: "That resolution was written by a Leavenworth man. Every platform since I have been in the party has been written by a Leavenworth

The speaker then read from the resubmission republican platform and asked "what do you want of high license? I come back to my proposition—let us be honest. There is not a democrat in Lawrence who would discuss the question of whether the saloon shall come back or not." * *

"The tariff is a secondary issue with the people of Kansas. Prohibition is the main issue."

Judge Emery then proceeded with good seund prohibition talk. He referred to the struggle that is going on between the saloon element and those who favored prohibition in Nebraska. He held the attention of the audience for more than an hour.

The farmers of Leavenworth ty will receive \$175,000 for 70,000 barrels of apples this season. Atchison county farmers will do as well.

Chancellor Snow says that October was warmer than the average, with more than the usual rain-fall, and the first killing frost in this section did not occur until the last week of the

Veterans of the war of the rebellion will be interested in the act establishing a National Military Park at the battle-field of Chickamauga. This Chickamauga and Cnattanooga National Park will contain about 7,600 acres and will be under the control of the Secretary of War. The affairs of the park are to be in charge of three commissioners, each of whom shall have actively participated in the battle of Chickamauga or one of the battles about Chattanooga.

An expert directs attention to the fact that in the design for the Grant Monument it is stated that either granite or marble may be used, and says that the influence of the atmosphere in this region upon marble is highly unfavorable. The deteriorating effect of salt air and moisture upon marble may be observed on many monuments. This phase of the subject is so important that it eught to be considered in time to prevent any mistake in a monument so conspicuous as that in honor of General Grant will be. In this expert's opinion, the finest quali-An expert directs attention to the fact In this expert's opinion, the finest quality of granite is the best material for the purpose.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Don't Read This

CENTRAL MILL

J. B. BILLARD, Proprietor.

FLOUR, MEAL & FEED, GRAIN, GRAHAM AND HOMINY, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND COAL,

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Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys,
Gearings and Fittings, Etc. WRITE FOR PRICES Topeka, Kans



Oh! she's so-so, same as usual,—always want-

down: let's have an experience meeting. How's the wife?"

"Oh! she's so-so, same as usual,—always wanting something I can't afford."

"Well, we all want something more than we've got. Don't you?"

"Yes: but I guess 'want will be my master.' I started to keep down expenses; and now Lil says I'm 'mean,' and she's tired of saving and never having anything to show for it. I saw your wife down street, and she looked as happy as a queen!"

"I think she is; and we are economical, too,—have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always aurpliance with some dainty contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as a lark.' When I ask how she manages it, she always laughs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but she made one condition: she would have her Magazine. And she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the title-page to the last word: the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis of important events and scientific matters keeps me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on; my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department: she makes all her dresses and those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Magazine; and we saved Joe when he was so sick with the croup, by doing just as directed in the Sanitarian Department. But I can't tell you half!"

"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"

"What wonderful Magazine is it?"

"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"

"Well, my friend, that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Well, my friend, that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Well, my friend, that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance, and he will make special terms for you, either for a club, of to part cash. Better subs

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and \$200 extra for expenses. to the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantle Cloaks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Every one sending a list of not less than twenty words will reteive a present. Send six U S 2c. stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogue of prizes, and sample number of The Queen. Address The Canadian Queen. l'oronto, Canada.

While the fruit supply of Kansas, especially of apples, has been very generous, it has been the most dis-astrous for Northern fruit growers, on record, taking the northern states as a whole. Kansas apples have been shipped largely to the east and the

A Matter of Taste.

A Matter of Taste.

A few folks like old fashioned things, old clothes, old houses and old books. Others want modern articles. The latter class is in the majority. There are a few old fogies who prefer slow trains, light rails, hand brakes and big smokestacks. The rest of mankind enjoy traveling close to a mile a minute, on steel rails, in vestibule cars, with every home comfort at hand.

The Santa Fe Route between Kansas City and Chicago is a modern line for people of the 19th century.

G T Nicholson, G P & T A, Topek Kansas; J J Byrne, A u P & T A, Chicaga

HOTELS.

The Place House, LAWRENCE, Corner of Warren and New Hampshire Streets.

J. M. STEPHENS, M'n'g'r. Has been thoroughly renovated, and is the Best \$1.00 House in the city. A free barn to patrons of the house.

S. S. HUGHES, PROP.

118 West Sixth Street, TOPEKA.

The best \$1.50 a day house in the city. First Class in every respect.

THE STARK HOUSE

Perry, Kansas.

J. R. PENDROY, PROP.

A Good Table, & Clean, Com fortable Beds a Specialty.

Silver Lake House.

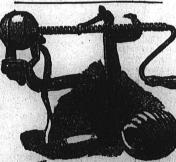
AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. R. B. EATON, Prop'r, Silver Lake, Kan.

lood. Table and clean and comfortable beds Feed and Livery Barn in Connection with the

The Perry House.

Is now open to the public: Special Attention to Farmer's Dinners. HENRY STEIN, PROP, PERRY, KANSAS,





"Twinkle, Twinkle, 'Little Star', How I wonder what you are!"

I'm a little Apple Parer,

th, I'm just a little tearer.

I can PARE and CORE and SLICE,

And you'll think me awfal nice.

At the Hardware Store you'll find me,

Just three "quarters" then vill buy me.

If your hardware man don't keep me,

But soud for me direct, or go

To Messes. C. E. Hudson & Co.,

The winter apple crop of Michigan is little more than a quarter of an

The value of the exports of beef and hog products exported from Unit-ed States during September was \$10,-

Now that the government seems to have become interested in one department of agriculture—sugar produc-tion—the interest in the sugar beet

The Hessian fly was introduced into the United States during the Revolutionary War by Hessian soldiers in the pay of Great Britian, in

There is no sound reason why cattle, American-bred and reared, may not, in every respect, he fully the equal of those bred and reared in a foreign clime.

California is the first State in the Union for Angora goats. Texas is next. The wool of average grades, crossed on common goats, sells at about 35 cents per pound. Average clip, three and one-half to four pounds

Farmers and grain growers of Missouri and Kansas report that the Hessouri and Kansas report that the Hessian fly has made an attack upon early sown winter wheat, and that the wheat sown during Sentember is ruined by the insects. Reports of severest damage come from Ottawa county, Kansas, and Lafavette, Cass and Jackson counties, Missouri. It is believed the damage is general and that all fields sown in September will have to be plowed up and the grain put in again.

It is an error to suppose that eggs have no considerable use except for food. They are employed in calicoprinting, and photography, in gilding, in clarifying various liquors, and in bookbinding. A large business has sprung up in the preparation of photography paper with salted albumen, and one establishment alone is said to have used more than 2,000, 5000 evgs in six months for that nor conventions and in said to have used more than 2,000, 5000 evgs in six months for that nor conventions.

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is said to have used more than 2,000,- much better than the ordinar kinds 000 eggs in six months for that purpose. Many attempts have been made to find a vegetable or animal substitute for albumen of eggs, but iu vain. A prize of \$2,000 offered thirty years ago by an English society for the discovery of a material or process for replacing albumen in calico printing still remains untaken.

The American Feders ion of Labor, will hold its tenth appeal convention at Clauson's Hall, 9 Jiami Ave. Detroit, Mich., commercing December 8.

The Russian Minister of Finance has submitted to the Council of the Empire a proposal to increase the number of grards along the whole western from her.

The Ge Man Government will erect 4,000 he ses for workmen in North Berlin / Emperor William is agitating f cheap railway fares for workmer living in that section.

boy should learn the habit of asy politeness in all circumstances, but if there he no place on earth where one should use freely his very best manners, it is his own home.

To the average reader, Iceland is as little known as the interior of Africa. Yet Iceland is a famous country, famous for the achievements of its heroes, for the poetry and prose it has given to the world, and above all for the education that pervades all

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the desease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly the blood and mucous surfaces Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combina-

Poultry Notes.

Prevention is better than cure—this is especially true of the diseases that are liable to attack fowls.

During the moulting season, poultry should be warmly housed and abundantly supplied with strengthening food and drink.

Clabbered wilk is a very nutritious article of food for hens and growing pullets. It is usually fed with bran, well mixed together.

The Muscovy duck has not been very extensively bred by farmers and breeders; nevertheless, it is good for crossing with the large breeds of ducks, making a towl that meets the demands of our markets. Muscovy drakes weigh from ten to fourteen pounds each, and ducks from seven to ten pounds.

Any one who doubts the strength and vitality of incubator hatched chicks should visit some one who hatches by artificial means, or should get an incubator and try it. Chickens hatched artificially seldom have a bug or insect upon them. This alone makes them build up strong and vigorous chicks. Never condemn artificial hatching; it is doing more for the poultry industry than anything else has ever done.

To make a wire-bottom nest-box, take pieces of board about fifteen inches square, or, better, two corners rounded for partitions, round side down, and then for sides and bottom use wire netting these feet wide.

After it is slacked add to the mixture coal oil in proportion of a gallon to a barrel of lime. Put in also ten pounds of salt and a little carbolic acid. The lime will dis-solve all. Put it on so thin that it will find its way into every crack and crevice. Remove the top dirt from the house and put in new dirt to the depth of about one foot. Fill the dust boxes with dry road aust and throw in a tittle sulphur. All this will be to the benefit of the hens and to your pocket this winter when eggs are high.

