

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Bushandry.

VOL. XIX

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

NO. 32.

BY THE KANSAS NEWS CO.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING
November 24, 1888

Hoyt, Kansas.

Our fellow townsman and energetic lumber merchant, W. E. Rittet, went to Topeka on business Friday last. Mr. R. is a rustler and a valuable citizen.

From ten to fifteen tons of hay per day are being shipped from our enterprising little city. Mostly prairie hay, of the best quality. The price per ton in the field averages, \$3.00, and on the cars \$5.25.

Corn has lately advanced one cent per bushel, and now sells for 24 cents. Dr. Petticoat made a flying trip up to our beautiful county seat on Friday last. The Dr. is a busy man and a worthy citizen.

Mrs. Mulvane, wife of one of the ablest physicians of Topeka, arrived on the east-bound train Friday last, and will visit a few days with her father, Mr. Hillis, who resides about one-half mile south-east of town. Mrs. M. was also accompanied by her two lovely children.

Carpenter Critton has been afflicted with a severe cold for several days.

Our Esteemed merchant, J. M. Canaday, will move his stock of goods to the west side in a few days. We understand that he will occupy the well-known Banta building.

C. E. Koons, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, brother to our respected barber, is here on a visit, and contemplates remaining during the winter, at least.

Miss Maggie Tobin, who has been visiting her brother in Atchison county, this state, returned home a few days ago.

Mr. Dan Small, of Topeka, shipped in seven car loads of cattle, a few days ago. They are to be wintered on the Small Bros. farm near this place.

We understand that there will be a Thanksgiving ball at the Commercial Hotel. Mr. Cleveland, informs us that there will also be a turkey roast supper, and that many are expected from Holton, and Topeka. They anticipate a pleasant time.

Ben McKeage, one of our property owners, will accompany the Rock Island excursion to Denver, Colorado, on the 27th inst. We understand that on his return he will stop off for a rest (?) at Pella, Iowa. We wish him a joyful trip and safe return.

Several of our young men will accompany the Rock Island excursion to Denver. They are calculating on having a jolly good time. The best wishes of this community will certainly go with them.

Porter Joslin, formerly of this place, but late of Colorado, returned to his former home on Tuesday last, seriously ill, caused, we understand, from the drinking of the alkali water of that region.

Mrs. Harkin, of Holton, stopped a few hours on Friday last, to see her old school-mate, Mrs. M. Cleveland, who was on her way to Lawrence, to visit friends.

Mr. M. Cleveland, of the Commercial Hotel, has just completed a commodious livery and feed barn.

Our townsman W. H. Koons, who has been seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, is, we are happy to report, up and around again. As there were heart complications connected with the disease, Mr. Koons, indeed had a narrow escape. To the skill of his attending physician he undoubtedly owes his life. A host of friends deeply sympathize with Mr. Koons in this severe affliction, and hope for his speedy and permanent recovery.

Arthur Morris and Harry Chubb, are attending the Topeka Business college.

Fork is reported to be on the decline. Hoyt is indeed a lovely little town, and most beautifully located.

Hoyt is really in need, of shade trees. We trust that each and every property owner will bear this in mind next Spring, and proceed to beautify their homes with handsome shade trees.

We are pleased to inform our readers that W. F. Taylor, is undoubtedly one of the most pleasant and accommodating landlords that one could wish to stop with. His estimable wife and daughter are truly experts in supplying a table, calculated to make everyone happy, contented and grow fat. All who wish to partake of first-class meals at reasonable prices, should not fail to call at the Taylor House, while in Hoyt. The house and surroundings are comfortable and home-like, and the worthy proprietor and family pleasant and accommodating.

Mr. Lunge, of Mayetta, shipped a car load of hogs from this point to Kansas City on Thursday last. We are informed that he paid \$4.90 per hundred.

Our postmaster's little four-year-old daughter is convalescing. She had a serious attack of malaria fever. Dr. L. H. Burnett was her attending physician. A little four-year-old son of George Vane is just recovering from a severe attack of fever.

We are pleased to say that business is "picking up" again in a way quite encouraging. Why should it not? Hoyt is certainly one of the loveliest, enterprising towns on the Rock Island, surrounded with as fine agricultural country as there is in the state. A little extra energy and enterprise will make our town grow from this on as it never grew before.

The young man, Callin, who was killed at the state house this week, was to be married next Sunday, with a young lady of North Topeka.

The Kansas City packers are biting off their noses to spite their own faces. They will not ship meat to Topeka, not even smoked and other cured meats. But while they chew their own noses, Topeka gets plenty of good meat elsewhere, and can stand it.

A young German woman was robbed in a North Topeka restaurant, Tuesday night. She was on her way to Kansas City, and while on the train formed the acquaintance of a woman who induced her to stop off over night. The lodging bill was paid by the new found friend. During the night the woman arose and secured the complainant's valise and \$15, all that she had. Marshall Allen was unable to find the thief and the unfortunate woman got a ticket and proceeded to Kansas City.

It is rumored that Judge Horton has been offered and declined the position of general solicitor of the M. & T. railroad. The acceptance would involve the removal of his family from this city to Sedalia, Mo.

Rossville.

Richard Myer has gone to Sedalia. E. A. Bashor, has re-established himself in the harness business.

W. J. Allen, formerly in the employ of Dr. Gabbey, was recently killed in Colorado, while working as a brakeman.

Albert Gabbey who has been working in Pueblo, and D. B. Barrich, who has a claim in Seward county, will spend the winter in Rossville.

The Wide Awake club, will hold a meeting next Monday at the school house, and visitors are invited.

Rossville section men have been laying steel rails near Grantville this week. Miss Carrie Garrett of Topeka, has been spending the week with her sisters Mrs. J. H. Thompson.

W. G. Gilbert has gone to Princeton Indiana, to attend to some business affairs.

Our dealers are paying more for corn than others, and the consequence is, we get a good deal from Jackson county and more distant points.

Silver Lake.

Over 100 pupils attend the public school.

Mr. Tindor who has spent the last year in Topeka is back again at the Lake.

Mr. Banks will spend the winter in Soldier Township.

Amos Hollister is suffering from malarial fever.

The Methodist mite society, will meet with Mrs. Harry Mansfield, Thanksgiving evening.

John Whitehead has opened a harness and repair shop in the room with Theodore Eskew.

Seventy wagon loads of corn were delivered at the elevator in one day.

The Silver Lake News is capturing town and neighborhood.

Methodist quarterly meeting, will be held here commencing on Saturday after Thanksgiving.

Dan McRoberts had a leg broken, by slipping while stepping upon a hay press, a few days ago.

Jeff Petro, took in Rossville on Tuesday Dr. Magill and wife, spent last Sunday in Rossville.

S. F. Cones was nominated for postmaster, at the league club Saturday night. There was considerable division over the matter, and Chairman Ed Guild was required to cast the deciding vote.

Esquire Dearborn and R. A. Richards opposed immediate action.

Mrs. J. H. Dearborn has received word that from Geo. Welen of Lyndon, who recently drew a crazy quilt, that he had presented it to the Relief Corps of Lyndon, who will sell it again at twenty-five cents a ticket, and Mrs. Dearborn will sell tickets to those who want them.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Hamburg steamer Sneria, which rumor had it last Saturday had been sunk by the Cunarder Aurama has arrived at New York. She brought over a large number of steerage passengers.

The suit of R. H. Milbank against ex-Congressman Jones of New York to recover \$5,000 said to have been paid Mr. Jones for his influence in getting a franchise through the board of aldermen was decided in favor of the defendant.

London advices from Samoa say that Matoofo's followers attacked a stronghold held by the adherents of Tanasese at Nati, on the 8th instant. They succeeded in capturing the outposts after two days of fighting. Many contestants were killed.

The national Grange which has been in session in Topeka since Nov. 14, finally adjourned on Thursday.

The following were the closing resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the master of the National Grange be instructed to lay before congress at its next session, all matter of public legislation that have been acted upon at this session, and also by a voice and consent of the ex-committee such other matters as the patrons of the country are fairly united upon.

RESOLVED, That the commissioner of agriculture be requested to inquire, through the consular system of government or otherwise, what foreign nations are now importing agricultural products and ascertain what possibilities there would be to establish trade relations for the disposal of our surplus agricultural products; also to inquire what agricultural products are now imported that our country and climate would be capable of producing, and lay the same before congress and publish for the information of farmers.

RESOLVED, That the master of the National Grange be hereby instructed to appoint a suitable committee to lay the requests of the National Grange before the commissioner of agriculture without unnecessary delay.

The Oklahoma Convention.

The Oklahoma convention at Wichita adjourned at a late hour Tuesday night after following resolution:

WHEREAS, This convention believes that by the opening of the Oklahoma territory the rights of the Indian tribes of the territory will in no wise be impaired, while the condition of such tribes will be greatly improved; and

WHEREAS, we believe it is an invariable rule that such vacant territory as that in question will be settled without lawful authority if not legally organized; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the welfare of the country in general and of the surrounding states in particular requires the speedy transformation of the unsettled area of the Indian territory into a settled and civilized commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, The proposed legislation is demanded because of the alarming prevalence of crime in the Indian territory in the absence of civil government; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge most imperatively on congress the duty of passing at once substantially the pending bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma now well advanced in the house of representatives.

RESOLVED, That we call on the president of the United States to exercise all the authority in him vested to render efficacious the laws now existing or to be enacted, looking to the establishment of the proposed new territory.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to go to Washington and use all fair means for the passage of the Springer bill: Hon. Sidney Clarke, Lawrence; Capt. W. L. Conch, Douglas; Col. M. M. Murdock, Wichita; Col. W. S. Crooker, Caldwell.

A real good big load of hay, completely blocks up the North Topeka bridge.

Buy Gold Coin Stove at Willis', 131 Kansas avenue.

J. B. Marshall, was escorted to the depot by the band in full uniform.

Buy Gold Coin Stove at Willis', 131 Kansas avenue.

J. B. Hamilton, who recently returned from California, has purchased an interest in the George W. Crane publishing company, and hereafter will be an active member of the firm. Mr. Hamilton was for years at the head of the Hamilton & Woodruff printing company of this city.

In addition to all the good things you will have for Thanksgiving, you will need a good cheerful fire. Go to 131 Kansas avenue and get a Gold Coin.

Free exhibition of Gold Coin every Day in the Week at 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Free exhibition of Gold Coin every Day in the Week at 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

You can exchange your old ragged paper money for "Gold Coin" at T. W. Willis', 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Perry.

S. A. Smith went up to Topeka on Thursday afternoon.

A couple of roof painters, fleeing from a Meriden board bill, were arrested here this week, and made to pay up.

J. R. Riblet, is slightly improving. Rev. Mr. Pounds of Topeka, presided at the quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, last Saturday and Sunday, and preached two able sermons.

The "Dutch Recruit" will be given at the Opera Hall, December 4th by home talent.

THE BEST WAY
To get a First-Class Watch in our Co-Operative Clubs.
Fine Watches at the Lowest Cash Prices, ONLY \$1.00 A WEEK.
Thousands of the best \$38 Gold Watch ever made are selling in our Co-Operative Clubs.
The watches are American—W. E. Co. 14 K. F. S. and buy the BEST.
Look for the stamps—W. E. Co. 14 K. F. S. and buy the BEST.
The watches are absolutely the only Dust and Damp-proof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled with Genuine Rubies. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service to any \$75 Watch. Price in our Co-Operative Clubs, \$38.00—either all cash down or \$1.00 per week.
An Ajax Watch Insulator, given free with each Watch.
Keystone Watch Club Co.
Main Office in Company's Own Building, 604 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Agents Wanted.
AJAX Watch Insulator, \$2.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Flows watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

233 PER CENT. PROFIT FOR GOOD AGENTS
ON A POPULAR BOOK OF POEMS, BALLADS AND DRAMAS, by an American author well known to readers of leading magazines. Full outfit, including copy of the book, confidential terms and list of other good books for agents mailed to any address for 25-cent stamps.
CHARLES E. KERR & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

They can't be beat for beauty or heat. The Gold Coin at Willis', 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

THE SUPERIOR
MFD BY
GALENA
AXLE GREASE CO.
Galena, Ills.
AXLE GREASE.

CHEAPEST because BEST.

WILL NOT Gum in cold weather, when wagon is not in use, freeze or melt.

FREE from gritty substance, mineral substance, from friction.

GUARANTEED to do the work with less quantity than any other axle grease and with less wear or friction.

Also a fine remedy for cuts and bruises on man or beast.

TRY IT and if not as represented money refunded.

Ask your Dealer for

"THE SUPERIOR."

J. J. CASE
ESTABLISHED 1842
Threshing Machine
PORTABLE COMPANY HORSE
STATIONARY AND TRACTION
ENGINES, AGITATORS AND SAWMILL MACHINERY.
SEPARATORS
RACINE WIS.
KEYSTONE CARPET STRETCHER

BEST ON EARTH!
The Most Perfect, Complete and Durable Stretcher Made.
FURNISHED with draw-heads, which drive into the floor at the base board, and a clamp by which a firm hold is taken on the carpet without the least danger of tearing or marring. It is stretched to the desired place by using a lever the handle of a complete hammer, sufficient for all purposes in putting down a carpet. The only stretcher that draws the carpet close to the base board and into the corners.
Manufactured of malleable and wrought iron, making a tool that will last a life time.
Each Stretcher is packed in a neat wooden box, with directions for using. Sample sent on receipt of \$1.00. Special prices to dealers on application.
Pickett & Rogers, Warren, Pa.

SALESMEN
We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Exclusive territory.
Agents wanted for every section of the country. No salary. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ASTHMA CURED
DR. TAYLOR'S ASTHMA CURE never fails to cure. Any one who wants to be cured can send us their names, and we will mail trial bottle free.
DR. TAYLOR, Rochester, N. Y. FREE

❖ GREAT ❖ SLAUGHTER. ❖

308 KANSAS AVENUE.

We have a Large Line of OVERCOATS,

Which we offer at Starvation Prices. Also a LARGE Line of

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, HATS,

CAPS AND LADIES' SHOES.

We will save workingmen money in
Overalls, Jeans, Pants, Working Shirts, Etc.

- - CALL AND BE CONVINCED. - -

III F. E. McFARLAND.

Miss Lou Klusman went to Thompsonville on this morning's train, where she expects to remain until Thanksgiving.

Charlie McCowen has returned home from Horton.

Miss Florence Myers has returned from Meriden, where she has been visiting for several days.

The packing houses at Kansas City have concluded to discontinue the sale of meat in Topeka.

It is rumored that Judge Horton has been offered and declined the position of general solicitor of the M. K. & T. railroad. The acceptance would involve the removal of his family from this city to Sedalia, Mo.

Mr. A. Manifold, the North side jeweler, and a new member of Marshall's Band played a cornet solo at the benefit last night, and was abundantly applauded. He is a good addition to the band.

Mr. Rundle, well known as Uncle Josh, of the West Gordon Street meat market, is confined to his home, by a severe attack of rheumatism.

J. A. P. TenEyck, residing at 726 Topeka avenue, received a stroke of paralysis yesterday afternoon on the left side. He is quite an aged gentleman, being about 70, yet it is very probable that he will recover should he not receive another stroke.

Taxes for 1888 are now due. If paid before December 20, there is a rebate of 2-1/2 per cent, or you can pay half and have until next June to pay the rest. If not paid before December 20 a penalty of 5 per cent will be added.

There is a movement on foot to effect an agreement among the retail grocers on the north side to close their stores at 7:30 every night except Saturday and Santa Fe pay days. The movement is inaugurated by the grocers in behalf of their clerks.

There are twenty-five men at work on the construction of the electric wire work for the new motors that will run on the Rapid Transit line. W. E. Campbell, the well known civil engineer, is still engaged in establishing grades and doing all engineer work necessary for the construction of the line.

Hon. E. B. Purcell of Manhattan, is the A. T. Stewart of Kansas. He has more stores, mills and factories than any ten men in Kansas, and he conducts them all on the strictest business principles. Few men in the west possess the business acumen of Mr. Purcell.

Hon. George W. Martin, in his paper, the Kansas City, Kan., Gazette, pays the following tribute to the rare pluck and success of Manager Crawford: "L. M. Crawford, the famous theater manager of Topeka, Atchinson, St. Joe, Leavenworth, Omaha, Lincoln and Wichita, has gobbled the Warder Grand, of Kansas City. When we first knew Crawford he was running a candy stand in Topeka. He moved to Milford, in Davis county, and attempted to farm. But this he soon gave up, returned to Topeka and became a bill poster. He bought the old Costa opera house, remodeled it in fine style and in ninety days it burned down. He fixed it up again, and at last got it going."

