NO 18

THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS. G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

Terms, One Dollar per Year. Three months on trial, 25 cents.

Campaign rates, five copies three months \$1.00.

Prohibition Party National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, IOHN BIDWELL, OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, J. B. CRANFILL, OF TEXAS.

Prohibition Party State Ticket.

For Governor, I. O. PICKERING. For Lieutenant Governor, H. E. DOUTHITT. For Secretary of State, H. W. STONE. For Auditor, GABRIEL BURDETTE. For Treasurer, JOEL MILLER. For Attorney, R. H. NICHOLS. For Superintendent Public Instruction, MISS IDA HODGDON. For Associate Justice Supreme Court, C. P. STEVENS.

The Spirit and the Prohibition Party.

For Congressman at Large, REV. J. M. MONROE.

Last week we announced our porpose to support the prohibition party state and national ticket. For over twenty years the Spirit of Kansas has been a leading state paper, advocating the interests of the farm, the home and the varied industries of the its. In politics it has not been rigidly partisan; in religion not sectarian. At all times it has aimed to defend the best interests of the people.

The paper has always had a vide following. Throughout the business circles of the United States it is to day, as it has been for twenty years, one of the best known papers of the state, It has never before been so strong as it is to-day. Financially as editorially, thoroughly indepen dent, it needs and asks no favors, and grants none at a sacrifice of principle or at the expense of its readers.

The Spirit of Kansas was the first paper in the state to endorse the prohibition party movement in 1884. soon after it came under its present management. It continued the advocate of the party for some years. It then lent its influence to the great farmers' awakening, along its old line as the organ of the state grange. This movement favored the suppression of the saloon system. As this party grew into the people's party and became national it refused to recognize the evil of the liquor traffic.

At the great St. Louis conference last winter a majority appeared to favor recognition of this evil. It was howled down by the whiskeyites, among the loudest of which was one Jerry Simpson of Kansas, before and since shown to be an arrant demagog.

An ancient philosopher once said, "give him a place to rest his fulerum and with a lever he would trol it, especially when assisted by move the world." The liquor power the indifference of the temperance found this place with the people's element. The people's party party at St. Louis. It was not should learn that there is no time seriously disturbed at Omaha. This like the present for doing a good death dealing and property-destroy- thing.

ing power, therefore, has its hold upon all the political parties except one. Beneath the prohibition party it finds no place to rest its fulcrum. Against it the greatest of monopolies remains sure of their 40,000 majority. powerless in political influence. It is therefore the true People's Party.

St. John and Van Bennett have been rousing the people in West Virginia. Rousing is the word.

From information received from many parts of the state, it seems there is a general revival of interest in the prohibition party.

Republicans are wheeling into line, say the politicians. But they do not say into what line. Many are getting into the prohibition line.

If Frick should die the man Col. Streeter would do well to put in his place. If his men failed to please him he could tie them up by the thumbs, provided his head did not get smash-

party platform can be found in the prohibition party platform, from which it was taken. Besides this there is the most important plank left out by the people's party.

The boys at Homestead find that playing soldiers is not the fun they expected. To be tied up by the thumbs for thirty minutes, till unconscious, to enable a fool colonel with the bighead to show off, was not then when he returned squeezed sevon their program.

A man has not a right, under the law, to absolute control over his own property. John Walruff was not allowed to run his brewery. A man may not wilfully destroy his property. It will yet be found that if Carnegie so manages his business as to constantly breed riots and disorder against the public welfare some legal means will be found to give humanity a chance.

Said the Rev. J. D. Botkin before the late state convention and said well:-The evident policy of the republican politician is to wear out public sentiment by trifling with the prohibitory law instead of enforcing it. This is clearly the present policy. Allow it to be a failure and this will breed a demand for its repeal. Such is the theory of the Humphrey-Higgins statehouse political ring.

If the people's party believes in the suppression of the saloon and the elimination from politics of the whole liquor influence, it should say so. It claims to believe this but holds that something else takes the precedence. Meanwhile a large whiskey element is forcing itself into the party and appears able to con-

For the first time the republicans find it necessary to import into the state the great speakers of the nation. The inference is that they are not

Tieing up militia boys by the thumbs until they are unconscious. for expressing their opinions, will do something to put an end to "National Guards" in Pennsylvania.

Undoubtedly the record of George T. Anthony is such that no really good man, fully understanding his action, can yote for him for congressman at large. W. A. Harris is all right personally, but if one cannot vote for a rebel there is still J. M. Monroe, the prohibition candidate.

Cyrus W. Field is dead, and in his life and in that death is a lesson not yet told. He was born of a remarkable family. He was a man of conscience and a man of business, He was successful and in legitimate husiness acquired a fortune. He Everything of value in the people's then conceived the idea of the Atlantic cable and pushed it thro with his usual vigor. Then he turned most alarming evils of this age. It attention to local matters. He had is already turning back the tide of capital but not sufficient to build an liberty. Political parties have beelevated railway. He interested other capitalists-S. J. Tilden and lary bows at its behest. Private Jay Gould. His object to benefit armies invade states at its call, and the public. Theirs was speculation, sordid money getting. Gould bought Tilden's stock by bulling and bearing while Field was in Europe, and eral millions out of Field, cowardly eartlessly remarking "well, we have left Cyrus a little real estate, any way." This from a miserable creature who never considers the public welfare, of a man who always had the good of the community and the nation at heart. Field, the great, generous citizen, earned his wealth by labor of muscle and use of brain, and then dedicated it to the people. Gould gets wealth by robbing poor and rich alike, by gambling tricks, speculation and oppression, and then uses his power to get more and build up monopolies to exact tribute from half the nation.

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This hitherto inaccessible region has just been opened for tourists by stage line from Flagstaff, A. T. on the trans-continental highway of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. The round trip can be made comfortably, quickly and at

reasonable expense.

Nearest agent of Santa Fe Route Nearest agent of Santa Fe Route will quote excursion rates, on application. An illustrated pamphlet is in preparation, fully describing the many beauties and wonders of the Grand Canon. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P.& T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kan., or J. J. Byrne, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Chicago, or Arnold & Stansfield, agents, North Topeka, for free copy, which will be mailed when ready for distribution. "WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR

NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

States is broad enough to meet all the evils now threatening this people. The courts have already decided that there is power to destroy the saloon and overthrow the liquor traffic, the most stupendous single evil now threatening, not this country alone, but the civilization of all countries. It is already determined that railroad companies may be controlled. The constitution guarantees the right of protection whenever and wherever the public welfare requires it. The aggregation of capital, corporate and private, is unquestionably one of the come its servants. State constabubegin their work of slaughter. State militia respond, willingly or unwillingly, and martinet generals insult the majesty of the people. It is true that the great masses are not conscious of these growing encroach ments. They are resting in fancied security, misled and duped by leaders who are richly paid for their labor of deceit and crime. Our farms hot weather upon the nervous sysproduce abundantly. Our mines groan with wealth. Our commerce is extending over the world. Our trade with other nations is constantly growing. The demand for our farm products and our manufactured goods is drawing to us the wealth of the earth. But the masses do not get it. Year by year it concentrates bus, cramps, stomach ache, suminto the hands of the few who use it mer diarrhea and cholera, but is alas Carnegie is using his, to humili- so a prompt cure for these diseases. ate and enslave labor, or to get control of the farm lands of the country. The people are coming to see the truth ard when it becomes clearer there will be a further cry for a change under the constitution in de-

A Peep at Pike's Peak.

fence of the public welfare instead

of by the way of anarchy and bloody

revolution.

For Knights Templer and their friends, the great meeting of 1892 is that of the Silver Triennial Conclave at Denver,

August 9.

The rate is less than the usual summer tourist ticket costs. It is low enough to catch business.

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THE

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Colic and Cholera Morbus.

Colic, cholera morbus, cramp and many other affections of the stomach and bowels prevalent at this time of year are due to two causes. First, the depressing effect of the tem, and second, the use of green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc. No one is safe from painful and even dangerous attacks of these affections unless unusual precautions are taken at this time of year. A tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na taken before each meal is a complete protection against these maladies. Pe-ru-na is not only a preventive of colic, cholera mor-Where the attack is very severe and painful a wine glassful of Pe-ru-na should be taken at once, followed by two tablespoonful doses until complete relief is obtained. This never fails in a single case. In cases of less severity a tablespoonful every hour is sufficient. No one should neglect the precaution of taking a dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal, until the hot season is over.

Complete treatise on diseases of hot weather sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

The July Arena will contain three richly illustrated papers. One on "Africa" by Mrs. French Sheldon; the second on "Julia Marlowe," the third on "Some Women in the Alliance Movement of the West." Among the other contributors to this issue are papers on the pending presidential campaign by Congressmen Springer, Burrows and Thomas E Watson.

The Duke of Argyll contributes to the North American Review for August a paper entitled "English Elections and Home Rule." He seeks to establish in the article that the principles of secession and the maintenance of the union as fought out in America are identical with the Irish question.

A DUO WHO ARE CHARMING THE PUBLIC

Women Whose Talents Have Won Their Way Into the Hearts of Theater-Goers-No Sensational Scandals Connected With Them.

At the age of 11, Kate Davis' the singer actress' voice (even then ranging four octaves) attracted the attention of a wealthy gentleman of Boston her native city, who placed her at school and afforded her every facility for grand opera. Completing a four years' course at the Ipswich, Mass., Seminary, she entered upon a two years' course at the Boston University School of Oratory, which developed such ability that she was induced to abandon her original ambition and become a public reader, succeeding Georgia Cayvan in Miss Ober's Lecture bureau. Shortly after Lecture bureau. that the Boston Ideal Opera Co. (now the Bostonians), having won pro-nounced success, Miss Ober gave up all other interests and persuaded Miss Davis to become a member of that organization, in which she remained one season. This decided her career, and she was next engaged by the late D. J. Maguinnis as his leading lady. Following that she was three years the leading lady of Hanlon Bros'. "Fantasma," being the original in the title role at the Fifth Avenue theater. Being satisfied of her ability to play tragic roles, and impatient of the re straint involved in following one line of business, Miss Davis next concluded to try comedy. As Violet Hughes, the Irish servant in "A Tin Soldier," she eclipsed the reputation she



had acquired during the previous three years. She remained with Hoyt & Thomas two years, and was then secured by Monroe and Rice to play one of the "400" in "My Aunt Bridget." A flattering offer from the Howard Athenæum company enticed her away from that engagement, and with them she made a tour of the country. Next she was especially engaged to play the Teacher of Physical Culture in R. B. Monroe's original production "Bridget's Baby," and appeared in the part for six weeks at the Bijou theater, New York, last spring. In June, 1891, she sailed for Europe with the purpose of securing a well earned rest. At London, by request, she appeared several times during the summer, and her specialties amused the Londoners so much that she was at once engaged, at a large salary, to return there this summer and appear at the Empire. While she was still abroad, E. D. Price, manager of "Miss Helyett," cabled her an offer to play the part of the Spanish Mother during the New York run of that comedy. The impression made by Miss Davis in this role, small though it be, is now well known, press and public joining in according her the highest praise. Success has left Kate Davis quite unspoiled. Her friends are the simple and unaffected; her life is unpretentious and retired. She is unmarried her art receiving all her devotion.

horr

Katherine Rober, who is to star next season under the management of Phil H. Irving, was born on her father's



KATHERINE ROBER. farm in the northwestern part of Wis consin. Her father was of French and her mother of German descent. At the age of 6 she removed with her parents to Chicago, and soon after became student at the convent of Notre Dame,

ON THE FOOTLIGHTS. Milwaukee. There her education was OF BLAINE AND CLAY. completed. She is a pleasing linguist speaking and writing several languages fluently. Her first appearance upon the stage was at the age of 15, at the Olympic, Chicago, at that time one of the leading theaters in America. Her success was instantaneous, and at the conclusion of the season she accepted an engagement at the Criterion Theater in that city, as sou-brette for the ensuing season. Prompted by her triumphs, Miss Rober determined to star through the West and South, and the result of this tour proved a continuation of her successes Miss Rober has been a favorite in the widely varied roles which have fallen to her lot to play. From the rollicking soubrette to the most emotional and tragic parts, she has displayed capabilities of impersonation that have won popularity with her audiences. At the termination of a tour with C. R. Gardiner she came East and retired from active life for a season's rest, after which she was secured by Manager George E. Lothrop, as leading lady in one of his stock companies, playing leading parts, making one week stands at Boston, Providence, Worcester and Portland. During her two years' engagement she made hosts of friends in each of these cities.

L. L. POLK.

Sketch of the Alliance Leader Who Recently Passed Away.