Hints to Housekeepers

Salt eaten with nuts aids digestion. Milk which stands too long makes bit-

The surest way to have clear jelly is to let the juice drain through a flannel bag, without squeezing it.

Keep a little beeswax tied up in a cloth to rub your flatirons with, and you will find that when a white shirt is to be done up it will soon become a pleasant

To remove fruit stains from linen rub To remove truit stains from linen rub the part on each side with yellow soap; then the up a piece of soda in a cloth, and soak well in hot water; afterwards expose the stained part to the sun and

air until removed.
Cold baked potatoes, which are often thrown away, may be utilized by peeling. chopping fine and warming in hot milk or cream, with pepper, salt and butter, making an economical and palatable breakfast dish.

The whole flavor of the potato is better secured by baking than in any other method of cooking. Insist that they shall be thoroughly washed, place in a hot oven, and allow one hour or threequarters, according to size, and select those which are uniform.

Paper or pasteboard may be rendered

Paper or pasteboard may be rendered waterproof as follows: Mix four parts of slacked lime with three parts of skimmed milk and add a little alum; then give the material two successive coatings of the mixture with a brush and let it dry.

To keep the bright green color of summer cabbage and some other vegetables, boil fast in plenty of water in which has been dissolved a pieze of washing soda the size of two peas; cover until the waster boils and then take off the lid. If the steam-is shut in the cabbage it will be yellow and unsightly.

Paper or pasteboard may be rendered waterproof as follows: Mix four parts of slacked lime with three parts of skimmed milk and add a little alum; then give the material two successive coatings of the gauge between Ogden and Pocatello from narrow gauge to standard gauge.

Commencing October 10 through trains composed of Pullman Paice Sieppers, being the size of two peas; cover until the waster boils and then take off the lid. If the steam-is shut in the cabbage it will be run between Sait Lake City and Butta.

E L LOMAX, 8-11. GEN'L PASS. AGT.

The largest exhibit ever made of sheep in Ohio was at the late State Fair there. The quality was also most superior. There were 450 head shown.

There are few business men who would think it wise to allow their work to go on many weeks without keeping a set of books. The best farmers make strict ac-count of all income and all expenditures.

lets. It is usually fed with bran, well mixed together.

Let fowls now have full sway among the grass, shrubs and orchards. They will enjoy the exercise and make havor among the grubs, slugs, worms, and other insects that are injurious to yegetable life. Moreover the dist is cheap and healthy.

It is essential that a certain amount of some kind of sharp, gritty material be supplied poultry in winter, as it is impossible for the hens to prepare their food in the crops without the aid of grit, and it is equally impossible for them to procure grit in winter unaided.

Autumn is usually a non-producing dairy farmers can hardly be expected to

cure grit in winter unaided.

Autumn is usually a non-producing season in the poultry yard; a few eggs, and that is all. Good care now will receive its reward in the spring, when the hens become active and are laying well.

Don't neglect your stock at this season. Winter is a hard season for them, and good care is necessary.

The Muscovy duck has not best and where the farmer understands the subject well, and has time and money to devote to it; but it cannot be left to servante, and the rank and file of dairy farmers can hardly be expected to take it much in hand. The farmer who feeds his cows liberally is usually on the right track for profit.

Always water the horse twenty to thirty minutes before feeding.

Always water the horse twenty to thirty minutes before feeding and see that it is not overcold, for if so it may produce colic. In winter the water should have the chill taken off, and if made blood-warm it will be all the better, for the horse has to expand heat internally to make it so after drinking. On finishing his eating he may have more water if he grayes it. if he craves it.

Represented in the Chillicothe Normal School. Its superior worth and low rates have given it the widest reputation of any western Normal. It wins by thor ough work and honest dealing.

With the November number of THE ART AMATEUR, three color plates are given according to the new departure in augurated in the October issue. The eight-page supplement of working drawings is a crowded one, being full of original designs for embroidery, china painting, grayd wood and repusse brees work square, or, better, two corners rounded for partitions, round side down, and then for sides and bottom use wire netting, three feet wide, any length required. Light strips can be nailed along the upper edges; the front may then be fastened up easily on books. It can be cleaned very thoroughly; all dirts and filth falls through the wire, leaving a clean, well-ventilated nest.

Commencing November 13 and continuing until November 22, the American Fat Stock, the Live Stock, the Poultry and the Dairy Shows will be held in the Inter-State Building, Chicago.

Square, or, better, two corners rounded for partitions, round side down, and then for sides and bottom use wire netting, three feet wide, any length required a non be cleaned to make then for sides and bottom use wire netting, three feet wide, any length required along the upper edges; the front may then be fastened up easily on books. It can be cleaned very thoroughly; all dirt and filth falls through the wire, leaving a clean, well-ventilated nest.

If you have not thoroughly cleaned out the poultry house do so at once. Take out all the nests and after removing all the nests and after removing all stuff and before putting them back give them a rubbing of coal oil. Give the inside of the poultry house, roosts, nests and all, a good coat of whitewash. Put the required amount of lime into a barrel. After it is slacked add to the mixture goal. Door Zithers is a novel subject with two Door Zithers is a novel subject with two illustrations. An exquisite reproduction by Kurtz, of a lead-pencil study by J Carrole Beckwith, forms the frontispiece. The three color plates include: (1). A large landscape (20 x 14), a River Scene, by H, Laurent, the well known French artist—a plate probably destined to be agroupler and expensive the second statement of the second se probably destined to be as popular and exhaust the edition in a week, as did the September "Kittens;" (2). A wonderful fac-simile of a delicately painted figure subject in water-colors, entitled 'Going to Market," by Maximillienne Guyon:

(3). "Cactus" Plates, the first three of a year of six designs, by H. Croby in set of six designs by H. H. Cro-by, in gold and colors for china painting. The text is plentitully interspersed with illus trations, and has among articles a very interesting one from Paris, by Theodore Child, and an amusing sketch 'How I made a Plaster Cast.' My Note Book, the Reviews of new books and the corre spondence, are especially interesting this menth, and the programme of The Art Amateur for 1891 will be found set out therein. Altogether the number may be fairly claimed to be the fullest yet issued. (Price 35 cents.) Montague Marks, Pub-lisher, 23 Union Square, New York City.

> Weather Report for October. By Prof. F. H. Sno

A delightful autumn month, with temperature slightly warmer than usual and the rannfall nearly double the average amount. The cloudness and wind velocity were slightly below the normal values. The first severe frost of the season, when the mercury for the first time fell below the freezing point, occurred on the 27th—one week later than the aver-age date. The long absence of freezing temperature from the air above the ground explains the unusally long continuance of the bright autumn foliage.

Sample Copy

ST. LOUIS

WEEKLY

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Send Your Name at once to GLOBE PRINTING CO.,

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S. White's Teeth on Celluloid Plates. Bestan Strongest Made. Whole and Partial Sets. : EASTERN PRICES.:

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GREAT SALE

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BUSINESS & RESIDENCE

TIMBER TRACTS.

NOV. 18 and 19.

AWRENCE BURG possesses more advantages requisite for the building of a residence and manufacturing city than any new town in the country. Marvelous water power; in the cotton country; surrounded by more than 1,250,000 acres of valuable timber land; inex- ODELL, warranted to do better work than any haustable iron ore; the healthiest place in America; beautiful town site; equable climate; good farming lands; fine fruit country; crops never fail; good-will of present inhabitants. What can hinder its becoming a great city at once? We have already several prosperous factories, including two cotton mills, planing mill, brick machine and others-more coming. Three newspapers, two hotels, bank, etc. Strong company, ample capital, active management. Come and see streets paved with Brown Hemetic Iron Ore. About

be offered to the highest bidder, to encourage immigration.
TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 6 per cent. interest. Each purchaser at this sale will receive the full amount of his purchase, in the stock of the Company, paid up and non-assessable, and each lot owner thus becomes a stockholder and entitled to a voice in the management

a dozen farm lots of from 100 to 160

acres and several timber tracts, will

of the Company's business. This is the most equitable Town Company ever organized. Prices will be kept moderate.

of the Company, address LAWRENCEBURG LAND & MINERAL CO.

Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or wrenceburg, Tenn. WILLIAMS, PEASE & BAXTER,

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EAST, WEST,

NORTH and SOUTH

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J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent. R. E. HAYNES, Perry, Kansas. THE ODELL

Type Writer.

\$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER Oand CHECK PERFORATOR, with 78 Characters, and \$15 for the SINGLE CASE

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY. SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT SUBSTANTIAL, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two to ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become a good operator in two days. We offer \$1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the DOUBLE CASE ODELL. Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special

iducments to dealers. For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address ODELL TYPE WRITER CO., Rookery Building, CHICAGO ILL.

Topeka Seed House.

Garden Implements and All Kinds of Garden and Grass Seeds. Also all Kinds of WINTER BLOOMING Bulbs. And Flower Pots, Vases and Hanging Baskets.

Topeka Meal and Buckwheat Mill. Cash paid for Corn, Oats, Rye and Baled Hay. Orders for Meal, Graham, Rye, and Buckwheat Flour promptly filled.

