NO. 46

#### THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copie \$2.25. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies, \$6.00. Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c.

It is not at all improbable that the committee may decide not to have an investigation and simply report in favor of abolishing Judge Botkin's district, attaching it to the adjoining

Mrs. Anna L Diggs, who has been prominent in the alliance movement in Kansas, leaves next week for Washington to engage in newspaper work. She will write on politics at the national capital from an alliance stand-

In the suit of Mrs. Katie Link vs The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, involving a claim for \$10,000 damages for causing the death of plaintiff's husband, a verdict for the defendant was rendered in the dis-trict court at Lawrence Tuesday

The prettiest county seat fight that has occured in the state for some time appears to have been developed by a bill introduced into the house last week changing the boundaries of Marshall, Washington, Nemaha and Riley counties. The proposition oc-curs out of the burning of the Marshall county court house.

The house is in favor of the women and will soon consider the plan to put two women upon the board of charitable institutions. It was at first intended to place women upon all the boards, and this may yet be done, but the conservative members believe it will be in the interest of public policy to try the board of charities first, and demonstrate the wisdom of the plicy.

At the annual meeting of the directory of the Kansas State Fair association the opinion was freely expressed that the preparatory work had heretofore been too far behind other state fairs in the west, and acting upon the suggestion the new executive committee have begun to push the advance work already, and will continue to keep at the nead of the procession until after the fair is held next fall.

The woman suffrage bill is still before the judiciary committee of the house. The bill has already gone through the hands of the committee on the political rights of women and received a favorable recommendation, and there is no doubt but the judiciary committee will also give it a favorable report. If this is done, the house will pass the bill by a very strong vote. The alliance seem to be strongly in favor of female suffrage and are ready to support the bill now before them. It is impossible to say how the senate stands at the present

Joseph J .Spendlove, who has been on trial for the past two weeks for the murder of Gustav Werner, was Wednesday convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. The jury re-turned the verdict after being in couference on the case two days and a half. Spendlove and wife were in the court room when the verdict was announced, and neither one appeared moved in the least at the result. Hon. Charles Curtis, attorney for the prisoner, gave notice that he and nad consequently reported favor-would file application in the district court for a new trial, and if this was ed. Several books and district court

The lecture by T. V. Powderly, under the auspices of the local lodge of the Knights of Labor, will be delivered in representive hall on the evening of the 16th instant, at 8 p. m.

The house of J. M. Brown, County clerk of Shawnee county, two miles north of Topeka, was burned on Wednesday night.

It is painful to read the idiotic expressions of the Tobeka Capital. One would think that the farmera of the state have no interest in anything but their own ruin. The farmers of Kansas are not so big fools as the politicians, and far more inclined to pay their debts.

"Fire! Fire!" The sudden cry natnrally strikes terror to every heart: but modern appliances for fighting the merciless flames have been carried to such a degree of perfection that the knowledge of their existance inspires confidence even when in peril from fire. The New York Fire Department is vividly described and splendidly illustrated in the March number of Demorest's Family Mag-azine, just arrived. As usual, this Magazine is brimful and running over with good things, something of special interest to each member of the family. The paper on "The Art Schools of New York," is most charmingly discoursed of by one who has had intimate acquaintance with those most prominent, and the accompany ing illustrations are drawn from life many a pleasant evenings an be spent in the home circle learning to dance from the explicit directions and illustrations given in "Modern Round Dances;"those who long for a country home of their own may learn how their dreams may be realized at small that can be built for less than \$1,000, in the paper entitled "Inexpensive and a prospective bride Homes;" who some day may possess one of these homes will gather many practical hints from "Dorothy's Trousseau," which was arranged for \$100. Every number of Demorest's Family Mag-azine is indeed excellent. W. Jen-nings Demorest, New York.

Sam Wood has rooms at the St. Nicholas hotel, where he does his work as chairman of the judiciary committee of the house and where he keeps bills and reports scattered on the table. The room is lighted by a lamp which stands on the table in the midst of the papers. Monday night prior to going to supper Mrs.
Wood lighted the lamp and placed
in position the paper shade. While Sam and his wife were at supper the porter scented smoke and gave the alarm. The door was forced open, and it was found that the pile of papers on the table was on fire, blazing to the ceiling and filling the hotel with smoke. After great effort the flames were smotherd. Sam theu heard of the disaster and rashed to the room to find many valuable documents gone up in smoke. One house bill had been burned up entirely, while a large number of others were scorched so that they will have to be rewritten. Among the papers destroyed was a favorable report as to the constitutionality of a law giv-ing towns the right to issue bonds to secure flouring mills, which the com-mittee had found was covered by a United States supreme court decision court for a new trial, and if this was not granted would appeal the case to the supreme court. After this announcement Mr. Uurtis asked that the court continue the present bond of Spendlove, pending the motion for a new trial. This was overruled by Judge Guthrie, who turned the prisoner over to the sheriff. He was then taken to the county jail.

Several books and district court papers, which Mr. Wood thought the missing. All in all the fire was a very serious accident to Sam, and work. Had the fire started at the other end of the table the alliance party would have suffered an irreparable loss.

Judge Guthrie overruled the mo-tion in the proceedings brought by G.K. Estes, late editor of the Alliance Tribune, to have a receiver appointed in the affairs of that paper and the order restraining the Tribune Publishing company from transferring the paper to other parties was set aside. The action was brought by Estes when the company entered in-to centract with P. N. Gish & Son to conduct the paper. He claimed the paper was insolvent and that the company was attempting to get out of paying its debts by transferring its tock to the Gishes.

A yery successful tableau-entertainment was recently given in New York, the subjects being taken from illustrathe subjects being taken from illustra-tions in the current magazines. The idea is a simple one, and it the subjects are well chosen it can be made very in-teresting. The Century Company has prepared a list of suitable pictures with suggestions for any one who wishes to get up the entertainment. They will send it free on request.

The railroad commissioners are in receipt of applications for aid from Greeley county.

Agent—I'd make you my janitor, only I must have a married man. Applicant—Keep the place open for an hour and I'll fix that. It's easier to get married than to get a job.

The young musical enthusiast, after a fearful four-handed sonata on the piano, adresses his uncle—Uncle, would you like to hear something that sounds even better than that?

Uncle—Yes. Suppose you let the lid down hard.

down hard.

Passenger on Ocean Steamship—"Captain, what would you do if you should suddenly encounter an iceberg?"

Captain (frigidly)—"Madam, if I couldn't go through it, I should go around it."

Passenger(politely)—"Thank you, captain. I have no doubt such would be the proper course. I shall adopt it myself."

[Steps around him.]

"Wife, I wish you could make pies that would taste as well as my mother's

"Well, my dear, you run out and bring a pail of water, a hod of coal and an armful of wood, just as you used to for your mother, and then you will like my pies He concluded that the pies would do

just as they were.

Miss Bored—"Mr. Dolley, you seem to lead an inactive life; why is it that you never do anything?"

Mr. Dolley—"I'm waiting for an impulse."

Miss Bored (looking at the clock)-"I wish you could have one now"
Mr. Dolley (eagerly)—"Why?"
Miss Bored—"Because people are usually carried away with impulse."
Hired Girl:—"Two gentlemen at the

door, sir, want to see you. They didn't come together, but happened along at the same time." Citizen:—"How do they act?" "One of them is very polite, the same time." Citizen:—"How do they act?" "One of them is very polite, and begs the honor of a few minutes' conversation." "I don't want to see him, he's a book agent." "The other isn't polite at all. He says 'I want to see him' "That's a dun. Tell 'em both I'm not at home."

Tommy—Paw, what does the word 'native mean?"
Mr. Figg—"Why, it means what you are born to or in, so to speak."
Tommy—"Then when the teacher said that Mr. Chun Gee was to deliver an adventible to the property of the propert

dress in his native costume, did she mean that he was to speak in the costume that he was born in?" Mr. Figg—"I guess it is about time you went to bed."

### The New Tomato!

From Canada ought to be extra early, and as such it is sent out. The reports of the experiment stations speak highly of it, and numbers testify to its earliness, productiveness, large size, roundness, rick color and freedom from rot. Per package, 15 ets., five for Cots. Tou will find it only in my seed catalogue, which will be sent FREE J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass

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"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fellow! s almost ten years since we were married. Sit wn: let's have an experience meeting. How's s wife?"

"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fellow! It's almost ten years since we were married. Sit down: let's have an experience meeting. How's the wife?"

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

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

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

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

"What wonderful Magazine is ti?"

"What wonderful Magazine is ti?"

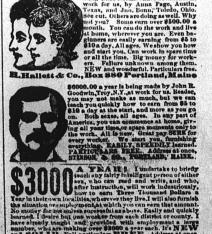
"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"

"What i Why that's what Lill wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Wall, my friend, that's where you made a grand mistake, and one you'd better rectify as soon, as you chn. I'll take your 'sub,' right here, on my wife's account: she's bound to h

### From Now until Jan. 1, 1892, The Topeka Weekly Capital And This Paper for \$1.25.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL WIll contain the most complete reports of the organization and proceedings of the coming Legislature that will be published, besides all the news of Kansas and the Capital City. No Kansan should be without it Address KIMBALL PTG. Co., North Topeka, Kans.



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#### "QUITS."

When one is fluffy-haired, cheery tempered and twenty-three years of age-and little Lady Loveday was all three-one does not regard with unmixed rapture the prospect of a whole week with the British association for the advancement of science. But Sir James had been elected president for the year, and his wife, as in duty bound, was obliged to accompany him.

The town of Mudchester, with its forest of tall chimneys and its perpetual gloomy pall, may possibly represent the sinews and strength of England, but it is not exactly an ideal place in which to spend the early days of September. Elsewhere there are blue skies, heather-clad moors and grouse on the wing, but Mudchester, for some inscrutable reason, preserves the same gray and depressed appearance year in and year out. Sir James Loveday, however, full of the temporary importance which attaches to the eminent scientist who is president of the year, was delighted with the whole thing, and especially pround of showing off his pretty, young wife to his scientific colleagues, whose spouses, though uniting in their persons the manifold virtues of the British matron, could hardly lay claim to either epithet. He had only been married a year. They had met on a homewardbound Cunarder, and though this particular ship had beaten the record, there had been time enough for Sir James to become enamored of Miss Lena Gardner, who, finding no one younger to her taste on board, had smiled on the elderly scientist until he had offered her his name and his fortune. She was a sensible young woman, with a nice appreciation of the good things of this life, and, in six week time from their landing at Liverpool, they were quietly married Quite a little murmur of admiration

and a notable craning of masculine necks greeted Lady Loveday as she made her appearance in the Town Hall of Mudchester on the night of the opening address. It was her first introduction to the scientific world, and men of science, much like other men, are apt to appreciate good looks. In her white brocade mantle, a boa of ostrich feathers encircling her throat, and some diamond arrows thrust through her blond hair, she looked a radiant vision of youth and beauty in the crowd of ill-dressed, gawky women who made up the feminine portion of the audience. Devotion to the toilette forms no part of the programme of the ladies who attend meetings of the British Association, the advancement of science being more important in their eyes than the plaiting of hair and wearing of gold. And so Lena was able to make her little sensation. She entered the large hall alone, for Sir James was already in his place on the platform, and was even giving the preliminary cough which precedes the

"By Jove!" said a bronzed young man to himself-a young man who had strolled in late, and now found himself in the very back of the vast hall-"if that isn't Lena! Odd that I should see her the first week I arrive in England! What the deuce is she doing here? Wonder if she has forgotten? Well it's three years ago."

The opening address was an enormous success, as it always is. During the week the popular enthusiasm, cooled by many scientific lectures, may abate; but on the opening night no judge on the bench is surer of a laugh than the eminent scientist who opens the meeting. The mildest jokelets are received with rapture, the feeblest similes get a round of applause. Lady Loveday was surrounded by admiring chemists, biologists, and botanists by the time the large audience was filing

"You'll come with our expedition on Thursday, Lady Loveday, won't you?" urged a thin young professor from a Scotch University whose appearance suggested the suspicion that he had recently come out of an eye hospital.

Lady Loveday smiled, and made up her mind to the inevitable. After all, he was only a little worse than the rest. All the young men at the meeting wore turndown collars, and coats which had apparently been made for

"I shall be delighted," she said, in her most cordial tone. "Where are you going, and what are you going to do to improve me?"

"Oh, it's an expedition down a salt mine. We shall have to take you down in a bucket. You won't mind, will you?" urged the weak-eyed young

man eagerly.
"Not at all, if you will insure the rope not breaking."

But, all the same, when Thursday arrived, and Lens found herself alone at the railway station-for Sir James had a committee meeting that morning, and could only join her later in left behind. How easy they might be, the Churchman.

the day- she felt somewhat depressed at the prospect Defore her. There was a large and somewhat weirdlooking crowd on the platform. A slight drizzle was falling, and the ladies of the party had unanimously elected to appear in bag-like waterproof garments, though, to be sure, their male kind ran them hard in the matter of curious raiment. Most of the travelers had invested in paper bags full of Bath buns, for an expedition with the British Association is generally fraught with peril in the matter of supplies. The weak-eyed young man was in a state of excitement bordering on delirium. Lady Loveday sighed as her eye ran over the mass of pushing, perspiring, bemackintoshed human beings on the platform.