Another Topeka Enterprise.

The North Topeka Electric Light and Power company has filed its charter with the secretary of state. This is the fifth electric light and the third electric power company organized in this city. The others are all in active operation except the Rapid Transit company's electric power plant, now being constructed. The capital stock of the North Topeka Electric Light and Power company is \$25,000. The directors and officers are among the best known business and professional men of the city. The following are the directors: H. C. Safford, James Riley, J. M. Smith, W. C. Knox, W. M. Ryerson. The officers are H. C. Safford, president; James Riley, vice president; W. M. Ryerson, secretary, and W. C. Knox, treasurer. This company has been contemplated for some time. It purchased a site with suitable buildings thereon on Monday on Laurent street, between Kansas avenue and Jackson street, for \$4,500, and work will be begun erecting wire and putting in machinery immediately. The Jenney electric system, now operated by the city, will be used. The company will confine its incandescent service to that portion of the city north of the river but will compete with other companies with its arc service south of the river. James Riley, superintendent of the city electric light service, is one of the directors of the new company and the heaviest stockholders. He is one of the finest electricians in the country, and having charge of the mechanical department of the new company he will make it one of the most efficient companies in the city. The new institution has a good field in which to operate and is assured of ample support from the start.

R. W. Day leaves on Saturday for England where he will meet his family and visit his old homestead. He expects to return in company with his family in January.

The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the great Rock Island route, the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, is to announce that on November 18, solid vestibule trains will be run between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change, making close connection at the above points with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon and all points west, and at Kansas City and St. Joseph eastward for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, north and south.

These royal trains, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful reclining cars and magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman company, and are without question the handsomest ever turned out by that famous establishment. The reclining chair cars spoken of are free to all holders of first class tickets, and courteous attendants will be found with every car to care for the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via "The Great Rock Island Route," or write to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Facts Worth Considering.

You can buy for money,
and Money only,
Meats at

T. W. Eckerts
1002 KAN. AVE.,

Barrett Block.

Sirloin Steak, -	\$.10
Porter House, Short, -	.11
Round, -	.09
or 3 lbs. for, -	.25
Pork, -	.10
Mutton, -	6 to 11
Boiling Meat, -	.04
Rib Roast, -	.08
Chuck, 2 lb. for, -	.15
Chuck Steak, 3 lb. for, -	.20
4 lb. for, -	.25
Sausage, -	.10
Bologna, -	.08

And Everything I have in store at
equally low prices.

Goods delivered to any part of the city, north or south side.

THE FIRST WINTER TERM OF THE

Topeka Business College,
AND
Shorthand Institute,

Will commence November 19.

A COMPLETE business course in business
forms, Bookkeeping, Business Arithmetic,
Penmanship, Spelling, Rapid Calculation,
Civil Government, Commercial Law, Political
Economy and Letter Writing; also a complete
course in Shorthand and Typewriting.

One of the most Complete Business
Colleges in the west.

A Corps of Five Assistant Profes-
sors. Graduates all Filling Ex-
cellent Positions.

For prospectus, terms or any in-
formation, address,

ROUBEUSH BROS.,
521 & 523 Quincy Street,
TOPEKA, KAN.

THE SMALLLEY ENSILAGE & FODDER CUTTER

For HAND and POWER USE, it is warranted to cut as much green or dry fodder as any machine built in the world of equal size, and give better satisfaction than any other machine in every particular. To substantiate the above guarantee, we will send to any responsible party in the United States, one of our cutters, to be used in competition with any other cutter in the world, of same size, with the understanding that if our machine does not cut more and better work with the same power, and in strength and durability, as well as ease of feeding and operating, more money will be paid than any other, it can be returned to us, we paying freight both ways. We also manufacture THE SMALLLEY CARRIER, THE SMALLLEY SWEEP and TREAD HORSE POWERS, &c., &c. OUR COMPREHENSIVE BOOK "Ensilage and Fodder Cutting," FREE. Sent Free on Application.

SMALLEY MANUFACTURING CO. Manitowoc, Wis.



Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R'y
(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.)

It affords the best facilities of communication between all important points in KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, and beyond. The Main Line and Branches include ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY, NELSON, NORFOLK, BELLE VILLE, HONOLULU, TOPEKA, KERRINGTON, WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, CALDWELL, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, and hundreds of other flourishing cities and towns. The West Area of Fertile Country tributary thereto offers rare inducements to farmers, stock growers, and intending settlers of every class. Lands cheap and farms on easy terms. Travels the famous "GOLDEN BELT" whose varied products and herds of cattle, horses and swine are the admiration of the world.

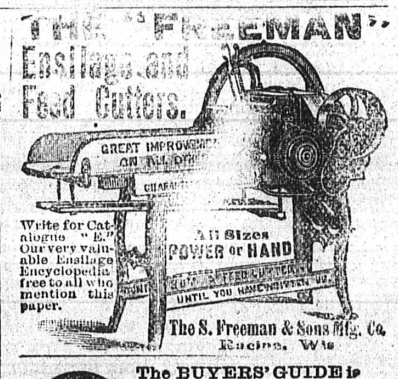
Prompt and Convenient Connections at Kansas City and St. Joseph for Chicago, St. Louis and all points East, South and Southwest with FAST LIMITED TRAINS OF GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE for DuPont, Rock Island, Des Moines, Fort and Chicago; with ALBERT LEA ROUTE for Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and points North and Northwest; and with connecting lines South and Southwest to Texas and Pacific Coast States and Territories.

Splendid Passenger Equipment
Strictly First Class, entirely new, with latest improvements, expressly manufactured for this service, leading all competitors in the comfort and luxury of its accommodations. Elegant Day Coaches, Restful Reclining Chair Cars and Palace Sleeping Cars. Solidly ballasted steel track; iron and stone bridges, commodious stations, and Union Depots at terminal points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address at Topeka, Kansas,

J. A. PARKER, JNO. SEBASTIAN

OVERSEERS WANTED Everywhere, to employ a reliable person in your county to look up advertisements and travel. We wish to have a man in each county of the United States. Steady employment; wages \$2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of the time. ADDRESS WITH STAMP
J. C. EMERY & CO., Rock and The City Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
SEND NO MONEY TO US. NO ADVANCEMENT IN PAY TO BE MADE.



The BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and Sept. each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYER'S GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-113 North La Salle Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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THE COUNTRY DANCE.

Who comes here with patch on cheek,
Looking so demure and meek,
Moving slowly, shy of glance,
Through the quaint old country dance?
Who's this, with an air of grace,
As they move in measured pace,
Meets her, greets her, bowing low?
'Tis her rich and lovely brow!
Who, here, looks across the room,
Heart of doubt and brow of gloom?
Ah, the song has oft been sung:
But he meets her roving eye,
'Tis her suitor, poor and young!
But he meets her roving eye,
Sees the blushes sweet that rise;
Ah, what matters what may be—
They are lovers, he and she!

But the dance is over now,
Sweeping curtesy, courtly bow,
Beats one true heart 'mid the press;
Is it no or is it yes?
Once, just once, their glances meet—
Ah, it is the signal sweet;
Where's the one white rose she wore?
Lying there upon the floor!
Hark the clock is striking four;
Who's this at the postern door?
Cloaked and hooded in alarm,
Clinging to her lover's arm?
Fare thee well, O lovely beau—
They'll be wed long ere you know.
Love that has the will, folk say,
Soon or late will make the way!

A Lesson to Lovers.

"From all that I have read and heard," said young Dr. Newberry gravely, "the great bane of the happiness of lovers, whether engaged or married, is lack of perfect frankness and confidence between them. Should anything arise to excite doubt or jealousy in either party, an explanation should be at once sought and given, and thus frequently much trouble and unhappiness be avoided."

"I perfectly agree with you," replied Josie Chase, looking up brightly. "And so there will never be any danger of our misunderstanding each other, will there?"

"I hope not, darling," he replied. "And then there was some little ecstatic demonstration, such as youthful lovers are privileged to indulge in when alone."

They had been but three days engaged, and had known each other not quite three months—only since the young doctor had come to Woodleigh to commence practice.

Josie was the belle of the town, and it had not been without a struggle that the young doctor had won her in face of richer and, as some people considered, more desirable suitors.

She was very pretty and clever, and full of warm-hearted and generous impulses, and also, if the doctor's landlady was to be credited, somewhat fond of having her own way.

"Seeing she's an only child," said Mrs. Larrimer, who had five grown daughters of her own, "she's well nigh spoiled to death. Her ma lets her have her own way, and though her pa sometimes worries about her odd doings, she generally manages to bring him round in the end."

"She's such a flirt!" exclaimed Miss Blossom Larrimer, who, though the eldest of the cluster of five sisters, still languished unattached upon the parent stem.

"Why, I couldn't tell the men she has led on to propose, and then discarded. It's dreadfully heartless and cruel!" she added with a sympathetic sigh.

"Oh, you had better leave the Doctor to find out all that for himself!" giggled Miss Gay, the youngest of the five. "Only, Doctor, you mustn't blame us for letting you be caught in a man-trap. We've warned you. He, he!"

"The last one," said Mrs. Larrimer, solemnly, "was that wild young fellow, Jack Ripley, whom they turned out of Rattlepan college for white washing the president's horse and other lawless doings. He used to visit Miss Josephine while he was here at the college, about two years ago, and just before you came to Woodleigh he was back again and the two were thicker than ever. Some folks thought it would be a match, but it seems her pa interfered and sent him off. I must say she changes mighty easy from one to another. I'd be sorry to have one of my girls act like that!"

These accounts at first set the Doctor to thinking a little; but he was not to be frightened from his wooing, and in his happiness as an accepted lover he forgot all the warnings and croakings of the Larrimer family.

He knew that his Josie was a little coquettish—a little vain it might be—as what pretty woman is not? But that she was either heartless or fickle he would not believe.

And it was not until further confidential revelations from the indefatigable Mrs. Larrimer that an uneasy feeling of doubt and perplexity began to take possession of his mind.

"Ahem!" said the lady, as she handed him a second cup of tea, when one evening he had come rather late from a professional call. "So Jack Ripley is back again in Woodleigh. What do you think of him, Dr. Newberry?"

"I have not had the pleasure of meeting him."

"No? Dear me! that seems strange when—when you are both so much at the Chases." He was there yesterday, and again this morning and this evening. As they live nearly opposite us, some of us couldn't help seeing him go in and out. But of course you've heard Miss Josie mention him?"

No; the Doctor had not heard anyone mention Jack Ripley. And he thought it rather strange that if that gentleman had really come again a-wooing Miss Josephine Chase, she should have permitted him to pay her

these visits—she was his affianced wife.

As usual, when he was not professionally engaged, he went after tea to see Josie. It was a warm moonlight summer night; the parlor was unoccupied and close, the Doctor, while waiting for his betrothed, took his seat at a side window—a window which opened upon the pretty garden, and through which came a soft, refreshing breeze, laden with the perfume of roses.

In fact, just beneath this window was what Josie called her rose arbor—a trellis covered with a running rose bush, where only last night he had sat with her in the moonlight and talked over their plans of future happiness.

He had noticed at the time that she appeared a little absent and disinclined to talk. Could it have been on account of this visit of Mr. Jack Ripley? And now, as the thought occurred, he became aware of low voices in the arbor. Before he could rise and move away these words in Josie's voice, slightly raised, came distinctly to his ear:

"I tell you Jack, no one suspects us. But you come too often to the house. You must keep away, and this must positively be your last visit before—"

Her voice sank and the rest was inaudible. But a reply came in a man's tones—low and tender and pleading. "You are sure that you will not fail me at the last—that I may trust implicitly to your promises?"

Then more murmurings; only broken sentences came to the ear of the unconsciously spell-bound listener.

"What would the Doctor say if he knew this?"

Why, I think he would not exactly approve," came in Josie's laughing voice; "but so long as I am unmarried I have a right to consult my own inclination. As to papa, he will be angry with us, of course, but only for a time. You will yet see him with his benevolent face glowing with a smile of satisfaction, while he spreads out his dear pudgy hands, and says: 'Bless you my children!'"

And they both laughed.

Just then a servant's voice was heard:

"Miss Josie! You're wanted in the parlor, miss."

There was a sudden rustling of the roses as the girl sprang up.

"Remember, Jack, to-morrow evening at 8 precisely. Can you see the dress I have on—brown over a striped undershirt? Well, it will be this dress and a thick brown veil. And you must be standing exactly by that poplar tree I showed you. Goodbye! You had better leave by the garden gate instead of going into the house."

Then the doctor regained sufficient presence of mind to move away and seat himself as far as possible from the open window.

Josie came in flushed, excited, and, despite her evident effort to appear as usual, shy and constrained.

The doctor did not remain long. He felt too shocked and wounded to know exactly what course to pursue in this sudden and unexpected state of things.

He would go home and think it over. And the result of his thinking was, that he concluded to say nothing to Josephine just now, but to watch her movements the next evening and find something more definite by which to shape his course.

It was a little past 7 o'clock the next evening when, watching from his office window he saw Josephine trip lightly down the steps of her father's house, attired in the brown and striped dress, and a little hat, around which was tied a brown veil.

He saw her face before she pulled the folds of the veil close, and even caught her glance as she looked shyly over toward his office, as if fearful of being seen by him. Then she walked on very fast, while he followed at a safe distance.

She went first to a house in which he knew a sister of her father resided—Miss Almeria Chase—a well-to-do maiden lady whose prim and severe aspect he had never liked.

Here she remained about half an hour, then reappeared, walking hurriedly as before, and taking her way not homeward, but toward the suburbs of the town.

Entering a sort of lane or narrow road, with a thick hedge on one side, she came in sight of a poplar tree at the turn of the lane. Here a man was standing—a tall, handsome young fellow—who, on seeing her, came hastily forward and received her apparently half fainting, in his arms.

At the same moment he made a signal, and a carriage, until now hidden by the turn of the lane, came up.

The two hurriedly entered it and they drove away at a rapid pace. They were clearly going to catch the north-bound train at the nearest station.

The doctor, although he now understood the plan, made no motion to attempt to oppose it.

"If she prefers him to me, let her go," he said, and in forlorn wretchedness and bitterness of soul, returned to his office.

The Chase house opposite was shut up and the windows closed, as though its life and light had forever departed.

Did the parents know as yet what had happened? Should he break it to them—more gently, perhaps, than others would do, and in their woe find some soothing for his own?

He walked slowly up the front steps to the porch, and there lingered. He could not find it in his heart to enter the house where her presence was no longer, and it was with an effort that he gave the bell knob a pull which seemed like the wrenchings of his own heart-strings.

The door was instantly opened, and turning he beheld Josie standing sullenly before him.

"I have been expecting you for more than an hour," she said. "But," catching sight of his pale and startled face, "what is the matter? Are you ill?"

"No; but I—I don't understand. I did not expect to see you. I thought you had gone away."

"Gone away?"

"Yes—with Jack Ripley," he said sternly.

And Josie, to his surprise, broke into a laugh.

Then, changing, she became very grave and dignified.

"How could you have had such a thought of me, Charlie?"

"Josie, was it you whom I saw leave the house about 7 o'clock this evening wearing a brown dress and veil?"

"Yes, certainly!"

"And you met a gentleman in the poplar lane?"

"No, no!" she interrupted, again laughing. "That was my cousin, May Harding—Aunt Almeria's niece. We are of the same size and exchanged dresses in order to deceive aunt's watchful eyes. But come in and let me tell you all about it. I could not before, being bound to secrecy."

And then she told him how Jack and May had for years loved each other, and been kept apart by Miss Chase, who had taken charge of May when a child, and been to her a sort of domestic tyrant.

Whenever Jack was in town Miss Chase kept a double watch upon the poor girl, and it was only by the scheme which had been so successful that May was enabled to elude her argus eye and get safely away with her lover.

Papa had always been in favor of the match, but for peace's sake did not like to interfere with his sister Almeria.

"He will scold a little when he finds out my part in it," Josie said, "but will be delighted, all the same, that May is happy at last. No one could ever say a word against Jack except that he was a little wild and mischievous at college; but he has sobered now, and just settled down to the practice of law. And as to whether Dr. Newberry will blame me—"

She paused, and looked up half archly, half inquiringly into his face.

"No, darling—not now," he answered; "although you have caused me the most miserable hours of my life."

"Charlie," she said softly, as she allowed him to draw her gently toward him, "if you had practiced your own theory and sought an explanation of what appeared to you so suspicious, you would have been spared those miserable hours."

"Yes, darling, it was my fault. But this may serve us both for a lesson to begin with."—*Philadelphia Saturday Night.*

Nuckeljay on Tights.