All kinds of Flour and Feed kept constantly in stock at wholesale or retail. We have Oil Meal by the ton or 100 lbs. Rock salt, cheap stock salt. If you have hay, grain or apples in car lots, please write us.

S. H. DOWNS, Prop. 304 Kan. Ave.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and any one can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.

89 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Local Agents Wanted.

"It's hard on a fellow, I do declare!"
Said Tommy one day, with a pout;
"In every one of the suits I wear
The pockets are 'most worn out.
They 're' bout as big as the ear of a mak,
And I never have more than three;
And there's always coming a mean little hole
That loses my knife for me.

"I can't make 'em hold but a few little things—
Some cookies, an apple or two,
A knife and pencil and bunch of strings,
Some nuits and maybe a screw,
And marbies, of course, and a top and ball,
And some odds and ends—yes, honest, that 'a
all!
You can see for yourself 't is n't much

You can see for yourself 't is n't much

"I'd like a suit of some patent kind,
With pockets made wide and long;
Above and below and before and behind,
Sewed extra heavy and strong,
I'd want about a dozen or so,
All easy and quick to get at;
And I should be perfectly happy, I know,
With a handyrig like that."
—Endora S. Bumstead, in St. Nicholas.

THE BEAUTIFUL CLAUDINE.

Along the dusty highway, still brilliant with the setting sun, the evening mail man passed in a jolting rumble of wheels from his ancient carriole, and a ringing of hoofs from his meagre mare. Then it was that Claudine, the "beautiful Claudine," as the villagers could have showed herself at the sill of called her, showed herself at the sill of canea ner, snowed nerself at the sill of the little white cottage, her hand above her eyes, her elbow elevated. She stood there silent and motionless, like a picture in lighter tints against the darker back ground of the chamber, but with a joyous expectancy dawning

in her eyes. Far away over the peaks, the sun was sinking to rest, its last rays climbing slowly from horn to horn of the wooded hills, lighting up the sombre verdure of the oaks with points of brilliancy, quivering like flame against the blue horizon and enveloping, as with a parting caress, the rounded summit of a naked hill, whose long slopes ended at the turning of the road that stretched into the shadow, a strip

of dull greyness, soft as a ribbon. From among this chain of hills, extending as far as the eye could reach in the gathering evening light, rose the deep and sonorous cry of the carters, urging on their beasts, engaged in hauling the stone from the quarries which gnawed out the heart of these same peaks, still touched at the crest by the dying sun. It was here that Claudine's thoughts were roving in search of her

man.

In her mind she saw him plainly, this toiling quarryman, young and handsome as herself, perched aloft ou a frail scaffolding and working at the quarry's roof in the tremulous light of lanterns like twinkling stars, the monotonous clink, clink of the hammers repeated by the drip of the monotonous clink, clink of the nam-mers repeated by the drip, drip of the subterranean waters. But now, since the evening postman had gone by, Claudine knew that the day's work was ended, her man descending with others and arranging his tools—quickly, too, thinking of her and impatient for her bigges.

for her kisses.

In fact, some of the men, in gaudy In fact, some of the men, in gaudy belts and with coats thrown over their shoulders, had begun to appear, climbing briskly the steep white road, their voices mounting higher and higher, like the waves of sunlight, and rough and rude as the country. All at once, even whilst she searched with her gaze the fast crowding pathway a once, even whits she searched with her gaze the fast crowding pathway a cloud of dirt and debris leaped high in the air, followed instantly through the valley by a crash like thunder. The quarry had blown up. And Claudine lay senseless on the ground.

Under the gutted earth, covered with crumbled houses, cracked and crushed as by a monstrous hammer, deep in the black and inaccessible depths of the buried galleries, fifty or more of the quarrymen were buried more of the quarrymen were buried also, despairing, hopeless of rescue, dying perhaps, if not already dead. At the point where the engineers worked with heart and soul to pierce an entombed gallery, Claudine knelt beside them, eager, heart-sick, refusing to stir a step and still awaiting her man.

For eight days she had remained there, unable to believe in the disaster, anable to be consoled, her burning eyes stubbornly riveted upon the opening, little by little growing larger. But these efforts provoked new crumblings—the waters flooded the passages, the work had to be stopped. Then and not till then did she climb the hill to the place where the men who had essaped the disaster strained at the

pumps.

But soon the pumps, too, gave out, shoked, doubtless, with the rubbish that refused to flow. The rescuers, that refused to helplass sorrowfully white, haggard, helpless, sorrowfully disbanded and turned away. Claudine remained alone by the ravaged earth, the abortive, abandoned work, orushed, inert, feeling in her anguished soul but a single desire—to be herself

"Claudine!" murmured a voice at

She raised her eyes. It was a quarry-man by the name of Pierre, whom she had noticed toiling with the others. She saw his blistered hands, the soil on his clothes, and suddenly, without a word, before the pitying sorrow of his

gaze burst into a storm of tears.

As for Pierre, he, too, found no word to say, but sitting beside her allowed her to cry on, stroking her hand tenderly at every sob, an answering grief dimming his own eyes. Gradually as she grew calmer Claudine knew that Pierre was talked to her of things whose sense still escaped her, but whose soft, soothing monotone quieted her to the docility of a child.

her to the docility of a child.

She listlessly permitted him to draw her with him, scarcely conscious of what he did, whilst he with a gentle,

solicitous care that one shows to a sick mind and fancy coaxed and per-suaded her homeward, as from time to time she stopped with long sighs and renewed tears.

renewed tears.

The long days passed; the imprisoned men were lost, unfindable, dead, they declared, crushed by the falling rocks or thrown out by the enormous force of the air from the crumbled caverns.

To hear this was a relief to Claudense.

To hear this was a relief to Claudine's strained nerves and senses; they were not tortured, and in the long un-occupied hours when they talked and speculated thus she listened sadly and in silence, but finding a certain pleasure in this envelopment of neigh-

borly pity.

She seemed to herself to be awakening from a long sleep, to be returning from a distant journey; at the same time, though unconscious of it at first, the exigencies of the present and of the coming life began to present them-selves to her mind. She had her life to take up again and, perhaps—with a progressive growing of a slow fear—to take it up with want and solitude

She began to feel more interest in the things about her; in the success, above all, of the subscriptions to be raised to alleviate the disaster, and she felt a great peace, almost a joy, the day when Pierre returned from the adjacent city to tell her that the widows

jacent city to tell her that the widows were truly to be cared for—that she was down for six hundred francs.

Then without occupation and in the patient waiting for the relief to come she every day returned to the quarry. Frequently Pierre accompanied her, always with his gentle courtesy, and there they talked together in lowered tones as if respecting a tomb. In these visits to the cemetery, through tones as if respecting a tomb. In these visits to the cemetery, through the melancholy of the thick woods to the eternal stirring of the same thoughts, the tears of Claudine by degrees ceased to flow.

They arrived soon at talking freely,

then at reveries, walking slowly, picturing, perhaps, the awakening of new possibilities. The weight seemed to lift from the breast of the young woman, the horizon so long closed about her to widen and open, and in the treabling dawn of the riging future the trembling dawn of the rising future there was a new, an indefinable charm, growing and deepening in these mutual silences. Sorrow had run itself out and as the spring sap mounts in the fibres of the tree trunks, a new leve-of which as yet they did not speak out of deference to this tomb before which they wandered and which had brought them together-grew with the passing moments. "Claudine," said Pierre at last, "why

should we not marry each other?"
"It is not two months yet," she an-

wit is not two months yet, she answered, suddenly saddened.

"I know that, but I would not hurry you. I spoke to be in time.
What say you, Claudine? Yes or no?"

"Yes," sighed she, 'later on."

It was close to evening; Claudine and Pierre as usual rambled among the stones of the quarry.

All at once a singular sound arrested

their footsteps. It was the soil beneath them, the scratching or moving of some beast, doubtless, at the end of his some peast, doubtless, at the end of his hole. They bent above the crevasse by which they stood; there the sound was plainer, more distinct, like the despairing struggle of something in a narrow place, the rattling volley of rolling debrie. narrow place, rolling debris.

A strange, sudden terror nailed them motionless, then at the same moment the same thought came to both; the quarrymen inclosed in their tomb were not all dead; some one was

mining through the mountain.

And from the depths now came a feeble call, faint, smothered, scarcely more than a gasping sigh.
'It is—it is he!" breathed Claudine,

her knees knocking together.
Pierre leaped to his feet, livid also.
He! The dead, already so far away, already lost in the gulf of irremediable things! This return was for him, Pierre, a shattered love, a broken future that smiling backen future that future, that smiling broken future over which the six hundred francs of his Claudine spread a radiance like the

sparkle of a fortune! What right had he to return, this dead man, whose face no longer appeared to him irradiated with friendliness and grateful memories, but as a menacing spectre erecting itself from a crumbled dream?

Meanwhile, a new call came from the depths, in which one plainly read the torture of that imprisoned wretch. trapped under the earth for two long months, supporting life on roots and water, grovelling in blackest night, but stimulated, urged to the battle for existence by the perfume of the sunny woods that, doubtless reached him through the crevices of the crevasse.