"There isn't a soul here that I want to speak to," she thought, settling into the comfortable corner-place which the youthful professor had secured for her; and then, as her eyes caught the square-shouldered back of a checkcoated man in the distance, she added, mentally: "That looks like a nice man. His hair is cut beautifully short, and he's got a brown neck and a properly ironed collar. He reminds me of poor Dick."

But, directly after, the train steam ed out of the station and Lady Loveday's reminiscences came to an end. She had to make conversation with her cicerone for the day, and a whole carriageful of other people. By the time they had arrived at the pit's mouth and were waiting their turn to go down, Lena was not sure that she wanted to engage in such a perilous experiment.

Only about a quarter of the trainful of people could be accommodated under the shed which covered the shaft, the rest were waiting outside. Finally, however, she was jammed with some seven or eight other people, including her scientific admirer, in the baize-covered bucket, and was emptied out, after an uncanny descent through a black void, into the brownwalled cavern at the bottom. The mine had been decorated with thousands of candles in honor of the event, and each visitor was provided with a tallow dip stuck into a wooden handle. Down in the depths of the mine the Scotch profesor waxed confidential, not to say tender.

"This man is getting a bore," thought Lady Loveday; "I must really evade him somehow;" and with another turn of the rock she managed to slip away from him. Candle in hand, she followed a group of people in front of her. Presently one of the party-the young man whose back she had seen on the platform-stopped, and, with an action which she recognized at once, struck a match, stooped his head, and lighted a cigarette.

"Why, it is Dick!" she murmured; and just then he turned and saw her. "I thought you were in-Afghanistan," she went on, hurriedly, as he stood gazing at her.

"So I have been, for the last two years. That frontier business took longer than I thought. And you?"

Lady Loveday blushed and looked down. Here was an adventure after her own heart. She was a curious mixture of practical worldliness and theoretical sentimentality. She had liked him, handsome, penniless Captain Bramwell, more than any man she had ever known, and he-well, she was quite aware he had worshiped the ground she trod on. But all that was three years ago, and in three years there are many changes.

"I saw you the other night," continued presently; 'you came in an awfully fetching cloak, with a white, fluffy thing around your neck. I've been trying to find you out ever since, but nobody that I asked could tell me about Miss Gardner.

Lady Loveday smiled. He did not know of her marriage, then? The caprice took her not to tell him just yet -she wanted, womanlike, to see if he had remained faithful all these years. "Oh, I'm such an insignificant per-

son in the midst of all these bigwigs.' Dick smiled back at her-he had a charming smile-and they wandered along together, each with a tallow dip flickering and spluttering, and fitfully lighting their handsome young faces, She had not altered one bit, he said: and she declared he was as brown as a Hindoo, and would have to be scraped white. Time flies when old lovers meet, and nearly an hour had gone before Dick had told her that he had come down to the Association to read a paper in the geographical section. Would she come and hear it? Of course, of course, she would! Poor old Dick! Why, he was just as hard

hit, she firmly believed, as ever. When they at length got back to the bottom of the shaft, there was not a soul to be seen. The awful truth began

with the five or six hundred people who had come with the excursion, they both saw at a glance. What was to be done? Nothing-absolutely nothing. Lady Loveday turned greenish white as she leaned against the rock.

"Sir James," she moaned-"Sir James would never let me die like a dog in a hole."

"Sir James?" said Dick, surprised. You mean the president? Is he a great friend of yours?"

"He is-O my poor Dick!-he ismy husband!" she faltered, not daring to look at him now. Captain Bramwell gave a little whistle, and turned away. What a farce, and how like Lena the whole thing was! Lady Loveday did not see him smile.

"Forgive me!" she murmured, stepping nearer to him, and laying a caressing hand on his arm. She was very fond of the drama, and that was always what they said in plays, when the old lover came back from India and found the heroine faithless.

"My poor child," he answered gravely, "I'll forgive you anythingas long as we ever get out of this infernal pit."

Lena could hardly conceal her disappointment. Was it possible-actually possible—that he did not care, that he did not remember? It couldn't be, he had loved her too well! He must be pretending, just to look as if he were indifferent.

They waited a long time, and it was 4 o'clock before the whirr of the bucket was heard coming to their relief. An explanation of Captain Bramwell's equanimity with regard to her marriage was afforded Lady Loveday on their arrival at the top of the shaft. Hurrying toward the pit's mouth was seen Sir James, accompanied by a pretty girl in blue, a girl whose naive delight at seeing Captain Bramwell was obvious to all the

"And who-who is the exuberant oung woman in blue?" queried Lena, with not quite a pretty smile.

"That, dear Lady Loveday," said Dick, quietly, as he handed his companion out on to terra firma, "thats my wife!"-London World.

The Little Wife at Home. The dear little wife at home, John, With ever so much to db, Stitches to set and babies to pet, And so many thoughts of you; The beautiful household fairy, Filling your household with light Whatever you meet to-day, John, Go cheerily home to-night.

For though you are worn and weary, You needn't be cross and curt; There are words like darts to gentle hearts There are looks that wound and hurt With the key in the latch at home, John, Drop the trouble out of sight; To the little wife who is waiting, Go cheerily home to-night.

The Elephant's Hide in Commerce. The tanning of elephant's hides is comparatively a new industry. The method employed is practically the same as in the tanning of cow hides, except that a stronger combination of the tannic ingredients is required and a greater length of time, about six months, is necessary to perform the work. When the hide is taken out of the vat it is about one and one-half inches thick. Articles made of elephant's hide are expensive luxuries. A small pocketbook of elephant leather, without any gold or silver ornamentation, costs about \$40. A small satchel made of the same leather costs anywhere from \$300 to \$400. Cigar cases, card cases and similar articles vary from \$25 to \$100. Floor rugs are also made out of the leather. In finishing the hide no attempt is made to glaze or polish it. Everything is done to it to preserve its natural color and appearance. It is a very enduring leather, several years' wear having but little effect upon it. The scarcity of elephants and the great expense entailed in the tanning of their hides precludes the possibility of elephant leather ever becoming a thing of popular and general use.

### A Tall Tiger Story.

In speaking of the minute parasites that are found in the hairy part of a tiger's foot, a scientist says: "They constitute one of the most wonderfu curiosities I know of in the anima world. The parasites are so small, a to be almost invisible to the naked eye, and yet each is a perfect counter part of the tiger-head, ears, jaws legs, claws, body, tail-all are there You may think this is a big story, but look the subject up and see if it is not so.-N. Y. Tribune.

### A Knowing Bus-Driver.

The bishop of Litchfield showed to a London bus-driver a Roman coin as being "more than 2,000 years old." Won't do, my lord," replied the driver with a knowing grin; "d'ye think I don't know as the present year's only 1890 yet?"—David Ker in

#### IT'S COMMON BUT COSTLY.

PECULIAR FACTS ABOUT PLAT MUM.

Reasons Why This Metal Is in Good and Steady Demand at So Good a Price as Twenty Dollars an Ounce and Even Moro-Its Qualitles.

"What do you suppose is the most expensive part of those incandescent electric lamps which we see burning in that shop window?' asked an electrician of a Washington Post reporter.

"You would naturally suppose it would be the glass bulb, or perhaps the brass fitting for screwing it into the socket, but you would be wrong. Those two little pieces of platinum wire, so fine that you can hardly perceive them, which pass through the glass stem, up in the base of the lamp, to which the fine carbon filament is attached, enter more greatly into the cost than any other part of these now almost indispensable electric lamps."

"Why don't they use some other metal than platinum for this wire?"

"Because platinum is the only metal in which the expansion and contraction are the same as in glass, and a great fortune awaits the man who can produce a cheap metal or alloy in which this valuable property of platinum can be preserved. You probably know that a vacuum must be maintained in these incandescent lamp bulbs, or the carbon filament would burn out and become destroyed the instant the electric current is turned on. Therefore the reason for using the platinum wire for running through the glass is because unequal expansion between the glass and wire would either crack the glass or create a space about the wire, and, even though infinitely minute, the air would find its way in and destroy the carbon. "The cost of platinum at the present

market price in London is \$20 per ounce, or about the same as gold, and the amount used for this purpose alone has grown to be enormous. This demand, together with the increased cost of production, has caused the price to advance about 160 per cent in eighteen months. In each sixteencandle power lamp there are from four to eight grains of platinum. If six grains are taken as an average, one ounce will be used in eighty lamps. Based on the increased use of incandescent lights within the last two years, it is safe to state that the demand for sixteen-candle power lamps, or their equivalent, in the year 1891 will be 10,000,000. This means a demand for 125,000 ounces of platinum, which, at the present price, will amount to considerably over \$2,000,000 for this item alone.

"The history of platinum," continued the electrician, "is quite as interesting as its qualities are remarkable. During the sixteenth century it was found with gold in the Darien mines, but the Spanish government, which controlled the mines, did not make known the discovery of this new white metal, as it was found to be a good material with which to adulterate gold. The deposits of platinum in the Ural mountains, whence the supply is mostly drawn, were discovered about 1832, and have been worked, in connection with gold mines, by the Russian government since 1828. Owing to the large yield of gold, the platinum was for a long time sold cheaply, but, with the growing scarcity of gold, the cost of producing the other metal increased.

"A well-known chemist says that without platinum crucibles, which share the infusibility of porcelain with the chemical inertness of those of gold, the composition of most metals could not have been ascertained, and chemistry could not have come to its present level. Very few people in this country are probably aware that pure platinum has ever been coined. It was coined by Russia, however, as late as 1864, at which time it had been put into circulation to the value of over \$2,000.000."

### Why Didn't They Fish?

At an informal reception held after Mr. Henry M. Stanley's lecture in Scranton the other evening, a gentleman remarked to the explorer: of the things in your book, 'In Darkest Africa,' that interested me most was your vivid account of the sufferings of your party in 'Starvation Camp,' but one thing I never could understand. When your men were dying for want of food, why didn't they fish, since they were so near the river?" Mr. Stanley's face was a study. He looked at his questioner as if dazed by a blow. "Why," he exclaimed, and then hesitated in evident surprise and consternation for several moments; "why, I don't believe any one ever thought of

A Honduras editor who was sentenced to be shot was released on payment of \$15.

PLAYED FAREWELL TO LIFE.

Baron Bharland, the Natural Son of Wurtem-I cannot tell you the name he was

known by here, for others bear it still, and it were better that it were forgotten. He was the natural son of the late

king of Wurtemburg, and his mother was the only woman that the king ever truly loved, but royalty has its slavery more galling at times than the fetters of the lowest bondmen, and reasons of state compelled a loftier alliance for his majesty, says a writer in the New York Herald.

The boy, who had been given the the courtesy title of the Baron Bharland, grew up surrounded by every advantage that wealth and favor could insure him. As his tastes began to form themselves he developed a passion for music, which was fostered and aided by all that celebrated masters could impart.

At last the Abbe Liszt took the young musician under his charge, and added to the solid foundation already laid those delicate finishing strokes which can only be supplied by a master's

Introduced under such favorable auspices the young musician might have enjoyed a brilliant career, but upon the establishment of the North German Federation the king of Wurtemburg found his power and income much curtailed, care and anxiety finally brought on a fatal illness, and the king after years of poverty in Paris, passed away, leaving the young natural son wholly unprovided for.

Karl came to America soon after and at once secured a splendid position among the piano masters of New York. His pupils were from the wealthiest and oldest families and his fees were princely. But soon his fatal weakness pegan to develop—a love for drink and debauchery.

Constantly falling into new trouble and disgrace, repeatedly disappointing his wealthy pupils and neglecting all social and professional duties, he soon began to lose caste and was compelled to content himself with a poorer class of patrons.

These, too, he neglected, disappointed and disgusted, and falling lower and lower in the social scale he was reduced to the lowest and most disreputable professional work, and even in the meanest position his dissolute habits were constantly bringing him nto disgrace, although when seated before the piano, even in his most sottish state, his genius would assert itself, and he still charmed his hearers with his brilliant music, while his slovenly, disreputable appearance disgusted every one near.

We lost sight of him for many years, but one cold, dreary day in December, the last of the year, Mr. Shermer, the Boston music dealer, was crossing the common with a friend when the latter pointed out a wretched, bloated tramp seated upon one of the benches by the pathway.

"Do you not recognize that man?" asked the friend.

"No, indeed," replied Mr. Shermer. "Why should I?"

"Because it is Karl ----, the natural son of the king of Wurtemburg."

"My God!" exclaimed Shermer, in a tone of horror, for he had known Karl in his best and brightest days.

That evening the clerks at Shermer's place were surprised to see a filthy, besotted vagabond shuffle into the store with a vacant, dreamy look in his eyes and walk toward a grand piano that stood near the door.
"We have nothing for you," said a

clerk sharply to the disreputable looking creature.

"I don't want any money," said the tramp in a thick, husky voice. "I only want to sit down before a piano."

The superintendent was called from his office and informed of the strange request of the squalid intruder, and from pure curiosity allowed the out-

cast to have his way.
"God bless you!" said the vagrant, and with a weary sigh he seated him-self before the splendid instrument and, with fingers stiffened by want of practice, but with the expression and soul of a true artist, began the opening strains of the moonlight sonata of

Beethoven. Clerks, customers and workmen, every one in the establishment, dropped their occupation and talk to listen to the tender, soulful tones that rolled forth from beneath the hands of the besotted outcast.
At last the sonata was finished and

the wretched creature rested his head upon his hands and bent over the piano. So long and silently he sat there that at last one of the salesmen, thinking the man had dropped aslesp, stepped up to the bowed figure and shook him gently by the arm. As he did so the head fell back and displayed a face all white and rigid from which the wide open eyes stared fixedly.