"Papa, dear," said Miss Arabella Nuckeljay, "I presume your dear old head is so full of business affairs that you never give a thought to such a trivial subject as women's fashions?"

"No, indeed, it isn't," replied Mr. Nuckeljay, "I haven't lost an my appreciation for art, even if I have been in the tread-mill of commerce for so many years; and I think a really well dressed woman is a true work of art. When I was young I seriously contemplated adopting some artistic profession for my life work. Now, speaking of women's fashions, I devoutly wish that women would again adopt the artistic Old Greek draperies and quit littering themselves up with bustles and pull-backs and furbelows till they look like Zulu savages at a war dance. Sometimes I almost wish my mother had not been a woman, when I see one of them jiggling along the street with a hump on her back like a camel's and her hair banged till it looks like a buffalo's mane. I'm going to vote for Cleveland simply because his wife had sense enough to discard the barbarous bustle."

Miss Arabella said: "I have been reading of a new fashion that is just on the eve of being adopted by the leading women, and I think it is one of the most sensible fashions I ever heard of; it is wearing tights. They say one feels just too lovely for any use when one has on tights. If you will be kind enough to give me \$15 I will buy a delicious pair of blue ones that will be just as cute as a little bug's ear. They say they seem to lift one right off the floor and make one feel just to sweet too live."

While she was speaking the old man was getting red in the face, and he blurted out:

"Well, you are 'too sweet to live,' I must say. You are too big a sap-head to run around loose. You wear tights indeed! Maybe you had better get black ones and a Nady skirt and go dooling around here trying to be a ballet. Maybe you had better join a circus and learn to walk a rope. If I were you I wouldn't even hamper myself with tights; I'd just trollop around clad only in an entrancing smile, like one of Eugene Sue's heroines when she gets ready to die in her lover's arms. I'd go into partnership with Dr. Mary Walker and Belva Lockwood and make a howling ass of myself. If I were your mother I would lift you clear off the floor, and I would do it with a slipper. Now you skip around here and lift some of the dust off the furniture and help your mother 'reform' the supper dishes," and he picked up the evening paper and began reading an article entitled "the high-necked dress is a relic of barbarism."—*V. Z. Reed, in Texas Sittings.*

A Narrow Escape.

A traveler through the pine woods of Georgia heard, as he neared a saw-mill, several persons talking in excited tones. He rode up to the mill. There were, standing about an old man, a young fellow, an old woman and a fat girl.

"What's the matter here?" the traveler demanded.

"A good deal," the old man replied.

"Yes," snapped the old woman, "a mighty heap, I tell you."

"So much the matter," said the girl, "that somebody's 'goin' ter git hurt unless ever' thing's made all right."

"I'll tell you what's the matter," the young man declared. "I came along here some time ago and took the position as head sawyer of this mill, and now this old man and woman, having taken such a liking to me, want me to marry their daughter, that fat thing standing there."

"You made love to me!" the girl exclaimed.

"I did not."

"Yes, you did. You sidled up close to me last Sunday when pap an' mur had gone to church an' 'lowed that I had a putty hand, an' then I told you that you mout have it if you wanted it, an' you sorter snickered and 'lowed that it was wuth the havin'. Ef that ain't makin' love ter a body, I don't know what is."

"It's almost a marriage contract," the old man declared.

"Yes," exclaimed the old woman, "it was about like all the engagements that tuck place when I was a gal, an' I don't think sich customs oughter be changed."

"I don't know anything about your customs," the young man replied, "but I do know that I do not care anything for the girl, and that I did not have any intention of asking her to marry me."

"Don't know nothin' about yo' intentions," said the girl, "but I do know that I offered you my han' an' that you tuck it. You may not love me now, but you'll 'arn ter, attar while. I love you, an' wouldn't take nuthin' fur you."

"An' ef you think," the old man exclaimed, addressing the young fellow, "that I am 'goin' ter allow a man ter come along here an' tromp all over my daughter's affections, you air mighty mistaken. Come, now, make up yo' mind; you either egree ter marry right now, or we'll take you to jail, an' frum that the sympathizin' citizens uv this county will see that you go to the penitentiary for life."

"Can you not help me in some way?" pleaded the young fellow, appealing to the traveler.

"I don't think that I can. I see no way."

"Thar ain't no way under heavens except marriage," the old man broke in.

"I'd rather die the young man groaned.

"Wall," the old man replied, "I reckon in this free country a man has a right to take his choice."

"He shan't die. He's got ter oe my own true loved one!" the girl exclaimed.

"Will you please grant me a few words in private with the young man?" the traveler asked, addressing the old fellow.

"Yes, but mind you, if he tries ter run away it's good-bye ter him."

"He will not try to run away," the traveler replied. "Come this way and let me talk to you a moment."

They held a whispered conversation and then returned.

"I understand," said the raveler, "that this is a strict prohibition community."

"Tighter'n wax," the old man replied.

"Wouldn't you like to have some liquor?"

"Better'n anything."

"I have here in my saddlebags two quarts of the finest rye juice you ever saw."

"My mouth's waterin'."

The traveler took out a bottle.

"Now," said he, "let this young fellow go and I'll give you the two bottles."

"What do you say, mother?" the old man asked.

"Wall," the old woman replied, "I'd like might'y ter have the liker, but its our duty as tender-hearted parents ter see that our daughter is well married."

"Yes, I know that, but husbands air easier ter git round here than liker is."

"Yes, that's a fact."

"But hold on!" exclaimed the girl. "I've got something ter say. I don't kere nuthin' fur the liker."

"Now, thar is a stumblin block," the old man, in a rueful voice, declared.

"But say, 'Liza, kain't we fix it up with you some way?"

"Don't know uv none."

"How would you like ter have a new caliker coat?"

"Like Peggy Stoveall's, all kivered with red and yaller spots?" the girl excitedly asked.

"Yes."

"Mighty well."

"Ef you'll give up this feller I'll git you the coat."

"It don't 'pear like it's hardly enough, pap."

"Wall, then, I'll fling in a plug uv black terbacker."

"I'll go you," the girl exclaimed.

"The trade's closed," said the old fellow as he reached up after the liquor.

"Young man, you may go,"—*Arkansas Traveler.*

The way to religious reform is often illuminated by proselytes.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Excellent coal is being found in Llano county, Texas.

A paper leather to imitate calf skin is made in France.

The Sultan of Turkey will sign the Suez Canal treaty.

A woman aged 103 years died at Needford, N. J., last week.

A patent has been obtained in Italy to make building blocks out of corn cobs.

During the present year 19,438 persons have been naturalized in New York city.

The Indians at Fort Buford, Dakota, are reported to be in a starving condition.

There are now 2,300 miles of mains in the United States for carrying natural gas.

It is proposed to substitute India rubber for metal in the manufacture of horse shoes.

There has been a large increase of sorghum syrup this year over last year's production.

A fruit grower at Delaware City, Del., is shipping large quantities of apples to England.

Decatur, Ala., has sent an appeal for funds to aid the destitution caused by the yellow fever.

Australia is building a fence of wire netting 8,000 miles long, to keep rabbits out of Queensland.

Some of the canning factories of Cumberland county, N. J., have been packing sweet potatoes.

A minister, who recently came from England, has been arrested in Boston for selling liquor without a license.

A tract of 625 square miles of pine timber land in California has been purchased by a San Francisco syndicate.

There is a government crisis in Manitoba, growing out of the hostility of the Canadian and Northern Pacific railroads.

The test well at Erie, Pa., now going down for gas or any other valuable subterranean deposit, is over 4,000 feet deep.

The employees who were charged with gross negligence by the coroner's jury in the Mud Run railroad accident have been arrested.

Several thousand English coal miners have gone on a strike for higher wages. The price of coal advanced 50 to 40 per cent. during October.

United States officials on the Mexican frontier report serious difficulty in enforcing the law to prevent Chinamen from crossing the border.

An Indianapolis firm is building a small flour mill, to be run by an American wind mill, to be used in the gold fields near Natal, South Africa.

The richest mine of Australia, and perhaps of the world, is in Queensland, and is variously estimated to be worth from \$50,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

A prominent Chinese official intimates that China will recall all her citizens in this country, expel all Americans and cease intercourse with this country.

A big deal in coal and iron lands has been made at Jellico, on the Kentucky-Tennessee line, by which 60,000 acres of mineral land becomes the property of one company.

A vast bed of borate of lime has been discovered in Curry county, Oregon, near the coast. The deposit is said to be half a mile long, 200 feet wide and thirty feet deep.

The proceedings of the Central American Congress indicate that the people of the Central American Republics desire to effect a union of the five republics into one large nation.

A number of leading cannery owners of British Columbia are arranging to bring 130 families from among the crofter fishermen in Great Britain, to replace Chinese in their canneries.

It is expected that not over 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco will be raised in Egypt this year, although the average crop is 13,000,000 pounds. The light crop is owing to the excessive tax lately laid on tobacco land.

The peanut yields from 40 to 50 per cent. of nearly colorless oil of quality not far below olive oil, for which it is largely sold. Last year 10,000,000 bushels of peanuts were imported into Marseilles, France, to be pressed for oil, very little of which was sold under its proper name. The residual pomace is employed in adulterating chocolate.

The common practice of raising fainting persons to a sitting or upright position is often sufficient to destroy the spark of life which remains. The death of an eminent English statesman a short time ago gave opportunity to the coroner for emphasizing this fact, and of pointing out how much more reasonable and sound it is to keep such persons in the prone position, while restoratives and local means are adopted to enable them, if possible, to regain consciousness.

Cold food, says the Boston Journal of Health, is more easily kept on a sensitive stomach than hot; so in cases where it is rejected in the ordinary warm or hot form, it had better be tried as nearly frozen as may be taken. In many fevers this would be a decided advantage. Milk may be administered in a frozen state, often with positive advantage. The Sanitary Era add, from frequent instances, that ice cream suits admirably some conditions where hardly any other food is acceptable.

Set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for awhile is unfit for use.

A German has made experiments to ascertain the amount of loss that coal undergoes when exposed to the weather. It will, perhaps, surprise many readers to hear that the loss is considerable. Anthracite and canal coal, as might be anticipated from their compactness, suffer least; but ordinary bituminous coal loses nearly one-third in weight and nearly one-half in gas-making quality. From this it will be understood that coal should be kept dry and under cover, and that to expose it to rain or damp is to lessen its quality. Here, too, we have an explanation of the inferiority of the great heaps of small coal which encumber the ground in the mining districts.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Big Head in Horses.

Writing from Chippewa county, Minnesota, a correspondent describes the symptoms in three cases of sick horses, which, though not fully answering the standard symptoms in big head, are near enough to lead us to suppose that this is the trouble or was the trouble, one of the animals having died, and the others being in a fair way to recover. It is not a common disease in many parts of the country, but there are occasional cases of it in all parts. Old horses are more likely to be attacked by it, though it is not confined to such, but sometimes attacks animals of all ages and conditions, from the sucking colt up. But in the case of colts there is seldom, if ever, any swelling of the jaws, and the disease does not appear to affect the colt as it does the horse. The animal which died—belonging to our correspondent, and whose "head was swelled below the eyes"—was three years old. The animals which are getting well are respectively four and one year. It has been supposed by some that the cause of the difficulty is often the lack of lime in the water, and we judge that the water in this case, which was rain water standing in a pond without inlet or outlet, had much to do with causing the disease. It is not true, however, that this is the sole cause, for horses are free from the disease when there is no lime in the water, and have it when there is. But the disease is certainly more prevalent where the water is soft than elsewhere. As it is an affection of the bones it would seem reasonable to suppose that it was caused by a lack of proper nourishment to that part of the system, and that a perfect system of feeding would prevent it. A horse fed constantly on corn may never have big head, but it will not be because the feeding is not calculated to make him more liable to such diseases than he would be if fed food that contained more of the muscle-making elements. It is a wonder that under the constant feeding with fat-producing foods, and often poor hay, many of our horses do not have big head and every other disease.

Usually, but not always, the disease is attended by the swelling of the head. When that is the case we have enough to make us anxious. But this cannot always be seen in the first stages, if at all. There is a way, however, to detect any swelling that may not be visible. It is recommended to run the thumb up under the lip beside the under jaw bone, between the lip and the teeth. If there is any enlargement of the jaw it can thus be detected, as the side of the jaw should be nearly perpendicular with the teeth above. But in its beginning those who have never seen it will find difficulty in recognizing it. Usually the animal is sleepy; the joints become stiff, and the skin seems dry and hard. The excrement is hard, black, and largely destitute of moisture. The appetite is generally good, indeed often voracious. Still the animal is out of condition all the time, and gets gradually thinner, or in mild cases stands still, and gains nothing and seems to lose nothing. The blood is thick and black. The treatment consists in improving the general health of the horse by feeding the most nutritious foods, given in a soft boiled or steamed state, in which plenty of salt is mixed, and the administration of tonics, such as an ounce of Peruvian bark every day.—*Practical Farmer.*

Condition of the Farm.

The habit of most business men of taking stock at certain times in the year is one that can be judiciously followed by farmers. Most good farmers in these times keep enough accounts to know what crops pay and what do not, and whether they are making or losing by the various kinds of stock which they keep. But in all calculations one of the most important elements is often omitted; that is, the state of the farm itself, not merely in regard to visible improvements, but to fertility and productiveness. The farmer, apparently prosperous, whose soil is yearly becoming more exhausted, is steadily growing poorer. This is doubtless the condition of a greater number of farmers than is often supposed.

Nearly all improvements on the farm tend to deterioration unless constantly added to or repaired. Buildings and fences run down and must be replaced. Orchards of young fruit trees grow in value as they come of bearing age. These are the investments that the thrifty Scotchman advised his farmer son to make. "Plant a tree, Sandy. It will be growing while you are sleeping." But even young orchards need much care in pruning, else their growth will be of little value. With almost every variety of small fruits, including the grape, a neglected growth is more expensive to get into good bearing condition than is a new plantation. So that even with fruit trees there is no assurance of increased value by lapse of time without labor. For everything else there is certainty of depreciation.

Whenever the profits of farm crops are small the greater care should be taken not to let the farm itself run down. By the judicious expenditure of whatever can be afforded in buying manure and in under-draining, the cost of making a crop may be decreased. In this is a better assurance of profitable return for labor than is possible from high prices, that are the result of causes beyond the farmers' control.

If all our farm land were made as productive as the best of it now is, there would be few complaints of hard times among farmers. It is the poor spots on the farm that run down the average product below the cost of production.—*American Cultivator.*

Helping Along Spring Work.

There are few farmers but that find they have all on their hands that can be well attended to in the spring. It is good economy, therefore, to do everything in the fall that will aid to lessen or help along the spring work. Considerable plowing can be done, that as a rule will not only add something to the fertility, but put the soil into a much better condition for work in the spring.

It is quite important to commence the work of seeding or planting as early as possible in the spring, as by this means it will be easiest to get the crops all in the ground in good season.

Very much can be done in the way of clearing up. Trash, weeds, stalks, all interfere, more or less, with the work of properly preparing the soil and planting the crops. If this work can be done in the fall, it will naturally lessen the work to be done in the spring.

After the wheat is all sowed and before corn gathering can well begin, there is always more or less time that can be devoted to good advantage in thoroughly preparing for winter or getting ready for spring. Fencing can be rebuilt, and the farm planned so as to dispose with as much fencing as possible. On the majority of farms there is entirely too much fencing, increasing the expenses of the farm keeping up and increasing the work of preparing the soil and planting the crop. During the fall is a good time to take out unnecessary fences, clean up the places they occupied, and prepare so as to have planted to some crop.

Manure can be hauled out. My experience is that on the farm the best time to haul out and apply manure is when the work can be done without interfering with the other farm work and there is manure to haul out. If every opportunity during the fall and winter is taken to haul out the manure the work will be materially lessened in the spring.

More or less fuel must be prepared during the winter. A few days additional work in getting up a supply to use during the summer will be found to save considerable time when there is less time for doing the work.

On every farm there are items of work that must either be done in the spring or fall. If done now, or even during the winter, it will save more or less time that in the spring will be quite an item. It is best to carefully look over the farm and plan to get everything in as good a shape as possible, so that in the spring the necessary work of planting can be pushed along as rapidly as possible.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Money in Hogs.

Advices from the west indicate that the farmers with good droves of healthy hogs are liable to come out best at the end of the year. Many farmers must look to the hog for their main source of profit. There has been no inducement, so our informants state, to keep hogs back after they were fit for market, and as a consequence there is a very small surplus stock in the country. Whenever hogs are unusually plenty, the receipts of corn at this season are small, for a good proportion of the crop will be needed for the hogs. This year there have been unusually large receipts of the new crop of corn. In fact, all the usual signs indicate fewer hogs on western farms than for a number of years. To use a dialogue very common just now, "What's the matter with the hog-farmer?" "He's all right!"—*Rural New Yorker.*

Farm Notes.