Pierre uttered a responsive cry and threw himself backward, the prey of a poignant struggle. But the call came again—lamentable, sinister, pleading; he could bear it no longer; a wave of

pity flooded his soul.
"Wait!" he cried; "wait but a little; l will run; I will return at once with cord; the hole is just big enough; wait,

And Pierre, without a single word or glance at Claudine—did he fear that his purpose would fail him?-took the

hill at a mad run.

Left alone—with him—Claudine's eyes clung as if glued to a heavy boulder that overhung the edge of the crevasse; yes, the very edge, poised like a bird ready to spring. She trembled convulsively; a breath almost would detach that stone, would send it crashing to the bottom of that flume whence came that wailing moan; the cry of a man for succor.

God in heaven her man! Swiftly as Pierre had leaped she. Claudine, now leaped; but how_she

staggered, how her legs bent under her as if she were drunk! But no matter; she must reach that boulder; she had reached it—it stirred, turned, engulfed itself in the hole. There was a thud, a strangled cry, then—silence; blank, dead silence, soundless as the blank, dead silence, soundless as the

quarried stone.

Silence and solitude both, for Pierre had not had time to return from his errand of mercy, and Claudine—with clasped hand and eagerly listening ears—Claudine was now in truth—alone. alone.

MEERSCHAUM IN CHUNKS.

It Comes From Turkey, and is Chiefly Used for Pipes.

The meerschaum comes from Turkey in boxes. A box holds about fifty pounds, and is worth from \$20 to \$300, according to the size and quality of the pieces. It looks like plaster of paris smoothed off and rounded. The amber smoothed off and rounded. The amber-looks like beeswax or large pieces of resin. It comes in pieces, and is worth from \$2 to \$20 a pound. Meerschaum to make a five-dollar pipe costs about \$2.50. The amber tips raw costs about one-quarter or one-half as much.

When an order comes for a pipe the proprietor goes through the stock of meerschaum to get a piece out of which the pipe can be cut with as little loss as possible. Four-fifths of the meerschaum is wasted, though the chips are often saved and made into

imitation meerschaum pipes. The meerschaum is first cut on a circular saw into a piece a little larger than the pipe. If the cutting shows holes or cracks, the piece is cast aside. Then it is soaked in water for fifteen minutes and cut the rough shape with a knife. Then a hole is drilled through it, and it is turned with a half motion. After the turning the stem is inserted. It is smoothed off when dry, boiled in wax and polished, then it is ready to

The amber is worked with a chisel and turning wheel. The chisel is sharp and razor-like. A clumsy operator would cut his fingers off with it. An old operator takes the piece of amber in his hand and rounds it with the chisel, the forefinger of the left hand serving as a guide for the chisel to play. When it is rounded it is held against the face of a roughened wheel until it is turned to approximately the required size. Then it is put in the same turning wheel and a hole is bored through it.

This is for the more common and cheaper amber stems, the same kind that are put in brierwood pipes, which sell for 50 and 75 cents. It does not take more than a quarter or a half-hour to finish one of these stems. A stem to finish one of these stems. A stem for a more costly pipe will take a day. The shortest time in which a good meerschaum pipe can be made is three days. That is for a plain pipe. If the pipe is to be carved that time has to be added. Workmen have spent months on carving one pipe.

The dust and chips from the amber and meerschaum are saved. The amber

and meerschaum are saved. The amber dust is melted and made into amberine. The meerschaum dust is chopped up and worked into a paste, from which the imitation meerschaum pipes are made. It is a common idea that real meerschaum can be told from imitation meerschaum by the fact that real meerschaum floats on water, but imitation meerschaum floats also. Imitation meerschaum can be made to color better than real meerschaum though it does for him; instead you offer a dainty bit, than real meerschaum though it does not last so long, and the color is likely to come in streaks. It is hard for a man who is not in the business to tell a great hunger come. Treat your sweet-treal from an imitation meerschaum. real from an imitation meerschaum. The best quality of meerschaum frequently has air-holes and cracks in it.

Some Warm Weather. It will perhaps assuage the discomforts of the summer to read some past experiences with heat, compiled by a German statistician. In the year 627 the springs dried up and men fainted with the heat. In 879 it was impossible to work in the open fields. In the year 993 the nuts on the trees were 'roasted" as if in a baker's oven! 1000 the rivers in France dried up, and the stench from the dead fish and other matter brought pestilence into the land. The heat in the year 1014 dried up the rivers and the brooks in Alsace-Loraine. The Rhine was dried up in the year 1182. In the year 1152 the heat was so great that eggs could be cooked in the sand. In 1227 it is recorded that many men and animals came by their death through the intense heat. In the year 1303 the waters of the Rhine and Danube were contained in the sand by the recorded the sand by the recorded the sand by the people. partially dried up, and the people passed over on foot. The crops were burned up in the year 1394, and in 1538 the Seine and the Loire were as dry land. In 1556 a great drought swept through Europe. In 1614 in France, and even in Switzerland, the France, and even in Switzerland, the brooks and the ditches were dried up. Not less hot were the years 1646, 1679 and 1701. In the year 1715 from the month of March till October not a drop of rain fell; the temperature rose to 38 degrees Reamur, and in favored places the fruit trees blossomed a second time. Extraordinarily hot were the years 1724, 1746, 1756 and 1811. The summer of 1815 was so het that the summer of 1815 was so het that the places of amusement had to be clesed.

A Handy Cigar.

An English officer in India was seiz-An English officer in India was seized by a tiger while smoking a cigar. As the beast was carrying him off he touched his lighted cigar to his side, and presto, change! he was dropped like a hot potato, and got up and returned to his friends.

Lewis Ralston, a Cherokee was the first Indian to be granted citizenship under an act of Congress approved May 22, 1890s.

FOR THE LADIES.

CHAT WITH MARRIED AND UNMAR-RIED FEMININITY.

The Chief End of Woman—The Girl Who Wooes-Newsy Notes, Pithy Points, and Interesting Items.

The Chief End of Woman. Periodical literature for women con-

erns itself so largely with her new successes in the business world, is so taken up with chronicling her achievements in commerce, in literature, and n art, that the casual reader might pe persuaded to believe the good oldfashioned occupation of motherhood same. No education before marriage had fallen into disrepute. Surely ever taught her anything more ratwhatsoever the female hand finds to do, let it be done with all the might and skill possible; but let the woman not forget in her new delight in the discovery of the wide range of her powers the dignity and majesty of her ancient and primal mission. Let her remember that in all ages she has stood at the altar of life, the highpriestess of humanity; that in the face of all accusations of weakness and inferiority she has gone with dumb lips and brave eyes again and again into the shadow of death to make her sacrifice for the race; and that in these later days of knowledge, biologists, after profound study of the phenomena of being, announce that it is she who is the trunk of the tree of life, and the males but a subsidiary force in the world of genesis. The scientific data from which such conclusions have been drawn have not been entirely hidden from popular apprehension, for certain facts of heritage are matters of proverbial acceptance. The sons of great men are rarely great. Great men have nearly always mothers of powerful character and mind. The dignity, freedom, and strength of a nation are usually in direct proportion to the liberty and dignity of its women, and so on, with like facts all tending to the same conclusion. It is undoubtedly proven that in America, where the women are famous for their originality and the freedom of their intelligence, the men are noted for the highest development of the same qualities, and the nation moves with prodigious strides toward the full perfection of existence. Men of races may be destroyed and obliterated by lower forces, but woman is eternal. War and barbarian influx pass by and spare her, and whatever social or political convulsion may attack our present civilization, it cannot be wholly destroyed, like those of old time, since this one woman holds the secret.

The Girl Who Wooes. I may as well be frank at once and say I do not like the maid who does

the wooing. She is usurping the privilege of her knight, and if I were he I should turn and flee. "But," says Ethilinda, "he needs encouragement!" Perhaps he does. But not too much of it. When you want to give an invalid something to increase his appetite you do not offer to eat heart in the same way. Let him be conscious that you are pleased with his liking; but do not for a minute take away his prerogative and do the wooing. No man has a true appreciation for good things too easily obtained. Man is yet a little bit of a savage, and the hunt is always a delight to him. Your eyes may reflect his love, but they need not announce your's first, thereby sending out an invitation. My dear girl, ask almost any man you know what his favorite flower is, and after he has thought, he will tell you either the violet or the rose. One grows surrounded and protected by green leaves, and to get it perfectthat is, with a stem-you have to reach down and pluck it carefully, but in a determined way. The other is guarded by sharp thorns, and though stands up in a most dignified way, it resists, except by its encouraging sweetness, the one brave enough to take it from the parent tree. You can learn a good lesson in a flower garden: you see the holly-hocks plant and know that they are the forward beauties of the world of flowers; you see the lilies with their bowed heads, and are convinced that beauty with-out faith is of little worth; you are aware of a dainty perfume, and know that the little lady, whose qualities surpass her charms—the mignonette is near; you can see the masculine girl in "Johnny-jumpups"; you can see the positive one in the gaudy sunflower; you can see the agressive one in the scarlet geranium, and you can think of them all and conclude this, the ones worth having, sweet of perfume and restful in color, are not the ones that protrude themselves on your vision, and say, as do some flowers and some maidens, "Take us."-Ruth

Ignorance of Girls.

Ashmotre.