Karl was dead!

This is no fancy sketch, but an So long and silently he sat

Karl was dead!
This is no fancy sketch, but an incident only too true. The love of his art struggling through the debasing effects of debauchery had impelled him once more before he died to pour out his seul in one last burst of har-

#### WHATTHEY THINK OF US.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELER'S EX-PERIENCE ABROAD.

Most Absurd Notions That Some Englishme Have of American Civilization and Cultivation-Our Distances is What Staggers Them Most.

What is John Bull's opinion of the United States and its people?

The truthful answer to this question discloses such an amount of ignorance and crusty self complacency on the part of the English people as to greatly surprise us, writes E. M. Phillips in Arkansaw Traveler.

The experiences of one of our countrymen in England may serve to show this, and mark some of the peculiarities of British character. This gentleman, whom we will call Mr. Traverse, bore letters of introduction from some of our scientists and people of good standing in America, to gentlemen in England. The presentation of these letters secured him the entree of good society, and in Munchester he received an invitation to dine at the house of one Captain Browning, a gentleman occupying a good official position. They sat down to dinner, the hostess serving the meats and who addressed him thus:

"Will you have white bread and chicken fixins, or corn bread and common doin's, Mr. Traverse?'

Our traveler looked at the lady in amazement. He would have been surprised if the question had been asked him in the back-woods of Maine or on the prairies of Texas, but this was in the dining-room of an English gentle-

His first thought was, "The lady wishes to insult me, but as she is a lady I must swallow it as well as I can," so he smilingly made answer, "You will excuse me Mrs. Browning, but I scarcely understand your ques-

"What, you-an American, and not understand that!" she exclaimed.

"I suppose the explanation must be, you have somehow gotten the idea, we Yankees across the water are in the habit of addressing guests at our dining-tables in this manner. If so, permit me to say, I never heard such an inquiry or anything approaching to it in any part of the United States.

"Surely you must have heard such a question before on your side of the Atlantic," the lady continued.

"No, madam, I certainly never did. Pray how did you get the idea, such a crude, I might almost say rude, expression was in use there?" "Why, Mr. Dickens, in his Ameri-

can notes, says he was asked this ques-

"Well, madam, I do not wish to question Mr. Dickens' veracity, but certainly if anyone in the United States he was at all likely to meet at the dining table asked him such a question, it must have been to play upon his credulity, 'to fool him to the top of his bent," or jocosely, as one in England might use some slang expression, and not in sober earnest."

In subsequent conversation our traveler found Captain Browning shared his wife's opinion, that the masses of our people are boorish and uneducated, bearing no favorable comparison with the people of England.

It happened that at this time Mr. Traverse had not read Dickens' slander upon the American people, entitled, "American Notes," but on subsequent perusal, he found the words in question put into the mouth of the landlord of a hotel at Belleville, Illinois, and he often wondered afterwards if this hotel keeper-the jolly dog-might not have had many a hearty laugh with his comrades at the way he fooled the credulous and prejudiced Englishman.

Our traveler found the average Briton knows nothing of the mighty wave of settlement and civilization which in the last hundred years has swept over our American continent. To him the domain of the United States is still a region of dense forests, of lonely rivers, and of great prairie deserts; while buffaloes and savage Indians still haunt this wilderness-a la Fenimore Cooper-a few short

hours journey west of New York city. The first question asked him by nearly every one he met, was: "Have you ever seen the Falls of Niagara?" and second, in awe struck tones: "Have you ever been in the American forests?"

In Liverpool a lady asked him: "Do you live in New York, Mr. Traverse?"

"No, madam-in Illinois." "Ah, indeed. How far is that from

New York?" "About a thousand miles west, madam."

"A thousand miles!" she exclaimed. "I suppose such a house as this, furnished as this is," looking around complacently at her good, but not of Information."

remarkably sumptuous furniture. would be quite a curiosity.

"No, madam," he replied, "I assure you the town I live in has a number of well-built brick houses in it, as well furnished even as your own."

"Oh! you live in a town," she said, but how do you get the furniture out there? A thousand miles is such a long distance!"

Our countryman explained to the lady succinctly, our railroad systems, and spoke of our canals, lakes, and great rivers, and then added: "We also make a great deal of excellent furniture out in our western cities, and I assure you, madam, that if you should go a thousand miles still further west you would find cities with houses as well built and furnished as

Ah-this was too much! The lady looked at our traveler sharply, and then said:

"I believe Mr. Barnum lives in America, does he not?"

Shades of the woolly horse and the Fiji mermaid, thought our traveler. Am I to be looked upon as an Annanias while I am telling the simple truth? Certainly these English people. although they have heard of Mr. Barnum, know next to nothing of our

#### A WONDERFUL BOY.

The Youth of Dr. Schliemann and His Succeed

ing Grand Life. The name of Heinrich Schliemann is a household word almost the world over. He was especially fortunate in his reputation, as it is permanently connected with the ancient city of Troy, immortalized by Homer. His claim to have discovered Ilium brought the eyes of the learned world upon him, and his excavations have been the subject of continual discussion among savants ever since his first book was published. Achilles was the hero of the Trojan war, but Dr. Schliemann will figure in history as the no less colebrated hero of the "war about Troy," as the lively debate has been called which his discoveries stirred up among the doctors. The story of Dr. Schliemann's life should be read carefully by every poor young man who is struggling to obtain an education. For insurmountable energy, indomitable pluck and never failing perseverance, his biography probably has no parallel in the annals of literature. It puts to shame even accomplishments of Elihu the Burritt. When Schliemann was fourteen his father became penniless, and the boy who already could read Homer in the original, was thrown upon his own resources. For years thereafter he suffered all sorts of privations, laboring much of the time in menial capacities. While serving as errand boy for a trading house in Amsterdam he learned, during odd hours, English, Dutch, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. It is enough to say that through theer energy he finally succeeded in acquiring a fortune and in making himself one of the most learned men in the world. Money was to him, however, only a secondary matter.

#### most valuable legacy which he has left the world. A Present for Baby.

After he acquired a sum sufficient to

answer his purpose he devoted himself

Schliemann's discoveries are inval-

scientific

entirely to

Here is a simple little present for a child to make for baby. Cut five or six pieces of cardboard 4 by 6 inches and cover them with gayl colored paper muslin on both sides, erhanding the edges very neatly and then stitching them all together side by side. This will make a Chinese book. which folds up instead of opening like ours. Then cut out and paste on both sides very carefully, bright-colored pictures of all kinds; the greater the variety the better, and as many on a page as possible. For the children in the hospitals and charitable nurseries this is an excellent way of making picture books. - Detroit Free Press.

Water-proof and Fire-proof Paper Doors Among the many uses to which paper has been adapted is that of making doors. Two thick paper boards, that are first stamped and modeled into panels, are glued to gether with glue and potash and then rolled through heavy rollers. Subsequently they are coated with a waterproof and a fire-proof coating, after which they are painted and varnished. The doors possess the advantage of lightness and are said to be cheap.

## Needed a Bureau.

"Ma," said Johnny, as he laid down his book with an air of disgust, "I think if, you would get me a bureau I'd learn faster."

"A hureau?" asked his mother. "Yes," replied Johnny, "A Bureau

TEMARKABLE MEMORIES. Curious Examples of What This Faculty

Man Hath Accomplished. There was a Corsican boy who could rehearse 40,000 words, whether sense or nonsense, as they were dictated, and then repeat them in the reversed order without making a single mistake. A physician, about sixty years ago, could repeat the whole of . Paradise Lost" without making a mistake, although he had not read it for twenty years. Euler, the great mathematician, when he became blind, could repeat the whole of Virgil's "Æneid," and could remember the first line and last line of every page of the partilar edition, which he had been accustomed to read before he became blind.

One kind of retentive memory may be considered as the result of sheer work, a determination toward one particular achievement without reference either to cultivation or to memory on other subjects. This is frequently shown by persons in human life in regard to the Bible. An old beggar man at Stirling, known fifty years ago as "Blind Alick," afforded an instance of this. He knew the whole of the Bible by heart, insomuch that if a sentence was read to him he could name the book, chapter and verse, or if the book, chapter and verse were named he could give the exact words.

A gentleman to test him repeated a verse, purposely making one verbal inaccuracy. Alick hesitated, named the place where the passage was to be found, but at the same time pointed out the verbal error. The same gentleman asked him to repeat the ninetieth verse of the seventieth chapter of the book of Numbers. Alick almost instantly replied: "There is no such a verse. That chapter has only eightynine verses." Gassendi has acquired by heart 6,000 Latin verses, and in order to give his memory exercise he was in the habit daily of reciting 600 verses from different languages.

#### Raising Scalps.

The process of scalping is very sim-The Indian simply holds the hair on the top of the head in his left hand. Two semicircular cuts are made and then a good pull tears the scalp off.

The Apaches seldom if ever scalp. There was a time when rewards were paid for Apache scalps, both in Mexico and Arizona. The fashion on the American side was simply to skin the head; the Mexicans' however did the work more neatly. They simply cut a strip right over the middle of the head, from side to side' and under the This gave them a band of hair. with the ears attached, that was ample proof that the Indian from whose head it came was dead. It must be said, however, that even when scalps were worth \$200 a piece the market was never glutted. The people on the frontier do not like to hunt Apaches The Indians are usually closely pursued while on their raids and have not much time to spend in scalping. On this account a small number of people have been scalped and have lived to tell of

### Dust and the Complexion.

Dust is the great enemy of health and of women's good looks. It settles uable to science, but the example in the skin, especially where there is which his life affords is after all the a little steam to help it; the wax and oily matter of the skin fix it till no ordinary washing will remove it. Wrinkles are accentuated by it, as they have a deeper bed to draw in the dust with the stylus of time. That is the reason so many women look about ten years younger when they find time to take their hot bath and the vapor has fifteen minutes or more to soften the tissues.

There is nothing like steam for plumping up the skin and washing out the grime which clouds every complexion not daily treated to soap and hot water. How many have the heating pipes of the furnace cleared of the year's accumulation of dust? From the pipe coils it is ready to enter lungs and skin, and, being deadest of all dead matter, it is itself death to hair, to freshness of complexion and general vigor.—Shirley Dare.

### Misdirected Enthusiam.

A party had gone one wask day into church to get a child baptized.

While awaiting the arrival of the clergyman the sexton created no little consternation by chucking the infant under the chin and thus addressing the person whom he took to be the author of its being:

"You should consider yourself lucky, sir, in having a child that so closely resembles you."

The person addressed was the godfather.—The Wasp.

### A Lesson in Economy.

"I wish you wouldn't bite threads off with your teeth," said Mr. Skinnphlint to his wife. "You'll wear your teeth out and the set my first wife left won't

HOW HE GAVE UP.

An Unappreciated But by no Means Di heartened Newspaper Man-

Mortimer Clugston, editor and proprietor of the Doodleville Yelper, sat n his arm chair, with his feet on the editorial table, his eyes looking straight through the ceiling into the far away depths of space and his giant brain deeply absorbed in thought.

It was not an unusual thing for Mr. Clugston to be wrapt in thought. In the preparation of those ringing articles on the necessity of building a better sidewalk to the cemetery and the expediency of sinking a well at the corner of Methuselah street and Nebuchadnezzar avenue and putting in a town pump, which articles had made the Doodleville Yelper famous from Blue town to Biggs' Corners, he had often become so deeply engaged in his work that man after man had been known to come in with a bill of some kind to collect and go away again without having succeeded in getting an interview.

But editor Clugston had abundant cause for his mental absorption now. It was a serious matter that claimed his attention. On the table before him lay a note which said:

him lay a note which said:

MR. CLUGSTON—Your package of patent insides came this morning marked "C. O. D. Arrears for six weeks \$21.50." On receit of that amount your package will be delivered to you.

O. NOMAN,
Agent express office. Agent express

Editor Clugston sat there till the dull, leaden light of the winter afternoon faded into the dusk Then he lit the office lamp, locked himself in and turned inside out several old envelopes he found in the waste basket and on their reverse sides he wrote rapidly and with a look of stern resolve in his Romanesque face the following: "Valedictory: Being unable to meet

certain heavy obligations that have been incurred in keeping the Yelper in the front rank of American journalism and finding it impossible to negotiate without heavy loss any of the securities that are among the tangible assets of the Yelper, the editor bids farewell to this field of labor and will strive to find elsewhere in the great world of human effort a place where he can make a living without having to depend, as he has done for several years in this town, on the stingiest, cheapest, smallestsouled, greediest, shabbiest, pinchingest, miserliest, meanest, close-fistedest, niggardliest, most penurious, avaricious, parsimonious, sordid. grudging and contemptible lot of ignorant barbarians that ever cursed a one horse village. Those who have paid ahead on their subscriptions (and there are just thirteen of them) will oblige us if they will collect and keep what is due us from delinquent subscribers, of whom there are 397. and may the Lord have mercy on the misguided chump that ever tries to publish another paper in this little, worn-out, sickly, miserable, consumptive and knock-kneed collection tumble-down shauties called Doodle-

Editor Clugston went to the case, put this valedictory in type himself, locked it in a 8x10 chase and worked off 410 copies of it. which he put in wrappers addressed to his subscribers and laid the pile on his table, with a note to the office boy directing him to mail them as the regular issue next morning. Then he stopped a few minutes to rest.