Cauliflower seed are eight times as valuable by weight as silver. They sell at \$8 an ounce.

It is claimed that an occasional rolling with a heavy roller will so compact the soil that ants will be driven away. Cooked clover, and the mess thickened with ground oats, makes an excellent addition to the food of the brood sow.

The fall colt should be well cared for until 6 months old, by which time the pastures will be ready, and he will cost but little.

The best varieties of early raspberries are the Tyler and Souhegan. The Ohio and mammoth cluster are excellent late varieties.

Cold frames can be used for forcing some of the hardy plants in winter. Early cabbage and lettuce are grown in this manner.

Toads are the policemen of the garden. They speedily transport insect depredators to a place where they will do no more harm. And this interior jail is quite spacious.

Heavy hogs do not sell as readily as those of medium weight. A 300-pound hog is better fitted for the lard tub than for the table. Small hogs are always preferred, those weighing about 150 pounds each producing a better quality of meat than those that are heavy.

In using evaporators for drying fruit a constant watch should be kept over the operation. There is usually a loss from having too much confidence in the evaporator. "Head work" is required, and the process can not result in clear, bright, well-dried fruit unless skill is taken.

Brewers' grains, glucose refuse and

other substances liable to fermentation can be fed with advantage to animals that are being prepared for market, but should be fed to milch cows very sparingly, if at all, as the milk may be injured in quality, unless the materials are fresh.

Early maturity is an important factor in the qualifications of beef cattle. A good 3-year-old steer can be made to dress 70 per cent if properly fed. It is the young, quick-growing steer that pays, and it should be marketed as soon as it reaches that point at which the greatest profit is obtained.

The Household.

APPLE BREAKFAST CAKE.—One and one-half cups of Indian meal, two cups of wheat flour, one-half cup of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, cold water to mix thin, and five common-sized apples chopped. Bake in a greased pan in a quick oven.

PLUM JAM.—Let your fruit be dry and free from leaves or stalk. Take equal quantities of plums and sugar, put into a clean vessel and boil one hour, stirring the same way as above. Damsons prepared the same way are very good. Care must be taken when cold, to cover all preserves closely and stand in a cool, dry place.

APPLE CUSTARD.—Make a custard of four beaten eggs, three points of milk, one cup of sugar and a little salt. In this stir one pint of stewed, sweetened, and seasoned apples, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Or, use five eggs (keeping out the whites of two, with which frost the top), and brown in the oven. No sauce required.

BEEF FRITTERS.—Beef fritters are nice for breakfast; chop pieces of steak or cold roast beef very fine. Make a batter of milk, flour and an egg and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of butter into a saucepan, let it melt, then drop the batter into it from a large spoon. Fry until brown; season with pepper and salt and a little parsley.

NEVER administer castor oil to children in milk, because it will destroy their taste for milk, and without this nutritious liquid it would be very hard to raise children. Get the druggist to fix it up with soda water, or you can fix it yourself with vichy or any aerated water and lemon juice. Sweet oil is better for young children and much more palatable. Castor oil is a strong purgative, and should be used with discretion.

For neuralgic headache there are many cures, and no doubt you have tried a greater portion of them, but the following may be new to you, and it is highly recommended: Squeeze the juice of a lemon into a small cupful of strong coffee, and drink while the coffee is quite hot. It is said to afford instantaneous relief. Strong tea is advocated by many, but it usually increases the pain and should never be used by those who suffer from such headaches.

The Plait of the Fool.

Would that I had a mite of sense—
A little is enough for me;
With half as much as most men have,
A millionaire in brains I'd be.

I'd like to say the thing I mean,
Yet not say every thing I think;
Be seldom heard, more seldom seen
A jester with a mask of ink.

I'd like to cry before I do
The thing I'll cry for when 'tis done;
My second hand sight, old and new,
I'd trade for foresight—ten for one.

I wish I knew a little less;
I wish I knew a great deal more;
I wish I knew how to express
The thoughts I never keep in store.

I'd like to know enough to know
I know much less than wiser men;
With so much wisdom I could go
Two days; then be a fool again.
—Robert J. Burdette.

Caring for Furniture.

When cleaning the room thoroughly it is a good plan to remove the lighter articles of upholstered furniture into the air and the heavier ones into another room in which the windows are opened. Hair-cloth is best cleaned by beating with a small switch or rattan, afterward wiping with a soft cloth. If it is old and is losing its color it can be made to look almost as good as new by wiping it over with a cloth wet in ink. Plush furniture should be brushed with a bristle brush. A medium-sized paint brush is just the thing. Never switch plush, as it will leave a mark that any amount of brushing will not entirely obliterate. A small paint brush for the crevices of the wood work is a necessity to keep it in good condition by removing the dust.

Wipe over the woodwork with a soft, damp cloth, and polish with dry cloth. A small quantity of warmed linseed oil rubbed well into the wood, and this afterward rubbed briskly with a soft, dry cloth, will give the wood a nice, soft polish. See that the castors on the heavy articles of furniture are in good condition so that they will not tear or mark the carpet when moved from their places. A little machine or kerosene oil will do good service if applied to them occasionally, applying only enough to make them work freely, as too much is apt to work down and leave an ugly spot on the carpet.—*Boston Budget.*

Justifiable Pride.

Magistrate (to prisoner): "You are charged, sir, with beating your wife." Prisoner: "Yes, sah, an' I see proud of it, sah." Magistrate: "Proud of it?" Prisoner: "Kase, sah, she weighs twenty poun's mo'n me."—*Epoch.*

BEAR'S EARS' REVENGE.

An Indian, Insulted by a Half-Breed, Eats His Enemy's Heart.

One day the Indians were gathered into the tent of the leader and were talking about the deeds of prowess that they had done, says a writer in the *St. Paul Pioneer-Press*. Somehow Bear's Ears and Garreau got into a wrangle about their respective acts, and the way they had comport themselves in the war. Garreau was a hot-blooded fellow, and he took a fire-brand out of the fire, and struck the Indian three or four times on the back with it. Bear's Ears was not quick to anger, and he did not immediately resent the insult. He did as the traditions of his tribe taught them they should do, he sat there with his hands folded and his head hung down, waiting for Garreau to apologize for the insult. He waited twenty minutes with his head in his blanket, but no apology came. Generally in such a case, when the man offering the insult in a moment of passion got cool, he would say that he was sorry for what he had done, and he would give the person insulted a pony or ponies—whatever was right—to wipe away the insult. After Bear's Ears had waited long enough, and he saw that the apology was not forthcoming, he said: "Get out of the lodge. I have received an insult, and I withdraw from the band." Garreau, who could not speak a word of English, was made the leader of the band on the departure of Bear's Ears. He had plenty of horses, and he kept the band well supplied with meat.

For eighteen months things went on all right. Bear's Ears during all this time used to go to the top of the butte every day, a mile and a half from the camp, and do penance there. He put off the middle finger of his right hand and gave it to the Great Spirit as a sacrifice. He then cut off another, and waited his time to get even with the man that had insulted him. During the winter of the second year after the insult had been offered, the band were going out after buffalo one day. Bear's Ears was on the lookout. The band was led by his enemy and he followed at a distance. Buffalo were discovered about thirty miles away, and after they had killed all they wanted the members of the band began to return home. Garreau mounted a horse and loaded it with all the meat that he wanted to carry home. Bear's Ears went to a place where some of the band were butchering meat and took a piece and went on his way home with it. About ten miles from Fort Clarke, where the Indians were bound, Bear's Ears heard Garreau singing behind him. Bear's Ears turned to one side so as to allow the half-breed to come up. When Garreau had passed the Indian about ten yards the latter took aim with his gun and blew off the top of the half-breed's head. He then cut out Garreau's heart and carried it off. He came into camp on Garreau's horse and went to the tepee in which he lived with his mother. There he boiled the heart of his enemy and ate it. When he had done that he told his mother. Before daylight he had gone, no one knew where.

Growth of the Mormons.

Day by day and year by year the old saying that "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" finds exemplification in the current history of the world. Had the ignorant and bigoted people of Illinois who drove the Mormons from Nauvoo and assassinated their prophet and founder of the faith, Joseph Smith, left that then harmless people alone in the enjoyment of their constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, who can doubt that they would have long since gone into that state of decline the inevitable end of which is extinction, such as has overtaken the Shakers, Harmonists and other peculiar sects and peoples, who, having nothing to contend with but peaceful public opinion, dwindle and die and make no sign.

When driven from Illinois the "revelation" authorizing polygamy had not been proclaimed by the Mormon church, and their only offense was belief in a later revelation from above than the gospel, which in the orthodox eyes of the riffians of the border was flat blasphemy justifying their murder and expulsion.

So, sustained by fanatic faith, they abandoned their beautiful home on the banks of the Mississippi, and with their wives and little ones took up that sorrowful march of hundreds of miles over pathless plains and deserts, to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, then an unknown wilderness under the nominal jurisdiction of Mexico.

"Here will we rest," said their new leader, Brigham Young, and within a comparatively short time they had, by well-directed industry, builded a city and caused the surrounding desert to blossom as the rose. From that day to this, despite all discouragements, they have gone on increasing in wealth and multiplying in number until they not only control the local government of the great Territory of Utah, but are becoming numerous and influential in the adjoining Territories of Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona.—*Texas Shiftings.*

A Star.

First dude—"Chawley, do you weally think Miss Highkicker is a gweat actress?"

Second dude—"Certainly, my deah fellah. Haan't she alweady had a new flavor of chewing gum named after her."—*Texas Shiftings.*

THE WAIFS OF LONDON.

A Glimpse of Dr. Bernardo's Work Among Them.

One cold day in the winter of 1856 a young medical student found an unfortunate street boy with no home, no food nor any shelter. He followed up this waif and through him discovered the wretched condition of the street children of London, many of whom have no shelter, day or night, save under arches of bridges and among the refuge of wharves and warehouses, unless they were so fortunate as to obtain in the course of the day a few pennies with which they could pay for a poor bed in a miserable lodging house. This young student gradually gathered together some of these poor children of London and some other cities and now there are 2,500 orphan and destitute children in the nineteen institutions the young doctor started twenty-two years ago, and the large sum of \$3,542,321 has been subscribed by people from all parts of the English speaking world to Dr. Bernardo's homes. Are there many young men whose efforts have brought so much blessings to the children as has this man's and in such a spirit of sincere and loving charity and earnest devotion to his fellow creatures?

Any homeless child who applies to the home for admittance is at once taken in, temporary shelter and protection are given him and inquiries as to the truth of his statements are instituted. If the result justifies his permanent reception the child is sent to some one of the branches of the charity, his capacity for work decided upon and he is taught a trade or sent to school. In this case, if his parents are living they make Dr. Bernardo the trustee for the child and give up all claim to him. But if the parents or relatives prove able to support him he is returned to their care.

I have visited two of these homes over which Dr. Bernardo exercises an untiring and zealous supervision, the Boys' home at Stepney Causeway and the Village home for orphans and destitute girls at Ilford. The former is a large building containing offices, work-rooms, schoolrooms, a hall for public meetings and celebrations, a swimming school, a great play yard, besides sleeping and dining rooms and kitchens and ample lavatory, where the boys are required to wash to their waists four times a day. I have never seen anything to equal the order and cleanliness here in any public institution. Every day the floors of the wards, dining rooms and corridors are scrubbed by the boys and assistants, and lest they should be damp in winter they are heated by steam pipes. In the work-rooms I found the little men working away as busy as bees. The best things they make are brushes, from clothes' brushes to scrubbing brushes, and wooden boxes for the clothing of the little emigrants who are sent about four times a year to Toronto and Peterborough in Canada and to the industrial farm near Shell river, Manitoba.

All the children looked happy and cheerful, although those in the school-room appeared as though learning came with as much difficulty to them as teaching did to the worried looking master. The little tailors were especially jolly. They mend and turn the garments of the inmates, but, of course, neither these nor the boot and shoemakers could possibly supply the needs of all the boys. The food is generous and ample and of excellent quality, as the tiny bakers wished us to prove by tasting it.

A few days later I went down to Ilford to the Village homes, which consist of fifty houses, forming a little settlement in the midst of a beautiful rolling country and bounded by green meadows and fields. The houses, if small, are quite handsome. They are two stories in height. The ground floor is devoted to the living, and mothers' rooms and all the upper floors to the dormitories, three or four chambers, furnished with tiny single iron bedssteads, all in the most exquisite state of cleanliness and order. Each house has a "mother," all kindly faced genial woman of gentle manners and speech, evidently benevolent women, as devoted to their work as Dr. Bernardo himself, and from the happy faces of the children and their general good behavior, I judged that their treatment must be kindly and humane.

Think of these wretched little waifs, taken from the streets and gutters, from the misery and squalor of a great, crowded city, from the abuse and neglect of drunken and criminal parents, to be brought into this atmosphere of protection, cleanliness and order, of religion and love, in its highest form of Christianity, and draw the contrast. Every child I saw seemed to me to be one more saved from the prison, from sin and shame of all kinds, as from the sins of their natural guardians; and with me bless the English people who have with Dr. Bernardo established a noble work, which must grow and spread as its value, considered merely as a saving agent meets with wider recognition.—*Edith Abell in Boston Transcript.*

Asking Too Much.

"Dumley (to Brown): 'I say, Brown, did you chip in \$5 with the rest of the boys for the charity fund?' Brown: 'No, I can't afford to give away \$5.' Dumley: 'Well, that's the way I feel. By the way, Brown, can you lend me a V for a few days?' Brown: 'Can't do it possibly, Dumley. Didn't I just tell you that I can't afford to give away \$5?'—*New York Sun.*

BY THE KANSAS NEWS CO.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING
November 24, 1888

Apples are selling in Atchison county for 10 cents per bushel.

Senator Ingalls will build a \$20,000 residence in Atchison next year.

A big American syndicate is about to be formed for building railroads in Siberia.

The board of railway commissioners will give the first copy of their annual report to the printer this week.

The vintage of the Doniphan vineyards this year will be about 100,000 gallons valued at not less than \$20,000.

Farmers are supplied with young trees by the state forestry station. S. C. Rogb, the state commissioner of forestry, can be addressed at Ogallah, Kansas.

The Commissioner of Agriculture says that after three years of low yield, potatoes give an average of about eighty bushels per acre, or nearly the rate of yield of 1879.

The ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the \$200,000 Sedgwick county court house took place Monday. There were about 10,000 persons.

A special telegram from Syracuse, Kan., gives particulars of the escape from jail of the female horse thieves, Ida Weston and Emma Westry. The keys to the jail were locked up in the Opera hotel, but were gotten and after the girls were released the keys were returned.

In a general order issued from army headquarters the army regulations are amended so as to prescribe that the desertion of a non-commissioned officer or his absence without leave not satisfactorily accounted for, covering a period of ten days, shall vacate his appointment as non-commissioned officer from the date of his desertion or absence without leave.

The county superintendent of Sedgwick county has not yet made his annual report of the school population in his county to the state superintendent. The report should have been in over a month ago. It is supposed that the report is being held back until the increase in the school population of Wichita and Sedgwick county reaches the population of Topeka and Shawnee county, reported last spring.

At the sale of the effects of Lord Sackville at the British legation, the articles sold brought generally more than they were worth. Everything which was marked with a coat of arms, or looked peculiarly English, brought good figures, sometimes two or three times their real value. A team of dark brown horses, which were said to have cost \$800 a short time ago, but which necessarily had no distinguishing monogram, however, brought only \$370.

Within a radius of forty miles of Rochester there are more than 1,000 fruit evaporators. These evaporators give employment during the autumn and winter to about 30,000 hands, whose wages average from \$5 to \$12 a week. Last season the production of these evaporators was about 30,000,000 pounds, worth at first cost about \$2,000,000. The principal consuming countries abroad are Germany, England, Belgium, Holland and France, in which the new product has entirely displaced the old-fashioned sun-dried fruit. The great fruit state of Kansas has made hardly any attempts at preparing her surplus fruit for market by the evaporating process. It was reported that in several Kansas counties thousands of bushels of apples rotted on the ground.

Bob Burdett, who in his travels has often visited Kansas, has this to say of the State: "The land of Kansas is a wonder. A town no bigger than a voting precinct will have street cars and electric lights, and corner lots. It just makes a man's back ache to look at Wichita. Street car lines running twenty miles into the country Six universities going up. The very ground quivers with excitement. Different from any thing you ever saw in your life. Everything booming except saloons. It shows that you can boom a town way up into millions without the aid of one whiskey shop. The old idea was that when you boom a Western town you start in with a saloon every other door, and a church came along by and by. In Wichita you stumble over churches and get tangled up among the colleges and lost in the labyrinth of 'homes' and reading rooms, but you have to sneak around and learn the ropes and lie a little to get a drink. And yet the boom goes on."