Leonidas L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' alliance, who recently died of blood poisoning, was a native of North Carolina, born April 24, 1837. He was a relative of Presi dent James K. Polk. When but little more than 21 he was a member of the South Carolina legislature. Mr. Polk was a confederate soldier, and after the war was again elected a member of the legislature. Later, he held many positions of trust, in addition to editing the Progressive Farmer. In 1880 he began organizing farmers' clubs, and soon had 500 in working

Mr. Polk brought the alliance before the people, and at its organization in North Carolina he became its State secretary, and through his influence the farmers' clubs previously organized by him became a part of the new organi zation. He was the first vice-president of the alliance in 1887, and in 1889 was chosen a delegate to the National convention of the order held in St. Louis in December, 1889, and took an active part in its deliberations. When the Interstate Farmers' association, composed of delegates from all the cotton States, was organized in 1887, Col. Polk was elected president by acclamation. He was twice re-elected to that position without contest. At the convention in St. Louis, in December, 1889, Col. Polk was chosen president of the National Farmers' alliance, and held that position continuously up to the date of his death. Under his management the order had a marvelous growth, especially in the South and West, and its influence was shown by the election of members of Congress in North Carolina, Georgia, Kansas and



LEONIDAS L. POLK.

Minnesota, and has made great progress in other states, notably Illinois and Indiana, where in a number of districts it holds the balance of power.

Col. Polk possessed a great personal magnetism, and was an excellent organizer, a good parliamentarian and s pleasing public speaker. He was in the farmers' movement from no motives of personal ambition or profit, for he sacrificed much more than he ever could hope to gain from the success of his ideas and plans. He was earnest, enthusiastic and sincere, laboring with all his energies for the good of his fellow farmers and the nation at large. If he had lived he would undoubtedly have been the candidate of the alliance for president of the United States at the election in November next.

Valuable Information.

Mrs. Francis Fisher Wood, who is graduate of Vassar and a trustee of Barnard college, asserts that statistics prove that nine-tenths of the children of college bred women survive infancy. This record has never been reached be fore in any country or age.

Royal Road to Knowledge. History is being made every day. The man who hunts for it in a library gets left. If he takes the morning papers he catches on .- Ex.

A PARALLEL IN THEIR GREAT CAREER.

Always Pursued by an Inevitable Which Presaged Defeat to All Their Hopes-Names that Will Always Live in His-

Blaine and Clay and Webster. These re three names that will live in history. Their memories will live in the hearts of our children's children, pernaps centuries hence. They are names



JAMES G. BLAINE.

that are synonymous with everything that is American.

Although each in their turn have led their party in its darkest with the Presidency. The reason is quite simple. Neither Blaine nor Webster nor Clay can be called partisans. Each has had a following too broad for party curb. Each has had self-seeking dissenters in his own party. These invariably worked ruin to the seemingly irresistible popular tide that always flowed toward the three names.

The retirement of Blaine is no less pathetic than that of his predecessors. The parallel between him and Clay especially is a weird one.

Clay was the idol of the Whigs and was followed in all his various cam-paigns with a devotion and enthusiasm never before given to any public man. Blaine has been the Republican leader who inspired his party as Clay did the Whigs of old. Both dreamed the dream



HENRY CLAY.

of the Presidency, as all men logically motest grasp, and both have been doomed to repeated and bitter disappointments.

Clay was twice defeated in Whig conventions when he could have been elected. In 1839 he was narrowly defeated by Harrison, who swept the country in 1840. In 1848 he was again defeated by the Whig National convention, and Taylor was nominated and elected by an overwhelming vote. 1844 he was made the nominee of his party and beaten by a man who did not approach him in either national or world-wide fame. In his last effort to obtain the Whig nomination for the Presidency, he openly proclaimed himself a candidate by an address to the people of the Union, and fell in a contest of his own choosing.

Blaine, like Clay, was defeated in two

Republican National Conventions when



DANIEL WEBSTER.

the candidate nominated over him was elected. In his first contest at Cincinnati in 1876 he received the votes of a majority of all the delegates of the Convention on different ballots, but never at any one time, and he was defeated in her party this seasor

by the most desperate efforts of the Republican leaders of his native State. In 1880 he was again defeated after the most protracted stuggle ever had in a Convention of his party, and the nom-ination finally fell to Garfield, who was elected. In 1884, just forty years after Clay's defeat, he was given the nomination, and like Clay, was defeated by a man who was little known to the nation, and whose fame had never exceeded the limits of his country until he became a Presidential can-

didate.

Thus the efforts of these great leaders to obtain the Presidency run almost in strictly parallel lines with each other. Both have been twice defeated for the nomination when the party succeeded. Both were defeated by less eminent men than themselves, and the parallel continues even to the end, as Blaine's resignation just on the eve of a meeting of the Minneapolis convention, proclaimed himself a can-1848. They will go into history as the two most brilliant political leaders of the century, and as the two men who, while most honored by their political followers and most enthusiastically supported, were fated never to be President. FRED C. DAYTON.

WAISTS OF WOMEN.

An Interesting Chapter On Women o All Countries.

While a 19 or 20 inch waist is a de formity in an adult woman, it may be justly doubted whether the 26-inch waist of Venus de Medici is not somewhat too large to be in proportion with the figure of the average American woman. It is a characteristic of women of the highest type of the Indo-European race to have wide hips and narrow waists. In other races the hips are narrower and the waist larger. The American woman appears, in consequence of her large hip measurement, to have a smaller waist than she actually has. Through the unskilled masculine eye a girl with a waist of 22 wasplike figure, when in reality her measurement is very nearly what it should be to stiff of the state of th ment of an artist or her family physician. The Venus de Medici is feet 5 inches

in height, inches about the 34 about the bust and 44 about the hips. The women employed as "cloak mod-els" by most of the dry goods establishments in New York city are about of the same height. The measurements required of a "model" 5 feet 5 inches in height in one establishment are the following: "Waist, 22 1-2 to 24 inches; bust, 34 to 35; hips, 45 to 47; base of skull to waist, 16; biceps, 11 1-2 to 12." A prominent physician recently gave the following as the correct measurement for a well-formed, welldeveloped and healthy woman of 5 feet 5 inches: "Waist, 24 inches; bust, 33 1-2 to 34 1-2; biceps, 12 to 13; wrist, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4; hips, 44 to 45; calf, 13 to 14; and ankle, 7 to 7 1-4." The doctor's 'model woman" has smaller hips and a smaller bust and about the same waist as a "cloak model.

They Cling to Custom.

Women are not permitted to sit ir the body of the Temple church of London, because many hundreds of years ago the seats were reserved for the monkish knights, for whom the church was erected. Another story, illustrating the tenacity of custom in European communities, is that of the sentinel at a certain point in a public garden in London. Nobody knew why he was stationed at that particular point until some one, delving in old records, discovered that generations before a sentinel had been placed there to warn people off a newly-painted bench. Even European birds seem tenacious of pre cedent. Migratory birds do not cross the Mediterranean at its narrowest point, but an examination has proved that the point at which many do cross was at one time the narrowest part of the sea.

A Rapid Coin Counter.

One of the most expert money handlers in the Treasury Department at Washington is a woman, who has the remarkable record of counting 85,000 coins in a single day. So delicate and sensitive is her sense of touch that even when counting at this tremendous rate she detects a false coin with unerring instinct. The coins are spread on a glass-topped desk and counted four at time, one under each finger tip, and so familiar have the trained fingers become with the weight of the true coin and the amount of its resistance upon the desk that a bit of spurious money is detected by each finger with equal exactness.

The Cheerful Chaperon. Chaperoning young girls on travel-

ing expeditions or conducting older women of little experience in traveling is becoming a regular summer profession among bright, capable women. One young woman who has a salary of about \$2,000 secures for herself each year a delightful summer vacation the interior of dwellings and buildabroad by taking small parties of ings. women about the Old World, where her exceptional linguistic ability, her knowledge of routes, places, people and points of interest are a most excellent stock in trade for the duty of a courier. She will have fifteen women

BATTLE WITH A SNAKE.

Messenger in California Meets With a Thrilling Experience

"I never want to pass through such an experience again," said Executive Messenger A. A. Walton as he replaced the cover on the box and set the receptacle in a drawer. makes me shudder to think of my adventure."

Messenger Walton's thrilling adventure happened on Governor Mark-ham's recent quail hunting trip in Kern county, says the Sacramento Walton accompanied the governor on his outing. The incident can be best told in the messenger's own language:

"The country over which we were hunting," said he, "was slightly broken up and in spots covered with considerable brush. When we first went there we were informed that while quail were plentiful in the vicinity the supply of snakes was didate only to be defeated, like Clay in limited. This was somewhat of a disappointment to me, as we had in our commissary stores a goodly invoice of snake antidote.

· For several days in our field sports we never encountered a rattler. We weren't particularly anxious to find them, either. Don't you know there is something loathsome about a crawiing, hissing snake, and especially is the obnoxiousness intensified when it rattles.

"It was the morning prior to the day fixed for our departure when I went out of the cabin to collect a little wood. I was unaccompanied by dog. gun or even a stick. The air was inspiring and I was full of melody. Whistling 'Annie Rooney,' I stooped over a small bush to gather a dead branch. As I was about to pick it up buzzing sound informed me that the bush concealed a rattler.

.With fright I jumped back, just s the flattened and wicked head of the rattler punctured the top branches of the bush and appeared in sight. I saw in a moment that the snake was

a monstrous and wicked reptile. to keep out of the way of the reptile. ·It would jump nearly its full ength, then with lightning rapidity t would coil up and an instant later

gain jump. "The rattler pursued me for fully 100 yards before I was able to make the least possible defense from its onslaught only what my legs permitted. and let me tell you I moved mighty

rapid, too. .Finally the rattler from its exciting exertions showed signs of becoming tired. The ground over which we were passing contained many stones the size of your clenched fist or larger.

As I retreated, constantly keeping my eyes on the snake, I picked up stone after stone and hurled them at the rattler. It is remarkable what accurate sight a Kern county snake possesses. The snake for a time, seemingly without effort, dodged the rain of missiles which I sent at its writhing, squirming body.

But man's superior finally became triumphant. With well directed aim I struck the rattler on the head, and the battle was over.

The rattler measured three feet ve and one half inches in length. At the biggest part of its body the snake was seventeen and three-quarter inches

in circumference." In the box which Messenger Walton so carefully put away among the archives of the governor's office were the rattles of the monstrous and belligerent brute. They numbered fiftyfour and a button.

Nell, the Horse Car Dog.

While coming across the bridge a spaniel dog was noticed following after the car. "Who owns that?" asked the tourist of the conductor. "That'?" said the man who punched tickets. "why, don't you know Nell, the horse car dog?" That's the dog. She's been following these across this bridge for weeks past. Where she came from we don't know, but every time the cars get near the bridge she shows up and runs along barking. The bridge men have whipped her once for barking and she's a little shy, but she's a dandy, and we all think considerable of her. does she sleep?" "Why, in the barns. That dog. sir. ought to be classed with Railroad Jack. Postoffice Owney, and the other famous canines." The dog trotted along, giving vent to an occasional angry bark, as if dissatisfied with the rate of speed of the car, which compelled him to go so slowly. - Albany Journal.

Was Then a Curiosity.

At the 1876 centennial at Philadelphia an electric light was, exhibited as a curiosity, and now nearly all the cities of the United States are so lighted, and Mr. Edison has given the world the incandescent light for

The Razpipes.

Bagpipes are generally ascribed to Scotland where they have been in use for a long time but it was an instrument upon which the ancient Greeks and Romans played.

"DE PROFUNDIS,"

Yeuth will pass and hopes will per ish,
We complain;
Is there nothing that we cherish
Not in vain?

Ah, the future will be golden!
We surmise,
But with glory unbeholden
Of our eyes.

Strengthen us in our affliction, We implore: But the old screne conviction Comes no more.

-Atlanta.

HEARTS ENTANGLED.

"Seventy years!" sighed a grayhaired woman of sixty-five. It's a long life a long lonely life." And the paper in her hands trembled as she gazed intently at the little para-

"Died-At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Crosby, James Allan Brookhaven, in his seventieth year. Deceased was a bachelor, but leaves a large circle of friends who will miss his kindly presence."

This was what Aunt Sylvia's niece, Ruby Kingsford, read, leaning over the back of the old lady's chair.

Aunt Sylvia took off her spectacles, wiped them carefully with her trembling fingers, and, as she adjusted them, said:

Ruby, dear, have you and Roy made up yet?"

)

Ruby tossed her head scornfully, as she answered:

·No, aunty; and I'm not going to eat humble-pie' first, every time. If Roy chooses to be hateful. I'm not going to encourage him in it; there!' Aunt Sylvia sighed, as she sat silently studying the paper that lay across her lap. At last she said, as she drew the low rocker up to her side:

"Sit down, dear child. I'm going to tell you a little story." "Long ago when I was a little girl in my teens, I knew Allan Brookhaven, and when I was a gay girl of twenty I was his promised wife."

..Why, aunty, you never told me, exclaimed the astonished girl.

'No, my dear, it was too painful a memory for me to speak of; and only for your good now would I repeat it. When I was twenty, Allan was twenty-five years old. Ah me, how bright and brave and bonny he was! We were schoolmates together and then he went East to finish his education. staying several years. During the time we corresponded in a happy schoolmate fashion, and when he returned, bronzed and bearded, but with the same merry gleam in his brown eyes, and the same kindly, familiar ways, I felt very proud of my friend.