"The creditors can take this press if they want to," he said. "It won't get away, I guess. There's a mortgage on it that will hold it down. But I'll take along enough material to start a printing office in some other town."

He emptied his cases of pica into a sack, shouldered it, bid the office of the Doodleville Yelper farewell forever and went forth in the darkness to seek fame and fortune somewhere else in the wide world of journalism. -Chicago Tribune.

### A Cultured Appetite.

"Do you think you could manage a norsel of the turkey?" said he. "Why, yes, but just a small piece, olease."

He started to trim off a delicate bit and asked: "Is there any part that you would specially like, Miss S.?" "Oh, well, I'm not particular," she answered as she looked demurely at her knife and fork. "Just give me a

wing and a leg and a few slices off the breast, with a portion of the gizzard and a spoonful of dressing, and I'll reach the vegetables myself.— Westchester Local News.

### A Judicial Trish Bull.

The following anecdote of a minor light of the Irish bench, though not precisely a "bull," pure and simple, belongs more or less to that fertile family. A wife had suffered untold cruelties at the hands of a barbarous husband, and in self defense she 'took the law of him;" but just before the trial she relented and told the judge she wished to leave the punishment

#### BIG INJUN MUST DANCE.

IT IS Not Only A CEREMONY BUT A DUTY.

de Engages in It Upon All Occasions, Sor times Through the Most Horrible Torture-How Sloux Warriors Are Made-A Brutal Test.

A deal of curiosity is felt by many as to the meaning of the Indian dance as to why Indians should express their feelings by dancing when civilized people would show their sentiments in a very different way. The dance, among white Americans, is a pastime; with the red man it is both a ceremony and a duty. He dances before he goes to war; he dances when he returns; he dances at the death of his enemy and the burial of his friend. The Sioux youth dances, or did dance, through exquisite torture into a place among the braves of his clan, and bears with him for life the marks of the terrible ordeal. It was the fortune of a Chicago Herald writer, when about eighteen years of age-twentysix years ago-to witness the famous sun dance. It is doubtful if this dance will ever again be performed in all its ancient glory, or perhaps "horror" would be a more fitting expression. The government long ago forbade the sun dance on the Indian reservations, and if performed at all it must now be without the freedom and publicity which were necessary to its complete success. At the period mentioned Sitting Bull

was just becoming known as a leader of the hostile Sioux. It may be noted here that Sitting Bull was not a born chief. He did not come by origin from what McAllister might call the Sioux four hundred. What fame and influence he acquired were earned by his personal merits or demerits, according as his acts are viewed from an Indian or a Caucasian standpoint. After becoming an acknowledged chief he was always regarded by the chiefs of aristocratic origin much as Napoleon was looked upon by the ancient dynasties of Europe-as an upstart they are compelled to respect, but are rather inclined to sniff at. On another occasion the writer may have more to say'upon this and kindred matters. At present he will confine himself to the sun dance. This dance is really an imitation. No Sioux is obliged to undergo it. The youth has his choice, when arrived at manly age, of being a woman-man-the word "squaw" is unknown to the Sioux-or of proving by the tortures of the sun dance that he is fitted to be a warrior. If he prefers to be a woman-man he will not be ill-treated or even scoffed at. He will become a household slave, as the women are, and be used like them, as a hower of wood and a drawer of water to the men of the tribe. He must dress like the women, and like them he is left at home when the braves go to hunting or to battle. In fact, this treatment is such a matter of course that a stranger might visit a camp and encounter any number of these persons and have no reason to suppose that they were other than With the young man who does not

shrink from the sun dance it is a different affair. His chances of dying under it are considerable. The writer does not remember hearing any percentage stated, but the deaths, when all the forms are rigidly complied with, cannot be less than one in four. Few white men could survive, but the toughened constitution of the Indian holds up marvelously when every nerve must be in agony. It was in a Sioux camp on a bluff near the Missouri River that I witnessed the sun dance. In a "tepee," or tent, of buffalo skin, four or five braves were dancing slowly and deliberately around the center-pole, keeping up a monotonous chant. I noticed that each of them was attached to the pole by long strings of buffalo hide. In one or two cases the strings were connected with the breast; in the other cases with the back. The muscular tissue near each nipple, if the fastening was at the front, had been gathered by a grasp of the hand. and a knife run through it. Then the tough skin of buffalo rawhide was passed through the opening and connected with the pole. If the fastening was at the back the process was similar. The pain thus occasioned to the victim may be imagined. He must not only endure without a sigh or a groan, but must forthwith proceed to dance, and keep-up the dancing without food for days, if requisite, until the friction of the rawhide severs the muscles and releases the captive, a full-fiedged

He is then immediately fed by a rich soup prepared for the occasion, and every care and attention that Indians know are bestowed upon his re-"I regret my good we in," replied covery. The young man may be related from torture at any time by asking. In that case he is doomed to be a woman-man, just as if he had never offered himself. never offered himself as a candidate.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Seven inches of snow fell in Ne braska during Sunday's storm.

Shawnee county is getting its Horticultural society well started.

Shawnee county paid over \$11,000 last year for the support of the poor.

The United States consumes more than half the tin plate made in the world, or 369,000 out of 562,000 tons. Most of it comes from England.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania thinks that Blaine will do well enough for republican candidate for president next year. The support of such men as Quay is unfortunate for old, three-fourths Clyde, and has a any one.

As the Kaw river is a navigable stream for boys with their trousers rolled up to their knees the Topeka dam builders are getting through an act of Congress permitting them to to proceed.

Agitation, reform and civilization must go on until there are no more millionaires and 'no more world's poor, One is a necessary sequence of the other. Both are symptoms of a diseased civilization.

Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, will give all his valuable gifts from kings and cities to General Booth of the Salvation Army to help the poor of London. They are worth a half a million dollars.

Senator Farwell of Illinois will retire from Congress March 4. Then in the summer he will come out to the driest part of kansas and send up balloons of dynamite to be exploded high in the air to see if he can produce rain. If he succeeds in this experiment he will do better that he has done in politics, better than he has done at anything since he left off pearl buttons.

The Topeka Capital is doing the ate an era of economy is having a good effect. As one indication we may mention that the newspapers of Kansas are receiving more advertising from abroad than ever before. Every day they are receiving calls for information from persons who have never before done business here Agents write saying they have customers who want to place large business in this state for the first time.

The Alliance Advocate is keeping up its billingsgate upon Senator Ingalls. There can be no rational object for it. Nothing can be gained and much may be lost. Our polities is in a transition state. His for want of confidence. Distrust recent grand speech in the senate prevents credit. Distrust drives has brought upon him the insane away capital. Want of confidence attacks of eastern gold bugs, who talk of his humiliating downfall, this is all sham. Confidence as a party to come from except it comes from the old parties? Why then drive away the men who are, almost as a matter of course, in sympathy with the people? Conditions and circumstances bring men into new try as well as others. Senator Ingalls affiliations. Men of judgment are admits it and prove it. We need a affiliations. Men of judgment are admits it and proves it. We need a sea University Expenses at Yale cation might be the penalty. An income tax, increasing in proportion to make this more difficult. Good leaders and business system. It must be seek as good a university at a less the income, is the most just of all.

The unquestioned purpose should be and new men. Mr. Ingalls has de- er of wealth, shall have its own. If clared that his party has been ruin- he wastes his own it should not go ed by miserable and corrupt leader into the hands of schemers and specto be present at a reception given ship. He speaks truly. The coming ulators, but return to a general treasnew party useds broad and liberal ury from which the helpless,may be that Gould was no official character, leadership. Narrow, bigoted, per-supported. No man can earn a milshown their proper seats in the rear. earn.

The Santa Fe road is said to bave absorbed the Denver & Rio Grande.

Corporal Tanner has been visiting Topeka. There is no more to Corporal Tauner than to ten thousand other good soldiers.

The legislature will investigate the Winfield dynamite scheme of two years ago. Let it be probed to the bottom no matter who is hit.

Sam Wood thinks an attempt was made to arrest him the other night that he might be taken off to the territory and murdered. But like Daniel Webster he still lives.

Lieutenant Schwatka was drunk when he fell down stairs and nearly killed himself, and the railroad men and soldiers on the Blue Valley read that was wrecked the other day were also on a grand drunk from whiskey obtained on the way through Nebraska.

A remarkable horse, born in Oregon, was recently shipped over the Santa Fe road to Boston. He is eight years foretop 8 feet long, mane 8 feet 8 inches and tail 12 feet 3 inches. He was sold for \$30,000 and the purchasers have refused \$50,000 for him.

North Topeka has a very intelligent and cultured Commercial Club, recently known as a board of exchange. It serves as a place where some of its brilliant and sparkling members talk of their betters as dead beats and failures. Propably such endearing terms as these are considered proper in commercial

The papers away out east who pewail the defeat of Ingalls and assure their readers that his successor cannot fill his place, will do well to wait a little longer. There are abler men out of Congress than any there are in it, and Senator Peffer, while very different, will be found to be quite as valuable in the Senate as his predecessor, even if less given to oratorical pyrotechnics.

There should certainly be made a change in the way of doing the state printing. As it has been done the tax payers have been outrageously measuring calico and selling smoked robbed. It is pretended by some that unjust rates have not been charged but that the trouble has been that too much useless work has been' done. state irreparable injury in making Both these evils have existed, and greenhorns believe that the present both should be stopped. It is not so legislature is calculated to do harm to easy to say what should be done the business interests of Kansas. It There are objections to the contract may discourage speculation. It will system. It would reduce legitimate do well if it does. But the fact is wages and tend to encourage cheap the manifest disposition to inaugur- work unless strictest safe-guards were provided. A state office, unless under the management of careful and experienced men, would be wasteful and expensive. If a superintendent of state printing is to be elected anew every two years, as a political reward for party services, the result would still be found unsatisfactory.

The revolution now upon us is a healthy one. It promises to get down to a solid and safe basis. We have been on speculative ground. Our system has been fictitious. Our financiers, our papers and small talkers have been portraying the neces sity of "confidence". Failures occur hinders the loaning of money. Now Where is the support of the new basis for business is all sham. It is. a delipsion and a snare. It is the gambiers capital. Confidence robs the confiding. But enormous roll bing has been the rule in this counsecuting leaders are not wanted, and lion of dollars and no system should ly obnoxious and undeserving of when such are found forcing them make it possible for him to obtain recognition. Where is the governor peka always feels flattered when some selves to the front they need to be control of more than he can fairly this side of Mason and Dixon's line

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# Sour Novelties: Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Denver Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon. our Specialties: Alfaifa, Espersette, Kaffir Corn et, Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for timber claims and nurseries, in the seed line. Catalogues mailed fREE on application. SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

France reciprocates with a high ariff that excludes American pork.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed a bill to found an industrial school for girls.

About two more weeks of the preent Congress. So far this session has been as useless as any on record.

A bill granting suffrage to women

who pay taxes has been introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature. James Redpath, one of the early

Kansas heroes, who was injured last

week by a New York street car, died from its effect on Tuesday. The Capital city has voted to furnish North Topeka with an alarm

bell. The first ward fired its big gun

at the council and brought it to time.

The future of Kansas never promised better than it does today. Let political growlers growl away. A politician's growl is like his hurrah or his promise-just for effect.

Gov. Humphery should have continued D. W. Wilder as commissioner of insurance. It is nothing against Mr. McBride to say that any change at this time was a mistake.

The farmers alliance is in a sense conservative and it is to be hoped that it, and the business men of the hands at the value he puts upon it country, will give direction to the for taxation. Taxation should also new party that is coming into power.

Chancellor Snow has received several letters from students in leading means should be adopted to prevent schools in New Hampshire and Mass-men from evading taxation. Confisachusetts who wish to enter the Kan-

Goy. Northen of Georgia, refe Jey Gould in Atlanta, on the ground that Gould was no official entracter, with that much independence?

The free coinage bill will not pass this session. It matters very little. It would have been disappointing at best. There should be free coinage of silver and gold and nickle. If we must have money made of precious metals only every man who can get hold of the metal should be permitted to have it coined to any extent. But with our present financial methods whereby the speculators and gamblers of Wall street are enabled to control the money issue and to a great extent evade the burdens of government it is probable that evil esults would follow; that the attemp to make the two metals equal would fail, and that the inferior metal would drive out the more valuable. It is because the basis is wrong. If we pretend to follow the old world systems it must be done consistently. If European nations use the one metal basis we must do it also. If we believe in our own strength and resolve on a declaration of financial independence, it is another thing. We need neither gold nor silver as our money basis. Government notes which we declare to be money are all that we need. Then let taxes be properly adjusted so that all shall bear their portions of the burden. To prevent robbery or undue accumulation of wealth let \$5000 be exempt from taxation, or more if necessary. Assess property at its real value and make it legal for the state, or government, to take a man's property off his be cumulative. The greater a man's property the higher rate of taxation cation might be the penalty. An into prevent the accumulation of im-mense fortunes. They have no just place in our civilization. The Topeka daily papers never al-

low a railroad official to slip through the city without mentioning it. Tobucolic railroad superintendent smiles upon her.

## The North American Review ONE MOMENT, PLEASE.



The rush for our New Catalogue for 1891 (quarto, 56 pages, 60 illustrations) is unprecedented. We want to say right here:

> Every one shall have their copy. Do not be impatient. There are thousands waiting, but we are now so re-enforced in our mailing department that we can send out 6,000 each day. An edition of 85,000 is now in

Remember, this is the best Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds in this country, and one of the best for Flower Seeds. One copy is sent to any address, free of cost. In ordering from it, you are sure of

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When you buy seeds, be careful of whom you purchase. Our record of thirty years in the seed business is a guarantee of our reliability.