Telegraphic Briefs.

The prohibition vote in Ohio at the late election was 19,240.

There are reported at Gainesville, Fla., three new cases of yellow fever.

George Faebel, a member of the Chicago board of trade, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Colonel Dan Lamont positively denies the rumor that the president intended to make him judge advocate general.

A. H. Colquitt was re-elected United States senator by the Georgia legislature. Mr. Grady refused to run.

The British cruiser, Hyacinth, has taken possession of Cook's island in the name of the British government. The natives are rejoicing.

Henry Peatzman and family, in charge of the Bee line station at Hartman, O., were chloroformed and robbed of \$500.

At the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new \$200,000 Sedgwick county court house, there were present about 10,000 persons.

James Houseman, a wealthy resident of New Concord, N. Y., committed suicide about 10 o'clock Monday night. He had been on a spree for several days.

The house of Jack Gregg at Leesville, Ky., was burned and all the family, consisting of five persons, perished, except Gregg, who was away from the house on business.

A clue has at last been discovered to the murderers of Paymaster McClure and his body guard, Hugh Flanagan, which murder occurred a few weeks ago near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Fire broke out early Tuesday morning in the residence of Jno. Mueller, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Mueller and Miss Kerber, inmates, jumped from the second story window and were severely injured.

James Mills, of West Chester, Pa., the brutal assailant of Bertie Howard, a 11-year-old girl, has been lodged in jail. He nearly drowned the child, and came near being lynched on his way to the jail.

John W. Keely of motor fame, who was sent to jail on Saturday last for contempt of court in refusing to give to experts, appointed by the court, information regarding his mysterious motor, has been released on bail.

The family of William Morgan, of Sumterfield, Ala., were poisoned by eating food for dinner prepared by a negro servant, and immediately all fell ill. The food has not yet been analyzed. The negro has been arrested.

Mrs. Anthony Newell, of Pittsburg, widow of a well known restaurateur who died suddenly a few weeks ago, committed suicide at her home by shooting herself through the heart. Despondency over the death of her husband was the cause.

Mrs. John Boardman, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, left her two children in the house while she went out in the yard to milk. While gone, the children playing near the grate ventured too close. Their clothing caught fire and both burned to death.

Geo. Leaser, of Pottsville, Pa., who had been in attendance at the Cincinnati exposition with an exhibit of soap, received \$3,000 in money Saturday too late to deposit it in bank. Some time after midnight as he was going home, he was sandbagged and robbed of \$2,500.

Vice President-elect L. P. Morton, according to the New York papers, is going to Indianapolis on a visit to President-elect Harrison. Mr. Morton will be accompanied by Mrs. Morton, and the coming first two ladies of the land will meet and exchange greetings.

At Springfield, Mo., Taylor Smith, a well known sporting character, was killed by Margaret Miller, his mistress, in a trivial dispute. Taylor and the woman were discussing a laundry bill, when she suddenly seized an axe and split his head open.

John Armstrong, engineer in Grana Creek mines at Danville, Ill., had a quarrel with his wife. Joseph Glasgow, a boarder at the house undertook to interfere, when Armstrong drew a revolver and shot Glasgow through the heart. Armstrong took to the woods.

The first annual meeting of the Woman's Interstate Teachers' association will take place in Bloomington, Ill., beginning next Thursday and continuing three days. The correspondence indicates that the attendance will be very large. Miss Sarah F. Raymond of Bloomington, is the president.

At the preliminary examination at Omana, of Mrs. Libbia King, alias "Beecher," the murderer of Harry King, her attorney waived examination, and the prisoner was committed to the district court. Her attorney also gave notice that the name of Elizabeth "Beecher" in the indictment would not be recognized as belonging to his client.

"All Things in Order."
"Life," said Mr. Beecher on one occasion, "is a sparing of great events and great occasions and opportunities; it is the little things that make up the sum total."

So it is in housekeeping. The business of conducting a household with comfort and success depends upon a vast number of "little things." Let these little things be in order, and there will be far less of the friction, fault-finding and complaining that banish happiness quite as completely as some great sorrow.

To begin with. Let no housewife tolerate dull knives. Who has not seen the head of a household struggle and fret and perspire over the carving of a joint, not because the meat was abnormally tough, but because the knife was too dull? Let us take a lesson from our butchers. No vendor of roasts and joints would dream of conducting his business without having his hatchets, saws and knives thoroughly overhauled, and their edges renewed at regular intervals. The housekeeper sees the tradesman run his steel between bones, separating joints, removing rinds, reducing steaks to their proper proportions, and then wonders why the meat that seemed so tender at the stall appears so tough upon the table. It is so simply because the butcher takes care that his knives are sharp, and yours madam, have never had their edges renewed, perhaps, since the day you bought them.

Why is the coffee so muddy? Have you examined the sieve in the coffee-pot? It is not the cook's "business." She does the work; it is your part to provide her with the proper implements. Why does the toast taste of fish? Have you made sure that there is a broiler distinctly kept for the fish, and a toaster provided for the toast?

Do the glasses on your table show the signs of grease and sport the lint of rough towelling? Have you made sure that the kitchen is supplied with towelling to be used for glass and silver and nothing else? If the cat has stolen the cream, and the mice have appropriated your cheese, have you examined the latch on the closet door? If the flies have rendered your food unfit to use, and a legion of ants have chosen your larder as a parade ground, have you provided yourself with wire screens, nettings, and those luxuries ants most love, but which destroy them most certainly?

Be sure that each department of household labor is well-supplied with ways and means. If you want your linen fresh and sweet, procure the best quality of soap and see that there is an airy place to dry it in. Use no chemical compounds for bleaching, etc., but see that nature's agents, sun and air, have a fair chance at them. Let each vegetable have its own utensil, and cook no onions in the pot that must afterwards furnish forth sweet peas or potatoes. Let your baking tins shine and the bread pans be sacred to bread alone. Have a spice box with the labels upon each division, and permit no social intercourse between allspice and nutmegs. Be sure that your brushes are clean and new enough to retain a firm hold upon each particular hair.

In short, attend to the little things. What servant can collect dust in a dust-pan whose edges has a series of uneven and unequal curves? A scrubbing brush so worn as to have no tufts of hair within an inch of its edges should be relieved from further service. A broom with its straw bent and worn down till it is little more than a harsh stub may do for a sidewalk, but has no business with a carpet. It is said that a good workman never quarrels with his tools. Precisely because he takes the best of care to have them in order. Housewives, if you want your work well done, see that you provide the proper implements. Select them with care, and be sure of their efficiency. What could the genius of Raphael or Michael Angelo have achieved with a ragged paint brush or a blunt chisel?—*Examiner.*

A Pointer for the Parson.

An amusing typographical blunder was perpetrated in Carson, Nev., recently. Rev. Van Doren sent to the *Tribune* his theme for the following Sunday's discourse, "Receipt for the Cure of Hoodlumism." This appeared in print as "Receipt for the cure of Rheumatism," and it had the effect of crowding the church with people, many of whom had not attended divine worship for a quarter of a century, and a considerable number of whom were stiffened more or less with rheumatism.—*Omanha Bee.*

Judge Lacombe says he has no jurisdiction over Ives. Nobody else seems to have. Ives beautifully illustrates the fact that this is a free country.—*New York Tribune.*

The supreme court of Illinois appears to be waiting for bouquets and gold quail.—*Chicago Enquirer.*

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THE SMALLY ENSILAGE & FODDER CUTTER
For HAND and POWER USE, is warranted to cut as much green or dry fodder as any machine built in the world of equal size, and give better satisfaction than any other machine in every particular. To substantiate the above guarantee, we will send to any responsible party in the United States, one of our cutters, to be used in competition with any other cutter in the world, of same size, with the understanding that, if our machine does not do more and better work with the same power, and in strength and durability, as well as ease of feeding and operating, prove more satisfactory than any other, it can be returned to us, we paying freight both ways. We also manufacture THE SMALLY CARRIER, THE SMALLY SWEEP and TREAD HORSE POWERS, &c., &c.
OUR COMPREHENSIVE BOOK "Ensilage and Fodder Cutting," **FREE** on Application.
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GRANITE IRONWARE.
FOR BOILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.
IS LIGHT, HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.
The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.
Manufactured only by the
St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis
For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.
Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

1889—EXCELS ALL OTHERS—1889
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE
OF
LITERATURE, ART, AND FASHION
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST of the lady's books. It gives more for the money and combines greater merits than any other. Such popular authors as Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, Miss M. G. McClelland, Miss Alice Bowman, Edgar Fawcett, Frank Lee Benedict, Howard Seely, and a host of others write for "Peterson," and their names are a guarantee of the excellence of their stories.
THE MAGAZINE will be profusely illustrated with elegant steel and other engravings and pretty FANCY AND WORK-TABLE PATTERNS, printed in color.
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ELEGANT PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS!
TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE, \$2.00 A YEAR.
2 Copies for \$3.50 { With the elegant book, "Buds and Blossoms," or a large engraving, "The Morning Greeting," as a premium for getting up the club.
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For Larger Clubs, a set of Dickens's Works or a Sewing-Machine!

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111 EAST 8th AVENUE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

IRVING PLACE.

An East Side Addition, just east of the city on the hill and in plain view of the city, on the rapid transit line, and is a nice location for homes. We have a large interest in this addition and can sell or exchange them on good terms. Few, if any, places offer as good inducements for speculation.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Situated one-half mile from city limits; has, as its name indicates, a high position from which every public building of the city can be seen. A plan has been adopted for improving and beautifying it, which will make it the most fashionable and handsome suburb of to be found about any western city. The street are graded, making fine drives. A variety of trees has been planted, and will be cared for during three years. The Highland Park Circle Railway will run from the city to the east side of addition. \$80,000 worth of property was sold in less than 20 days.

LONGVIEW.

We are the sole owners of this addition, and can offer great bargains to those who come quick. It is only four blocks from the East Side Circle, a steam motor line that opens up a chance for cheaper homes for the people. Now, don't forget this, for right here is a bonanza.

We have lots of our own and those belonging to others in all the popular places and plants of the city for sale and trade. We can suit the most particular as to place, price and payments. If you do not see in our lists what you want, come in and see us or write us.

If persons who wish to purchase property, yet do not care to visit and purchase in person, we will act for them as we would for ourselves. We refer strangers to the "Daily Capital" or other business men.

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|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>B 168. 360 acres Ness county, smooth, water at a depth of 15 feet. One mile from post-office. Price \$3,000, clear. Also 480 acres of raw land, \$7.50 per acre.</p> <p>B 167. 160 acres Osborn county, 75 under cultivation, 6 room house, two story, cellar, 3 granaries, cattle sheds, etc. Price \$4,000. Want rentable property.</p> <p>B 166. 160 acres Doniphan county, 8 miles west of St. Joseph. House of 6 rooms, well, sheds, granary, corral, etc, good bearing orchard. Price \$5,500, clear. Want city property, clear.</p> | <p>B 166. 20 acres Douglas county adjoins the city of Lawrence. Frame house, 6 rooms, fine lawn, large shade trees, good orchard, 5 acres fenced for pasture, living water. Price \$4,000. Will take in exchange a large farm in Douglas county.</p> <p>B 167. 80 acres Shawnee county, 4 miles from Auburn, all fenced, and cross-fenced, living water, good orchard. Price \$1,600.</p> <p>B 165. 360 acres of timber land, 80 miles south west of St. Louis. Price \$10 per acre clear. Want Kansas land.</p> | <p>B 164. 120 acres Ashtabula county, Ohio, 4 miles from county seat. Two and a half story house, cellar, large barn, 20 acres woodland, 500 sugar trees, good orchard. Price \$7,500. Want Kansas farm.</p> <p>B 163. 160 acres Juno county, Wis. 2 1-2 miles from Necedah, 70 acres fenced and in cultivation. Balance timber, frame house 9 rooms. Will trade for city property. Price \$6,000.</p> <p>B 162. 145 acres Ill. 40 miles east of St. Louis, house with 6 rooms, 30 acres good timber, 25 acres pasture. Balance under cultivation, fine orchard of 5 acres. Price \$7,250.</p> | <p>B 162. 70 acres Minn. 20 under cultivation. Balance fine timber, 6 miles from Winnebago city. Want city property.</p> <p>B 158. 160 acres Morton county, 35 acres under cultivation all tillable, good well. Price \$3,000. Wants merchandise.</p> <p>B 150. 103 acres Shawnee county, 6 room stone house, two cellars, barn, stable and corral, 82 acres in cultivation, 20 acres timber. Price \$8,000.</p> <p>B 156. 7 room house West 6th street, well and a few shade trees, well finished house. Want vacant lots. Price \$4,500.</p> | <p>B 156. 6 room house and five lots, well. Price \$3,000. Want a farm.</p> <p>B 157. 3 room house on Van Bur-en street, 2 lots, cellar, good well and shade trees. Price \$2,500. Will trade for farm.</p> <p>B 157. 7 room house on 6th avenue between Tyler and Polk, cellar, well, coal house, etc. price \$3,000. Will exchange for lots in western part of city.</p> <p>B 155. 5 room house, three lots in Maple Grove addition, well, coal house, etc. Trade for stock or farm. Price \$1,800.</p> <p>B 151. Morgan county, Mo. 160 acres, all timber 5 1-2 miles from county seat. Price \$2,400, clear. Will trade for Topeka property.</p> |
|---|--|--|--|--|

This is only a small part of our listed property. We would be pleased to correspond in regard to any bargains or property.

About Experiment Stations.

Professor W. O. Atwater, professor of chemistry in Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., first director of the Connecticut experimental station and also connected with the experimental station of the department of agriculture at Washington, addressed the National Grange Tuesday evening in Representative hall.

Upon the subject, "The Experiment Station and the Farmer," the speaker said: Commissioner Coleman wishes the grange to know that the United States department of agriculture is deeply interested in the Grange and in the experiment stations. He desires that there may be the strongest bond of sympathy between the two, and that the members of the Grange may have an enlightened view of the work which these experiment stations should perform. He knows no better way to bring the Grange in rapport with the experiment stations than for the director of that branch of the department of agriculture which has to do with the stations throughout the country to visit the National Grange and have a free and familiar talk with them about the work that ought to be done and what is needed to help it.

"The object of my address to you is expressed in the words of the commissioner of agriculture in which an act was approved March 2, 1887, entitled, 'an act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states, under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1882, and of the act supplementary thereto.'"

"To carry into effect the provisions of such act, \$595,000 was voted by congress. It is a large thing to say, and yet I believe it is true, that at no time in the history of any nation, has the opportunity been so favorable as it is with us now to bring together in the closest sympathy and accord the men of science and the men of practice to connect the world of daily life and the world of abstract knowledge to make the results of research helpful to men and women in the farm, the shop and the home, and lead plain people to sympathize with and support the work of investigation."

"In 1886 some nineteen experiment stations and kindred institutions had been organized in seventeen different states. The scientific work which they have already done has assumed such proportions that the mere cataloguing of publications with reference to sources, is in itself a serious task. The last congress, by an act familiarly known as the Hatch bill, has arranged for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in each state and territory of the union, with \$150,000 a year to be supplied from the national treasury for its current expenses."

"To discover the laws that underlie the right practice of agriculture and help the farmer to apply them in his practice, is the primary object of the stations. But it is not simply to help him to grow more corn and wheat on an acre, raise more and better stock and make more money from his farming. There is another and higher object, the object of all knowledge—to lift men's thoughts, enlarge their minds and make them wiser, better and happier."

Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The fourth annual session of the Trotting Horse Breeders' association was held at Topeka on Tuesday, Geo. W. Greever, Tonganoxie, president in the chair.

The following members were present: J. Q. A. Shelden, Manhattan, secretary and treasurer; E. A. Smith, Lawrence; R. I. Lee, Topeka; G. Dudley, Topeka; C. E. Westbrook, Peabody; A. W. Dennison, El Dorado; H. G. Toler, of the Toller stock farm, Wichita; W. H. H. Whitney, James Thompson, Kiowa, and J. R. Young, Junction City. These gentlemen represent the breeders of fast horses in this state. It is believed that Kansas will soon stand at the head in the production of fast horses.

Considerable discussion was had whether a colt bred in another state but foaled in Kansas was eligible to entry. The decision was that they are.