If a girl never hears a word about economy from her birth, and is con-scious that to secure the means to gratify her slightest wish she needs only to stretch out her hands and they will be abundantly filled, how can one

expect after marriage that she can have the faintest knowledge of the duties that belong to her in the care of her household? She has never been called upon to know anything about her own expenses. What she fancied she wanted she bought without a thought that it might be well to learn whether she could afford the money. How money came, how it was always ready for her when she asked, were questions she had never been taught she ought to ask and understand the answer. As far as any teaching she ever received is concerned she might imagine that money grew in the woods, and that her father had it gathered for her as wanted-and of course her husband would do the

ional. With such a girlhood, free from every thought save that of her own personal gratification, what reason can there be for surprise if she makes many mistakes-well for her if they are not irremediable. Duty was something never mentioned to her when a girl. After marriage her husband gives her no insight into his business affairs, no cautions as to the expenses, never talks to her or consults or advises with her about their mutual expenditures. The same cruel love and indulgence—or it may be indifference-surrounds her in her new home, and thus she continues to be left in utter ignorance of all practical knowledge, simply a toy, a butterfly, seek-ing only sunshine and personal enjoyment.

And yet under proper training, what a noble specimen of woman she, perhaps, was capable of being made!-Mrs. Henry Ward Beccher.

Girls as Pack-Horses,

No sooner are the Swiss girls large enough to possess the requisite physical strength than they are set to the most servile work the land affords, says a traveler. The child has a panier basket fitted to her shoulders at the earliest possible moment, and she drops it only when old age, premature, but merciful, robs her of

power to carry it longer. I have seen sweet little girls of twelve or fourteen staggering down a mountain side or along a rough pathway under the weight of bundled faggots as large as their bodies, which they no sooner dropped than they hurried back for others. I have seen girls of fifteen years bare-footed and bare-headed in the blistering rays of an August sun, breaking up the ground by swinging mattocks heavy enough to tax the strength of an able-

bodied man. I have known a young miss no older than these to be employed as a porter for carrying the baggage of travelers up and down the steepest mountain path in all the region round about. She admitted that it was sometimes very hard to take another step, but she must do it.

And she carried such an amount of baggage! A stout-limbed guide is protected by the law, so that he cannot be compelled to carry above twenty-five pounds, but the limit of the burden put upon girls is their inability to stand up under anything more. But the burden increases with the age and strength of the burden-bearer by the time the girls have come to womanhood there is no sort of menial toil in which they do not bear a hand, and quite commonly the chief hand,

Fashion Notes.

Light colors are still in great favor, and black is gaining prominence in contrast.

The newest and most unique idea of a dressing gown is a monk's robe with a knotted robe girdle.

Mechlin lace is used for trimming costly lingerie, to which its fine delicate mesh is well adapted. All women wear lightly clinging

gowns and bodices that mould the figure. Few women look well in them. New lack-trimmed handkerchiefs have quarter-inch hems, and are edged with inch-wide Valenciennes lace. Cotton and muslin balayeuses are

to be replaced by silk or a thick colored zephyr embroidered in white. Among the most popular wedding resents are vinaigrettes, with large dull gold tops, bearing the bride's mon-

ogram set in diamonds and rubies. Woollen muslins are taking the place of the organdies. Some resemble Not-

tingham lace, others are striped or plaided. All are stylish and durable. The new make of skirt is more lady-

like than the stiff mannish front, and is arranged all over with small inch-wide box pleats, drawn in at the waist beneath a belt.

Corselets are made in Swiss belt fashion with slight points below the waist, and much longer points rising on the chest in front and between the shoulders in the back.

Choice of Evils.

Horrified Mother—"I just this min-ute saw Mr. Nicefello's arm around your waist. It's perfectly awful." Rependant Daughter—"Y—e-s mother, but it would be a good deal more awful to see his arm around some other girl's waist."-New York

The Sweet Summer-Girl.

On the coast of the Atlantic,
In a manner quite romantic,
By each shore, and bay, and inlet, where the
waves beat and swir!
With a warmth at every greeting,
Hummock-resting, lotus-eating,
Now you meet in rich profusion the sweet,
seaside summer-girl.

Oh; she loves the fickle ocean,
But she has a secret notion
That there's something even better than the
surging, breezeful sen:
"Tis the musculine new-comer,
Be he lawyer, clerk, or "drummer,"
Who may pay her daily homage and become
her blest parti.



MORNING-NEWLY INTRODUCED

III.

In Bar Harbor and in Nowport
To see this girl is true sport,
At Cape Mny, Long Branch, Long Island, and
the N tragansett Pier,
And a thousand other places,
You shall see how dear her face is,
And can woo, and coo, and court her—go
ahead and do not fear.

Rhead and do not teat.

IV,
Yet, returning to the city,
(The an everlasting pity),
She won't know you in the autumn, or in
winter's social reign;
But so long as she is charming,
This should not be too alarming;
You can find her there next summer and da
cape all again.



AFTERNOON-BECOMING ACQUAINTED

But she sometimes makes you frantic,
This sweet girl of the Atlantic,
For she holds the quivered arrows Cupid
packs up in his bow;
And, in bathing or in dancing,
She will set your heart a-prancing,
And suggest a score of fancies that twere
better not to know.

VI.

How she throws herself before you?

At the sea she'll not ignore you—
Only ask her to go saling, to take a ride, or eat ice-cream

And you'll find her true and steady,
Never faitering, ever ready,
And she'll make your life ecstatic beyond
your utmost dream. VI.



EVENING-JOLLY GOOD FRIENDS. VII.

Never mind the mene tekels
Of your heart, if you have "shekels,"
She will take a whole year's earnings, without sorrow or ado;
For this wonderful creation
Fills a fellow's brief yeaction,
And you'll only have to labor and get back
your eash anew.

VIII. If you're poor you need not tarry,
'Tis not you she wants to marry—
Bhe's only made for pleasure, just to put
your heartn-twirl!

Do not mind the worldly scoffers,
Take the game for what it offers,
And you'll have fun enough to pay you with
the luscious seaside girl!
—JOEL BENTON.

COSTS PILES OF MONEY.

CONGRESSMEN WHO FIND \$5,000 A YEAR TOO SMALL.

Apartments That Cost Twice What Member Can Earn-Expenses of Entertaining Constituents.

"Nine hundred dollars a month and we will give you a suit of rooms for your family of four."

This was the answer that startled newly elected Congressman when he consulted the proprietor of a fashionable hotel in Washington in relation to suitable apartments for a man of his position. As the figure was twice the amount that the Congressman received as salary he looked elsewhere.

To the country constituent, to whom a ten-dollar bill is a semi-occasional pos-

session, his Congressman's salary of \$5,000 a year seems actual wealth-a munificent income on which he ought not only to fare sumptuously every day and be clothed in fine linen, but also to save money. To the Congressman himself at Washington, obliged to "keep up his end" among men to whom \$5,000 a year means decent poverty, with unexpected expenses cropping up on every hand, with landlords, boarding-house keepers, tradesmen and caterers of all kinds regarding him as their legitimate prey, the said salary is apt to prove an

uncomfortably inclastic quantity. Living in Washington per se is per-haps cheaper than in any other city north of the Potomac. Rents, except in the fashionable quarters, are not high; polyvisions, especially meat, fish and green vegetables, are cheaper than in either New York or Philadelphia, and servants' wages outside the select circle who consider themselves reserved for Senators and members of the Cabinet are 20 per cent lower. The department clerk who is not responsible to society with a capital account can take a pretty house in the suburbs within easy reach of the street cars and live in comfort inside his salary of \$1,800 a year; the Congressman, on the contrary, is more or less fettered by the exigencies of his position, and fluds any such living forbidden by the law of "Noblesse oblige." Should the country constituent in



NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS A MONTH!

question visit the capital and find his member—far worse his Senator, though their salaries are the same—living up a back street and keeping only two scr-vant girls, he would probably go home in disgust to dilate on the meanness of such parsimonious living. The man of affairs is forced to keep in the swim, and to do so, in Washington as elsewhere, requires money, and plenty of it too. If the member is a bachelor or comes to the member is a backetor or comes to the capital without his wife and family, he may easily maintain the proprieties of his position and keep within his in-come, always provided that he has no unduly extravagant habits. From \$50 to \$100 a month will provide him with handsome rooms, and his meals—unless he insists on champagne at dinner—should easily come within \$4 a day. The keeper of the restaurant at the Capitol makes a specialty of 50-cent lunches for "members," and many pay still less, some taking merely a slice of pie and a glass of milk as they stand in the corridors.

The Congressman who brings his family to Washington has need to have a wife who is a practical economist, unless indeed he is a man of means outside of his salary. The rent of a good house in an eligible neighborhood ranges, furnished, from \$125 per month to ten times that amount, or more for very elegant quarters; unfurnished, if you do not insist upon a swell neighborhood, you may get as low as \$65; still \$200 is not an unusual price and some desirable residences are leased at fancy figures. Add to this the necessary cost of food, Add to this the necessary cost of look fuel, lights, servants' wages, &c., and the amount left, even if the rent be within \$150 a month, will scarcely be found a too abundant allowance for clothing and

living expenses.

Landlords in Washington, like their brethren at watering places, make their hay while the sun shines, and the rent house er an elegant suit of rooms for the season is nearly if not quite as much as for the whole year.