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Marblehead, Mass.

Forty-Third Annual Statement OF THE

## PENN MUTUAL L Insurance Co. of Philadelpnia.

Net Assets, January 1, 1390, ......\$14,298,397 14
Receipts during the year:
For Preniums .....\$3,608,190 99
For Interest, etc.....\$3,808,7597 3,546,866 96

Total Paid Policy-......\$2,071,459 50 Total Fam. \$2,071,450 blobders .... \$2,071,450 blobders .... \$2,071,450 blobders .... \$1,507,715 00 and Legal Expenses, \$107,845 07 salaries, Medical Fees and Office Expenses .... 138,979 65 commissions to Agents and 425,818 02

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1891 †Being sums allowed in reduction of collectible premiums. ASSETS. \$15,932,328 72

\$6,084,164 44

5, 433,458 65

557,618 62

2,696,800 91

958.851 60

201,436 51

104,409 57

ASSETS.

City Loans, Railroad and Water
Bonds, Bank and other stocks,
Mortgages and Ground Rents,
[first liens]
Premiums Notes secured by Policies...
Loans on Collateral, Policy Loans,
etc.

etc... Home Office and Real Estate bought to secure Loans...... Cash in Trust Companies and on hand....

Net Ledger Assets, as above Net Deterred and Unreported Pr \$15,932,328 72 GrossAssets, January 1, 1891, \$16,574,861 00

Death Claims Reported

but awaiting proof ...\$144,320 00 Reserve at 4 per cent to re-insureRisks ... 14,226,413 00 Surplus on Life Rate Endowments, Unre-ported Policies, etc. ... 569,675 97 Surplus, 4 per ct. basis, 1,634,452 03

\$16,574,861 00 Surplus at 41/2 per cent. Penn-sylvania Standard \$2,508,120 00 New Business of the Year: 7,539 \$20,550,584 OO

Insurance Outstanding, Decem-cher 31, 1890, 35, 345 policies for 31, 1890,35,345 policies for \$90,278,701 CO J. W. IREDELL, JR., General Manager. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE PLACE HOUSE,
LAWRENCE,
Corner of Warren and New Hampshire Streets J. M. STEPHENS, M'n'g'r. Has been thoroughly renovated, and is the Best \$1.00 House in the city. A free

barn to patrons of the house. The Kirby House, Perry, Kansas.

T. O. KIRBY PRO

ood table and clean, comfortable beds a

#### Silver Lake House. AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. R. B. HATON, Prop'r, Silver Lake, Kan.

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

The council of the farmers alliance in Washington last week decided up-on the formation of congressional district alliances in each state and territory where alliance organizations flourish. Each congressional district is to have a lecturer.

The state legislative committee is hereafter to be composed of the state president, the state executive board, the state lecturer and the lecturer of each congressional district. The congressional legislative committee is to consist of the president of the congressional district alliance, its lecturer and the president of each congressional district alliance, its lecturer and the president of each charged The Tribune Almanac with county alliance.

The county legislative council is to be composed of the county president, the county lecturer and the president of each subordinate alli-

The committee on plans also reported a resolution, which was passed, instructing the president of the council to appoint a national legislative sub-committee of three members to formulate bills to be presented to congress in accordance with the demands of the Ocala meeting.

The demands include the sub-treas ury proposition, the land loan proposition, the free coinage of silver and a bill with respect to the Louısiana lottery.

the sub-committee are to be printed for distribution among the alliance organizations throughout the coun-

FOR SEMI-PREE TRADE. The council, after considerable discussion, adopted the following

resolution: WHEREAS, Of the three great in-dustries of the United States—the agricultural, the commercial and the manufacturing—the first two are in the most depressed state; therefore, with a view to the betterment of the

condition, be it

Resolved, That the legislative committee of the National farmers' and industrial union be requested to prepare a bill for presentation to the present or following congress, containing the provision that all vessels built, owned and manued by citizens of the United States that carry full outgoing cargoes, to be determined by the tonnage of the vessel, two-thirds of which at least shall consist of home agricultural products, shall be allowed to enter and discharge their returning cargoes, providing said car-goes shall consist of manufactured products, at any port of the United

States free of all customs duties. That we are persuaded that such a measure properly carried out in de-tail will not only build up the shipping interest of the country, but result in creating a foreign market for the surplus agricultural products of the United States.

be forthcoming in remarkable quantities, and greatly to the benefit of the farmer, and a big benefit to the consumer. Let us have sugar factories -Brookville Earth.

One of the largest beet sugar factories in the world is in course of construction, and will soon be in operation in San Bernardino county, Cal. The work of plowing 2,000 acres with steam plows will be finished by the middle of this month, and the land will at once be planted with beets. The factory will cost \$500,000, and is expected to turn out more sugar per day than any similar concern in the a marifa h

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.

LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and the county and state aforesaid, and county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and the county has connected to the county that county has connected to the connected to the county has connected to the county has connected to the c

one Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarra that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarra Cure, Frank J. Chenky.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December.

A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON

This is a growing country; THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1891, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1891, now just out, shows that that old standard political reference and text book, is growing up with the country, as it ought to. Think of it, 353 pages in the Almanac for 1891, a volume of itself, and containing all the things a man wants to refer to of a pointical, financial and statistical character, and a hundred other things besides and a hundred other things besides, quaint, practical, historical, and useful. The Tribune has excelled itself in this magnificent, non-partisan, and

a partisan bias. It aims to give just what the people want to know and refer to, with regard to politics, finance, trade, elections, etc., and to give them just as they are, impartially and accurately. Amoung the thousand and one things in this book are the Divorce and Marriage laws in all the States; rates of Interest, applithe States; rates of Interest; qualifications for voters; a full list of the acts of the last session of Congress with the Silver, Anti-Trust, Depend ent Pensions, and various other acts in full; the new reapportionment of Congress; electoral vote for President for 100 years; votes in Congress on the Tariff for 100 years; State and National Committees of the three principal parties; full list of the men be a standing committee, and its action will be regarded as the action of the whole council. The committee has not yet been appointed.

Congress will be urged to take action upon the sub-treasury bill as of the House of Representatives, plataction upon the sub-treasury bill at forms in all the States of the political parties, a valuable showing; and a the sub-computation and a valuable showing; and a valuable showing; and a valuable showing; and a context of useful and context in the sub-computation and th ing matters, which we cannot even begin to enumerate. The Almanac is a splendid number and every one should have it.

> Viok's Floral Guide for 1891.
>
> No lover of a fine plant or garden can afford to be without a copy. It is an elegant book of over 100 pages 8½ x 10½ inches, beautiful colored illustrations of Sunrise Amaranthus, Hydrangea, and Potatoes. Instructions for planting, cultivating, etc. Full list of everything that can be desired in the way of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc. Also full particulars regarding the cash prizes of \$1,000 and \$200. The novelties have been tested and found worthy of cultivation. We hope it will be our good luck to see the Nellie Lewis Carnation and taste the Grand Rapids Lettuce. It costs nothing because the 10 cents you send for it can be deducted from the first order forwarded. We advise our friends to secure a copy of larges viet Seedsunan Rochester, N. Y. Vick's Floral Guide for 1891. We advise our friends to secure a copy of James Vick Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

THE ART AMATEUR for February is an enlarged issue, with special articles devoted to the forthcoming sales of the important Brayton-Ives and Seney collections, which are copiously illustrated. A talk with Mr. Shuglo on Japanese Porcelains and many potes on rare hije. celains, and many notes on rare bricabrac of all classes, make this number appeal specially to collectors. "Our Art Schools" is devoted this month to the School of Design for Women at Philadelphia with portrait and illustrations. phia, with portrait and illustrations. A special double page of "Charcoal Studies after Modern Artists" would alone make the issue a notable one. The practical articles include full description of the The aggregate tonnage handled in 1890 by the railroads reporting to Stoners, was 29,288,219. The amount handled in Kangaa is not reported son sioners, was 29,288,219. The amount handled in Kansas is not reported seperately.

In a country where beets grow as big as a four year old boy, as they do in this part of Kansas and that with but little rain, as witness some we saw this fall, why is it that the capital is so slow to invest in the manufacture of beet sugar? We venture the prediction that if this kind of a market was created the project would be forthcoming in remarkable quantiings, by Patty Thum, Marian Reld, and others, and the first page of a new series of Motives for Design, selected from the finest examples of various schools. This number is even more copiously illustrated than usual, the frontipiece, "Eight Bells," direct from the original painting by Winslow Homer, being perhaps the most noticeable of its many engravings. Price 35 cents. Montague Marks, Editor and Publisher, 23 Union Square, Mew

A Charming Memory.

No improvement has been so marked, so signally perfect in attainment, in the last few years, as the numerous luxuries which have been introduced in transconwhich have been introduced in transcontinental trayel. Instead of harrowing recollections the tourist now has left to him when his journey is completed, a charming memory of perfect train service and palace dining care. The arranthis winter for dining cars on the and Southern Pacific roads, is something far in advance of anything in that high erto attempted.

LAURA JEAN LIBBEY'S BEST.

every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December.

A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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LAURA JEAN LIBBELY'S EAST.

A delightful love-story, full of passion and intrigue, and written in Laura Jean Libbey's best vein, entitled, "Ulmont Ulvesford," begins in this week's New York Family Story Paper, It is a splendid story, and will be eagerly read by the thousands of admirers of the charming and versatile young authoress of week's Family Story Paper, so that they can read the opening chapters of "Ulmont Ulvesford," by Laura Jean Libbey.

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New Books every week Catalogue, 96 pages, free; not sold by Dealers; prices too low; buy of the Publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York ployment and teach you first. No space to explain here. Fall information first. TEQUE & OQ., AUGUSTA, MAISE.

The Atlantic for 1891 will contain

The House of Martha, Frank R. Stockton's Seria

Dr. Holmes, Mr. Lowell, and Mr. Whittier.

Letters by Charles and Mary Lamb. Mr. PERCIVAL LOWELL will write a narrative of his adventures under the title of Noto: an Unexplored Corner

of Japan. The Capture of Louisbourge will be treated in A Series of Papers by Francis Parkman. here will also be Short Stories and Sketches by

Rudyard Kipling, HENRY JAMES, SARAH ORNE JEWETT, OCTAVE THAN Modern Science.

will be contributed by Professor Osborn, of Prince ton, and others; Topics in University, Secondary and Primary Education will be a feature.

The Atlantic for 1891

Mr. MICHARD WATSON GILDER, Dr. PARSONS, MRS. FIELDS, GRAHAM B. TOMSON, and others will be among the contributors of Poetry.

TERMS: \$4.00 a year in advance. POSTAGE FYBE; \$6cents a number. With new life-slize portrain of Lowell, and also portraits of Hawthorne. Emeron. Longfellow. Bryand. Whitter, or Holmes, \$5.00; each additional portrait, \$1.00

The November and December numbers sent free to new subscribers whose subscriptions for 1891 are received before December 20th.

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THE QUEEN'S LATEST OFFER A Free Education or One Year's Travel in Europe.

In The Queen's "Word Contest," which the publishers of that magazine announce as the LAST ONE THEY WILL EVER OFFER A Free Education consisting of a Three Years' Course in any Canadian or Amerirears' Course in any canadian or American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of The Quben, or One Year Abroad, consisting of One Entire Years' Travel in Europe, all expenses to Years' Travel in Europe, all expenses to be paid, will be given to the person sending them the largest list of words made from the text which is announced in the last issue of The Queen. A special deposit of \$750, has been made in The Dominion Bank of Canada, to carry out this offer. Many other useful and valuable prizes will be awarded in order of merit. The publishers of The Queen have made their popular magazine famous throughout both Canada and the United States by the liberal prizes given in their pravious comboth Camada and the United States by the Herral prizes given in their previous competitions, and as this will positively, he petitions, and as this will positively, he will positively here to make it excel all others as regards the value of the prizes. Send six two eant, U. S. stamps for copy of The Queen containing the text, complete rules and last of prizes. Adress The Camadian Queen, Toronto, Canada.

WASTERDAT ONCE. A man to handle in Topeks Ter Analastan Magazins, a new monthly devoted to the literary, social and political life of the South and West. Everything necessary to start a live agency will be furnished. Must have energy and ability Address Turn Analastan Purlishing Co. dress, The Analastan Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

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eeth Saved—Not Pulled. Crowns, Clean ar Strong, on Broken Teeth.

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**Four Trial Numbers** Garden Implements and All Kinds of Garden and Grass Seeds. Also all Kinds of With great premium offers, on receipt of 10 CENTS and addresses of 10 MARRIED LADIES, Only 50 cts a year. Best monthly in the world for the price. Address WOMEN'S WORK. Athens. Georgeo.

BABYLAND. The delight of the Nursery, 1891 the Mother's Resource."

All the nursery children (and the mothers too) who have delighted in Miss Poul-sson's charming "Finger-Plays" and "Ba-by Bun" stories will rejoice to know that All kinds of Flour and Feed kept constantly in stock at wholesale or retail. We have Oll Meal by the ton or 100 lbs. Rock salt, cheap stock salt. If you have hay, grain or apples in car lots, please write us

son's charming 'hmger-rays' and 'saby Bun' stories will rejoice to know that she is writing a series of TALES FROM A TOY CLOSET.