Mr. R. I. Lee, of Topeka, offered the following which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Kansas Trotting association will time any horse that starts in one of its regular races, if request is made by the owner, which time shall be the record for such horse in this association.

The following was presented by J. R. Young:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this meeting that the executive committee publish future yearling races only mil heats, best two in three.

Mr. E. A. Smith thought it better to confine work to older horses; that we would injure yearlings by driving them a mile. Mr. Dudley said, it would be cruelty to drive a colt a mile. Mr. Westbrook thought if a colt had not enough endurance to trot a mile he was not worth much. Mr. Dennison thought that it was human nature to desire to win a mile race, and the colt would be injured by the task. Mr. Greever said Mr. Westbrook had the advantage of the most of those present in that he did his own training, while they were at the mercy of the trainers. Mr. Westbrook thought it would be best to drive them hard, thus discover their qualities. Mr. Harris agreed with Mr. Westbrook.

The following were chosen members of the executive committee for three years: G. W. Greever, J. R. Young and G. Dudley. Mr. H. G. Toler was chosen to fill the unexpired term of W. A. Roberts.

Mr. E. A. Smith, the father of this association, gave a brief history of its organization. The association has not grown up to his expectation, but it has wrought great good in the line of its object. His ambition is to have this association recognized abroad.

Mr. Smith was in favor of a permanent location. Mr. Harris endorsed this and suggested Abilene. Mr. Smith offered Blsmarck track for a year. Westbrook said he had invited the association to meet at Peabody and thought by going to the people in different localities it educated them to a degree that they could not be educated otherwise. Mr. Smith thought the association should not be associated with state or county fairs, but that it should be entirely independent. The rules of the association can not be carried out until it is entirely independent. Mr. Harris thought the most successful meeting of the association was a

Manhattan and a locate securing a good track near the centre of the state.

Mr. Toler asked what the annual dues of the association amounted to. The secretary answered \$10,00 membership fee and an annual fee of \$5.00. Mr. Toler thought no association could be successful without something to eat and advocated increasing the annual fee to \$10.00 and giving a banquet at each annual meeting.

The meeting decided to offer stakes for the several classes as follows: 1-year olds, 2-year olds, 3-year olds, 3 minute stallions, 234 stallions, free for all stallions, 3-year old green horses, 3-year old horses with records of 2:34, 4-year old green horses and 4-year old horses with 2:34 record, 5-year old horses owned by members, and a free for all pacer stake, animals to be owned by members, eleven purses in all.

It is probable that the city of Wichita will secure these races next year.

The following officers were elected: Geo. W. Greever of Tonganoxie, president; J. Q. A. Shelden of Manhattan, secretary and treasurer. Adjourned.

TOPEKA

Steam Dental Establishment.

No. 729 Can. Avenue.

The largest, the best equipped and cheapest Dental Establishment in the West.

Fine set of teeth on Rubber, only - \$8.00
" " both upper and lower, only 15.00

Teeth Extracted without pain.
All work warranted.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
RICHARD H. BAKER.

Manufacturing Optician

HAS never been connected in any way with the jewelry trade in Topeka. He makes a specialty of the Optical business and carries a complete line of optical goods.

Examination of Eyes for Glasses Free.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Special attention given to repairing.

RICHARD H. BAKER.

829 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

FINE TAILORING.

1st Class to order,
Business Suits, \$18 to \$25
Dress Suits, - \$25 to \$30
Overcoats, - \$18 to \$25
Pants, - \$3 to \$8

Largest Line,
Latest Novelties.

40 per cent below all
Eastern Tailors.
580 KANSAS AVENUE.

PANTS.

JAS. THOMPSON & CO.,

THE T MAN.

820 KANSAS AVENUE.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

TEAS. } FULL ASSORTMENT. Lowest Prices.

COFFEES. } ALWAYS FRESHLY ROASTED.

EXTRACTS. } Full Strength and Measure, and
cheaper than others sell short weight goods.

Economy Baking Powde. } 20 cents per pound
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Western Foundry

—AND—

MACHINE WORKS.

R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

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

Great Reduction Sale.
Of MILLINERY at Mrs. I. L. BARBERS,
824 Kansas Ave, North Topeka.

Commencing Monday Nov. 19, and continuing One Week,
only, we will offer Trimmed Hats for

75c Former Price \$1.25

Untrimmed hats from 25c up, all colors and shapes. All new and fashionable styles. If you do not find a trimmed Hat to suit you, you can select material and we will trim for you at the price we advertise.

Our Dressmaking Dep't
Is in full blast. Elegant WOOL SUITS made for \$5.00 Dresses of other materials at corresponding prices.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

A SPANIEL'S DEVOTION.

Almost Human Agony of a Dog Over His Master's Death.

The Duc d'Enghien had a spaniel which passionately lamented over his death, and we wonder if Napoleon suffered any qualms of remorse when he read of it, for the dog's master's untimely fate in the moat at Vincennes. At the first halt the Duc d'Enghien's abductors made, their prisoner requested them to send back to Ettenheim for his "dog and his clothes." He did well to ask for his dog, for at Strasburg Napoleon had ordered that his friends and servants were to leave him. His dog, however, since it lacked "the divine power to speak words," was not included in the order. In the brief days of life which remained to him, this speechless friend was his only companion, went with him a prisoner to Paris, and entered Vincennes at his heels. On his arrival there he was depressed, and his dog sided up to him, and Lamartine says: "The spaniel which he had kept at his side the whole time rested his head on his master's knee." The dog beguiled him out of dark thoughts of his doleful prospects, his spirits rose, and he left the window, out of which he had been disconsolately staring, and called his dog to share his supper with him. The faithful creature was on guard beside him when one midnight he was aroused from his sleep to appear before his judge. The Duke, sure of his innocence, went to the mockery of a trial with sanguine hopes of a speedy release. He did not know that during his trial his grave was being dug. After leaving the judgment hall the prisoner, still unsuspecting of the haste to fulfill the sentence from which he expected a pardon, was talking to Lieut. Noiret, a soldier who had known his grandfather, the Prince of Conde. A historian says "he played with his dog" while chatting gayly to the soldier. The poor beast had been ill at ease, for some subtle instinct warned it that there was danger ahead. Its dulled spirits were raised by its master's assurances; but it was short-lived contentment, for the Duke and his dumb friend were soon parted by death. The prisoner was ordered to follow the commander down a darksome stairway, which led into the moat. The Duke hesitated, but the dog followed without question at his master's heels. The Duke, when he reached the trench, realized the truth. He cut a lock of his hair, gave it and a ring to Noiret to send to his betrothed, Princess Charlotte de Rohan. As 3 o'clock struck the soldiers fired, and Napoleon's young victim fell. The spaniel, in the dim light—for it was a gloomy March morning, and the moat was lit by a solitary lantern—had not seen its master's face, and was unaware of his evil fate till it saw him dead. In vain it fawned upon him, who but a few minutes previously, had stroked and commended his pleased favorite. It was with difficulty that the poor animal could be torn from the spot and given to one of the Prince's servants, who took him to the Princess Charlotte.—*Exchange.*

The Danish Court.

The present year is one of great rejoicing among several of the crowned heads and their families. Kings commemorate their coming to power, princes celebrate their silver weddings, and a whole crop of royal offspring is made happy by the betrothals arranged by shrewd and august parents. The echo of the festivities at Athens will have scarcely died away before King George's father and mother will begin to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Christian IX.'s accession to the throne of Denmark. It is not impossible that on this joyous occasion other engagements of the grandchildren of the Danish princely family may be announced. Some of the English royal grandchildren have reached a marriageable age, the parents of the Grand Duke Nicholas, heir to the Russian throne, are looking over the list of suitable princesses, and rumor says that Prince George, of Greece, has been captivated by the bright eyes of the Princess Marguerite, daughter of the Duke of Chartres. No reigning house in Europe has made so many "good matches" for its children as has the Danish royal family. The king's eldest son, Christian, is married to the Princess Louise, of Sweden; Alexandra is Princess of Wales and future Queen of England; George is King of Greece; Dagmar is Empress of Russia; Thyra is Duchess of Cumberland and wife of the pretender to the Hanoverian crown; Valdemar, married to the Princess Marie of Chartres, is a possible future King of Bulgaria.

These alliances undoubtedly serve to soften King Christian's regret for the German spoliation of 1864 and to compensate him for the interior difficulties of his reign—difficulties, let me add, that are entirely of his own making. Although he owes his crown as much to popular choice as to any right of monarchical succession, King Christian has governed Denmark like a despot and has taken no account of the fact that he is a constitutional sovereign. For him the Folkething, or House of Representatives, hardly exists; he has generally selected his ministers from the minority in the Landsting, or Senate, has decreed laws in opposition to the votes of the Chamber elected by universal suffrage, and, in brief, has ruled Denmark with a high hand. The present Estrup ministry has been in power fourteen years and has been defeated more than twenty times, but it has always refused to resign. Knowing that it is sustained by the King and

the aristocratic Landsting, which is composed almost exclusively of landowners and officials appointed by the sovereign, the Estrup cabinet has continued to arbitrarily reject the liberties demanded by the majority and to impose taxes and laws that are faithfully executed by a servile administration. In most countries such a state of affairs would long ago have brought about a revolution, but the Danish peasantry do not seem to be ripe for a political revolt and prefer being oppressed by the numerous class of opulent, noble and prejudiced property holders which gravitates around the royal court and forms the centre of political life. Besides, the leaders of the opposition are so divided among themselves that they are powerless to direct a popular movement which would force the Estrup ministry out of office and compel the King to *se soumettre* or *se demettre*, following the expressive formula launched at President MacMahon by M. Gambetta.

If, at the coming celebration, King Christian is unable to say to his subjects what the king of Holland said to his people on a like occasion—that he had always protected the rights and liberties of all his subjects—he can claim that he has been an exemplary husband and father. Born in 1818, Prince Christian of Glücksburg married in 1842 the Princess Louise, daughter of Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. At the time of his marriage Prince Christian was living at Frankfurt, and before he became presumptive heir to the crown gave drawing lessons to the crown prince's children. It was in the free German city, I believe, that nearly all his children were born, and it was there that the young princesses who were later on to have such high positions were taught how to cook and make their own dresses. Prince Christian served in the Danish army during the Schleswig war in 1848. After he was confirmed as heir to the throne by the vote of the Danish Parliament in 1853, he was made Lieutenant-General-commander of the cavalry and member of the privy council. The King is several months younger than the Queen, but looks older and more worn out. He has the education and manners of a perfect gentleman, but his court is not very gay, he and the Queen being rigid Lutherans. The Prince of Wales is said to reluctantly accompany his wife on the annual visit the Princess makes to Copenhagen, for the amusement offered there to his Royal Highness is of the most meagre description. However, the other members enjoy themselves at these family reunions, where they are able to throw off all restraint and give themselves up to the *dolce far niente*.

At Copenhagen the King and Queen, with the Prince Royal and Prince Valdemar and their families, inhabit the Amalienburg palace, and, in summer they live at the chateau of Berstorff; but when there are large family gatherings they are obliged to go to the Fredericksberg palace, which is large enough to accommodate, on a pinch, all the royal children and grandchildren. Situated on Lake Estrom and surrounded by hills and woods, this princely "chateau of peace" is in a most attractive spot. The building, which consists of a central pavilion and two wings, is very plainly furnished, but has some masterpieces in its gallery. In the King's reception room there is a magnificent white bear skin, given him by the Czar, and in his study the most prominent object is a large photograph of the Empress of Russia, who is her father's preferred child. The Princess of Wales is her mother's favorite, and both being fine musicians pass hours together at the piano. The civil list of the Danish King is not large, and when the Princess Alexandra complains each year about the same old instrument upon which she used to drum in her girlhood days, Queen Louise smilingly tells her that with such a large family she has been obliged to be very economical in the way of luxuries.—*George Huendel in Echo.*

Advertisements.

It seems to be a pretty well attested fact that each daily paper in New York has a larger circulation than any of its contemporaries, and yet advertisements are found who make invidious discriminations in the bestowal of their patronage. So it is while some of the newspapers are swollen to unwieldy size and rendered dull by the glut of paid matter, others are so devoid of fat ads. that their dullness takes on another shape and their regular readers welcome as a piece of spicy reading the rare advent of a display ad.

Contrary to the general opinion of the unthinking, advertisements, in reasonable number, do add to the attractiveness of a newspaper or periodical. Women especially read them with more or less interest than they do the general run of political and other news, save scandal, perhaps. To the ordinary housewife, what a hollow mockery would a newspaper be that contained no advertisements showing where "bargains" of all kinds could be had for the asking. And when it comes to the spring and fall "openings," how ever could she get along without reading in tempting details of the wonderful variety of the new and beautiful things to be offered at reasonable rates at the various bazaars.

The shop girl, with but a pittance in her purse, reads the advertisements with quite as eager interest as she who has unlimited means at her disposal; and as the hungry poor man glazes over the displayed bill of fare of the restaurant while munching a roll bought at the corner stand, enjoys the reading.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE UMBRELLAS GO.

Not Into Other Hands, but Out of Style—Rubber Coats Pushing for Place.

"Is the umbrella on the decline?" a well-known dealer in that useful article was asked on a certain rainy day. The question was inspired by the sight of so many men and women who passed by wearing gossamers and mackintoshes to keep off the rain, and walked unnumbered, seemingly oblivious of wet heads and water-soaked headgear. "Well, considering the increase in population and rainy days, I should say it was," remarked the dealer, but if we don't sell any more umbrellas than we used to, we don't lose any trade by the operation, for there are so many good substitutes for that combination of stick and wire which bring good prices that we are satisfied if the old-fashioned umbrella holds its own, and this it does, for there are just as many sold as ever, but the general quality is not so good. So many cheap imitations of silk flood the market that the call for fine goods is comparatively light.

"You see," continued the umbrella maker, growing interested, "there are so many articles which supply the place of an umbrella that are both fashionable and modern and allow the wearer a free use of the hands that are both fashionable and modern and allow the wearer a free use of the hands that the relative demand for umbrellas in a big city where such conveniences first appear is not very large, but the out-of-town trade use a lot of umbrellas, and the increased demand in the direction often more than covers the deficiency in city sales. Gossamers and other varieties of water-proof clothes are now important factors in the rainy-day trade, and our inventive American women, always with an eye to effect, have concluded that they look quite charming in a pouring rain clad in a pretty waterproof. Then the men are so apt to say, 'What a brave girl; she doesn't seem to mind the storm.' While the women are flatter their vanity and pleasing the men they are combining appearances with comfort, for a modern gossamer is very successful in keeping their garments dry, and a pretty girl with bright eyes can travel around the city all day in the rain, improving her complexion, and come home at night as dry and comfortable as if she had passed the whole day by the fireside, whereas if she carried an umbrella she would be wet from the waist down."—*Philadelphia Record.*

ABOUT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

A Doctor Tells How Easily Malignant Diseases Can Be Carried About the City.

"How much danger every one runs each day of catching a malignant disease is very little known," said a doctor recently to a reporter for the *Mail and Express*. "Many diseases, like hydrophobia, are only conveyed by coming in direct contact with an abraded surface. In other diseases it is wonderful the extent to which the communicating particles can be carried. Persons have taken the smallpox a mile distant from the hospital. Scarlet fever is very contagious. A dress folded up at the bed of a dying patient and placed in a trunk, has conveyed the poison to a family of children four miles distant when the dress was unfolded in their presence after three months time has elapsed. Whooping-cough and diphtheria are probably never conveyed except by the breath of the patient. Measles is communicated a great distance and is communicated by the clothing and carried about by persons visiting the sick room. It is certain that many diseases have been contracted by attending the funeral of some person who has died of a contagious disease. Too much care cannot be taken in disposing of the clothing, or disinfecting everything that has been near a person suffering with a communicable disease. After a patient has shown the first symptoms of scarlet fever it takes forty-nine days before the patient is free from infection, smallpox fifty-six days, measles twenty-seven days, diphtheria twenty-eight days, mumps twenty-one days and typhoid fever twenty-eight days.

Equal to the Occasion.

The old man's step was heard at the gate and the welcome bark greeted him as he came up the steps.

"Leap from the window, George," the girl hastily exclaimed, "the distance is short."

"But the dog, the dog!"

"I'll fix the dog."

And George leaped from the window and the girl hastened to the door.

Flinging her arms about the old man's neck she exclaimed:

"Oh, Papa, I'm so glad to see you. The evening has been so lonesome. And Nero, poor fellow. Come in, Nero, and I'll give you some lumps of sugar."

And Nero came in.—*Epoch.*

Woman is Naturally Quick-Witted.