TAKES HIS PIE AND MILK AT LUNCH

COUNTER.

Fairly good board in a respectable boarding-house may be had for from \$10 to \$20 a week, but, as already said, Congressmen are generally expected to pay more than other people. Half the advertisements of rooms and board say "Member preferred," and the presence of such a one is supposed to give social status to bis dwelling place. The least expensive mode of living is to take a suite of rooms and get one's meals outside, provided, of course, the "one" is unencumbered with womankind. The cost COUNTER. cumbered with womankind. The cost at a swell hotel is enormous. One wealthy Senator pays \$600 a month for

himself and wife for a sulte of three, with board, after having offered \$700 for an elegantly furnished house for which the owner asked \$1,000 a month.

must, perforce, be well dressed and always make an appearance creditable to the husband and father. Moreover, the question of carriage-hire is an important

Washington is the city of magnificent distances, and to pay the numerous calls which are obligatory upon the wife of every member of Congress a carriage is

touch with those of the members from her own State, but the wife of a Senator

list as carefully as a merchant keeps rect. his ledger.
"Mrs. Biank is not very well, thank you," said a Senator recently in response to an inquiry for his wife. "La grippe? No, she is simply worn out with calling. It takes five days of every week, her re-

ception day, and Sunday only excepted, to keep up her visiting list." The cards for all this ceremonious visiting are of themselves no infinitesimal item of expense. The funny newspaper item of expense. The funny newspaper "fake" about the huge stationer's bills presented to Chief-Justice Fuller and Senator Evarts for cards for their numerous daughters; of how Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Justice met in council, and in each household the cards left by the others were gathered up, each returning a wheelbarrow load, and it was mutually agreed that in future one card should be considered sufficient for each interbe considered sufficient for each interchange of pasteboards, instead of, as hitherto, each girl in the two families leaving one of her cards for each and every one of the other, was by no means

seemed to the uninitiated.

'It is dreadful, my dear, positively dreadful," said a lady who had been spending the season in the capital.

'You know I am a mere nobody and go and come when I please. I haven't a house, nor a reception day, and yet I assure you I have used six packs of cards in less than two months, and those I have received would fill a half-peck



CHAMPAGNE COSTS HIM \$4 A DAY. The item of postage is still a more serious one. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, who never neglects to answer even a postal card, probably spends hundreds of dollars a year on postage, and from 50 cents to \$1 a day is an ordinary average during the actual session of Con-

gress.

The constituents are themselves a considerable source of expense, increasing in direct ratio to the proximity of the member's district to the capital. Of members district to the capital. Occurse, each one who comes to the city expects to be shown some attention, greater or less in proportion to his importance, and this attention, be it a lunch at the Capitol, a dinner—and dinners are of all sorts—a bottle of wine, a drive, or merely a drink and a good cigar, counts something on the sum total of egitimate expenses.

Too Much.

One of the New York city enumerators for the district embracing a certain portion of Baxter street relates the following experience:-

Pulling the bell of a low brick house it is answered by a shrewd looking foreigner, to whom are put the usual questions.

'What is your name?" "Moses Lavinsky, aus Posen Poland."

"Are you married?" "Yes, six years. Mine wife's name Rachel and I have nine children."

Your business?" am a second-hand clothing dealer."

"What is your religion?"
The man stared blankly at the enumerator for a moment and then turning he called inside:—
"Ra-a-chel, I tells him all I am, but he

Name and the state of the state census taker:—
'Dou't gif it avay; I'm a Qu-va-ker."
—Philadelphia Times.

HOW TO THROW A BASE-BALL. Natural and Acquired Methods Short-Arm Throwing Considered the Best.

Now a few words regarding the ob-Now a few words regarding the objects to be aimed at in general practice. First, as regards throwing. Every one has what may be called a natural way of throwing the ball, but this so-called "natural way" usually means a permatural way" usually means a permatural way. verted method acquired through carewhich are obligatory upon the Wife of an absolute necessity. Possibly one day in the week, if she lives in the centre of fashion, her calls may be made on foot, but ordinarily that is impossible. If you own a horse and brougham you must pay at least \$20 a month for his board—\$40 if you keep a pair. Add to this the cost of a coachman and the wear and tear of the carriage, &c., fully \$30 more, and even then the expense is less than constant hack hire, unless, indeed, you can make a special arrangement with a small livery-stable keeper for horses and driver, having your own carriage.

This matter of calls is a very serious business in Washington. The wife of septementative, unless her husband be the Speaker or a very prominent man, is obliged only to observe regularly the "days" of Senators' wives, of the wives of members of the Cabinet, and to keep in touch with those of the members from the server state but the wife of a Senaton business in Washington. The wife of serious definition of the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick to do, is to stand still the way. Therefore, the first thing for the man who has acquired this trick lessness, or attempts to throw too hard

balance, and the force of his throw is must return all calls made on her, observe thereby greatly diminished. While carefully the etiquette of the diplomatic circles and, in short, keep her long visiting list as carefully as a merchant bears. The happy medium between the two is the man who receives the ball and, quickly straightening himself, drives it while leaning forward; and, as it leaves the hand, takes his single step in the direction of his throw.

So much for the feet and body, now for the arm, hand, and wrist.

The best and most accurate throwers are those who continually practice what is called a "short-arm" throw. To get an idea of the first steps toward the acquisition of this method, let the player take the ball in his hand, and bringing it back just level with his ear, planting both feet firmly, attempt to throw the ball without using the legs or body. At first the throw is awkward and feeble, but constant practice speedfly results in moderate speed and peculiar accuracy. After steady practice at this until quite a pace is ac After steady practice at this until quite a pace is acquired, the man may be allowed to use his legs and body to increase the speed, still, however, sticking to the straight, forward motion of the hand, wrist, and the arm. The secret of the throw is, of course, keeping the hand in a line with the arm and not swinging it out to the side and away from the head, where much of the accuracy and some of the quickness is lost. Certain catchers have brought this style of throw to such a pitch of perfection as to get the ball away toward second almost on the instant it strikes the hands. They aid the throwing by a slight twist of the body.

The quickness of this method of

throwing is, of course, due to the fact that there is no delay caused by drawing back the arm past the head or by turning the body around, which lose so much valuable time. Its accuracy is due to the fact that it is easier to aim at an object with the hand in front of the eyes than when it is out beyond the shoulder. One can easily ascertain this by comparing the ease of pointing the index finger at any object when the hand is in front of the face, with the difficulty of doing so when the arm is extended out sideways from the body. Still further, in the almost round-arm throwing, which many players use, the hand describes an arc, and the ball must be let go at the proper point in the swing, the throw is certain to be wild. In the other method, of straight-arm throwing, any variation is far more likely to variation in height only, and in that respect the variation may be greater without serious error. A straight-arm throw sends a ball much easier to A straighthandle than the side-arm style. The latter is likely to curve, bound irregularly, and be more inconvenient for the baseman. In the field throwing should be on a line, as much as possible, and there are few distances to be covered there that require any "up and over" throwing. It getting a ball in from a deep out-field, the distance is sometimes so great that none but professionals or exceptionally strong throw-ers can drive the ball in except by giving it quite an upward direction; even then, however, one should be careful to keep the ball fairly well down, as it is far better to have it reach the catcher on the bound than to go sailing over his head. "Keep it down" is a card-inal rule when fielding at the home-plate for the field. If a low ball be thrown, it is easier for the catcher to touch the runner, who in a tight place will invariably slide as close to the ground as possible. A high throw gives the catcher almost no chance to recover and put the ball on the man, whereas a low throw brings his hands in the most advantageous position for touching the runner. The same is, of course, true in the case of the catcher's throws to the second or the other bases, to put out the runner.

The position of the fingers when throwing a ball is a point upon which there are individual differences of opinion; but the majority of the best throwers in the country use principally the fore-finger and middle-finger in giving direction to the ball.—Walter Camp, in St. Nicholas.

The Number Three.

There is much superstitious regard for the number three in the popular mind, and the third repetition of anything is generally looked upon as a crisis. Thus, an article may twice be lost and recovered, but the third time It is estimated that 90,000 pianofortes lost and recovered, but the third time are manufactured eyery year in London that it is lost it is gone for good. Twice

a man may pass through some great danger in safety, but the third time he loses his life. If, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well. Three was called by Pythagoras the perfect number, and we frequently find its use symbolical of Deity; thus, we might mention the trident of Neptune, the three-forked lightning of Jove, and the three-headed dog of Pluto. The idea of trinity is not confined to christianity, but occurs in

several religions.

In mythology also we find three Fates, three Furies and three Graces; coming nearer to our times, speare introduces his three Shakspeare introduces his three witches. In public house signs three seems to play an important part, for we frequently meet with "Three Cups,"
"Three Jolly Sailors," "Three Bells,"
"Three Tuns," "Three Feathers"—in fact, that number of almost anything of which a fertile imagination can conceive a trio. In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown; and if we look back to the days of our childhood most of us will call to mind the three wise men of Gotham, who took a sea voyage in a bowl, not to mention the three blind mice that had their tails cut off by the farmer's wife. Perhaps there is some occult power in the number which governs the division of novels into three volumes and in-duces doctors to order their medicine to be taken thrice daily. It is said that some tribes of savages cannot count beyoud three; but although they have no words to express higher numbers perhaps we should be scarcely justified in assuming that they are incapable of appreciating the value of the latter.