'Almost from the first day of his return he constituted himself my lover as well as my friend. We always had a funny way of making-believe quarrel, when we were schoolmates, a habit we dropped for a time after our engagement. But at last the spirit of mischief possessed me, and I picked up a fuss one day, when he said that Jennie Royce was a pretty little thing. I retorted that she was horrid and homely as a hedge fence.

"Allan opened his eyes wide for a moment and then replied: 'At least she is a lady with a very amiable dispositon.' Upon which I pouted and said it was a pity he hadn't discovered it sooner. Allan said it wasn't too late yet, to which I said she was very welcome to such a horrid-tempered creature as he was, and flung off in apparently high dudgeon, but secretly delighted that I had created such a stir in his usually calm

temper. ...Well, in two or three days we made up and the making up was delightful. Allan seemed so much more fond of me than before that I soon found an excuse to quarrel again."

"But didn't you love him, aunty?" asked Ruby.

"Love him! child; yes, better than my life, but I did not realize what a firebrand I was playing with. A firebrand that would burn up fiercely some day and burn away my life.

My mother thought it better for me to wait till I was at least twentytwo years old, before I married, and longer if I would. So we had plenty of time to indulge in our vicious habit of quarreling. At last I had a cousin come from the East; a gay, stylish fellow about my own age, Harry Wayne by name. Father used to laugh and say we were a well-matched team for mischief.

·Harry's cousinly attention soon grew into a warmer feeling. although he knew I was engaged to Allan and loved him with all my heart. Although I wouldn't give Allan's little finger for Harry's body and soul combined, still I so loved to tease and tor-ment Allan that I hirted outrageously with Harry, and showed the utmost indifference to Allan. The crisis came when en New Year's Harry asked me to go to a party five miles out in the country, and I promised to go out there with him, thinking I would ride home with Allan, and set the wedding day, as he had long been teasing me to do. So when Allan came round and asked me to go to the party, I very coolly told him I was

going with Harry.

But surely, Sylvia, you knew I expected you to go with me, Allan

.. 'Mercy! can't I turn around without your permission,' I cried. I am

sure it will be bad enough when I am tied to you for life. Do let me go with whom I please now!

'Allan turned white, as he answered: You don't have to go with me, Sylvia, and you are welcome to Harry's company forever; I want no

unwilling wife." "Thank you for your generosity!' I said with a gay laugh; but see that you don't come round to-morrow teasing me to set the day, darling,' mimicking his voice as well as I

"Allan looked at me a moment, then turned silently away. For one orief second I was tempted to call him back and ask his forgiveness: then I thought it won't be long till to-night, and he will be only too glad to make up with me then.' So I stifled my better impulse and prepared for the party in gay spirits. Upon reaching there and not finding him awaiting me. I watched eagerly for his coming, and as the hours wore away, and he did not come, a strange foreboding filled my heart.

"At last, in the 'wee sma' hours,' my cousin and I returned home, where wet my pillow with bitter tears and at last fell asleep, hoping that Allan would come over at an early hour on the morrow and explain his absence. But the morrow brought no news from Allan, a week more and I heard that he had been suddenly called East upon urgent business.

"Ah! Ruby, I thought my heart would break, but I put on a smiling face and was apparently the gayest of the gay. Each day I said to myself: He will surely return to-morrow, and then I will ask his forgiveness and tell him how dearly I love him."

'The months rolled away till a year had gone by, and another year followed ere Allan Brookhaven returned to his boyhood's home. Then I met him accidentally at the home of a mutual friend but as soon as I entered the room he arose, excused himself, and, without a sign of recognition, withdrew.

.Oh, Ruby, God only knows the anguish of that moment. I sank halffainting into the nearest chair. Then pride came to my rescue, called the blood back to my cheek and strength to my trembling limbs. My friend knew my unhappy story and had hoped everything for me upon his return.

" Never!' I said to her, 'never will I be the first to speak to him now. If he can be so cruel he would only make my humi on the greater. I was wrong at first, but two wrongs never made one right. I'll die before I ask his forgiveness!'

·I returned home, and with feverish haste packed my trunks and went south among relatives. Mother thought it the best thing I could do. hoping that new scenes and new associations would give me returning health and happiness, but I soon tired of the gay society there. I was sadly changed from the gay girl of three years before. I had grown grave and quiet, and, an opportunity to learn telegraphing presented itself, I threw myself heart and soul into study. Be-coming proficient, I found my business hours full. I made money. Occasionally I returned home for brief visits while father and mother lived but the few times I met Allan Brookhaven we met as strangers. So the years have rolled away. He never reticent as I grew older, had fewer friends, but some were very dear and faithful to me, and at last this comes!" taking up the paper and pointing to the death message with trembling fingers.

'I am an old woman, Ruby, sixtyfive years old, but I love Allan just as dearly to-day as I did forty years ago. I have never for a moment ceased loving him. You are so much like what I once was, dearle, that if I can save you from wilfully making your life

unhappy I would gladly do so." 'Oh, aunty," sobbed Ruby, 'I am so sorry for you and I never, never will quarrel with Roy again. I am going straight down to Rov's office and ask his forgiveness for all my naughtiness."

·That's right, Ruby, and remember, each of you, to bear and forbear always. God bless you dear child. Hark! was that the postman's ring? Run, get the letters, dearest, and then go to Rov.

Two hours later it was a very lighthearted girl that tripped gaily homeward with one little hand tucked under Roy Elmore's arm as they rang the bell at her father's door.

"We'll go straight to Aunt Sylvia and tell her what good children we mean to be," said Roy, smiling tenderly at Ruby, as they entered the house and turned toward Aunt Sylvia's little sitting room. There she sat with a letter between her clasped fingers and a smile upon the still. white face that was sweeter than life. ·Oh, Roy, she is dead," whispered

Ruby. Roy gently drew the letter from her stiffening fingers. "Hush, love! Let us see what

called her away so suddenly." The two heads bent over the letter

and read: "MY Own DEAR SYLVIA: At last, in the presence of death, I write to tell you how dear you are to me; that never for one moment have I forgotten your sweet face. Darling, it has been a long, lonely time, for I am almost seventy years old; but you will soon come to me. All eternity isn't

long enough to make up for the crue separation here. Forgive me, and come soon to your own.
"ALLAN BROOKHAVEN."

"Oh. Roy," sobbed Ruby, "how quickly she went away."

.. But, thank heaven, dear Ruby, not till she had pointed out our danger," answered Roy. 'Come she is at rest. See how peacefully she sleeps. This is no time to grieve for her; rather to rejoice that she has made the journey to the new country so easily. It is hardest to tell your father, who loved her so dearly. Let us go in search of him.' -Leslie Griswold. in Housekeeper.

SCUP.

How Rhode Island Fishermen Get Them Out of the Sea.

Late in April the great schools of porgies rush on the southern New England ocean coast and for several weeks all the fishermen from Stoning. ton to Newport have the liveliest kind of work tending their great pounds on the seashore. The fish usually appear first in Rhode Island waters, in which state they are called scup, and then the news is flashed along shore to the Connecticut fishermen. At once the latter begin to set their pounds, for no time is to be lost if money is to be made at scup fishing. They erect a netted fence from the strand straight into the ocean for many hundred rods, and at the end of the fence set a great heart-shaped pound in which the fish are captured.

A pound is a big and costly thing and costs from \$1,500 to \$2,500, says a New London correspondent of the New York Sun. In the height of the season 100 or more barrels of scur are taken daily from each one of the pounds along the Connecticut and Rhode Island shores. In two weeks fishing at Quonochontaug, a few miles east of Watch Hill, Captain Andrew Laughear took over 1,000 barrels of scup out of his traps. Most other poundmen have had almost equally The fish are sold mainly good luck. in New York, and in the rush of the season not less than 1,000 barrels of porgies are shipped thither each night by the big sound boats from Stonington. At first the fish bring \$12 a barrel, but the price drops rapidly as soon as the fish become plentiful. Often there is a glut in the market and then the price in the New York market is not sufficient to pay the expenses of the fishermen.

A few years ago the fish were taken from the pounds by means of soil-boats, but now the men use the capacious menhaden steamers. The first scup taken last year were sold in local markets for 25 cents a pound and five days later the price was 5 cents or less. Last year the porgy pound fisherman, Leander Wilcox,

cleared \$5,000. As a rule the first easterly blow after the porgy run sets in sends them scurrying back into the depths of the ocean, whence they are not apt to return till another season. An easterly storm came last year, and the Connecticut and many of the Rhode Island fishermen, concluding that the season was over, took up their traps, but in doing so, they made a great mistake. A few days later there was the greatest run of scup ever known in the history of both states, and the Rhode Islanders whose traps were out made tremedous hauls. All the traps between Point Judith and Seaconet were running over with porgies, and the steamers Seven Brothers, Cora P. White Mabel Bird, Beatrice Kingfisher and Fearless lifted in four days out of pounds between the places named 17,000 barrels of fish.

Fishing for scup is always precarious business. The time is short to catch them in, and not infrequently a cold storm, a few days after the run begins, drives them off the coast and the season is a failure. In one heavy blow recently 4,700 barrels of scup got out of the seines off Newport. The crafty Rhode Islanders resultly devised a shrewd and successful plan by means of which they have scup on tap pretty nearly all summer. They rig their fykes in a peculiar way, so that great schools of scup are diverted into the salt water ponds that dot the Rhode Island seaboard; then the pond outlets are closed and the capricious scup is bound to stay there until the wilv fisherman that owns him is ready to send him to market. Twenty-five or thirty years ago scup were so plentiful that frequently they were sold at the rate of two good-sized ones for a big red cent. The great fykes and pound, nowever, have rapidly thinned them in number.

An English Inventions An English firm has invented an ingenious device for turning on the currente or electric lamps at a certain An ordinary clock is so adsted that at the desired moment a spring is released, permitting a pair of pivoted contacts to fall into mercury cups, thus completing the cir-

cuit. Eating Horse Flesh It is said that 1,000 horses are slaughtered for food every week in Paris, where horse flesh has come into general use among the poor as an article of dieting. Palatable dishes of quently found on the tables of the poor of Berlin and Vienna.

THE FARM AND HOME.

THE PROPER CUTTING AND CURING OF CLOVER HAY.

Partially Cured Hay Should Never Get Wet - Forcing Chickens - Inherited Habits-Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Curing Clover Hay.

Clover is the dairyman's favorite for his cows, and whether he raises and cures it himself, or buys it from his neighbor, he is vitally interested in the way it is managed, for the profits in milk yield and the condition of his stock depend largely upon the qualities of the hay provided for winter's use.

Clover should be cut while in full bloom and never allowed to stand until the stalks become dry and woody, says the Indiana Farmer. This condition, either through neglect or ignorance, is too often observed to be present in the clover meadow; it gets too old before the mower is started and half the feeding value or more is wasted. Cows will not eat hard and over ripe clover stalks-although they are partial to this hay-any sooner than they will eat hay of any other variety in like condition, and if they are starved to it, the elements of nutrition are wanting, and time, labor and the profits are lost. Proper curing requires constant vigilance, and no more should be cut at one time than can be handled in good shape. After partial drying and wilting has occurred, put it into shocks for sweating process and allow it to stand thus sufficiently long to insure good handling-this will depend upon the weather, then spread it for airing, and before it is thoroughly dried out, rebunch it and

haul it to the mow.

If it is possible to avoid it, clover hay, after curing has once begun, should never be wet, while spread upon the ground. It is better to rake it green-if there is danger of rainthan to allow partially cured hay to get wet; discoloration, mould and dust will follow and forever remain with it, rendering it not only unpalatable, and objectionable to the stock, but positively injurious. Fully 90 per cent of the clover hay saved during a wet harvest is found to be more or less damaged by careless and im-proper curing. Much of this could be avoided by good management; closely observing the requirments of handling the hay crop, indications of the weather, and by following a system of work that would reach the end surest, and with the least possible

Farmers sometimes-even those who realize the benefits of cutting the clover at the right time for the best results-become over anxious and mow down more than can be properly taken care of, and are liable to get caught by rain or a heavy dew, while the hay is spread out over the ground, this always injures its quality and feeding value. It is better to go slower, with a watchful eye, and to keep the work of saving the exposed crop well in hand. The reposed crop well in hand. wards will come next winter when it is fed to the stock.

Forcing Chickens.

There is no profit in allowing the chickens to come to maturity slowly, but rapid growth should be forced from the start until they are ready for market. This is the natural condition of the biped, and if given the proper care and food it will forge ahead rapidly. It is doubtful if, after all, the forcing systems when judicially followed are not the normal methods of raising chickens. Those which have been forced in their growth have richer, juicier and tenderer meat than the ones that have been allowed to grow according to their own will. They sell better in the market, eat less really in the long run, and return more profit to the owners.