He (reading): "Now that's what I call common sense." She: "What's that, John?" He: "A prominent physician says that if men would walk up and down stairs more they would be healthier." She: "That's a sensible doctor. By the way, I wish you'd go down in the cellar and bring up a load of wood and some coal before you go to bed, John."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Rules for Using Books.

Never hold a book near a fire.
Never drop a book upon the floor.
Never turn leaves with the thumb.
Never lean or rest upon an open book.

Never turn down the corners of leaves.
Never touch a book with damp or soiled hands.

Always keep your place with a thin book-mark.

Always place a large book upon a table before opening it.

Always turn leaves from the top with the middle or forefinger.

Never pull a book from a shelf by the binding at the top, but by the back.

Never touch a book with a damp cloth, nor with a sponge in any form.

Never place another book or anything else upon the leaves of an open book.

Never rub dust from books, but brush it off with a soft, dry cloth or luster.

Never close a book with a pencil, a pad of paper or anything else between the leaves.

Never open a book farther than to bring both sides of the cover into the same plane.

Always open a large book from the middle, and never from the ends or cover.

To avoid injuring the leaves of books never put a pencil mark in a library book.

Always keep your books out of the reach of small children, and in a clean, dry place.

Always keep any neatly bound, borrowed book covered with paper while in your possession.

Never attempt to dry a book accidentally wet by a fire, but wipe off the moisture with a soft, dry cloth.

Never write upon a paper laid upon the leaves of an open book, as the pencil or pen point will either scratch or cut the book leaves.

Never lend a borrowed book, but return it as soon as you are through with it, so that the owner may not be deprived of its use.

Never cut the leaves of a book or magazine with a sharp knife, as the edge is sure to run into the print, not with the finger, but with a paper-cutter or ordinary table knife.

Never hold a small book with the thumb pressed into the binding at the lower back, but hold it with the thumb and little finger upon the leaves and three fingers upon the back.

Something in That Superstition.

An amusing incident occurred at a summer watering place several seasons ago. A young lady of means and position, accompanied by her family, occupied one of a row of cottages attached to a large hotel. It so happened that all her life long this girl had cherished a superstitious dread that sooner or later when she turned the light out at night and was on the point of getting into bed an unknown something would spring from beneath the couch and catch her by the foot. Ever since her earliest childhood she had waited for this frightful catastrophe to take place, but up to the time of her summer sojourn to the above-mentioned cottage she had waited in vain. One night she went to her room as usual and prepared for rest. The apartment was situated on the ground floor, opening upon a narrow lane leading to the hotel proper. The young lady disrobed, blew out the lamp, and nervously impressed as usual that something would seize her by the heel, made a quick rush for the bed. Just as she got her right foot settled, however, to her unspeakable horror, something did catch hold of the left one. The awful presence held her instep in a grip of iron, and uttering a yell of terror she tumbled in a heap on the bed in a dead faint. Her mother and sister, who had adjoining rooms, rushed in with lights, startled beyond measure to find Miss Edith in a state of collapse, with a long-legged, jet-black pig poking his nose from beneath the bedstead. The animal had walked in during the day, the front door being always open, and had secreted himself under the bed until Miss Edith's running high jump had roused him to sudden activity.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Proper Way to Drink.

Says the Sanitary Inspector regarding exercising care in drinking. An exchange notices as a wise precaution the act of a Philadelphia physician, who, while riding in a railroad car, gave one of his children a drink of water by spreading a clean handkerchief over the top of the glass to prevent the contact of the child's lips with the tumbler. A still better expedient, with the same object in view, has often been resorted to by the writer, and his children have been instructed to practice the same precaution when obliged to drink from a mug or tumbler on the cars, steamboats or at public drinking fountains. It consists in bringing the lower edge of the drinking-cup beneath the lower lip, instead of letting it come in contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth. Teach the children to stick their whole teeth into the cup when they take a drink under such circumstances, for it avoids a real and considerable danger of infection from certain contagious diseases.

The street laborer pursues his calling with dirt-nitv.—*Mechant Traveler.*

QUEER OCCUPATIONS.

A Fashionable Pawnshop—How Duplicate Wedding Presents are Disposed Of.

In my rambles around this great metropolis I have been surprised at the many methods of making a living, writes a New York correspondent of the *Detroit Tribune*. Certainly if one-half the world do not know how the other half live, they just as little know how the other half make their living. There is on Fourteenth street a place which gets its patronage from the very swellest and most exclusive circles of society. The place has no sign, nothing to give it away as a pawnbroker's shop, but such it is, notwithstanding its handsome entrance and liveried door-tender, who ushers the visitors or patrons into an elegantly furnished drawing-room, decorated with rare bric-a-brac and choice paintings. The woman who keeps it, for the proprietor is a woman, is dressed in the latest style, and receives her customer as if a guest. It is not until after the usual exchange of morning salutations that she asks:

"What can I do for madame this morning?"

Then madame displays a set of jewelry, diamonds, perhaps, or bric-a-brac, on which she wishes a loan. Sometimes a note is given at the rate of fifteen or twenty per cent. These notes, however, seldom go to protest, for the givers do not care to have these transactions known to their husbands; but, apart from that, they care but little, as it is generally understood that a rich woman frequently exceeds her allowance and makes it up on the next, while the obliging broker makes a good profit from the necessities of fashionable women.

The "duplicate-gift" woman who calls at the handsome "brown front" house just after a fashionable wedding, is known to the neighbors, who see her ascend from a carriage or a omnibus, only as a caller, but she makes quite a living in buying up the duplicate gifts. Every one knows that the wedding gifts of a season run in grooves, and that most brides, on looking over their possessions, find a large proportion of their gifts duplicated. The bride who wept herself ill on finding that she had seven butter dishes, every one alike, with a cow on the cover, had not the advantage of the bride of to-day, who calls to her aid the buyer of such duplicates.

One of the popular brides of last season found among her 700 wedding presents 15 silver-plated candlesticks, 3 bronze busts of Shakespeare, 4 etchings of Millet's "Angulus," 10 silver hand mirrors, 3 engravings of one picture, 8 fish knives, 23 pickle and olive forks, 16 fans, 14 jewel boxes, 8 bon-bon boxes and 7 table crumb knives. What did she do with them? The exchange woman came to her aid and took most of the duplicates off her hands. Of course they were disposed of at a sacrifice and the young bride worried for weeks for fear the transaction would leak out, but what could she do? She could not litter up her room with duplicates. I think it would be a good idea, when one is sending out invitations for a fashionable wedding, to add to each what is desired to present, or else to do away with gifts by saying "Gifts not desired." I am sure either method would save any amount of annoyance to both giver and receiver.

The Echo Was There.

Talking about echoes, says the Savannah *News*, Col. Ogechee claimed that he had one on his place a few miles from Savannah, and that it beat anything he had ever heard or read about; it was one which would clearly repeat whole sentences. The party of gentlemen were interested, but incredulous, and arranged to accompany Col. Ogechee home the next afternoon to test the wonderful echo.

The colonel found, on getting home, that in the heat of the discussion he had claimed more than the facts justified. Determined not to be beaten he called his Irish laborer.

"Pat," says he, "some gentlemen are coming home with me to-morrow afternoon to hear the echo. Now, I want you to go across the river before tea time for me to arrive, so you can answer back whatever we may call out."

"You mean for me to play likker, sor?" asked Pat, grinning.

"That's it, exactly," said the colonel. "Now, do you thoroughly understand that you are to answer back exactly what we say?"

"Oh, yis, sor; ye can depind on me intirely."

Next afternoon the colonel took his friends to the river bank and all were ready for the experiment.

Making a speaking trumpet of his hands the colonel roared:

"Are you there?"

Back came the echo with startling distinctness:

"Yis, sor; O'v been here since 4 av the clock."

A Joke on Hewitt.

A practical joke was played on Mayor Hewitt of New York last week. He received a letter whose writer complained that "a gang of thieves and murderers were infesting the block bounded by Center, Leonard, Elm and White streets, and that a citizen couldn't go through that block at night." Mr. Hewitt referred the letter to Capt. McCullagh with the usual direction. The captain made prompt reply. He said that "the charge was true," but added that "the thieves and murderers were all under lock and key. They were in the tomba."

Great Reduction Sale OF MILLINERY AT MRS. I. L. BARBERS, 824 Kans. Ave, North Topeka,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 19, in our Trimmed Hat Department, you will find the following Special Bargains, namely:

75 TRIMMED HATS AT 75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM \$1.50.
75 TRIMMED HATS AT 1.25, REDUCED FROM \$2.00.
75 TRIMMED HATS AT \$1.75 REDUCED FROM \$2.50

And a full line at Corresponding Prices.

Grand Bargains in Our Untrimmed Hat Department Where we are showing a large line of Hats from 25cts. upward.

Ladies, now is your chance to buy Goods cheap, not Cheap goods, but Goods cheap. Come, Come, Come and see what we have. A perfect feast of BARGAINS is what we have for you.

Ribbons and Fancy Trimmings of all sorts, without exception the best value yet in all the fancy and dress trimming shades.

IN OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

WE ARE MAKING VERY PRETTY WORSTED DRESSES FROM \$4.00 UP. ELEGANT TAYLOR MADE SUITS FOR \$5.00. WORK AND FIT GUARANTEED. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRAPINGS AND FANCY TRIMMINGS.

MRS. I. L. BARBER & CO.,

824 KANSAS AVENUE,

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Palma Island has been declared infected with yellow fever.

The emperor and family, accompanied by the imperial court, have arrived in Berlin for the winter season.

The first white woman settler of Kansas City, Mrs. Bernice Chouteau, has just died, aged 87 years and 4 months.

Gladstone leaves London Saturday for Hawardia. He will not return to London during the present session of parliament.

Frank Capel, the fiend who murdered and mutilated Minnie Odell, at Purcell, Indian Territory, one day last week, has been captured after a desperate fight.

An admiralty memorial will be presented to the German Reichstag advising the expenditure of 117,000,000 marks in the next ten years in the construction of large men-of-war.

A thief threw a stone through a Boston jewelry store window, then reached in and secured ten diamond rings in full view of the proprietor and police and made good his escape.

Mr. John Dillon will visit Australia during the coming winter. His main object in making the trip is to recover his health, but he intends also to do some work in the interest of the Irish cause.

The mayor of Havana has issued a proclamation imposing a consumption tax on all eatables, drinkables and fuel, to take effect on January 1 next. The press and public opinion condemn the measure.

An explosion occurred at Bristol, England, on board the schooner United States, laden with 310 barrels of petroleum. The vessel was wrecked. Three men who were at work on board were killed.

The collectors of customs at Ottawa, Ont., have been notified that stricter attention must hereafter be paid to the tariff item which allows importation free of duty of animals for the improvement of stock.

The socialists of London held an immense meeting in Victoria Park to commemorate the Trafalgar Square and Chicago riots. Speeches were made from three platforms. Mrs. Parsons advocated the use of bombs.

The German nationals are preparing to raise a question in the reichstag regarding the pastorals issued by the bishops of Cologne and Fulda, advising Catholics how to vote in the recent elections for member of the landtag.

William B. Moran, Fred Moran and other Detroit parties have secured an option from Peter E. Lingrass, on forty acres of ground in Gold Range, paying therefore \$20,000. A forty-foot vein carrying free gold extends across the property. Mining will be begun at once.

Kansas Educational Notes.

Washburn College is providing its dormitories with fire-escape ladders. At Baker University Monday is given as a holiday instead of Saturday.

L. A. Stebbins, who represented Kansas last year in the Interstate Oratorical Association, is editor in chief of the State University Times.

The ratio of College attendance for Kansas is one in 955. Only Massachusetts, Iowa, Connecticut, and California can show better figures.

The drawing department of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum rejoices over a number of plaster casts which were added to their collection last week.

The Western School Journal has just completed its fourth volume. No other school journal in Kansas has ever reached the fifth volume. Of the College papers the INDUSTRIALIST is the oldest, with fourteen volumes to its credit.

On the night of the election Profs. Beake and Franklin of the State University displayed the election returns upon the front of the Journal building by using a powerful stereopticon from an upper room in the Eldridge House. The slides were very easily and quickly prepared by blackening a piece of glass over a lamp and then tracing on it the desired characters. Student George Little exercised his skill in preparing a number of pictures.

The State Teachers' Association will meet in Topeka, December 26th next, and will continue in session three days. The Association is officered as follows: President, Harry G. Larimer, of Topeka; Vice President, Buel T. Davis, Anthony; Secretary, A. P. Warrington, Minneapolis; Treasurer, Mrs. N. S. Kedzie, Manhattan. It is intended to make the session the best ever held in the State. All the principal railroads will give the usual reduction of one fare for the round trip. The programme will be distributed in a few days and may be obtained by applying to members of the Council or to the Secretary or Executive Committee.

John Doby, about as bad as they can be found in Topeka, was arrested on the charge of threatening to shoot his mother and sister. He is only 13 years of age, and was arrested on complaint of his mother, who feared that the boy would take her life. He will go to the reform school, where he should have been sent long ago.

Charles Logan, for many years engaged in the drug business in Topeka, was visiting friends in the city yesterday. He is now traveling for a drug house in Kansas City.

The north side rapid transit officers have moved their headquarters from the second to the first story of the Barrett block and now occupy the front of Barrett's drug store.

The old gentleman who strayed from home near Oskaloosa in a state bordering on mental imbecility, was found and taken to the poor farm and thence to his home.

The annual policemen's ball takes place this evening at the Metropolitan hall.

The East Side Circle Railway company began laying iron yesterday, two large forces of men being employed.

Fred Mitchell, whose foot was crushed by a street car on the night of the rally, necessitating amputation, is recovering nicely.

Shawnee lodge No. 22, I. O. G. T. gave a delightful musical and literary entertainment last evening at the Ladies' Library hall.

The officers of the degree staff of Naomi lodge No. 95, daughters of Rebecca, meets Friday evening at the office of Dr. Ward.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the probate judge to Charles Clark and Mary Taylor; and Levi Bodie and Viola Cloudy.

The News takes well. A twelve page paper is not to be afforded to many country towns, of this size.

Singing parties are to be popular this season.

Arrangements have at last been made so that work on the Rapid Transit will proceed at once.

Kansas Academy of Language and Literature.

The annual meeting of the academy will convene in Topeka December 27 and 28, at 2 p. m. Thursday and Friday respectively. The programme will be as follows:

President's annual address—Peter McVicar, D. D., Topeka.

Advantages and Best Methods of Studying Mythology—Prof. F. E. Dietrich, Ottawa.

Conflict of Theories in the Metaphysics of Today—Dr. P. J. Williams, Lawrence.

Relative Time Given to Language in a Liberal Education—Prof. C. M. Foster, Topeka.

The Doctrine of Human Conscience—President A. R. Taylor, Emporia.

Study of Musical Theory in Colleges—Prof. Wm. McDonald, Lawrence.

Bibliography of Books Written by Kansans or Published in Kansas—Prof. L. D. Whitmore, Topeka.

Tendency of Modern Fiction—Ida A. Athorn, Baldwin.

Kansas Architecture—Prof. Robert Hay, Junction City.

Short talks on Shelley, the poet.

Ex-Councilman J. S. Earnest is probably the only Topeka democrat who got anything out of the election beside sad disappointment, experience and a headache. Mr. Earnest got a handsome gold headed cane, a present from the democratic flambeau club.

The sheriff of Johnston county arrived in the city last night with Tommy Baldwin, a homeless boy, who was sent to the reform school. The institution was found to be full and the boy will be sent to some charitable institution in the state.

E. K. Hall, a prominent mason, died one year ago of consumption, age 57 years, and was buried in Topeka cemetery. This week his wife, Mrs. Hattie P. Hall, had the body taken from the cemetery. The features were natural, and could easily be recognized. It will be shipped to Lisbon, Wrafton county, New Hampshire. Mrs. Hall will accompany the remains of her husband, and will make her future home in the picturesque little New Hampshire town where the remains will be interred.

James C. Hill, of Indiana, has filed an action in the United States circuit court against the board of county commissioners of Harper county, for the recovery of \$30,000 and interest, on bonds issued in December, 1873. The bonds were issued for the purpose of constructing a court house, and they were payable in December, 1883. The present board however, refused to pay either the principal or interest, claiming that the bonds were fraudulently issued.

At the Marshall benefit Wednesday night, Mr. H. C. Safford expressed the thanks of Mr. Marshall for the magnificent demonstration in his favor, and also complimented the band highly for the proficiency attained under his direction.

The remarks of Mr. Safford were appropriate and feeling, and Mr. Marshall was visibly affected. He leaves for his old home in England today and will bare with him the best wishes of this community for a pleasant and profitable visit.