MAKING A SPEECH. It Usually Involves a Very Serious Physical Strain.

It may look like a very easy thing for a member, having his speech written, to deliver it during the course of an hour in the House, but it is not such an easy thing as it looks. The average speaker gets a deal of athletic exercise in the course of an hour's speech. There are some members in the House who can stand and read a speech without lifting a hand except to turn the pages, and almost without changing position; and there are others who can position; and there are others who can talk all day without getting tired; but the average speaker perspires as if he were sawing wood. An off-hand speech of ten minutes does not count, but the man who throws his arms in the air as if whirling Indian clubs, hammers his desk like a blacksmith, and dances all around the place for an hour or more, is taking very violent exercise. Experience has taught some of them that it is not safe to make such a speech without taking extra precautions against cooling off too quickly after-

wards.

I know several members who take extraordinary precautions. They do not speak often. They know for weeks not speak often. They know to work to be for ehand that they are to speak, and after all preparations are made for the speech itself, and the day comes for the effort, they have a servant bring a complete change of linen and underwork and a heavy overcoat to the Capwear and a heavy overcoat to the Capthe speaker, with the perspiration pouring off him, rushes to the cloak-room, where the servant stands with the coat ready, and throws it over his shoulders as soon as he comes within reach. Next, the member, with the collar of his overcoat turned up high, tucks his dry underclothing under his arm and makes for the bath-rooms. There he enters the waiting-room, where the temperature is high and the no draught, being under ground, and waits to cool off a little preparatory to There is no more work for him in the House that day. When he has got his bath, he makes for his lodgings as fast as he can, and stays there until thoroughly rested .- Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Cost of Newspapers.

From a suggestive article on newspapers, by Eugene M. Camp, in the Century, we quote as follows: "What is the total annual cost to the wholesale purchases of news-namely, the pubfishers—of the entire news-product of the United States? An answer to this question would be of interest, but it has never been answered. For several years I have been gathering informa-tion upon which to base an estimate. Publishers have uniformly extended me every courtesy; nevertheless I find it an exceedingly difficult quantity to arrive at, and for my figures I do not claim absolute accuracy. Publishers in this country annually expend something near the following sums for

news:

"For press despatches.

"special 2,250,000

" local news 12,500,000 816,570,000

"The business of the Associated Press, a mutual concern which pays nothing for its news, and which serves its patrons at approximate cost, amounts to \$1,250,000 per annum; and that of the United Press, a stock corporation, is \$450,000 per annum. The former aims to provide news about all important events, in which work \$120,-000 in telegraph tolls is expended; while the latter endeavors, above all else, to provide accounts of events occurring in the vicinity of the respective penetry served." spective papers served."

Emin Pasha's Visiting Card.

A fashionable visiting card in Berlin is an African importation. It is a leaf of the silver poplar, which keeps is color when dried, and can be easily vritten upon. It delights fashionable Berlin under the name of "Emin Pasha's visiting card."

"There is no other way, Clara. I am the only relative she has left, and we must invite her here for the winter, anyhow. She and John staved with father and mother while I was roaming here and there. Now they are all gone. Martha's alone, and it's no more than right for me to look out for her for a while. I'll write immediately."

"Yes, Nathan, that is right, I know; but I can't help dreading it. I always had a horror of old maids!" and Mrs. Tracy looked nervously around the plain kitchen of the little farmhouse.

"You needn't be afraid of Martha: she isn't very old; and, I venture to say, not like the trying, disagreeable old maids we read of."

In spite of his reassuring words, Mrs. Tracy dreaded the arrival of her husband's maiden sister, whom he had not seen since the day he left his New England home to try his fortune in the new

But, as Clara soon discovered, there was nothing to fear in the quiet, sadeyed woman who came to them; whose life had been so full of devotion to others, and of noble self-sacrifice, that there had been no time for growing hard and bitter, because some of life's sweetest blessings had been denied her.

The children, Bert and Mabel and baby Ray, with the unerring instinct of childhood, felt the depth of her quiet kindness, and took her at once into their loving little hearts.

Miss Tracy, although wholly unobtrusive, was observant. This, together with the interest she felt in her brother's family, led her, before she had been many weeks an inmate of his house, to make a discovery.

Nathan, in his desire to get on in the world, was missing much that would have made life pleasant. In thinking so constantly of the future, he was losing all the sweetness of the present. That this was affecting the whole family was only too apparent. It was seen in Clara's anxious, weary face, and repeated in a less degree upon the countenances of the

children. There seemed to be no rest for them; no relaxation in the struggle for existence; nothing to vary the weary monotony of every-day labor, which, like some huge Juggernaut, was crushing beneath its wheels all that might have made life pleasant. Martha shrank from interference with the habits of her brother's family; but, looking ahead, she saw for them nothing but sorrow and disappointment, and felt that something must be done to save them.

Watching for an opportunity to talk alone with Nathan, she gladly accepted an invitation one morning to ride with him to town. They were rolling rapidly over the level prairie, when Martha broke the silence

"It is truly exhilarating in this bracing air over these fine roads, especially with so nice a 'rig,' as you call it. The buggy is easy and the horses really fine animals. You must be doing well now, Nathan."

'I suppose I am, Martha; but it has been a hard pull, with losing crops, sickness, and so forth. We are in debt yet, but with hard work and economy, I guess we can rise above it in another year."

"Then what will come next?" "I intend io have a nice large barn and some choice cattle; then I shall build a good house and prepare to take comfort. There isn't a better farm than mine for miles around, and I must make the best improvement possible. Then, some day, we'll have the best of every-

"But who will share it with you?" "Why, my family, of course!" opening his eyes wide with astonishment. "All except Clara, you mean," solemn-

thing.'

"Why, Martha, how you talk! It is for her I'm working-who else, I'd like to know?"

"Now, Nathan, just take a few plain words from your sister, who means only kindness. I've had experience, and, in my judgment, Clara hasn't vitality enough to take her through another year of hard work. I have your interests at heart, and would not needlessly arouse your fears; but I am convinced that your wife is wearing out. She must rest from this constant labor, or your children will soon be motherless."

"Don't, Martha, talk in that way! Clara is as well as usual. She was always slender and delicate. I'd gladly have kept her in ease, but she knew she married a poor man, and was willing to work up."

John Tracev seemed a little annoyed at his sister's plain-spoken words.

"I doubt not you have been kind and good to her, and now that she has helped work up' so far, I know you will be glad to give her a vacation. You do not realize what it is to care for three childreneand do all the work that must be done in a farmhouse. She might have been slender when a girl, but not careworn. To-night, if you look at one of her old pictures, you will be convinced I am right."

"Suppose I am : what then?"

"How much would it cost to send her

back to Ohio for the winter? I can keep

"Simply out of the question. She

would not go, anyhow, Martha." "I thought you didn't know it; but she is as homesick as a child to see her mother and father. She hasn't said so; she never complains; but an unutterable longing fills her eyes and quick tears when she speaks of them. Sure of your consent, and my willingness to keep house for her, she would go gladly." "And you think it would do her

good ?" "Undoubtedly, and it would be the cheapest medicine you could give her, and the surest. Will you not think it over a day or so, Nathan?"

That evening, Martha was not surprised to see a startled, anxious look on her brother's face, as he closely regarded his wife, whenever he thought himself unobserved. Husbands are often the very blindest of all persons with regard to their wives; but Nathan was convinced. That night, when they were

alone, he suddenly exclaimed,-"Clara, how would you like to visit your mother this fall?"

She looked at him a moment in silence, while a wave of crimson swept over her pale face. Then, turning away, she said brokenly,-

"Don't talk about it, Nat. ; I know we can't afford it, and I'd rather not speak

"But we can afford it, and Martha is willing to keep house for me. Now, do you want to go, dear?"

There was an unconscious look of pain in his face, and a tone of reproach in his voice which she could not understand. "O Nathan!" she sobbed, with her

face hidden on his shoulder, "don't imagine that I love you any less, or am tired of our little home; but I do want so much to see my father and mother."

"Well, then, you shall go, little wife. Don't ery so! I didn't know you cared so much; but that settles it-you shall

After Mrs. Tracey and the baby were gone, Martha looked around the unornamented rooms and resolved there should be something new, something bright and pretty, to welcome back the housekeeper. The "front room" had never been furnished, but, after considering her resources, Martha thought she could manage it if she could persuade Nathan into buying a carpet.

"A carpet? Why, Martha!" he exclaimed at her proposal, too astonished to say more.

"What was Clara's old home like? You don't want her to notice too sharp a contrast on her return," said the sister, quietly.

"I may get a new carpet," thoughtfully: "but so many things would have to follow."

"Nat, when father and mother died, we were going to divide the things; but you had no home then, and while John and I staved, everything remained the same. When I came here I sold or packed everything, and there is a big box for you, which is on its way out here. Besides bedding and clothing, there are pictures, curtains, vases, table-cloth, and some of mother's nice rugs. They will help to furnish the room. I guess you can afford to buy a cane-seat rocker and two chairs, and

we'll make the rest." "I'd like to know how."