The young bipeds must be treated to a course of food for forcing according to their different ages. When very young they need food that is easily digested and assimillated, and at the same time food that is very nourishing. Raw eggs beaten into bread crumbs probably form the ideal food for them, and generally this can be provided by taking the sterile eggs from the incubator. Steamed or rolled oats is also excellent growing food, and the young chicks will delight in picking at these. Later on, after they have been fed on the oats, it will be well to boil wheat for them, and this will force their growth so rapidly that every day will make a great difference in their size and weight. Cooked potatoes and cooked vegetables will also be of value to them, and they should be given occasionally along with their more nourishing food. It is essential, however, that everything that is given to them for the first eight or ten we ke should be cooked. Cooking their meat always hastens its nourishing power, and greatly forces the growth

of the birds. After this period, less cooked food and more green stuff can be feed to them. They can be allowed to run the same article of food are also fre- around in the grass and leaves to pick up insects and green leaves, but if remove st they are shut up in pens it is neces- furniture.

sary to give them scalded clover leaves in bran or middlings. This clover mixes up the fine food and prevenus indigestion. If bran and mid-dlings are given without some bulky food such as clover, they will soon be suffering from stomach troubles.

Lean meat can also be feed to them at this time, but it is much be ter if it is cooked, and then chopped up in chunks. Fresh ground bone is equally good for growing chicks and laying hens and some of it should be supplied to the flock several times a week. A bone cutter is a cheap instrument, and it will repay the cost if many hens are kept. The axe and hammer will sometimes crush the bones so that they will answer, but it is better to have a regular bone cutter at hand.

Corn and corn meal should be kept from the growing chickens until it is time to fatten them. Corn is so heating and fat producing that it will soon cause trouble and check growth if fed liberally to the chickens when

Inherited Habits.

Aside from the general inherited habits of animals with which you are all familiar, as the tendency to early maturity, or the habit of milk production throughout the year, or, in what is called the trotting instinct, there are inherited habits of the nutritive organs themselves which should not be overlooked.

Habits are cultivated and estabished by their systematic exercise. Desirable habits of the nutritive organs, Dr. Manly Miles declares, can only be cultivated and maintained by their constant exercise or in other words, by liberal feeding and the direction in which the liberated energy of the food is expended must, at the same time, be determined and promoted by cultivating the general and special habits of the system. If, for example, milk is a leading object, in connection with a liberal supply of food, from which energy is freely liberated through the inherited activity of the nutritive organs—a suffic-ient capacity of the udder and other organs concerned in milk production must be provided—and a dominant tendency to the expenditure of the available energy in the milk producing function must be kept up by gentle treatment and regularity in milking and feeding. Judgment and skill must be exercised and attention given to many details, all tending in the same direction, to give the desired bias to the energies of the system.

The application of general principles will be found a better guide in practice than any specific empirical rules, and the habits of the system developed by judicious exercise and cultivation, must be fixed by systematic selection as hereditary characters.

Farm Notes.

Prevention is better than a cure. Do not cultivate so deep as to disturb the roots.

An ounce to the pound is the general rul for salting butter.

When the cultivation is finished eave the soil fine and level. Keep the ground covered with a

growing crop of some kind. Keeping the soil shaded aids materially in the storing of nitrogen.

The largest profit is realized by feeding stock of the best breeds. In many cases it will pay to allow

the second growth of clover to mature seed. In the feeding of nearly any kind of stock the manure will pay for the

care required. No animal of any breed will uniformily produce young that are of s

superior order. On the farm as in other lines of business it is useless to expect something from nothing.

Water t ght and air tight bottom and air proof walls are prime essentials in building a silo.

A pair of scales that will weigh from a half ounce to one hundred pounds is needed on every farm.

Home Hints.

Keresene will soften boots or shoes that have been hardened by water and render them pliable as new. For simple hoarseness take a fresh

egg, beat it and thicken with pulverized sugar. Eat freely of it. To brighten carpets, wipe them

with warm water in which has been poured a few drops of ammonia. To purify the air of a newly-painted room put several tobs of water in it

and it will absorb much of the odor. To clear a stove of clinkers put a handful of salt into it during a hot

fire; when cold remove the clinkers with a cold chisel. Pine may be made to look like some beautiful wood by giving re-peated coats of hot linseed oil and

rubbing hard after each coat. Fine shavings from soft pine wood make a pleasant pillow. They have

special curative virtues for coughs and lung troubles. According to the Medical Record. castor oil has not failed in any case to

remove warts to which it was ap-

plied once a day for two to six weeks. Kerosene will make a tin kettle as bright as new. Wet a flannel cloth and rub with it. Kerosene will also remove stains and dirt from varnished

PUBLISHD WEEEKY BY KANSAS NEWS CO.,

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SATURDAY, JULY 30.

There are too many gold bugs and whiskey snakes in American politics.

Republican prohibition has been weighed in the balance and found no good.

In its issue of Thursday morning the Capital practically concedes that the republicans cannot carry the state this fall.

The Denver News, the leading democratic paper west of the Missouri river, has come out squarely for the People's party ticket.

Who will think it funny when the democrats who go into the people's party to end prohibition, wake up young men who want to get back to and find they have caught a tartar? their mothers and who wish they

Jerry Simpson's notoriety is that of a low demagog. He will talk temperance in the afternoon and then get drunk with democrats and republicans in the evening.

The Topeka Journal is wiser than its brother republicans when it advises them to stick to the truth in the coming campaign. It is a big thing to ask of politicians.

When organized labor establishes itself on strictly total abstinence lines —when it turns its batteries upon the liquor traffic as its one greatest enemy, it will command universal sympathy and be near its desired goal.

On several occasions of late the Topeka Capital has, unwittingly perhaps, acknowledged the probable defeat of its party this fall. Was it a case of lapsus pennae, or was the conviction the father of the thought?

The People's party of Kansas must be commended for their bravery when they nominated W. A. Harris, an ex-confederate soldier, for congressman at large. It is pleasant to see the shells of prejudice crumbling away.

There is no worse political demagog in congress than Jerry Simpson. For the credit of the people's party he should be flattened out. Many people's party leaders believe this poverty stricken and dependent upon as thoroughly as we do but do not their will. The saloon is one of the think best to say so.

No, a man has not a right to all the wealth he can get hold of by stealth or by swindling, or by oppressing labor. If he gets it he has no absolute right to its control. There is right here a principle of law and justice that has never been fully recognized, but which, happily, is growing.

The saloon is getting in its miserable work at Homestead. When strikers or laboring men, union or non-union, and their sympathisers come to see that their patronage or toleration, even, of the saloon, is today the greatest millstone around the neck of labor, their victory and their independence will be more parties alone have recognized the than half won.

It is quite possible that Field may be the next vice-president In case the election of President goes to the house, where Cleveland will be elected, which will be known immediate- one believes this omission is from ly after the election in November, the people's party and the democratic electors may decide to vote for Field so as to prevent the election of vicepresident going to the Senate. Or they may unite and vote for Cleve-

It is a pity that the bright young man of the Lawrence Journal is not half so bright as he believes to be the case.

Stop just one moment, and think of the probabilities of any labor reform right in the presence of a greatly patronized drinking saloon.

Mrs. Lease has nailed one campaign lie started by the Atchison Champion and she did it with a big steel wire nail that will everlastingly

They say that Smith is a prohibitionist and will enforce the law. Just daily. And the men are strong and so they said of Humphrey, the immense political fraud, who to-day never touches it. The visible evihas hundreds of open saloons working for republican success.

Several letters received in this city from soldier friends now encamped about Homestead show that the "National Guard" there is made up of very homesick boys or were not in it. One of the worst features in this situation is that in their desolation they resort to the

On the day of the state prohibition convention, an indignant and possibly an intelligent Topeka policeman was overheard to say that "a man who will this year go into the prohibition party has not sense enough to pound sand into a rat hole." The wise man who made this truly original remark probably never heard of the philosopher who wrote that all great movements have a beginning in odium.

It is well to have the rubbish re moved before the temple is erected. The people's party will help clear away the rubbish of the old parties, and that is the extent of all the good that it promises. When this purpose is served the virtue that is in the party as well at that in the two older parties will concentrate into the anti-liquor, moral reform party as now represented by the party prohibitionists.

If the working men of Homestead order of greedy and exacting landlords. One way that these corporations get the advantage of labor is to keep it most fruitful breeders of tyranny in the known world.

George W. Greever, who was recently killed at his home in Tonganoxie in a runaway accident, was a democratic member of the legislature when the prohibitory amendment was before that body, and it was by his change of vote that it passed. Kansas owes its prohibitory amendment to the democracy, a fact not now so generally known as formerly. The greenback party of which the people's party is the successor, was the first political party in the state to declare, as a party, for prohibition.

The prohibition and the people's north and south in the nomination of their national ticket. Even the democratic party did not dare to put on their ticket a man from the south which is supposed to be the great stronghold of the party. No choice. It is really inspired by cowardice. Of course no one expected it of the republican party. Needless war upon the south for pure partisan purposes has been the overshadowing crime of the republi-

The Republicans claim that onehalf the Democrats of the state will vote their ticket, and then revile the other half for voting with the People's Party.

It is probably true that Jerry Simpson sells his influence to get young girls position in Washington at prices that perhaps he seldom mentions except when intoxicated. The people's party, if it would maintain its good name, must throw overboard all such dead weights.

A brewers' paper tells us how many glasses of beer their workmen drink a day. It is furnished free. The amount is from forty to 100 glasses healthy. So is the blacksmith who dence afforded by beer drinkers is that they are bloats—that is, they are possessed of a superabundance of soft, useless tissue instead of healthy muscle. That's all there is of it.

It would be a very just thing, but a very dangerous thing for them, if those republicans who are constantly harping upon the increased wealth of the country, and using it for partisan purposes, would also remark the fact that this wealth is not being distributed among the people, but is concentrating into the hands of a few. One American brewery is just now sending out its circulars showing that it is the largest and wealthiest in the world. So much the worse for the people.

A black man named C. H. J. Taylor is certainly a dark subject. If like the leopard he cannot change the hue of his cuticle, he can change his polities with every going down of the sun. He was a democrat three months ago. Then he blazed forth as a people's party man at Wichita, wanted an office and came near getting it. But losing it he turned republican and drew praises from the Capital. Then the republicans failed to reward him, and now he is back with the democrats and tells the Times that he can take piles of negroes into the Missouri democratic

The saloon is not one of the levelers of earth. It does not level; it degrades. The saloon at Homestead is not so low perhaps as in some of the Pennsylvania mining districts. Its victims were of a somewhat high er class. But the evidence grows had put their money into homes in- daily that it has done and is still dostead of saloons they would not now ing its work there. It has several be subject of evictions and forced to times been found necessary to close leave their hearths and homes at the them. Why close a good and useful private business? Why thus interfere with private rights? Are their school houses closed, or their dry goods or grocery stores? Even animal instinct recognizes danger in times of peril. The Homestead saloon may not have degraded its people to the lowest, but it has certainly robbed them of means that would now benefit them greatly.

The Topeka Advocate and the Alliance Tribune have been consolidated. More properly speaking, they have been taken out of bankruptcy by Mr. Heath of the Kansas Farmer, who held large claims against them. Both have been expensive papers without experienced managers, and both have failed to pay expenses, although commanding very respectable subscription lists. The Advocate has been ably edited along somewhat narrow lines which prevented it from becoming in any way a popular family paper. The change is a triumph of the better element of the party. Dr. McLallin, who has been at the head of the Advocate, is a prohibitionist and favors equal suffrage. He will remain with the Advocate. The other faction represented by Chase, late state chairman, represented the lowest demagog, fusion element, favorable to union with resubmissionists. The people's party has already so much of this old political trash in its ranks that it is becoming doubtful if it can accomplish any practical good beyond that of helping to break down the old party organizations, north and south. land and Field in the electoral col- can party for more than twenty-five If it can do this it will not have lived

A "Dreamer" returning from the Omaha convention, writes that he consecrates himself anew to improving his fellowmen and the establishvotes to allow the saloon to remain the kingdom of heaven will probably stay without, and he will dream away or wake up and find himself sold out

The poet Cowper once wrote a poem on human rights, in which were the words.

What are human rights, I ask, Men to torture, men to task?

It was one of the means that helped abolish slavery in the English colonies and the United States. It is now getting to be a question, What are property right? Are they absolute over labor? It may come to be a question whether a man can or will be protected in the control of unlimited wealth.

ing reports in regard to the position years protested. The demand made We have very clear and encouragof Mr. Lewelling on the saloon sys- by combined moneyed interests, first tem. If elected he will do his duty brought vividly to public notice by in the execution of law. Now if we the aggressions of the liquor power, could get this assurance in regard to have rapidly extended within the last A. W. Smith, it would add to this ten years to almost every money maksatisfaction. The difficulty is that ing ladu-try. Brewers, distillers, no reliance can be placed on republican promises. These politicians have portation companies, land monoposhown that they can lie easier than a lists &c, are all united in building Russian. Elect Smith under the up an aristocratic moneyed class, pledge of the whole machine, and holding the laboring people at their ninety-nine to a hundred he will mercy. It would be strange if this mous for any temperance voter.