The first two will be "The Paris Pig" and "The Egg that Hatched Brownies." Mr. Bridgman who so gracefully and ingeniously illustrated the "Finger-Plays" will make the pictures.

In place of Toddlekins and her Polly, the BABYLAND children will have two new playfellows through the year. 'Dot' and "Ditto"—Ditto is a little boy and Dot is a little girl, and there will be a dozen stories of their doings "AT DOT'S HOUSE."

The author, Miss Edith F. Foster, will also make the pictures.

There will be a great many other stories about other little children, and about dogs and kittles, and a great many nurse

dogs and kitties, and a great many nurs-ery rhymes and large beautiful pictures, and funny ones too. January begins the

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#### you saw this announcement. LIST OF GEMSTONES AND THEIR VALUE.

Cameo, finely cut, can be used for ring, scarfpin or brooch set......\$1.75 Petrified Wood, can be used for ring or scarfpin..... Bloodstone, can be used for ring or scarfpin..... This whole lot of Gemstones will be sent with each subscription. Total value, 12.25

All of the above are finely finished cut gemstones, all polished ready for any jeweler to mount as you may desire. They are all guaranteed to be of value stated, and it is given to increase our subscription list quickly. We recognize its costliness, but nowadays it requires an unusual offer to establish a journal with a large circulation n a short space of time.

The Great Divide and this paper will be sent for one full year upon receipt of only \$1.25. The Gemstone Cabinet will also be sent you as a premium free of any Bear this in mind.

As it may seem impossible that we can and do give you so much value for so little money, we have a sample copy of The Great Divide and a Gemstone Cabinet at our office, and will be pleased to have you call and see it. The proof of the PUD-DING IS IN THE BATING.

Send \$1.25 to this office and secure THE GREAT DIVIDE, this paper and the Gemsn & eCabinet free, as a premium. Do not delay. Adress Kimball Ptg. Co., Topeka, Kans.

## Western Foundry MACHINE WORKS.

R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Shatting, Pulleys, Gearings and Fittings, Etc. WRITE FOR PRICES Topeka, Kans

INTER-OCEAN MILLS. PACE, NORTON & CO.

Manutacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour: WHITE LOAF, High Patent; DIAMOND, High Patent; BUFFALO, Straight Patent; IONA, Straight Patent LONE STAR, Fancy.

ers and periodicals from the postoffice, og and leaving them uncalled for, is *prim* s evidence of Intentional Fraud.

THE people of the United States are commonly supposed to have rather more than the average talent for self government, and yet they live on from year to year under the most obnoxious anomalies and blunders that we can scarcely imagine any other nation tolerating.

TRIALS by jury have their excellent features, but often they are little less than a farce, a travesty of justice. It would, possibly, greatly facilitate the ends of right and justice, if all cases in court could be tried by one man; it would at least operate to reduce litigation to a minimum.

A Boston chemist claims to have discovered a process of petrifying the human body. Of what utility it can be cannot be gusseed. There are so many human fossils walking about now that an increase in their number is far from desirable, and cremation, not petrifaction, is the thing needed to fill a long-felt want.

A NEW YORK wedding was enlivened by a festive little scene which proves the importance of keeping up with the fashions. Because the best man insisted upon kissing the bride the groom threw him out of the window. Etiqutte is really becoming a necessary study if one is at all ambitious to cultivate repose of manner.

ALTOGETHER, it is evident that newspaper influence upon literature is to be an important one, As magazines have come to fill in part the place of books, so newspapers have come to fill to some extent the place of the magazines. What the final result of development in this direction will be is an extremely interesting question.

ALREADY some states and some cities have all they can do to Americanize the foreign population and bring it into line with American institutions and citizenship. Reasonable precautions as to citizenship and reasonable requirements as to the exercise of the right of suffrage are must soak it well for forty-eight hours. desirable in order that the asimilating This seed classified into Nos. 1 and 2 capacity of our institutions may not before placing in the soak. The be overtaxed.

At the anniversary of the death of Robert Browning, a phonograph was brought out and the words spoken into it by the poet himself a few days before his death were reproduced with startling naturalness and effect. Thus, though his poetry will ever be an insoluble conundrum to mankind, Browning's memory will be preserved -at least until the phonograph wears out. There are a great many other writers who should take the hint. Their words will live longer in a phonograph than in their books.

Mexico would be in line with a pro- kept going backward and forward as phecy made years ago by Joseph long as there is a weed in sight. Smith. That leader of the Saints prophesied that Salt Lake would not be four to five months. the permanent abiding place of the Mormons, but that they would finally find rest from the persecution of their enemies in northern Mexico. But whether the proposed removal is in fulfillment of this prophecy or is caused rather by the necessity of flying from the terrors of justice in Utah the country will rejoice to see the Mormons depart.

Now labor on the farm means just the same as labor in a shop. In either place it is a direct expense. The man who performs it must be paid for it and the man who hires it must do the paying. But in the case of the farmer the same man is often the employer and the employed. He works for himself and must look to himself for his pay. If he works faithfully and directs his work wisely he may secure large returns. If he idles away his time, or misdirects his work, he will receive but little. The labor is equivalent to money and it is as unwise to waste, or poorly invest the one as it is the other.

THE law concerning appeals should be modified so as to check appeals that are merely dilatory or malicious. It ought to be in the power of the court of appeals to determine on evidence when appeal is taken for delay only or when the appelant has unjustifiably for other reasons inflicted wrong upon plaintiffs by subjecting them to new costs and delay. If, after hearing, the finding of the trial court is affirmed, and there be nothing in the record to show that the appeal was justified, because of an obscure point of law or conflicting testimony as to facts, the appeal court should tax all costs upon the appelant.

### FACTS FOR THE FARMER.

ABOUT CULTIVATING SUGAR BEET.

interesting Letter from an Expert in the Industry in California-Don't Winter Too Many Fowls-Boiling Grain for Stock-Old Horses.

#### Cultivating Sugar Beets.

A. A. Bertrand, of Moro Cojo Ranch, Cal., writes to the Rural Home about cultivating the sugar beet. The industry in California, he says, is still in its infancy and the methods employed are very crude, yet it will compare favorably with any other part of the country, but it is for information more than anything else that has prompted me to write this article. In the first place, I will describe the Moro Cojo Ranch and its methods. This is the largest beet farm in the world, containing 1,500 acres and owned by Claus Spreckles, the sugar king. It is situated on Monterey Bay, at the mouth of the Salinas river, ten miles from Watsonville, where Mr. Spreckles has a large sugar factory. The farm is of such magnitude as to cause Mr. Spreckles to build a railroad from Watsonville to the ranch, where it is carried to any part of the field by portable tracks. In addition to this it is the only ranch of any size that employs white labor exclusively. The facts here given were furnished me by W. V. Gaffey, the originator and main stay of the place.

First we will refer to the preparing of the soil, he says: "My opinion about plowing is, that the ground should be plowed deep, at least ten inches, early in the fall, after the first rain, so that the soil will be well exposed to the atmosphere, and be thoroughly warmed by the time it is ready for planting, using a five horse sulky plow. Let it then be well harrowed and cultivated, and if the weather has not been too wet this plowing will suffice.

"Then in the spring as soon as the weather will allow, we plant, using a planter, sowing in rows fifteen inches apart and about two inches deep, using from two and one-half to six pounds per acre according to the size of the seed. If the soil pulverizes well there is no need to soak the seed, if not you planter itself is an original idea of Mr. W. C. Waters, superintendent of the Western Beet Sugar Co. There are no patents on it, being for the benefit of the beet grower, and is the most complete in existence.

"As soon as the beets have put forth four or six leaves the thinning process commences. This is all done by hand, the men going through pulling all the surplus beets, leaving a good plant every six or eight inches. This will cost from \$6 to \$10 per acre, according to the stand.

"Then comes the cultivating. This is also done by hand, using the hoe, as there is no machine that will THE removal of the Mormons to cultivate fifteen inches. The men are

'In California beets ripen in from

"Now we come to the harvest. First we use a plow that loosens the beet. This year we had twelve plows going, paying the men that handled them \$1 per day behind the plows. We had twenty-two men at \$1.10 per day to pull the beets and spade up those the plows failed to loosen. They placed them in piles for the toppers, who were furnished with knives to remove the green tops and parts of beets that had been exposed above ground. Of these we had fifty, and they received 21 cents per box, which averaged from 111 to 115 lbs., according to the soil. These boxes are removed by trucks operated by two men, a driver who received \$1.10, and a helper who received \$1, the driver giving the topper a check for every box he removed. He then conveyed the boxes to a portable track; run to any part of the field, where they were dumped into cars, he receiving a check for every box he hauled, keeping perfect tally. The cars were then drawn to the main line of the P. V. narrow-guage railroad, where the engine picked them up and carried them to the sugar factory at Watsonville. Here a sample of from four to five beets are taken together with the number of the car and sent to the laboratory where the chemist polarizes them. The factory allowing \$4 per ton for 14 per cent. and 50 cents per ton for every additional per cent.

"It would take too much of your valuable space to describe the process they undergo in being reduced to sugar, so I will wind up by giving you an idea of the yield of Moro Cojo Ranch. We will take a sixty acre tract I saw harvested. The yield was

weighing from two to five pounds and averaged from 21 to 17 per cent saccharine matter. This is but a fair showing of the whole field."

#### Wintering too Many Fowls.

The best profits per head from poultry are usually found in small flocks. It is, therefore, a bad sign when poultry growers begin to reckon prospect ive profits according to the rule of three. Experience proves that the business is not generally worked by that rule. Nobody should keep over winter more fowls than he has accommodations for. The best rule we know for most farmers who keep fowls is to kill off all their surplus roosters each fall or winter, and also to weed out the undesirable pullets One or two thoroughbred roosters may be kept with a few hens for breeding. As for the eggs to be cooked or sold for cooking, it does not matter whether the hens that lay them are ever mated or not. The hens lay more in number and of better keeping eggs if they are never mated. By continuing this plan a few years, selecting all the time the best hens for breeding, the flock will soon be as good as, thoroughbreds, and if the breeder uses good judgment it may for laying be better. First crosses are often better layers than the pure breds.

Dead Tips in Wool. Experienced wool buyers will not take the wool from poor farmers without large reduction in price, there are so many "dead tips" in it. This is the technical name for wool that grew while the sheep was suffering from exposure, from lack of food or from indigestion caused by improper feeding. Dead tips are deficient in strength, and can only be used in making inferior cloth. If the sheep regains strength and health the wool is not materially helped, as the new growth is usually too short to be of much use.

It is not generally exposure to storms that causes this poor wool. If a sheep's digestion is good, the oily matter exuded from the skin prevents rains from penetrating. The outside of the woolen covering may be wringing wet, but the inside is dry. But if the digestion is injured either by too much or too little food, the sheep suffers severely from storms.

#### Vermin in Chicks.

The one great enemy of your chicks, young or old, is vermin. First as a remedy, we prepare the nests for sitters or layers as follows: "Put a little saltpetre into the box, after saturating it well with kerosene oil. Then fill the box as full as is necessary with pine sawdust or shavings. These are both disinfectants and absorbents as well. We occasionally sprinkle the boxes with dry sulphur or carbolic acid. I use a great deal of carbolic acid about the nests and roosts. Supply the fowls with the means of taking a dust bath in coal ashes or road dust. As often as twice a year fumigate the houses by burning sulphur and saltpetre in them, with the doors and windows closed tightly. No vermin can live in such a sulphurous odor.

### Old Horses Not Economical.

It is not good economy to keep old horses where heavy work is required. They are only valuable as they are handy for the women to drive, being safe, well broken, and not liable to run away or break harness and carriage. But whenever heavy straining is to be done the old horse can only do the work by being heavily fed, and thus stimulated into doing more than unstimulated it is capable of doing. Double the grain ration is needed, and even with this the old horse will be poor, while one in its prime will keep fat on hard work, and the harder it is the better he likes it.

Boiling Grain for Stock. Where it is not possible to grind grain for feed thoroughly, cooking it by boiling answers the purpose of making it more easily digestible. This is especially important in feeding corn to hogs. Boil it until the grains are soft, and the pigs will get much more good from them. It should be remembered, however, that the cooking swells the corn so that an equal bulk in each case does not represent an equal amount of nutriment. Pigs fed on cooked food soon come hungry again, and need more frequent feeding, but always at regular intervals.

### Nellie's Idea.

The first time little Nellie M. ever attended an episcopal church she accompanied her young aunt. On the way home they were joined by an admirer of the aunt's, who, wishing to be friendly to the little niece, asked her how she enjoyed the services. "Well," said Nellie with some hesitation, "I didn't like that minister, he's so forgetful." "Forgetful?" asked her aunt;" what do you mean, Nellie?" "Why! he forgot to dress himself to come to church; he had on his night-328 car loads or 871 tons, the beets gown." Tableau.—Boston Record.

## QUEER INDIAN RELICS.

SOME OF THEM FOUND DOWN IN GEORGIA.

Evidences also Found of a Race that Antedated the Indian Himself-Queer Utensils, Arms and Other Things-They Played Games-Pipes.

A county in Georgia without a lover's leap, from whose eminence some Indian maiden had sprang into the arms of death with her brave sweetheart belonging to a rival tribe, would be considered a fit county into which a missionary should be sent. This romance may be repeated for Nachoochee, with the addition that the heroine, in stead of being dashed to pieces, was buried with honor in the valley below, and the exact spot is shown to travellers.