"There are two bottomless chairs in the granary. I will ebonize the frames, cushion seat and back, and with stripes of embroidery and heavy fringe they will be handsome. The old rocker, which is forever coming to pieces, can be mended and treated likewise, minus the rockers, and you'll have an easy chair. A pine table, which you can make, stained and varnished, and covered with the cloth, will do nicely."

"Well, it sounds practicable. I'll help

all I can, Martha." "There will be ottomans to make, mantel to put up, and a cornice for the curtains. It will take all our spare time this winter, but how pleased Clara will

"I intend to have everything nice for

her some day." "Yes, Nat.; but a woman must have something to live on in the meantime. There's a love of the beautiful in every woman's heart, and it must be satisfied. If surrounded by grand scenery, the mind can feed on that; but here, in this level, monotonous country, I believe the homes should be very bright and at-

tractive." "There may be some truth in that, but I never thought of it before," replied Nathan.

"It is not common for the man to think about the home as a woman does, for he mingles with the world, while most of her hours are spent inside the four walls. Clara had no time to fix up anything; the baby was a sight of trouble; but if you and the children help, we

can do wonders." And they did. When Clara came home four months later she scarcely knew the

"Come and look at your wife," whispered Martha, when Nathan had finished his chores and was ready for a happy

There she was in the pretty room. chatting with the children. Joy and gladness shone through her face, which had lost its sharpness and pallor, and there was an elasticity in her movements which recalled her girlhood.

"She looks ten years younger, Martha, and if I can help it she shall never work so again. You've taught me a lesson I'll not forget. We'll take all the comfort we can now, if we never get a big house."

"Martha has made it so pretty that we sha'n't want another," exclaimed Clara, hearing his last remark as they entered the room. "I'm so thankful to you for all this pleasant home-coming."

"Martha deserves the thanks, for she planned it all," said Nathan, catching up the baby. 4: 3

Jerusalem Artichokes.

We planted a quarter of an acre with the tubers of this plant in a lot below the barn. They were planted in hills like potatoes, but received flat culture. They grew well, producing a perfect thicket of stems six to nine feet high. The whole patch has not been harvested yet, but to judge from what has been gathered they will yield at the rate of 500 bushels per acre. The tubers are quite nutritious and palatable. In many places in

Europe they are grown for human food, and used in the same way as potatoes. We intend them primarily as a hog food, and they may also prove valuable for cattle. They will be made the subject of experiment for feeding purposes later. The thought has occurred to the writer that many waste places, especially low ground where the water does no actually stand, could be given to this useful root crop. Once planted they will perpetuate themselves, and can be harvested every fall by a herd of swine.—Industrialist.

Fattening Poultry.

The American Agriculturist says: A visit to the markets will show that great-er part of the poultry marketed by farm-ers, not professional poultry raisers, is not fully fattened. This is as unwise as not fully fattened. This is as unwise as it is to market hogs or cattle, or sheep, without fattening them. While if the fowls were gathering their own food on the farm they could not be in more than first class growing condition. Before they are marketed they should be confined where they can take only moderate exercise, and liberally fed, for about ten days, on fattening food. For the first few days do not feed all the fowls will eat, but gradually increase the amount given them until they have the amount given them until they have each meal all they will eat up clean. Feed three times a day. For the morning and noon feed give boiled potatoes, beets or carrots mixed into a stiff mass with corn and barley meal; at night give whole corn. Give what skim milk you can; if you have enough, mix their food

Of course keep before the fowls an abundance of gravel, charcoal and pure water. During the last three or four days mix a handful of charcoal with each pailful of soft feed. For twelve hours at least (better twenty four) before the fowls are killed, give them no feed. They should not be marketed with full crops; in fact, this is prohibited by lav in many of the principal markets.

Rats are very destructive to young poultry, and good care must be taken to keep them away. It is easier to get rid of them when there is only a few than after they get scattered. If care is taken in setting so that the poultry cannot reach it, poison is the best and quickest plan of ridding a place of them.

The November Magazine of American History is particularly rich in material reminding one that the events of our own day have a definite understanding with the events of the past, and also with those tefore us, beyond our own horizon. The well-known eloquent divine. Rev. Charles H Parkhurst, D. D., contributes the open-ing chapter "Divine Drift in Human History," in which he says "it is the consummating glory of history that it spells out thoughts and purposes hundreds and thousands of years long;" and that "we are so endowed with inquisitiveness and with intelligent sympathies that we en-joy knowing what has transpired in the world-whatever man has done appeals to us as being to some degree our own matter." The best portrait ever published f Dr Parkhurst forms the frontispiece to of or Parkhurst forms the Frontispiece to this number. The second article, "Amer-ican Outgrowths of Continental Europe," by the Editor, covers a broad field of scholary inquiry; it is based upon the Narrative and Critical History of Amer-ica and is bandeonaly illustrated. It is scholary inquiry; it is based upon the Narrative and Critical History of America and is handsomely illustrated. It is followed by General Winfield Scott's "Remedy for Intemperance," from Hon Charles Aldrich; "The Puritan Birthright," by Nathan M Hawkes; and "The Action at Tarrytown, 1781," with a graphic account of the heroism of Captain George Hurlbut, by Dr R B Coutant, president of the Tarrytown Historical Society. One of the longest papers in the number is that of Dr. Prosper Bender, the third in his instructive series of "The French-Canadian Peasantry." The "Library of a Philadelphia Antiquarian," by E Powell Buckley, will be perused with interest by all scholars; "Revolutionary Newburgh" is an admirable historic poem by Rev. Edward J Runk, A. M.; a glimpse of the "Literature of California" is from the writings of Hubert Howe Bancroft; and diversified information agreeably presented in the several departments completes a notable number, which must be seen and read to be appreciated. Every issue of this monthly is invested with human, popular and timely interest. It is vigorously conducted and holds highest rank in current literature. Price, \$5.00 a year Price, \$5.00 a year

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A Big Wheat Acreage.

The reports received by the state board of agriculture show that there is an unusually large acreage of wheat in western Kansas this fall. Haskell, Finney Kearney, Greely, Pawnee and many other counties in the southwest will have more than twice the acreage of last year.

Captain W F Wright of Haskell county

who was in the city yesterday, said:
"As the weeks roll by the fact becomes more evident that our people have their eyes wide open and have gone to work with a will to demonstrate that this is the wheat growing section of Kausas, and the equal of any in the United States. This is the key note to prosperity. Already it has closed the mouth of the chronic growler and supplied a fresh lot of courage to the faltering, and our people have gone to work in earnest It has been demonstrated in scores of instances this year that there is good money in raising wheat in this county if you can get ten bushels to the acre, and realize 50 cents a bushel for your crop. In all probability we will get twenty bushels to the acre and 75 cents a bushel fer our crop, when our profit will be more than doubled. The large profit to be made in raising wheat in our county comes from the small expense incurred in putting it in. Where the ground has once been broken up to a depth of say nine inches, you will raise a better crop by going into the field with a lister drill and putting in the wheat without plowing, leaving undisturbed ground apparently solid. The drill will put the wheat in furrows about twelve inches apart and six inches deep, and the reservoir formed by the original breaking of the ground will hold enough moisture to mature the crop, where the surface has not been pulver-With one of these drills and two good teams one can put in 500 acres in about two months' time. The profit on the first year's crop will buy a good farm, two teams, lister drill and header."

It is estimated that more than 6,000,-000 packages of free seeds will be distrib-uted this season by members of Congress.

Keep the lawn and the flower-beds to the front for the passers-by to enjoy with you, and the back for vegetables and fruits, if you grow any. It is not worth while tempting the small boy to treapses, by a strawberry or melon patch right in front. Give the flowers to the one, and the necessities to the other. It is astonishing what can be done with a small piece of land, if the most is made of it.

The profitable horse for the farm must combine a good degree of adaptation to he required farm work, with qualities hat demand recognition in the best martets. A small proportion of the horses produced on the farm are required for continued farm labor, but it is a fortulate fact that the best and the most relible markets call for such horses as may be produced from a class of mares best diapted to the diversified wants of the armer. The profitable horse for the farm must

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Dr. HENDERSON, 109 W. 9th St., Kanson The Congress of the United States during the last session was liberal in way of establishing National parks. s liberal in the

If sulphur is fed to the stock, care must be taken to keep them in out of the rains or wet until it has worked out of the sys-

As long as frost keeps off, there is no better time to lay out or renovate the gardens around our sucurban homes, commonly called "yards."

A nice grown tree of crab, cherry, apple or pear may be shaped into a thing of beauty, as well as of profit. Make the home beautiful and useful.

Belfast is the only municipal be rough in Ireland in which women have full municipal suffrage. The same qualifications are required as for men, and the act defining these qualifications says: "For all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to vote in municipal elections, the word person in this act includes women." Four thousand seven hundred and fifty-six women were found qualified to vote for city councillors.

The wool product of the country for this year will be about 280,000,000 pounds, as against 60,000,000 pounds in 1860. The average imports for all kinds of wool for the decade ending in 1870 amounted to nearly 50,000,000 pounds per year, and for the past decade nearly 90,000,000 pounds per year. We have increased our product enormously, but we should not pause until we produce every pound required for home consumption, at least.