One of the soldiers now on guard at Homestead was foolish enough to call for three cheers for Frick's assassin when he heard of that crime. interview with Mrs Lease and Mrs. He was at once arrested, hung up by Digges These ladies are really leadthe thumbs for thirty minutes, watched by surgeons to see that he did not equal suffraguets, and Mrs. Diggs is a die. He was then taken down uncon- probability sist. Mrs. Lease was glad scious, revived, one half his head to southat the republicans had adoptshaved, his uniform torn off and he ed her suffrage plank without changwas well enough, but the torture in- frage without educational restriction, days in more ways than one.

Farmer Smith is the man who got from his chair as speaker of the house, when the bill was up to change the name of St. John to Logan county, and made a pot-house politician's atbill. He was not called upon to do it. the prohibition party. It is under-He might as well have remained in stood that Mrs. Lease has lost her adthe chair. But he wanted to vent his miration for Jerry Simpson, who spleen. It was his going out of his way that belittled the man. It showed the cur in him. Smith once professed to be a prohibitionist and a terrible opponent of monopolies, and people's party. They are rapidly wrote sad calamity resolutions. If finding out that Simpson is a great elected governor, we should expect to see him desert his office to attend a base ball game, a horse race or a prize fight, if he should take a fancy to do it. There is simply no telling what the man might do, he is so subject to

In the attempted murder of H. C. Frick there is seen again the increasing sentiment in favor of anarchy. This is recognized by the most conservative and is greatly deplored. The fact is patent. Speculation over the fact is not profitable. These horrible attempts to remedy evils are simply results. They are barbarous, and un-American. This and more all must concede. Such acts must be condemned without palliation. But none should overlook the causes, otherwise no remedy will be found. The men who commit these crimes count the cost beforehand. Hence punish- same office. Here, then, are two ment has no terrors for them. The great parties that are able to rise crime grows with the eyil it feeds upon. Condemn the act as we may, what then is gained? It grows more frecountry will be deluged in blood if prohibition party. When the saloon the nation justly distributed there can party to become, in many cases, will be no more of this crime.

The effort still continues to get S. S. King, of Ransas City, Kans., off the track as people's party candidate for Congress. We trust it will not sucing of the Kingdom of Heaven on ceed. The purpose is to force people earth. We suggest to this people's to rote for H. L. Moore, the demoparty enthusiast that so long as he cratic resubmission candidate, who came to Kansas in 1883 as a prohibition republican, after making a fortune selling whiskey in New Mexico. Mr. King is understood to be a prohibitionist, and it he were to retire his best friends would vote for D. W. Houston, and that would be the best thing after all.

The assassination of Frick should not militate against the Homestead workmen more than against the Carnegie management. It is to be regretted, but it was simply an incident resulting from evils that may be traced to the government itself. Our government is giving encouragement to a retrograde movement toward class rule, against which the national probibition party has for Humphryize. The risk is too enor- policy, so for encouraged by the goveroment, hid not breed assassins on one hand as well as extortioners on the cher.

The Topeka Journal publishes an ere in the people's party, Both are drummed out of town. The latter ing a word. She fayors woman sufflicted was beyond all excuse. The while her companion favors it. Both colonel's name was Streetor. His admitted that had men are getting name should be made infamous. We forward in their party. They menare apparently getting back to feudal tioned Rightmire and Snyder by name and might have touched on Frank Herald of very unsavory repntation, who wanted to be nominated for attorney general, and H. P. Vrooman, not so bad personally, but who is everlastingly a candidate for something and a demagog up to his capacity, as shown while he was in while off his beat at the Wichita convention, attacked bitterly her suffrage resolution, and this too, after she had called him (misscalled him we should say) the Abraham Lincoln of the

The nomination of W. A. Harris of Linwood, the well known fine stock breeder, for congressman at large by the people's party was a generous and patriotic act. Mr. Harris is one of the most respected men in the state. As a business man he stands among the highest. His short-horn herd is known throughout the world of fine stock men. But he was a confederate, an aid on Lee's staff. He was nominated by a one-armed union soldier and it took like wildfire. The war is ended. Such acts help to bridge over the bloody chasm. The prohibition party was the first to attempt it. It has this year nominated a Texan for vice-president and the people's party has nominaten a Virginia confederate for the above sectional hate. Here is real patriotism. The greatest crime of the republican party was in not tryquent and more cruel In time the ing to hear the wounds left by the war, instead of keeping up an irritano rational remedy is found. The tion for over twenty-five years. Its remedy is easy and at hand. It may crime is hardly less than that of the found in the platform of the national democratic politicians that brought on the war, and when it failed of system is banished and the wealth of its purpose rushed into the republiits most venomous leaders.

A soft nail-brush should be used in washing the hands. If any instrument be needed for the nails, it should be of ivory, not of steel; if you use a sharp steel instrument, you roughen the under surface, and they amount of each in the ratio of about six amount of human labor amount of each in the ratio of about six.

The strict destiny of this and all nations of viduality; the broad-minded, noble-souled modern girl, who dares to think and to act up to her highest convictions of right regardless of consequences. There are to day hundreds of Gertrude Fosters, and they amount of each in the ratio of about six they are the advance guard of the twentite the destiny of this and all nations widuality; the broad-minded, noble-souled modern girl, who dares to think and to act up to her highest convictions of right regardless of consequences. There are to day hundreds of Gertrude Fosters, and they are the advance guard of the twentite the convictions of right regardless of consequences. soon get unsightly and are more easily soiled.

About once a week is often enough to trim the nails. Do not cut them too much down at the sides, else you may have an in-growing nail. Trim them oval or filbert, whichever suits the shape of the fingers best. Do not, however, leave them too long, or they may easily be likened to claws by people who don't love you.

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Lady Jeune's article on "London Society" in the May number of the North American Review excited a discussion in England that has not yet subsided. In the July number of the Review W H Mallock made reply, and for August a closing article is announced by Lady Frances Balfour.

was never more signally displayed than in their refusal to restore silver to its rightful place in the coinage laws of the country. If there is to be an interna-tional conference let America occupy the vantage ground of a great, powerful coun-try of limitless resources as she is, which the world by the enactment of laws for the free coinage of both gold and silver. Let this be supplimented by the issue of paper money by the government, to meet the increasing demands of business, so there will be a volume of money out-side the hands of the broker, that will seek investment in all legitimate indus-

trial enterprises. Primarly the people are concerned in providing their daily supply of food and clothing. To sustain life and be clothed, the necessities of the rich and clothed, the necessities of the rich and the poor require that they consume about the same, hence a tariff or a tax upon those articles which are a part of the necessary daily consumption of the rich and the poor alike is unjust and unequal; the millionaire in supplying that which is necessary to his existance contributes no more to the support of the government than the poor day laborer. Taxes for the support of the government should, therefore, be "levied on what we possess and not on what we consume" and any reform of the tariff

The Mississippi people's party state convention, while indorsing the St. Louis platform and sending

I. O. Pickering's Letter of Acceptance.

OLATHE, Kas., July 16, 1892.

OLATHE, Kas., July 16, 1892.

One committy of the McKindy bard of the rapinote for government overwarding of the rapinote for government overwarding of the rapinote for government over the government of the government

The cowardice and subserviency of the people in Congress book, if it were for nothing else than to catch inspiration from this splendid creatives of the people in Congress was never more signally displayed than tion. In the other two typical girls, Ettie Berton and Frances King, we have strong, natural, life-like reproductions of thous-ands of young women who may be found to-day in every great city. Beautiful, ill-starred little Ettie! How the heart of every true man and woman will go out in love and sympathy for her! and in her fate it should not be forgotten that we read the fate of thousands of maidens, who, through accursed laws, fall victims to something far worse than death while they have scarcely crossed the threshold of womanhood—laws originated by moral lepers for the protection of the most hein— ous forms of licentiousness, and from year to year discussed in secret sessions year to year discussed in secret sessions in various legislatures, where systematic attempts are constantly being made to lower the age which renders a moral leper exempt from a crime far more colossal than murder. Even this year a bill was introduced in the New York legislature to to lower the age of consent from sixteen to thirteen years! and had it not been for

to thirteen years! and had it not been for the vigorous efforts of some stalwart friends of purity, doubtless the measure would have passed.

"Pray You, Sir, whose Daughter?" is far more than an intensely interesting novel; it is a brilliant appeal for justice laborer. Taxes for the support of the government should, therefore, be "levied on what we possess and not on what we consume" and any reform of the tariff or tariff reform which does not go to this extent will not equalize the burdens of the people. Colossal wealth untaxed, in any just proportion, will continue to grow at the expense of the great masses of the people, who must consume in order that they may exist.

But the enormous waste of \$1,200,000,-000 of the people's money every year for intoxicating liquors, causing the death of 150,000 persons annually, filling our alms houses and penitentiaries with paupers and criminals, making necessary the support by the people of an army of policemen, constables and sheriffs equal to many of the standing armies of Europe, the palsied arms of industry, the bright hopes of millions of people shipwated on the sea of rum, must in God's good time, call the attention of the temperate and Christian people of America to this question of suppression of the liquor traffic as the most overshadowing and imitations by Charles Dana Gibson.

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THE SPIRIT

KANSAS TOPEKA,

THE first impulse of every honest man when approached with a bribe must be to resent the insult so forcibly that the would-be briber draws back before he has gone too far to retreat. It is this natural instinct which renders bribery the most difficult of crimes to detect and prove.

PEOPLE have stayed at home and lived to be a century old. A shorter experience than that has qualified careful observers to assert that when they have been unable to go in search of change a little patience has enabled them to enjoy it at home. They careful observers to assert that when even say that the arrangement known into the air fifty feet or more by this as the seasons has been expressly contrived to bring wholesome varieties of climate around to the doors of folks who wait for them. They are old fogies, such people, but there are compensations about their way.

THE difference represented between good roads and bad roads is the difference between profitable agriculture and farming just to get a living out of it. It may be urged that this road question is not a political one. In one sense it is not. But as all subjects that are of moment to the public are political ones in this country, the road question may be properly taken up and urged by political parties. The more frequent its indorsement the better. If all parties are pledged to it, there may be some hope of accomplishing results.

THE various devices for the prevention of flood disasters which have been tried in this country have each and all of them proved inadequate against the freshets which have attacked them during the spring season. The levee is probably the most efficient of all methods which do no involve immense expense, and it has repeatedly proved itself insufficient. It is a protection in a measure and up to a certain point in the advances of the flood, but it gives way before such torrents as appear in the spring and as are likely to appear at almost any time of heavy rains.

THE object of education is not wholly or even chiefly, to make all pupils good bookkeepers, and good public readers and good penmen. These things are more or less important, but the object of education is vastly more important. It is to draw out and develop and strengthen the intellectual powers of the child, as well as to teach particular facts. A given fact, once learned, may be forgotten; the chances are that it will be no practical use if remembered; but a well developed intelligence is a permanent possession that may be turned to meet any of the demands of life.

THE question is naturally presented, why has not farm labor appreciated in value correspondingly with the development and growth of the country? The answer to this question is two-fold. First, the influx of foreign labor has produced excessive competition; second, the most competent domestic labor has been drawn from the farms to the cities. When it is remembered that in the last decade 2,000,000 unskilled male immigrants have come into the United States it is easy to see that all occupations which can be followed without special training must become crowded. The wonder is, in view of this large accession, not that wages have not increased more rapidly but that they have not speedily decreased.

cost money, and cause town debts and higher rates of taxation. So did the building of railroads. So years ago did the old turnpike roads, but both have shown their value. The improved facilities for travel and for the transportation of freight proved their benefit to those who used them, and have made them profitable to the builders, while even those who feel that rates might be made still lower do not feel willing to abandon their ase. The fact that the turnpikes passed from the control of private corporations into the hands of the state or county may not be a precedent for the railroads doing the same, but they are a good precedent for the state extending its power so as to take control of and improve some of the most public thoroughfare, which benefit not only the towns through which they pass, but all the people at either terminus, as well a; all along their

It is true that better roads must

IS THE MAN A HOODOO?

SOME TERRIBLE DISASTERS WITNESSED BY HIM.

Traveling Agent With a Strange Record Who Seems to Be Constantly Pursued by Great Oil Conflagrations.

"In the spring of 1861," said a well-known western railroad travel-ing agent to a New York Sun man, "I went to the oil regions to seek my fortune. I remember that I got to a little oil town called Rouseville about supper time one evening early in April. A flowing oil-well had just been struck there, and it was spouting at the rate of 100 barrels an hour. well, as there was no way to store pe-troleum it was simply flowing about in streams on the ground. All the engine fires about the well were put out as soon as the oil began to gush. and a score or more of men and boys went to work digging trenches and throwing up dams to prevent the oil from spreading. I was one of many curious spectators who hurried to gaze upon the strange sight and were grouped about the well.

"A danger than unknown ac companied that great outpouring of oil. An immense volume of gas was generated, and that, increasing with the flow of oil, spread slowly in every direction. The well had been spouting incessantly for two hours, when suddenly there came a great flash, a tremendous roar, and the whole air seemed a sheet of flame in a second's time. The great jet of spouting oil became a pillar of livid fire, while the volume of gas above it, to the height of more than a hundred feet, was flashing, exploding and leaping upward in ferocious tongues of flame. Every derrick, building and enginehouse within an area of seventy rods seemed to be simultaneously wrapped in fire. The gas, in spreading about had come in contact with the fire of an engine-house nearly half a mile away, which was the cause of the great and instantaneous conflagation. During this fearful combustion the sounds of the explosions and the war of the surging flames were like the rushing of some overpowering hurricane through a forest.