This region was certainly the favored resort of a very advanced tribe of Indians, and Nacoochee valley was their home and burial ground, as is evidenced by the many curious and well-carved relics found there. Capt. Nicholls, whose home is in the centre of the valley, has a large cabinet of them, all found around his house, which is, perhaps, the finest collection in Georgia, except the one in possession of Col. Charles C. Jones of Augusta. Some of them were found by the miners on Duke's Creek, while others were taken from Indian graves that surround the mound in front of Capt. Nicholls's house. This aboriginal cemetery was accidentally discovered by Capt. Nicholls, and every grave he opens adds to his store of relics. It seems that the ground around the mound was covered with rock piles and Capt. Nicholls set to work to remove them. Beneath each pile were found human bones, mixed with arrow heads, beads, battleaxes, pipes and other indestructible articles of sport, domestic use, and war. But the most interesting relics taken from these graves were conch shells, evidently brought from the seashore, and a tomahawk beaten from pure copper in its natural state, though the nearest point on the continent where such copper is found is Lake Superior. Capt. Nicholls argues that these Indians had communication and commercial relations with the tribes inhabiting both the northern and south-

ern borders. Among the relics found in this valley was a bullet made of lead in a rough state. There is a tradition that the Indians here mined their own lead. but the place where they procured it has never been found, even if it exists. The only mineral discovered in the valley is gold, and the richest mines in the South are here. On Duke's creek was found a small death head formed of a hard black stone, with one eye made of an opal, beautifully worked, and the little trinket shows considerable artistic skill. This relic, together with others of a similar character, must have been imported by some one from Mexico.

Capt. Nicholls explained the use of numerous Indian relics, throwing a flood of light on the subject. For instance, those round and saucer-shaped stones of various sizes were used to play a game similar to quoits, at which the Indians gambled. Instead of pitching the stones they rolled them at pegs. The wedge-shaped stones were employed to dress hides, while the small ones were used to work sinews with. Their tomahawks were of a separate shape, and their axes, instead of having the handle pass through them, were enclosed in a split stick, securely fastened with thongs. There was a separate make of tomahawk, used by the chiefs and worn at the belt for display, that was sharpened at both sides, and a hole partially drilled in the center. This was a valuable discovery, as it showed how the Indians worked this hard stone with only the rudest implements.

There are several very fine specimens of pipes, including a piece of a pipe of peace. One pipe excavated on Duke's Creek, is a very valuable relic, and the United States government had a cast made of it, as Capt. Nicholls would not part with his treasure. It is carved out of rock, and the bowl is made to represent the mouth of a whip-poor-will, the beak of an eagle projecting over it. The ears of a fox and other figures are also chiselled on it. It is as fine a carving as one would wish to see.

There are a number of graves around the mound not yet opened. Capt. Nicholls says the mound in front of his house, which he has planted with flowers and ornamented with a summer-house, is just as he found it when he bought the place. Its surface is flat, and from its summit a fine view of the upper portion of the valley can be had. No excavation has ever been ever permitted to serve on cases of made in this mound as its shape and this kind."

other evidences known to the ethnologists show that it was built by a race antedating the Indians, who did not make these mounds a storage place for their treasures. The tumuli in which relics are found were reared by Indians, and used as a tribal burying place. They would strip the flesh from the bones of their dead and burn it, and when a sufficient number of skeletons were collected, would deposit them, together with the property of the skeleton, on a suitable spot and erect one of the mounds over them.

#### FORGOT HER LEFT ARM.

#### The Result of an Oversight in a Hypnotic Experiment.

Court Councillor Meynert, Professor of Medicine at the University in Vienna, was prevented recently from delivering one of his regular afternoon lectures, and, as the students were already assembled, his assistant, Dr. Anton, undertook to hypnotize a young woman for the instruction of the disappointed audience. The young woman was tall, slender, light-haired, and somewhat over 20 years of age. Dr. Anton let his hand glide over her forehead, smoothed her cheeks with soft downward strokes, and then commanded loudly: "Now sleep." She

"Your arms are completely crippled," he said, and both arms sank limp to her sides. "What will you now do, poor creature, without any arms?" he asked. The girl raised her bowed head and began to weep and wail so piteously that the students rose in their places and shouted that she must be restored at once to conscious-

Dr. Anton seized the young woman's right arm, rubbed it smartly, and suggested:

"You are all right now. Your arm is well again." In the same instant the girl raised her arm, with a triumphant expression of face. Dr. An ton then aroused her. To his and his auditor's astonishment however, the girl's left arm still hung limp, and apparently nerveless, at her side. He had forgotten, in speaking colloquiallv. to tell her that her left arm, too, had recovered its strength. He touched the helpless arm and exhorted the young woman to raise it, but in vain. She couldn't stir it an inch.

Dr. Anton then explained that the students had before them a case of "post hypnotic crippling," which could be removed only after the girl had been again hypnotized. He was unwilling to exhaust the girl by bringing her immediately under his influence once more, so he deferred the performance of the cure for several days. He said the girl was so subject to influences that the regular ticking of a clock or the monotonous ringing of a church bell would suffice to hypnotize

### Small Jokers.

American humor-in the conventional acceptation of the term-is becoming a hore. The country is overjoked. We have too many ambitious persons among us who make fun a profession. The result is melancholy. The quantity of conundrums at present afloat in the columns of the press is something marvelous. Surely they must be manufactured wholesale by some kind of labor-saving machinery, for there are no brain marks about the majority of them. Then we have broadsides of quips and quirks and extravagances fired at us by burlesque lecturers-gentlemen who premeditately assail our risible organization and lay siege to our sense of the ridiculous in regular form. Because two or three have succeeded, the tribe swarms. Their jocular career will not be a very long one, however. No town or village will consent to hear them twice, or will be likely to patronize others of the same kidney who may-and, doubtless will-follow in their footsteps. Among a shrewd, intelligent people, who "know a hawk from a hand-saw," such nuisances are sure to work their own abatement -New York Ledger.

### She Was Ashamed.

A little girl who lives on Columbia Heights has a very stubborn will. She was recently punished with some severity, and when the chastisement was over her mother said: "Now, aren't vou ashamed?"

"Yes'm." "What are you ashamed of?" "Of you," was the prompt and impertinent reply. - Washington Post.

### Reason for Taking a Paper.

The Madisonville (Ky.) Hustler has the following exhortation: Hustler, pay for it, read it, and by that means you will be exempt from jury service, especially if it should be a murder case. No man who reads.

#### OLDER THAN SOLOMON.

WRITTEN 400 YEARS BEFORE

Discovery of a Number of Tablets Relating to the History of Jerusalem-600 Years Older Than Any History Heretofore Known to Exist.

The Smithsonian Institution has just received information, not yet printed or made public in this country, of the recent discovery at Tell-el-Amaria, in Upper Egypt, of a number of tablets relating to the history of Jerusalem and dating back 600 years earlier than any records hithertofore known. When it is understood that these tablets of stone are letters passed between the King of Jerusalem and the Pharaoh of Egypt, 400 years before the birth of David. who was the father of Solomon, some notion will be formed of their extreme interest. These letters were written about the year 1500 B. C., and cast a great light upon the relations of Egypt at that ancient epoch. This, of course, was long before Jerusalem was captured by the Jews.

At that time Palestine was a federation of independent cities, each of which, like Jerusalem, was governed by a "perfect"—this word literally meaning "king of a city." Nevertheless, these towns paid a tribute to the Pharaoh, and it was in relation to this tribute that several of the letters found were addressed to the ruler of Egypt by the King of Jerusalem, Abdi-Taba. In them he tries to explain, with due respect, that he occupies a more independent position than the other prefects, and ought to be treated accordingly. For example in one missive he says:

"Behold, this City of Jerusalem neither my father nor my mother has given unto me, but the call of a mighty king."

This refers to the ancient custom in Palestine by which rulers were sometimes chosen in consequence of a supposed divine call and without any reference to hereditary law. Having been summoned to his throne by the Deity, Apai-Taba argued that he should be treated more leniently with regard to tribute. In another of the letters he says:

Behold, neither my father nor my mother has appointed me to this place, but the Mighty King has made me enter into the house of my fathers."

That the "Mighty King" spoken of was the Deity is proved by the fact that to Him as authority is referred an oracle inscribed upon another tablet which says that "as long as a ship sails upon the sea, so long will Mesopotamia and Babylonia conquer."

The chief aim of the three other letters written by Abdi-Taba is to ask the Pharaoh for military aid against foreign conquerors invading Palestine, and especially the district of Jerusalem. These warlike strangers he calls people of Habiri-in other words, they were Hebrews. It seems hardly probably that the Hebrews as nation should have invaded Palestine at so early a date, and so it is likely that these were some advanced tribes of Israel which settled down west of the Jordan and made incursions from time to time. In one of the letters on this subject Abdi-Taba

says: "The Habiri people are conquering the cities of the king"-i. e., the cities tributary to the Pharaoh-"therefore the king may turn his face to his subjects and send troops. If the troops arrive this year the countries of the king, my lord, may be saved, but if no troops arrive the countries of the king, my lord, will exist no longer."

This tremendous "find" at Tell-el-Amaria includes 200 tablets, largely of Babylonian cuneiform script, which is thus discovered for the first time to have been in use at so early a period in Egypt and Palestine. Many of the other tablets are dispatches of about the same date from prefects of other cities of Palestine to the Pharaoh. Some of the inscriptions are in an unknown language, which no one has so fur been able to translate. It is funny to think that Solomon himself would have looked upon these tablets as remote antiquities. - Washington Star.

### Look Out for the Naval Man.

"The Wandering Jew was a stay-athome compared with a naval woman," groaned a New York mother, the other day. "Four years ago my daughter became one by marrying a lieutenant in the navy, and since that time I never know where in the habitable globe to expect she will be next. Last year, while her husband went to Africa with the eclipse expedition, she and her dear little 3-year-old, who calls her father 'that man,' because she sees him so seldom, stayed with

next month to sail for the Mediterranean squadron. Two years ago las Thanksgiving, Lieutenant Ming been home from South America just one week to a day, we arranged for a gay dinner for my daughter's husband and his friends. Everything went beautifully till about 6 o'clock. Dinner was set for 8, when the lieu tenant, who had been out since lunch eon, returned with a long face. His ship, which was at Fortress Monroe, had been ordered to Samoa, his leave was recalled, and before dinner was served he was miles on the road to report for duty, and my daughter spent that winter in California, to be in more direct communication with him. Now, isn't that sort of thing enough to shatter a woman's nerves? But she doesn't seem to mind it in the least. She may like it, but I do not. If I had her to chaperon over again I shouldn't let her to speak to a man in the navy. Her husband is one of the best men I ever knew and a charming companion, but that makes it the harder to have him 3,000 miles away. I think," she finished emphatically, "naval officers should marry in naval circles."

#### A SWEET TOOTH.

Instructions For Making the Fines "French" Candles at Home

Table talk gives this recipe for making some very palatable candy: Four or five pounds XXXX powdered sugar, one pound of English walnuts, half a pound of paper-shelled almonds, half a cake of Baker's chocolate, one orange, with a dark, rough, thick skin; one lemon, one pound of dates, one small bottle extract of vanilla (from a druggist). Blanch the almonds (this is done by pouring boiling water over them after they are shelled and then slipping off the brown skins); stone the dates; and in cracking the walnuts be careful to keep the halves unbroken. Buy also a quarter of a pound of freshly grated cocoanut. Put the whites of two eggs in a tumbler and measure an equal quantity of cold water, turn them together into a bowl, adding a teaspoonfull of vanilla. Mix well, and stir in sufficient sugar to make a dough, which you can work with your hands. Pinch off small pieces and roll into balls for cream chocolates. Take part of the dough and roll it on a pieboard half an inch thick; cut it into small squares. Press half a walnut on each side of some of them, in others roll an almond; form it into a good oval and then roll it in coarse granulated sugar. Fill the dates, where the stone came out, with some of the dough. Knead the grated cocoanut in part of the dough, roll some into balls for cream chocolates and cut the rest into squares. Grate the yellow rind (not a bit of the white) from the orange, add a drop of the juice to moisten it, mix it with some of the dough, roll out and cut in any fancy shape you choose. Do the same with the lemon, forming some of them into balls for chocolates. The dough can be colored pink with a few drops of cochineal, or green with the juice of spinach. Melt the chocolate in a small saucepan on the back of the stove (do not put any water in it) dip in the balls one at a time, take them out with a fork, laying them on paper to harden. Any number of varieties can be made by combining different flavors and materials. Number of Days in a Month.

A correspondent tells us of a curious way to tell the number of days in a month. Shut your left hand; hold the knuckles upward; then with the right forefinger, begin naming the knuckles and hollows between them with the months of the year. January lights on the first knuckle, February tumbles into the first hollow, and so on until July perches on the little knuckle. Then begin on the first knuckle again for August, and December will be found upon the third knuckle.

Now the point is, that all the months with thirty-one days strike the knuckles, and those with fewer than thirtyone days, fall in the hollows. It is right amusing, but seems more

clumsy than the old jingle:

Thirty days hath September, April, June and November, etc.

## The Swell Young Clerk.

"That young man who has so much to say about things is one of the proprietors in the concern, ain't he?" said a visitor at a wholesale establish-

"No, he is one of the clerks." "And who is that quiet-looking old man who seems to be so much afraid of giving any trouble?"
"He owns the business."—Washingon Post.