"As soon as the column of oil became a pillar of fire the burning oil fell like water from a fountain over a space a hundred feet in diameter, each drop coming down as a blazing globe of boiling petroleum. The ground around the well was one wall of flame, which the falling oil constantly increased. Fortunately for me I was far enough away to be out of danger, but the sickening incidents of the conflagration were plainly spread before me, and I can see them yet. Scores of the by-standers were thrown flat on the ground for thirty feet around. Many of them regained their feet and came rushing, all ablaze, from the seething fire. Just within the awful circle of the flames I counted nine men boiling in the blazing oil, for an instant and then they were gone. I could stand to see it no more, and fled from the scene. I remained in the place three days, and that well and six others that had caught fire from it were burning yet. I had gone to the oil regions to seek my fortune, but my introduction to the possible horrors of the region frightened me away, and I quit the country as soon as I could get away. I never heard how many lives were lost in that, the first terrible oil conflagration in the history of petroleum production, but I know that a score or more of persons were reported missing during the three days I was there, and they were all believed to have perished in the fire.

One evening in February, 1864. being on my way to Washington I stopped in Philadelphia to see a friend of mine who lived on South Fifth street, near Washington avenue. I found him and during the evening I went with him to call on a mutual acquaintance who lived on South Tenth street, near the avenue. We did not leave there until quite late. On our way home, as we were walking down Washington avenue, the sound of a terrific explosion filled the air, and so close to us as almost to throw us to the ground. The next instant flames shot up nearly opposite to us, and in less than two seconds a river of fire was running down that side of the street. We narrowly escaped is by running. An oil refinery or storage tank located in that vicinity had exploded, and in less time than it takes me to tell it that whole block was a seething mass of flames. The burning oil ran down the side streets, on the south side of the avenue, filling them with flames twenty feet high, and sweeping everything before it. I read in the papers next day that sixteen persons we e known to have perished in the conflagration, which raged all night, with awful destruction to property, which was the second frightful fire in the history of petroleum and the first to occur away from the oil regions.
In 1880, having been for many

years on the Pacific coast, I returned

East and stopped at Bradford, then TIS A GREAT INDUSTRY. the great center of oil production, to see a relative of mine who was an oil operator and producer, I learned in Bradford that he was operating in Rew City, a new and growing oil town, a few miles distant. I went to Rew City, and while I was trying to find the trail of my relative, a torpedo exploded at a well in the vicinity, and in less than two hours not a house was standing in Rew City, 300' derricks were wiped out of existence and something like 300, 000 barrels in tanks were consumed. I found my relative after the town had been burned up, and we went back to Bradford. He was a heavy loser by the fire. Three days later I started with him to go to the scene of the fire to look things We stopped at Bixford, a over. conple of miles from Rew City, where my relative had some business. While he was attending to his business I sauntered out in the town which was filled with derricks. Suddenly I heard a loud explosion, and a second later saw a house in flames. In a very few minutes the whole town was ablaze, a hundred shafts leaping up from as

"It had never struck me before, but while this big fire was raging it came to me all of a sudden that I had been spectator to more than my share of oil fire disasters, and I gave my relative my record in that respect.

"My God?" he said. Don't let

many wells about the place. Seventy-

five buildings, more than 100 oil rigs

and 100,000 barrels of oil went up in

that conflagration.

that get out in this country, for there are men in this country who would show you out of it in a manner you wouldn't care to go!'

'I saw that he meant it, and I left those parts without much delay."

NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

How a Tramp Managed to Negotiate a Loan.

He came into the office with his hat in his hand, and the man at the desk, knowing what he was after, steeled his heart against him.

'Good morning,' he said, as if apologizing to the morning. negotiate a small loan here?" "Can I "You can not," said the man at the

desk. "You seem to be very positive about it."

I don't seem, I am. Good morning."
Thanks. I said that when I came in." All this very politely.
"You're sure I can't negotiate

oan Sure of it."

·Not for any amount?" 'No, not one cent."

"Thanks. You are a superstitious man, are you?" he said changing the subject so suddenly that the man at the desk was startled.

Not at all," he replied. Don't have any faith in signs?"

.Not the slightest. ·Wouldn't believe one if you saw

Of course not."

"That's what I thought," and he tarted out. "Here," said the man at the desk. "what do you mean by asking me such questions?"

·Can't tell you for less than 8 quarter," said the tramp. grinning. ·Here's your quarter. Now tell

"Thanks. Come out to the door," and the man followed the tramp to manufacturer and inventor of paperthe door. 'Look at your window," and the man read there in fine gill letters: 'Loans negotiated for any amount," and when he turned to pay his respects to his visitor that suave and simple gentleman had disappeared somewhere in the crowd on the street.

WHIMSICALITIES.

Laconic Proposal - "Cook?" Yes. "Piano?" "No." "Mine."

There are only three grades of people in the world. None of them belong to the first grade.

Suitor (persistently)-Why do you keep me waiting so long? Remember that you are growing older every min-

There are men with natures so small that, if there is anything in transmigration, they will probably reappear as microbes.

Women are good because it come natural; men are never really good until they have tried being bad and found that it didn't pay.

Bingo-What's the matter with your clothes, Bobbie? Bobbie (meekly)fell down on my way from school. Bingo-Who licked?

"Silence gives consent, you know, he urged gently. "Does it?" she replied, waking from a reverie. "Then I advise you to propose to a deaf mute.' Travers-I want you to come around

every week to crease my trousers. Tailor-When shall I come around to collect my bill. Travers-Every day, if you like.

Hofbauer (on his deathbed)-"A1 last the time has come for me to be revenged on that Lindenbauer. So then, wife, you hear, the wretch is not to be invited to my funeral."

"Why don't Hanks marry that Miss Perkins? He's in love with her, and she s only too anxious to get married." "He can't. He has a five years' lease of his bachelor apartments, and they don't take ladies in the building."

OUR PROGRESS IN THE ART OF PAPER-MAKING.

The Consumption of Paper Is the Meas ure of a People's Culture"—The Paper Car Wheel and Artificial Leather.

The art of paper-making is now fifth in the list of American industries, having risen from the tenth place since 1880. It is important not only in its magnitude, but, to quote the motto of a leading paper-trade journal, "The consumption of paper is the measure of a people's culture." Without cheap paper the invention of printing could have benefited the world but little. The newspapers, read by everybody and contributing to the general intelligence and advancement, are enabled to exist only by means of the cheap cost of the millions of pounds of paper they use every year. So with the cheap and attractive-looking school books, so essential to popular education. Our progress in pictorial art has been dependent upon the progress of paper-making, asserts a writer in the Engineering Magazine. Photographers were obliged, until recently, to import from Germany the paper used in their work, our own manufacturers being unable to assemble the necessary conditions of mtaerial, water and workmanship for the production of paper suitable for silver-printing.

A process has now been perfected in this country whereby a very ord-inary paper is coated with a thin surface of sulphate of barytes and answers admirably for photographic use, bringing out, in the finished picture, a wealth of detail formerly unknown in the art, it being lost in the texture of the paper employed. The use of paper as a cheap material for curtains, wall-paper and other house decorations has added to make the homes of the people more attractive. Finally, the useful arts are beginning to depend largely upon the papermaker. Thus the present speed and safety of railway travel owes much to the invention of the paper car wheel, which combines strength and elasticity to a higher dogree than any other material so far available. The building trades also use paper extensively, while commerce is facilitated by its use for wrappings and pack-

ages.

The production of paper is perhaps more closely regulated by the law of supply and demand than any other manufacturing process. In the earlier days of paper-making there was little demand for it as it was necessary either to write books by hand or to print them from engraved plates. The invention of the printing press created the first demand for paper which caused its manufacture to become a profitable industry. The hand method of paper making was followed for many years and discontinued only upon the invention of the cylinder press. This invention gave such an impetus to the distributing of printed matter that hand paper-makers were unable to supply the demand; hence, a new order of things was inaugurated and machinery for the making of paper was perfected with great rapidity. Inventive ingenuity of the highest order is constantly at work to dis-cover other uses for paper, while the making machinery are straining every energy to improve the quality of the product, to cheapen production or to provide special grades for new uses. Judging from the still undiminished flood of inventions it would appear that the industry is yet in its infancy as compared with the influence it is destined to exert on the comfort, intelligence and advancement of the

human race. The United States have a capacity for producing about 15, 250, 000 pounds of paper annually, not counting the idle mills, of which at present about seventy are reported, out of a total of 1,180. Of this enormous product some 4,785,000 pounds are used in printing newspapers and books, and 212,800 pounds more go to help bind the books printed. It is estimated that 498,000 pounds are consumed by the building trades; 3, 176, 000 pounds wrapping paper are used, and 590,000 pounds of writing paper. An important item is the production of nearly 1,600,000 pounds of press, straw and woodpulp 'boards' The production of 'artificial leather," fortunately for the purchasers of shoes, has been decreasing since 1884, when 129,000 pounds of this material was produced. The most rigid economy is practised in paper-making, hence the high degree of mechanical skill and executive ability connected with this industry as compared with the cost of the product. It may be mentioned that large mills making over fifty-tons of 'news" every twenty four hours, often contract to supply their entire product to a single large newspaper publishing house, at a price as low, for instance, as 2.9 cents per pound, which is paid by one New York journal of large circulation.

A Suspicious Character. Detective: "Keep an eye on that woman while I go for help. She's a shoplifter." Floorwalker: "How do you know?" Detective: "She buya." I wouldn't do that." "But, old man, I've you work." -New York Weekly.

ENGLISH CONSERVATISM. The "Old Fogyism" Existing Among Business Men.

The London correspondence of a New York business house writes as follows: "As an instance of the conservatism which exists in almost every department of business in London, we will tell you of a visit one of our salesmen made yesterday to a firm of solicitors in Essex street, Strand. In the conversation with one of the junior members of the firm. who is the great-grandson of one of the former partners, our representative was informed that the firm had been in existence for over two hundred years and that they were now using the same forms and doing the business in the same way that they did two hundred years ago, and that most of their clerks were the grandsons and great-grandsons of former clerks, and that they kept the same old families in the business, and it was only about three years ago that the younger members of the firm were able to prevail upon the senior partner to introduce gas into their offices. Prior to that time they used candles. it was finally decided, in spite of the senior, that gas should be introduced, he solemnly declared that they were going to the devil fast.' Soon after speaking tubes were introduced from one floor to another. This was the last straw, the old man could not stand it any longer and died. This junior partner, who himself states that they have use for three typewriters, says that many of their clerks have been with them for fifty years and that it is part of the perquisites of these men to take work home to be done at night and that if typewriting was introduced it would create such a revolution as to destroy the peace and happiness of all connected with the office. Naturally the clients of such a firm as this are, many of them, quite as conservative' (the English word for 'old fogy') as the firm themselves." Strange as it may seem, the Englishman as an individual is more conservative than the English government. for while English business houses, in many instances, still copy their business letters by hand instead of with the copying press, and use sand instead of blotting paper, the several departments of the English government do their work with typewriters, which they purchase in large num-

Brought to a Common Level. Mrs. de Style: 'Something should be done to stop this disgusting industrial art progress. It's perfectly hor-rid!" Friend: "What's the matter now?" Mrs. de Style: "They've got things so now one can never tell whether a ne ghbor's dinner set was made in Europe or New Jersey."—

Schedule Time.

Judge.

Hungry traveler (at railway dining station)—How soon will the train start, conductor?

Conductor-It'll start on time today. I ain't got much appetite. — New York Weekly.

CHIEFLY CHAFF.

A-"If I were a minister I should hate to dine at a banker's table." B—
"Why?" A—"Think of three days of

grace!" Pessimist-"The Koran forbids wine, but permits several wives knowing well that no sober man would marry more than one."

"So the cook is going to leave," said the husband. "I don't know. I discharged her to-day and she said she would think it over." Young authoress (reading MS. aloud)

-"But perhaps I weary you?" Enthusiastic friend-"Oh, no; I long to hear the end of your story." Cobwigger-"Was he a successful business man?" Merritt-"Why, he

was a genius. He took hold of a monument fund and completed it in the lifetime of the original subscribers.' Circus man (hunting for a stray elephant)—"Have you seen a strange animal around here?" Irishman—"Begorra, Oi have that; there was an

injur-rubber bull around here pullin' carrots wid his tail." "Your arm is misplaced, sir," said Amy, rebukingly, to young Hunker, who had encircled her waist. "Yes," replied the unabashed young man; "it would not have been placed there if

you had not been a miss." Judge-"What value do you put on the boots that were stolen from you?" Witness-"You see, my lord, they cost me eight marks when new, then I had them soled twice, which came to three marks each time—total, fourteen

marks." Second-hand Dealer-"Dot vas a fine fit. You look like der brince of Vales in dot coat." Customer-I like the coat well, but here are two holes in the tail." S. H. D.—All der better. Dem holes, my friendt, vas got on der

field of honor.' "My young friend, you seem to be in distress," said the benevolent old gentleman to a young man whom he found braving the March winds on a seat in the university park. "Distress ain't no name for it. My wife has run Guess I'll commit suicide." "Tut, tuti I wouldn't do that." "But, old man, I've got to or go to work."

FOR A BIRTHDAY.

How many years have subtly wrought, With patient art and loving care, To rear this pleasure house of thought, This fabric of a woman fair?

'Twere vain to guess; years leave no trace On that soft cheek's translucent swell; Time, lingering to behold that face, Is cheated of his purpose fell.

Why ask how many, when I find
Her charm with every morrow new?
How be so stupid? Was I blind?
Next birthday I shall ask how few.
—James Russell Lowell in Cosmopolitan.

A CRISIS.

It had all come about some years before at West Point. Lake had been a cadet at the Military Academy while Colonel Brown was the commander of cadets, and the elder man had, to use a little West Point slang, 'got the equation" of the younger man 'down fine." In other words, he had 'sized him up" and concluded, rather rashly it must be admitted, that Lake was utterly worthless except for the purpose of raising the deuce whenever he so desired. This, it must be admitted, he can do to perfection. It was not Lake's fault, however, that they could not get along together. Oh, no! Lake could get along with anyone, and he could not see for the life of him why the colonel did not enjoy his pranks just as much as he and apparently everyone else did. But the colonel did not, and the result was that Lake was undergoing punishment most of the time he was a cadet

at the academy. It was said that Lake was really in love with the colonel's daughter. It was not improbable. Most of the cadets were. Indeed, few who had ever met Miss Hyacinth Brown were not in love with her. But she was a queer girl, after all. (Poor girl! she had been a half orphan from her early girlhood-and perhaps she inherited some of the obstinacy of her father.) Strange as it may seem, she loved the same scapegrace, Lake. It is more than probable that the discovery of this fact, coupled with what he knew of the youngster's character (or thought he knew) was but added fuel to the fire.

It was just Lake's luck to be assigned to a company that was stationed at a post commanded by the father of his sweetheart. Good luck, he thought it, because it kept him nearer her; bad luck, all his friends thought it, because it kept him in the power of his unreasoning enemy. Forbidden her father's house-constantly under her father's eyes—what could he see of her, anyway? Did he Well-he ever see her, anyway? was Lake, you know.

And he was put in arrest for what? For a very grave offense. Hyacinth's father was a man who would not have gone out of his way to do Lake an injury. On the contrary, if Lake had not always offered the occasion the would have left him alone. Even the colonel recognized the youngster's good qualities.

He was put in arrest because, with his usual impudence, he had entered the presence of the colonel one morning as he marched off duty as officerof-the-day and reported that he had not inspected the guard the preceding night between 'midnight and broad daylight." Be it known that every officer of-the-day is required to perform this duty during these hours, on him. It seemed strange that none and if he does not he is, as they say of them did. He wondered if they in the army, 'on honor' to report himself for his failure to do so. So he did nothing more than was required of him. But he offered absolutely no explanation of his conduct, even after he was questioned by the colonel.

Arrest meant, with the colonel, charges and a court-martial. They meant more than that. I'hey meant sure punishment of a severe discription. And so everyone on the post but the colonel himself was sorely grieved and who knows but that the colonel himself was a trifle sorry?

Hyacinth's love for Lake was the only thing that had ever threatened the perfect love of father and daughter in the colonel's small household. He had never spoken to her about it. He had merely guessed it. She had never told him. When he had forbidden Lake's calling on her he had informed his daughter of the fact, that was all.

On the morning of the arrest Miss Hyacinth had a visitor of a class she did not often meet. He came to the back door and asked permission to see her in the kitchen. It was Sergeant Connor of Lake's troop. was one of the bravest and best noncommissioned officers in the regiment, and was one of Lake's special favorites. He was a young Irishman, and, like almost all Irishmen, a splendid soldier in the field and a hard one to handle in garrison. Lake had pulled him out of the fire many and many a time. He had been sergeant of the guard the previous day and had just had time to "march off," as they say when the old guard is relieved by the new guard, get over to his barracks. change his clothes and fix himself up a bit. He waited at the door of the kitchen for Miss Hyacinth to appear. She knew at once that something was wrong when notified of her unusual That it was something about

private affairs of the families of the officers. They usually know it all, however, so it might save a good deal of trouble to notify them at once.

"You wish to see me?" said Hya-cintha, trying to look unconcerned. "Yes, miss," answered the young sergeant, looking painfully embarrassed.

·What is it—you are Sergeant Connor, I think."

"Yes, miss—and it's about Lieutenant Lake." "Well." she continued, "what is the matter? It seems a little strange to me that you should come to see me about an affair of Lieutenant Lake's.

'I came because I thought you loved him," said the hot-blooded young Irishman, unable to appreciate the girl's attempted unconcern.

She did not answer, and he was about to move away, angry in earnest, when she said, almost under her breath:

"What is it, sergeant?"

·He's in arrest, miss." "In arrest?" she repeated. "What for? And who put him in arrest?"

'The colonel, miss, put him in arrest this morning. He didn't inspect the guard last night, and it was all my fault, miss, and I want to help him out, and the only way I could do it was to come and give you this and ask you to read it and get the colonel to read it. I know it was all my fault, miss, and I supposed you would do everything you could for Lieutenant Lake. Most of us would."

He handed her a paper on which were written a few words in pencil. She recognized the sergeant's handwriting, and she read it immediately. There was a little tear in her eye when she looked up to thank the sergeant, but he had gone. No one has a finer appreciation of delicacy than

an Irish sergeant.

The colonel knew that the Lake affair had reached his daughter's ears the moment he entered the house that afternoon. He knew her temperament very well, and he did not expect that she would say anything about it. She was a very brave little girl, and she had never protested or complained against anything he had ever done. However, he knew that she had been crying-and her very silence on the subject, accustomed as he was to her nature and ways, made him all the more uneasy. He had already come to the conclusion that Hyacinth had given Lake up forever.

Dinner passed in silence. colonel grew more uncomfortable every moment. He had done nothing but his duty in it all. He had done nothing but his duty when he told Lake to cease calling at his house Lake was a young scapegrace, and would sooner or later get into serious trouble. He was no man to make his daughter happy as her husband. And yet he was forced to admit that there was something about Lake that he himself was compelled to admire. And he knew that while Lake sometimes failed in his duty as a soldier, he had never been known to fail in his duty as a man.

After supper the Colonel tried to read his latest Kansas. City paper. He found that it was utterly uninteresting. He tried to enjoy his evening cigar. The brand had suddenly become a worthless one. He wished that some of the officers would call were all around at Lieutenant Lake's quarters trying to cheer up that young man, if, indeed, he needed it. His daughter was in the room. He turned to her almost petulantly and asked her why she was so silent. She rose from her seat and went to him. There is but one thing a daughter does to a father when she wants to get him to do something for her. She puts her arms around his neck and kisses him. This was what she did.

·I was just going to say something. papa. I want you to read this." She held before him a paper-the same that had been given her by Sergeant Conner. The Colonel wiped his eyeglasses and read the following:

'It is all my fault that Lieutenant Lake didn't inspect the guard last night. I am sure it was. He has helped me out before, and I am sure it was to shield me again that he was under the influence of liquor when I marched on in charge. He knew that if he inspected the guard he would have to put me in arrest and court-martial me. That would mean dismissal and prison for me, while it he didn't inspect the guard the punishment would be a good deal lighter for him. I feel sure that this was the reason he didn't inspect the guard. for my sentinel on No. 1 told me that he was awake and watching the guard want to put Lieutenant Lake right with the colonel.

'JAMES CONNOR. "Sergeant Troop E. —th United States Cavalry."

And Sergeant Connor carried his point, although he was not punished himsel*(it was said about that Sergeant Connor promised all sorts of reforms), and, singularly enough, a great change took place in the colonel Lake she did not doubt. She tried to at the same time, and even a greater be calm, however. It does not do to one in Lieutenant Lake himself, for it ket would not yield to those who kill until they are on full feed. For coarse buns can let the men know too much about the was not an hour after his release them more than sixpence per pound. It is a variety feeding each pudding.

from arrest that Lieutenant Lake was making a long call on the colone The wife of the post adjutant happen ed to be passing the colonel's quarter as the two men were conversing or the piazza, at the end of the call, and she was positive, she afterward said, that she heard the following fragment of conversation between them:

The Colonel: Well, my boy, you have waited a long time, and I suppose that your wishes and Hyacinth's should be respected in the matter. We will set the wedding for month after next.

The Lieutenant: Thank you, colonel.

The Colonel: And now that I have learned to like you, my boy, you in your turn must learn to like me.

The Lieutenant: I have always liked you, sir. You are the father of the girl I love, and the characteristics I love in her most also exist in you. —Frank Leslie's Weekly.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Queer Routine About the Election of Speaker for That Body.

The election of speaker is rather an interesting ceremony. The member proposed remains seated in the body of the house until the vote is leclared, when, after the leaders of all the political parties have eulogized his character and expressed their desire to support his authority. he proceeds to the steps of the chair and submits himself to the house, begging them to consider well their choice before deciding. No dissentient voice being heard, he accepts the office and sears himself in the chair amid plaudits from all sides.

Some nominal business having been done a short recess follows, after which me speaker-elect reappears in court dress, black cloth coat, with lace frill and braided buttons, black kerseymere breeches, black silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles, and over all a richly braided gown with a long train and a full bottomed curled white wig falling on his shoulders. He is preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, in full court dress and a sword, bearing the gold mace and followed by a retinue of ushers and other offici-

In the meantime word has been sent the sovereign of the election, and only a few minutes later a royal messenger arrives, conveying her majesty's pleasure that her 'faithful com mons" should present their speaker to her at a certain date and hour.

When the time comes the speaker and his officers drive in state to the palace, followed by his proposer and lawn and adjoining fields with the seconder, and as many other members as choose to go. The party is ushered into the queen's presence, and the speaker, kneeling claims for the house of commons a renewal of their ancient privileges and for himself access to the sovereign and all rightful favors. The queen greets him graciously, congratulates the members on their choice, promises to uphold and defend their rights and dis misses them to their labors.

Thenceforward the speaker ceases to belong to any political party or take any part in debates or divisions, unless compelled to exercise a casting vote. which he always gives on that side which allows of further consideration of the question. His duty is to preof the question. His duty is to preside over the proceedings of the be paid in money, and skilled en-

Of late years his personal power and responsibility have been vastly increased by the rules of 'closure' which authorize and require him to use his discretion in cutting short debate when willful obstruction takes place. He has the power to suspend members or even to commit them to prison for gross misconduct, and his warrent is all-powerful for the punishment of persons found guilty of contempt of the house. On the other hand, he himself is exempt from arrest or any other legal process for acts done in his official capacity. At any time when he chooses to retire from the speakership, or fails to spcure re-election, he receives a peerage, with hereditary descent to his

heirs male. The speaker receives a salary of \$25,000 a year and a retiring pension of \$12,500 for life, and he has the control stayed away from the guard. I had been drinking, and he knew that I pendently of the government amountpendently of the government amounting to \$150,000 a year. He has a very handsome residence and suit of fices at the house of commons, and his official dinners and other entertainments are among the choicest fes-

tivities of London society. He goes in procession with his sergeant, chaplain and ushers, the laced skirts of his long robe held up by train bearers, to hear prayers, and read open proceedings—a quaint little bit of mediævalism which visitors in Lonfrom his window all night. I want to don may well spend a few moments stand the punishment myself, and I in witnessing—and on all state or in witnessing—and on all state or public occasions he comes immediateafter the house of lords and receives high honors and deference as the impersonation of the people of the United Kingdom.

Stags Are Expensive.

Every stag that falls in a Scottish forest, it has been calculated, costs the lessen from £35 to £50, but, as what is termed "butcher's meat," these animals, if placed on the mar-

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

ROADMASTER AND THE EVIL HE MAY DO.

Most Valuable Farm Stock It Pays to Harrow Well and Manure Meadows—Sheep Shearing and Household Helps.