### She Was Delighted.

Oculist-Miss Hilow, all you need is a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses. Miss Hilow-How, glad I am that me; to-day they are in California, looking toward Japan, with a chance, however, of coming back to New York are.—Jeweler's Weekly.

#### SETTLING IN THE WEST.

SCENES IN PRAIRIE SCHOONER DAYS OF LONG AGO.

Pressing on to Possess the Land Beyond the Big Muddy and Fleecing the Farmers by the Way-A Picture of the Past.

During the latter '60s and the earlier 70s the settlers of western Iowa who ived upon the thoroughfares leading toward the Occident were accustomed to seeing vast numbers of "prairie schooners," whose destinations were points somewhere beyond the Big Muddy, a name deservedly applied to the Missouri river. Yet not all of the schooners were bound for the west. Some had gone, seen and been conconquered and were retreating on the back track. Those going east were generally referred to as the ones who were 'going home to spend the winter with my wife's folks." Some had gone west, fought a good fight against the drought and the grasshoppers, but were finally compelled to surrender and return to "God's country," as they termed the states east of the Missouri. The motto, "Kansas or Bust," which they had painted on the sides of their wagon covers when on their way west would be changed to "Busted, by Thunder." Others who had met with ill fortune in the west would, on their return trip, use their wagon covers as bulletin boards on which were painted warnings for all to keep away from the scenes of their misfortunes. Occasionally a returning Kansan would put his kicking into meter something like this:

Farewell, Kansas, fare you well,

A long good-by forever; We may emigrate some time to h-

But back to Kansas, never. Notwithstanding the warning of those who through mismanagement or misfortune had been worsted in the struggle, the great stream of emmigration continued to flow toward the land of the setting sun. "Westward the star of empire takes its way." While the disabled and the stragglers were getting back to the rear the great army of homeseekers kept pressing to the front. The many huge, white covers of the wagons moving up and down the undulating hills or across the broad stretches of level prairies looked not unlike slow, sailing vessels apon the bosom of a placid sea. They were truly the ships of the prairies making their way across seas of waving grass to the fulfilling or the blasting of hopes that led their crews to press on to the vanguard of civilization, there to take upon themselves the hard, sturdy lives of those who carve out a home on the frontier. Most of them were bound for Nebraska or Kansas, but others were bound still farther into the Northwest, West, or Southwest. The railway facilities for reaching the lands beyond the Missouri were at that time somewhat limited, and the popular means for emigration were the white-covered prairie schooners. An emigrant train in those days popularly meant a long line of covered wagons following a sinuous trail that stretched like a dusty brown ribbon across a broad expanse of green.

The picture thus presented was a very familiar one to the occupants of an isolated home on the Iowa prairies. In those days the more or less widely separated western Iowa homes that were located upon the lines of travel were by force of surrounding circumstances converted into hotels and places of shelter for the comfort and entertainment of man and beast. It made but little difference whether or not the proprietor of a home cared to serve in the capacity of mine host. It was not his to decide, and it frequently happened that he was almost compelled to unwillingly serve those whom he wished might have tarried under a roof where they would have been more welcome. For periods of weeks at a time there would be no hour during the day when a greater or less number of the white covers were not in sight. Ever coming, ever going, drifting by, not unlike the ceaseless flowing of a mighty river. From what at times might have in a measure seemed a necessity, but much more often from a predisposition so to do, many of the emigrant trains formed themselves into what could have been mildly termed foraging parties that almost lived upon the country through which they passed. Hay was plentiful everywhere during the summer season, but corn and other grains could be gotten only by purchase or otherwise. It must be frankly stated that many of the travelers preferred to procure these commodities otherwise, and woe unto the field of corn that was hidden by a hill rom the farmer's house or was near a favorite camping ground to be visited under the cover of darkness. When the season for husking the corn arrived,

find a large share of the work already done and the harvesting nearly completed. The taking of a few ears of corn no dombt seemed like a very small matter to each of the travelers committing the wrong, but the thefts, when estimated collectively, assumed considerable proportions. Occasionally an emigrant would be caught in the act of helping himself to a feed of grain for his team, when he would reluctantly pay for the grain taken and resolve no doubt to be more cautious in the future. During the season when the traveler had plenty of opportunities to thus help himself to the product of the farmer's fields, the emigrant was thought to be an example of honesty who expressed a desire to purchase the same.

THIS TIME THE CABLE WORKED, And Gov. Gilpin Got a Bill for \$147 for His

Message to Napoleon III, Gov. Gilpin of Colorado had to pay

\$147 for one of the first cable messages that went over the ocean, according to a story in the Philadelphia Press. Cilpin was a good-natured sort of

fellow, and the probability is that he came into the telegraph office at Denver and wrote out the cable, never thinking it would be sent. It was sent, however, and he had to pay the bill.

The first Atlantic cable was completed in 1858, and it was alleged that a despatch was received by President Buchanan from Queen Victoria over it. This despatch, however, was about all that ever came over it. There was skepticism throughout the United States as to whether the despatch ever got through, and it was eight years after this before any cable business was done. The successful cable was the new line completed on Aug. 3, 1866. At this time no one seemed to think the cable would work. The Western Union had sent a corps of operators and explorers to Alaska to build a line across Behring Straits to Russia, and when it was announced that the new cable was done and that any one wishing to send despatches to Europe for \$10 a word could do so, the whole world laughed and the telegraph operators looked upon it as a gigantic joke.

It was at this time that a despatch was received from Denver, Col., signed by the Governor of the Territory, to be forwarded to New York, and addressed to Paris. The despatch had to be sent from New York to New Foundland by steamer and was there cabled. The despatch read:

"Denver, Col., August 4, 1866.
"To Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor.
"Tulleries, Paris, France:
"Please leave Bohemia alone. No interterence will be tolerated by this Territory.
(Signed) "John Gilpin, Governor."

The message was looked upon as an expensive joke of Mr. Gilpin's and forwarded to New York. The result was that it was sent to Newfoundland and telegraphed, and Napoleon III no doubt received it.

The price of the cable was \$147 in gold. It seems that Gov. Gilpin came into the office, and upon being told there that the cable was completed, was mica from the mountains or yeso, sent. The probability is that when he found it was sent he paid the bill.

### Sundown.

Bright sets the sun across the slumbering Touching with gold the ripples every one Gilding the sails that flap so lazily, Bright sets the sun.

And hark! the winds and waters have begun

To breathe their serenade, fair moon, to thee-

To woo thy placid smile now day is done And at thy cloudy casement we can see Thy form appearing, like a maiden won, While o'er the world of waters far and free

Bright sets the sun.

—Arthur L. Salmon, in The Academy.

### Didn't Bother Him.

When Sam Jones was preaching in western town sometime ago he was annoyed by a young man who was whispering to his girl. Finally the preacher could stand the interruption no longer, so he looked straight at the young man and said, "I will pause until the young man in the back of the room gets through talking."

The silence was intense and every eye was on the young man, who was still whispering to his girl. He had been so busy that he had not caught the preacher's censure. Mr. Jones repeated his remark, and this time the young man heard him. Not an instant did he hesitate, but he immediately tried to square himself. While every one was watching him, he looked squarely at the preacher and said: "Go right ahead, Mr. Jones, you are not bothering me."—Toledo Blade.

#### Why He Was Whipped. "You were whipped at school to-day

and what for, pray?"

"Just because the teacher in natura history asked how many teeth man had, and I said a whole mouthful."unless the farmer had taken extra pre-cautions to prevent pilfering, he would Philadelphia Times.

#### NUEVO MEJICO.

ifter the Spanish Reconquest Near the End of the Seventh Century.

For nearly two centuries after De-Vargas and his Spaniards had reconquered New Mexico, writes Clarence Pullen, there was but little change in the social manners and customs of the people. The people of Spanish decent lressed and spoke after the fashion of their ancestors, the first colonists of New Mexico; and the Pueblo Indians adhered to their ancient costume and language. As a province of the crown of Spain New Mexico was ruled by governors or captains-general appointed by the Mexican Viceroy; and after Mexico had achieved her independence in 1821 the governors or 'political chiefs" of this territory were still appointed from the City of Mexico. From the first conquest of New Mexico by the Spaniards down to the present day the residence of the Governor and the seat of his authority has been the "Palace," the long adobe building which stands fronting the plaza or public square in Santa Fe.

The people of Spanish descent and the civilized Indians gradually intermingled until the population of a mixed strain known in old times as mestizos was five or six times as numerous as the pure Spanish and the Pueblo Indian population combined. Of this class were the common laborers of the country, and their humble adobe houses were built thickly along the by-streets of the towns, or about the great ranch houses of the ricos (rich men) who formed the aristocracy of

the province.

Along the Rio Grande river for a distance of 240 miles north and south were strung the civilized settlements of New Mexico. Each one of these little towns was built with the houses facing inward about a plaza or public square. The unbroken back wall of these houses facing outwardly on every side made a good fortification when the Apache or Navajo Indians came down upon the settlements as they often did. These houses were built of "adobes" made by mixing elay and straw into bricks eighteen inches long, nine inches wide, and four inches thick, which were dried in the sun and laid in mortar of clay and sand. The houses were plastered with clay mortar and were sometimes whitewashed. The flat roof was covered with a layer of earth two or three feet thick, and the house walls rose several feet higher, forming a rampart, behind which the owner could fight the Indians when called upon to defend his home against them. Wooden spouts extended through this rampart to carry away the water that fell on the level roof.

The inhabitants satisfied all their simple natural wants with things that the country itself supplied. Their salt they found on the surface of the ground in natural beds known as salt lakes. This they sometimes carried to the more southerly provinces of Mexico and sold. Their substitute for glass. dashed off this message and handed it a transparent gypsum which can be over, never supposing that it would be split into sheets as thin as paper. From anned buckskin or buffalo skins and from cotton and wool woven in the native looms the common people made their own garments, including hats and shoes, and their horse equipments. For washing they had the bulbous root of the palmilla, or soap plant. Their principal food was mutton, tortillas or unleavened corn cakes, and frigoles (black beans). Red peppers were used as the seasoning of nearly every dish they ate.

### The World.

It is a big world, gentle reader. If runs away east of the town where you live and away west of the town where I live, and there are several million intelligent people in it who never heard of either of these towns and never will.

It may not be a very good world but if you look carefully you will find that lots of honest people live in it. Ot course if you get a smart streak on you and start out to "do up" some innocent citizens you will get the worst of the bargain and then you will think it is a very bad world indeed, but it may be that you will be looking at it through colored glasses.

### Impertinent Curiosity.

"How old are you?" asked a justice of the peace of Jim Webster, who was under arrest for stealing chickens.

"I dunno," said the darkey. "When were you born?"

"What am de use ob me tellin' you bout my buffday; you ain't gwine to make me no buffday present."—Texas Siftings.

### The Focus is the Thing.

The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single ob ject, can accomplish something. The strongest, by dispersing his ever many, may fail to accomplish anything. - Carlisle.

In the manufacture of tinfoil, tin is melted and run into blocks weighing from two hundred to four hundred pounds each—and in this form the metal is kept for ordinary use. The old method of reducing it to the necessary thinness for foil was by hammering it by hand as the gold-beaters beat gold-leaf; and this process is still in vogue to a limited extent. This however is a very laborious process, as the sheet must be constantly beaten without intermission to keep up the heat generated by the continuous strokes of the hammer; and the great drawback to it was that only one surface or face could be produced. The introduction of rolling-machinery has completely revolutionized the trade; so that, in place of importing, we now export. The metal is given a beautiful polish on both sides; it is then cut to order by cutting machines. The great advantage of the machine-rolled foil over the hand-beaten foil is that, while the latter is full of minute holes as not to be visible to the naked eye, the former is, as a rule, perfectly intact—and thus, being air-tight, forms a wrapper that cannot be equaled by any other substance.

A very remarkable circumstance is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long space of time, pass ideally through the mind in an instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time-a strange property of mind; for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space, as well as of time, are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, described, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After the usual preparations, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report and found that a noise in the next room had at the same moment produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamed that he crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and awakening in his fright, he found that he had not been asleen 'en minutes.

He Bit Off his Head.

One day last week an Indian made an excursion to a mountain near Chevantzieurm, State of Michoacan, in Mexico, to look after some fuel for his hut. While cutting up a dry oak he suddenly felt a bite on the calf of his leg given in the fraction of a second. A moment later he felt, coiling around his body, the terrible folds of a boa constrictor. Instinctively he leaned his head over toward the wounded leg and was almost fascinated by the glare of two bright basilisk eyes that gleamed like two bright coals in the head of the serpent.

Quicker than a flash the Indian ducked his head and caught the neck of the rep tile between his jaws, sinking his teeth in the quivering flesh and clinging to it with the desperation of the dying. The huge serpent lashed its tail and tried to twist its head in order to bury its fangs in the Indian, but the latter clung on and began to chew away at the neck of the boa, which is the thinnest and most delicate part of a snake's anatomy. After chewing for a long time the indian succeeding in beheading his antagonist, the folds dropped from around his body and the Indian was free.

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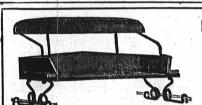
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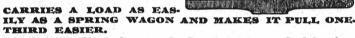
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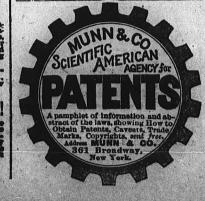
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