The Roadmaster and His Work. He has just passed my home with two teams and two plows, writes Alva Agee in the American Cultivator. For the distance of half a mile he has cut two furrows on the side of a road that is good by nature but not by grace of the average roadmaster. The soil is a clay loam that absorbs water readily and needs nothing but sufficient leveling to permit surplus water to run over the cliff at the edge of the road, and some gravel from the bank near at hand spread in the centre of the track. These furrows were out on the side farthest from the bluff, and there is no way for the water to escape. Behind this man and his plows came the roadscraper, throwing the earth that should never have been plowed to the centre of the road, where many hundred dollars' worth of gravel have been placed. I suggested to the gentleman that it would be necessary to make some culverts in the de-pression of the roadway, to allow the surplus water in his ditch to escape. He said that he had no funds to use for that purpose this year; neither could he gravel much of the road. When I suggested that a few inches of loose earth on top of the gravel bed in the centre of the track would only make the roadway worse for teamsters, this public functionary said that this would amount to little. as the little earth he was throwing up

My road district claims to have average intelligence and vet such a man as this has secured an election as roadmaster. Without sufficient levy, he proceeds to throw up six inches of loose earth on a road-bed that has had gravel for many years. This might find an excuse were the edge of the road removed 80 that water would run freely off the plateau, but this man ditches the other side of the road, leaving the water in a ditch to undermine our roadway and keep it well softened for the narrow tires that abound. I could see that his mind was bent upon sinking his rapacious plow in the blue-grass sward that connects my traveled track. On this track scores of loads of gravel have been dumped. and the bed is hard. His loose earth would have ruined it. By standing guard, I have saved this small piece of highway from the ruinous touch of the roadmaster as he goeth to and fro in the earth and up and down therein, seeking what evil thing he may do. He has made but two mud-holes within the farm lines, one near

would soon wear off!

each, and we draw a breath of relief. It appears to many that the time has come for the employment of business-like methods in road work. If a private corporation had a great system of roadways to construct, it would house and to decide on all questions of order or procedure, and his authority in every case is final. mile, or three or five miles should be made permanently good, but this will never be the rule under the shiftless conditions that obtain in many of our states.

Most Valuable Farm Stock.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, finds by repeated experiments that sheep are the most valuable of domestic animals in keeping up the producing capacity of a farm; so if we have \$100 worth of hav and grain and can increase the value of a flock of sheep by feeding it to them, equal to the price of the hay and grain, we have a profit from their stables. The consumption of mutton is largely on the increase. An experience of over twenty years in fattening sheep convinces me that it pays to have a regular system, to be followed as nearly as possible, in both feeding and marketing. One who is near large cities can

get the most profit from fat lambs, from two to three months old, if he takes them to market early in the season. The next most profitable age is from six months to one year old, and there will always be a market for ripe sheep of mature age. About half of those I have known who have attempted to fatten sheep have made a failure of it by not carefully, complying with the natural wants of the animals. They must have dry, comfortable quarters, with as little commotion about them as possible; clean, dry troughs to feed from; clean water; and racks for hay into which they cannot get their feet. It is next to impossible to fatten a poor sheep in

cold weather.
Sheep need to be pat in good condition in autumn. I find nothing better for this than a stubble field with a good growth of young clover. As winter approaches get the sheep in nights and feed them a little good hay and grain gradurally increasing the latter

kind at a stated time each day. For grain, mixed feed is better than all one kind. I know of nothing better than corn and oats, fed whole two feeds each day. Feed at the rate of 1½ pounds of grain to 100 pounds of live weight of the animal, each day. Sheep kept quiet, handled in this way, will thrive and put on flesh very rapidly. —Indiana Farmer.

Harrow and Manure Meadows. J. E. Porter Ottawa La Salle Co.

Ill., writes the Orange Judd Farmer: There is no part of farming at the present day so much neglected as the meadow, and there is no crop grown which pays better. / The general idea of the farmer is that the meadow does not require any cultivation or care. "The meadow," he says, "is all right. I seeded this field two or three years ago; but I cannot see why I get so light a crop." It is quite plain you have been robbing the land for three years and returning nothing. Worse than that; you allowed the moss to creep in and smother the roots which you have robbed of their. natural sustenance, without returning anything to them or driving off the moss from the root-bound grass. What kind of a corn crop would you get if you did not cultivate it? To insure a big crop of hay, cultivate it. Haul during the winter months, six to eight loads to the acre of barnyard map re, and spread it while hauling as evenly as you can with a fork. Then as early as you can get on the meadow, in March, or as soon as the frost is out and the ground is dry enough, harrow and drag it thoroughly with a good harrow, and then cross-harrow it, then roll with a common field roller. You may think you are ruining your madow, but you are simply loosening the roots and giving them a chance. When harvest comes you will find you have greatly increased your crop of grass, and also improved your ground. This matter of cultivating grass is not a mere "theory." It is a principle, proved to be correct by actual trial. In 1882, Josiah Bagley, La Salle Co., Ill., from a six meadow, took twelve loads of hay, with no after crop. The following season he manured and cultivated the same six acres substantially as outlined above. Some of his neighbors laughed at him; but about the 10th of. July, 1883, he cut nineteen loads of grass from these six acres, and in the last of September cut a second crop of nine loads. He says: 'I am a great. advocate of cultivating grass."

Sheep Shearings

Sheep are of the most difficult stock o breed.

Sheep despise mud more than any other class of stock on the farm.

Do not buy a ram unless he has a good length of wool on his belly.

Yellow gum or oil on the wool is ften caused by the poor condition of the sheep.

No set rule in feeding can be folowed. The feeder must use his own judgment.

Care for the lambs so that there will be no checking the growth at weaning time.

In feeding sheep the aim should be to have the food eaten with as little waste as possible.

Do not expect too much of sheep. They need care and feed and are. liable to disease as well as any other stock on the farm.

Sheep suffer less during a drouth than any other class of stock and are as good scavengers in the vegetable kingdom as the buzzard is in the and

Household Helps.

To remove mildew, smear soap upon the mildew, and then sprinkle fine chalk over it; lay in the sun. Repeat as it dries.

In washing cotton fabrics in order to prevent colors from running or fading throw a handful of salt into Never keep vinegar or yeast in

stone crocks or jars; their acids attack the glazing which is said to be poisonous. Glass for either is better. Remember that the wings of turkeys, geese and chickens should never

thrown away. Many people, especially in the country, keep them to brush off the stove or range, but there is nothing better to wash and clean windows. To paint or whitewash, to a line,

without smearing beyond it use a brush and let it lap on to a sheet of tin with straight edge held in the other hand. The strip painted may then be lapped on to by the larger brush in wide spaces. The makers of wooden butter bowls

turn them out green, and turn bottom side up on the fleor, so that they will not crack while seasoning. Now let your inquirer oil her butter bowl on the outside with boiled oil, and then whon not in use keep it bottom side up on some broad shelf.

Bread crumbs are all valuable. Dried and rolled they can be used instead of cracker crumbs to bread chops, croquets or oysters. Muffins or buns that are left over from break. fast can be sliced, toasted and buttered nicely, making a very appetizing luncheon dish. Stale cake or sweet buns can be used in making a delicious Senator Palmer Talks Pure Nationalism.

A highly significant debate took place in the Senate of the United States Thursday, July 7, over a reso-lution of inquiry into the tragedy at Homestead. Senator Palmer of Illinois made a speech, laying down a doc-trine which in its logical implications carried him to the very verge of nationalism.

He maintained that the citizens of Homestead were right. He maintained that, according to the principles of law, which should hereafter be applied to the solution of those troubles, they had the right to be there. That made it necessary for him to assert that those men had a right to employment there. They had earned the right to live there. Those large manufacturing establishments would have to be hereafter regarded as political establishments in a modified sense, and their owners would have to be regarded as holding their property subject to the corelative rights of those, without whose services their property would be valueless. That only conceded to them a right to a reasonable profit on the capital invested in their enterprises. He maintained, furthermore, that those workingmen, having spent their lives in that peculiar line of service, had the right to insist on the permanency of their employment, and also on a reasonable compensation for their services. The civil service law has been talked of as applicable law has been talked of as applicable to public employment; but he asserted that there was a law broader that that which gave to those men who were employed in special pursuits, such as railroads and manufactures, the right to demand employment.

That was a right which could only the right to demand employment. That was a right which could only be defeated by misconduct on their part, Proceeding to chacuss the controversy between the capitalists and the wage-earners Senator Palmer

"How can you adjust it? You can not do it by asserting what I admit to be true, that every man has a right to the control of his own property in his own way; if he does not like to go to work for the Carnegies he may go to work for somebody else. You can not settle it in that way. You You can not settle it by saying that Mr. Carnegie has a right to employ whomsoever he pleases. Those are old truisms which have no application in this changed condition, when organized capital furnishes us all that we have; it furnishes all our food; it furnishes all our clothing; it farnishes our physicians; I believe it is now furnishing our lawyers; and it is said that it has furnished us our legislators sometimes, although that is a slander which I am not disposed to piano. can not admit the absolute right of labor; you have got to adjust their rights upon some basis. What is it? That the manufacturing establishment is a public institution, as the railroads are held to be—public because they work for the public, public because they employ the public, public because men in their service become unfit for other services, and public because there are thousands dependent upon them for food and nurture.

"I recollect in 1839 I was compelled to hold that the Legislature of Illinois had no right arbitrarily to fix the rates for the carriage of pas sengers by railways, and was compelled to hold that the railroad companies had no arbitrary right to fix them, but that it was a question of reasonableness on both sides. It was then claimed by the railroad corporations that their rights were absolutely uncontrollable: The same principle must now be applied to the solution of these troubles. These parties are now confronted on the banks of the Monongahela river. Whether the battle is going on today or not I do not know, but we have heard the report that the lives of American citizens have been lost in the battle. It

will go on. "I invoke this committee, I invoke the Senate, if it shall appoint the committee at all, to let the committee have such powers as will allow them to look into the very heart of this question. It is a reproach to our civilization that this Senate and country—perhaps the Senate has no control over it beyond investigation -stand here now witnessing these two armed forces in battle array, and we confess we have no power except to inquire. Why inquire? What is the use of asking the bloody story to be recited if there is nothing to be done? If this war is to go on for-ever, why meddle with it? Let it be solved as it may; you must find some principle by which this thing can be done. You cannot ask these Isborers to become slaves, because, if it is true, as claimed by some, that capitalists have a right to hold over the heads of their employees the rod of dismissal at their pleasure, American er and say to him,-

"My tenure depends not on my vote, but my tenure depends upon my good behavior, upon my fidelity, my honesty, my industry, and not upon my vote.

"If some solution is not found in that direction, this army of employees will be controlled by the employers, a cup of beef tea mad and there will be established an aristocracy more terrible than exists in any free country, and this nobility of wealth will become our governors. But I may be asked: Shall these men lose their property? By no means. They shall hold their property subject to this public obligation, and in that alone we shall find a solution of this labor trouble."

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with loand by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires contitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

as the author of the plays. Perhaps the most startling as well as the most interesting disclosures, however, are yet to come. In the Septemder number Mr Reed will answer objections, not only those that have been brought forward in previous public discussions of the subject, but others advanced in his own private but others advanced in his own private correspondence with scholars and literary men on both sides of the Atlantic. Other leading papers in the August Arena are by United States Senstor James H Kyle, Hon. Geo. Fred Williams, M.C., Hon. Wm. T Ellis, M. C., Gali Hamilton, Mary A Livermore, Louise Chandler Moulton, Helen H Gardener, Frances E Willeyd Mrg Gen Low Wellege Frances E Willard, Mrs. Gen. Lew Wallace, Frances E Russell and the Editor of the Arena. In addition to these papers, there is a brilliant symposium on Women's Clubs in America, to which eleven leading American women contribute.

Bend for Them.

The most popular Waltz, Schottische and March published. They are easy to play and adapted for either organ or

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—We send our cat-

alogues free. Send for them. We want your trade. Agents for "Chickering, Emerson and Sterling" Planos. Address LEGG BROS.,

Kansas City, Mo.

A Splendid Map.

In these time when the press keeps the people posted on the world's doin only in our own great country, but in the other continents, every home should have a world's map as complete and authentic as possible for frequent reference, to know exactly where events are occurring. Such a map is sent prepaid to any ad-

dress in the United States by the publish ers of that great agricultural paper, The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., with that paper one year, for \$1.70. The map alone it sold regularly for \$5, but by a special arrangement for a great quantity of the maps the above special offer is made pos-

This map is Rand, McNally & Co.'s new reversible chart of the United States and the world, and gives on front side the latest general map of the United States, size 66x46, new, thoroughly corrected, shows all railroads and important towns, counties and rivers. Each state is color-ed separately and each county outline

plainly marked,

The back is covered with large scale map of the world. In the ocean spaces are given large maps of Germany, Nor-way and Sweden, and the British Isles; also comparative diagrams of rivers and mountains of the world; also descriptive sketch of every country on the face of the globe, with its area, population and location shown upon the map.

The map is really an atlas, condensed and compiled in the most comprehensive and ready reference manner, all printed on one sheet.

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The World's Columbian Exposition

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RETURNING
Leave Ninth street and Kansas Ave
for Martin's Hill, 12:06; 3:00; 5:36 p. m,
Leave Ninth street and Kansas Ave
for West Side, 8:36; 10:06 a. m, 3:00 p m Sixth Street and Kansas Avenue Line, daily: Leave Martin's Hill 6:06; 7:06 a m; 12:36; 4:06; 3:06 p m.

RETURNING. Leave Sixth street and Kansas Ave 6:15; 7:15 a m. 12:45; 4:15; 6:15 p. m.

246; 4:15; 6:15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Martin's Hill for Sixth st.
10:06 a m; 12:36; 3:36; and 5:36 p m.
Leave Martin's Hill for Ninth st.
8:24; 11:24 a m; 1.24; 4.24 p, m
Leave Ninth st and Kansas Ave. for Martin's Hil
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