On Tuesday morning as a young man named Cullin was working on the third story of the State house when he missed his step. The man screamed as he fell, but had reached the ground before anybody could witness the scene. In the descent his chin struck an iron truss and his neck was broken, causing instant death. A number of fellow-workmen gathered at the spot and picked up the unfortunate man, but life was extinct. The body was taken to the little office in the yards, and laid upon a table where four or more workmen have previously lain and submitted to a physicians treatment. A number of workmen wiped the blood from his face. Dr. Sheldon arrived a few moments later and pronounced the man dead and ordered arrangements for a coroner's inquest. "Billy" Cullin, as he was familiarly called among the men, was 24 years of age and had been employed on the State house for about six months. His parents live in the east, either in New York or Vermont, where his father is connected with a railway corporation, the headquarters of which are at Montreal.

Hon. Ed R. Smith of Mound City, one of the commissioners of the State reformatory has returned from Hutchinson. The reformatory building was formally accepted from the contractors. One hundred and eighty five thousand dollars has been expended and the buildings are completed to the top of the second story. One wing containing fifty cell rooms being complete. The entire cost of all the buildings complete would be \$500,000.

A farmer's horse on the Avenue, near eighth, became frightened on Tuesday morning, and ran into a one-horse apple wagon occupied by A. Casebeer and a boy Charles Mathers. The horses landed in the vehicle and almost upon the occupants. The wreck was disastrous, both wagons overturned and horses, men, vehicles and their contents, including several bushels of apples, were a confused mass. The horse belonging to the old man dashed away with the front wheels. Another team became frightened and ran in an opposite direction. The old man was the first to extricate himself and staggered to his feet, caught by one or two bystanders. Blood was dripping from the left side of his head. The boy helped out was stunned almost to unconsciousness, a frightful cut just above his eyes. One horse lay groaning with a gash in his breast into which a man's hand could be thrust, and a stream of blood an inch thick pouring from the wound. The boy's injury was almost two inches in length and penetrated to the bone. Had the shock been much greater it would have caused instant death; but, as it is, the injury is not fatal. The old man was not badly cut and was soon able to walk around. He injured horse was taken to Hughes' livery stable, where the wound was bound up. The other runaways did no harm.

General McCook, of Fort Leavenworth, is considering a gigantic scheme for the improvement of the Missouri river at the fort and the consequent salvage of thousands of acres of bottom land lying opposite Leavenworth. Just above the fort the river makes a straight eastern bend of over a mile and a quarter. Turning south and west again, it makes a gigantic turn like a capital "U". On the Missouri side this bend has been badly cut for years. Acre after acre of valuable land has fallen into the river. General McCook will ask permission of the secretary of war to use prison labor to cut at the base of the bend. He estimates that with the use of military convicts he can in two months open up this canal to a depth of ten feet. The entire length of this bend will with the aid of the spring floods straighten out the course of the river. The work will be of incalculable benefit to Leavenworth.

The president-elect has tendered Elijah W. Halford, managing editor of the Indianapolis Journal, the position of private secretary.

Kansas snows are coming early this year.

Who will be the next postmaster? A good many eyes look that way.

Jay Gould is said to be fishing for the Santa Fe railroad.

Thomas Ryan's majority for Congress is the biggest on record.

Hutchinson may be the salt of Kansas, but it is red pepper in Chicago.

Maj. J. K. Hudson, of the Topeka Capital, would like to have the Postoffice.

The Topeka colored people say they got the earth at the late election, and now they will hold on to it.

Republicans want the offices. No deny! What's more, they are going to have them.

Some of these labor fellows ought to bear in mind no sore heals up without a scab.

The score is now even. The prohibition vote this year elected a republican president.

It is refreshing to see the democracy of Missouri making war upon, and threatening to exterminate the saloon.

State treasurer Hamilton, representing the National republican league, sends out a letter complimenting the Kansas leagues for their good work.

The official returns of the congressional vote of Indiana give 10 democrats, 3 republicans, and a democratic gain of four.

The Argentine Advocate rightly affirms that provision should be made for counting votes as they are cast. It ought to have been done long ago.

Under Rev. Richardson's management, the prohibition party of Douglas county gained three votes in four years, and in about the same ratio in the state.

The Sunday papers have an illustrated chapter on noses. By giving them different twists, one nose illustrates a dozen characteristics. Be blown if it don't.

There have been 5,790 miles of new railroad constructed in this country since January 1. California leads the list with 485 miles. Kansas is second with 467 miles.

It is reported that President Cleveland will again recommend tariff reform, and the country will respect him for it. The principle of tariff reform is right, and will be recognized by the administration of Harrison.

The North Topeka daily Sunflower has died. It was the third daily to spring up and die in North Topeka, in less than a year. The News survives as the only daily on the north side, and is about rounding out a year of success.

L. M. Crawford has obtained control of the Warder Grande, the leading opera house in Kansas City. Crawford has control of the leading opera houses in Kansas and Nebraska and is invading Missouri. He is becoming the great Opera House monopolist.

It has been settled that there is such a thing as color blindness. But there is one way of looking at things that has not yet been named. For instance, Dr. Carroll affirms that the recent election was a prohibition victory, while Sheridan Shook says it was a prohibition defeat. There must be faulty vision somewhere.

The northern sugar industry is represented by four factories in Kansas this season; all of which are turning out a merchantable article of sugar. Their aggregate product for the season will be about 750,000 pounds, of which one factory has produced more than half, besides train loads of molasses. This is only a beginning when it is remembered that the people of the United States are paying to the people of foreign countries \$100,000,000 annually for sugar and are paying into an overflowing treasury over \$50,000,000 annually as import duties on the same.

Years since, a boy was sent to the editor of a Boston paper with the request for copy, and told to hurry up. The editor took the request coolly, hanted with the boy, deliberately peeled an apple, cut off slice after slice and ate it, then, finally, he leisurely prepared some copy and gave it to the boy, who was sure to receive a sound scolding for his slowness. Time passed, and one day the boy, then business manager of a foremost Boston daily, sat in his luxurious office, when a man came to him desiring an editorial position. He gave recommendations showing his ability and qualifications, but the position begged for was denied him. "I recognized in him the man who kept me waiting for copy," said the manager to a friend; "and there is no place for such a man on this daily."

Sackville-West was the Burchard this year.

Prohibition is the best kind of protection.

A president for six years and no re-election.

There is more sound than sense in the jollifications that seem to be still kept up.

The Rossville Times was so crowded with Topeka advertising that a double sheet was necessary.

We notice that an unusual number of democratic papers in Indiana, are offered for sale.

The rabbit's paw sent to Cleveland, was no match for the whole jack rabbit sent to Harrison, from Kansas.

Grover Cleveland continues to act on the advice of the Globe-Democrat, and does not scratch Frances.

Indianapolis has found that it is worth a big pile as an advertisement to furnish a president to the country.

Kansas coopers do not make so many whiskey barrels as formerly, but they make a great many more apple barrels.

Atchison is the most virtuous town in Kansas. Twenty cows were arrested there in one day for street walking.

Grover Cleveland and the turkey gobbler are both roosting high, and both must soon come down. It is a thanksgiving matter, you see.

The next mistress of the White House can make a good loaf of bread, iron a collar or sweep out a kitchen. Such is the best representative American woman.

When a boiler or a mine suffers from an explosion, the first thing to do is to send for an inspector. An umbrella is not the only thing that gets reversed.

Leavenworth is not a representative Kansas town. A hotel there refused to entertain Fred Douglass. Now Topeka gave him the best she had, and topped off with a royal banquet.

Leavenworth county has the largest apple orchard in the country, and Leavenworth is the largest apple market in the state. One firm has already packed and shipped 42,000 barrels, and another 30,000. Altogether over 100,000 barrels have been shipped.

The Union Pacific company filed its annual report with the board of railway commissioners. It shows the earnings for the year ending June 30, 1888, to be \$30,009,078.43, of which the proportion for Kansas was \$3,911,201.21. The expenses were \$18,322,347.70; for Kansas \$4,089,060.95. The road earned from other sources \$1,935,609.74. The excess of earnings over expenses for the year was about three and a half millions.

A keen practical dairyman in this country, says Hoard's Dairyman, gave us the other day a striking illustration of the reason why he was more successful with his cows than his neighbors were. "I'll tell you," said he, "it all depends where a man looks when he feeds his cows. My neighbors all look at the feed; consequently, they easily learn to scrip the cow all they dare to. When I feed I look at the cow just as I would any machine if I was feeding it. You want to watch the machine and not the feed. It is a mighty easy thing for a farmer to get stingy in feeding a cow, and beat himself out of dollars in trying to save cents."

Hon. James F. Legate, of Leavenworth, came to Kansas in 1854. In 1857 he was a member of the Free State convention at Lawrence. He was a member of the house from Johnson county in the first state legislature of 1861, and voted for James H. Lane and for Samuel C. Pomeroy for United States senators. In 1863 he brought the news of the Quantrell massacre at Lawrence to Leavenworth. He was in the state senate of 1865 and of 1866; in the house of 1871 and voted for Alexander Caldwell for United States senator. He was in the houses of 1875, 1879 and 1881. He voted for Albert H. Horton in 1879 but he has ever since been a champion of Senator Ingalls. He is the especial historic Kansan in the Legislature of 1889.

The Senate committee to investigate the food-meat product of the country is investigating at St. Louis, and from there it is expected the committee will go to Kansas City, and afterwards visit Chicago. The committee consists of Senators Vest, of Missouri, Chairman Plumb, of Kansas, Manderson, of Nebraska, Cullom, of Illinois, and Coke, of Texas.

An English court has actually decided that a mistress has a right to remain in the kitchen when ordered out by the cook. How can a country that so ruthlessly tramples under foot the time-honored rights of her culinary artists, prate any longer of her freedom?

About Kerosene Lamps.

Once the lamp is lighted the wick ought not to be turned up to its full height at first but turned down until the vapor on the chimney has disappeared and the glass is clear, and when then turned to its full height the glass will never break. It is the putting on of the chimney when the wick is turned to the regular height that breaks it suddenly, owing to the suddenness of the heat on the cold glass. If new chimneys are first put into cold water and placed on the stove and allowed to come to a boil, then taken off and allowed to cool in the water, they will become very durable and are not easily broken. If the burner becomes clogged, boiled it in soda water and wipe and then dry on the back of a stove. New wicks should always be soaked in vinegar and dried before using, when they will give clearer light and one not likely to flicker. The danger of allowing children to handle lamps cannot be over estimated. A tablespoonful of salt put in a lamp renders the oil non-explosive.

How to Oil Harness.

The following sensible directions are given in an exchange. Take the harness apart, wherever it can be unbuckled; give each strap a good wash, using lukewarm water with a little washing soda in it. Scrub well with a scrubbing brush, and be sure that you get all the grease and dirt off. Work well, in the hands, until soft and pliant, for it is no use to apply oil on dry, horny leather—it will never become soft. After this has been done, hang in a room where they will not dry too rapidly, until about three parts dry. Then apply plentifully on both sides pure cod oil—this has more body and lasting quality than any other grease for leather tanned with bark. Besides, if you use neat's foot oil, rats and mice will eat your harness, while that greased with cod oil they will not touch. After giving a good coat of oil, hang up until dry. Then go over them again with the oil, giving but a light coat of it this time. After that dries in, wipe off with a dry, coarse cloth. For common work harness, nothing more is needed, but for carriage harness go over with a sponge and castile soap, and wipe with a dry chamois skin, and you may depend upon it there will be no black to rub off on your hands.

Unjust to Kansas Millers.

The Topeka board of trade has received a communication from C. H. Thayer & Co., commission merchants of New Orleans, in which they complain that the southern cities are being discriminated against by Kansas railroads in the rate on wheat.

The present high tariff in freight rates, both by rail and by ocean, has prevented the export of flour from the Kansas mills for the last two months, and millers have been sending their flour to different parts of this country.

Minneapolis millers are the main competitors for southern business of the Kansas firms and complaints are being made that an unjust discrimination is being practiced by the railroads in favor of Minneapolis.

Thayer & Co., who have laid their complaints before the board of trade of this city, state that although the distance between Minneapolis and New Orleans exceeds the distance from Kansas shipping points by several hundred miles, still there exists a rate difference of over 20 cents in favor of the former city. For instance, they state that the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska rate on flour from Enterprise is 35 cents per hundred pounds, while from Minneapolis the same road makes a 25 cent rate, and from Iowa points the rate is 20 to 22 1/2 cents a hundred, and this Enterprise rate they claim as excessive, and prevents competition by Kansas millers.

As yet, however, no adjustments has been made. Appeals have been made to the boards of trade of Topeka and other Kansas cities.

The next session of the United States circuit court, which convenes in Topeka on the 26th instant, will try 538 cases. Among the number is a suit brought by Russell Sage and George Gould against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company, which involves \$18,000,000, Dillon and Swayne and A. L. Williams will represent the plaintiff and B. F. Waggener will appear for the defendant.

There is a possibility, if not a probability, that the cheap excursion rates now offered by two of the Kansas roads may lead to other companies falling into line and that it may cost very little to make a winter tour to the mountains. An official of prominence has intimated that there will be a very low rate offered such travel by one of the lines and that it will be promptly met all round. If this should come to pass it will be sure to fill up the trains and thousands will take their Christmas gifts in the shape of a ticket for a trip to the mountains in mid-winter.

A Denver paper says: Colorado has furnished the raw material for booting and shoeing more than a million of people. Had this vast number of cattle been converted to beef, and their hides to leather here, and the leather again converted to manufactured goods, it would have given employment to 10,000 mechanics and laborers, and have sustained a people more numerous than is the population of Denver at the present time.

□The state canvassing board will canvass the vote of the state at the recent election on November 26th. It looks now as though the returns will not be in by that time.

National Grange Personal.

Mrs. Addie S. Hale, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Hayes, of Oregon, are newspaper correspondents, sending many crisp and sparkling letters to their home papers.

The ladies of the Grange are zealous members; many times they drive ten or twelve miles to attend the monthly meetings and are seldom kept at home for anything save sickness.

Mrs. Nelson, of Tennessee, is the bride of the Grange. Mr. Nelson has for seven years attended the Grange alone, but now comes with his charming bride, the happiest delegate in the assemblage.

Mrs. S. W. Thompson, of South Carolina, is one of the handsomest ladies in attendance. She is a typical southerner, with all the magnificent courtesy that makes the southern woman so charming.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Sheridan, Ill., are aged respectively 80 and 75 years. They have been members of the Grange for twenty-two years, and attend every session and no one takes more enjoyment from it than they. They each appear twenty-five years younger than they are.

Mrs. J. J. Woodman, of Pawpaw, Mich., was quite seriously injured while at Manhattan, Saturday, by being thrown from a buggy. The delegation was going in carriages from the depot to the agricultural college. Mrs. Woodman was seated on the back seat and in crossing a track the seat tilted backwards, throwing her to the ground.

Mrs. Hayes of Oregon is a great worker in the cause. Her husband went to the Pacific coast in 1849 and some time afterwards returned to the east and married his wife who at that time was teaching school. They journeyed to their western home overland, crossing the continent from ocean to ocean. Mrs. Hayes has been the State Grange lecturer for some time. She takes her own horse and carriage and sometimes makes trips of 200 miles in making her rounds.

Hon. William A. Armstrong of Elmira, editor of the Husbandman, the organ of the patrons of Husbandry of New York, is one of the delegates. He is master of the New York state Grange, and is one of the most influential members of the order. He has been prominent in the Grange for many years, and is a man of extraordinary intellectual powers. "This is my second visit to Kansas," said Mr. Armstrong. "The first time I came I was an adventurous boy and roamed over this wild country on horseback. It was then inhabited principally by the Indian and buffalo. I can hardly believe my own eyes when I come here and see Kansas of to-day and compare it with the Kansas of thirty-five years ago. Its remarkable growth is simply unparalleled in the history of the nation. I think Topeka one of the most wonderful cities I ever visited. There is so much thrift, push and enterprise."

Hon. J. T. Cobb, editor of the Grange Visitor, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and secretary of the state Grange of Michigan, is among those attending the national meeting in this city. He said to a reporter: "The Grange is a very strong organization in Michigan. The governor of our state was for several years master of the state Grange, and he is a grand, good man. At the last election the whisky interests made a bitter fight against him and succeeded in cutting down his majority about 7,000, but nevertheless he was elected by over 18,000. In the country he ran ahead of his ticket, but in the cities the saloon men were solid against him. I think it was a good thing, for it will make the temperance people all the more aggressive. Prohibition sentiment in Michigan is growing right along, and when the times come we will have another amendment submitted. I think the last prohibition amendment carried but frauds were perpetrated which counted us out."

BABYLAND FOR 1888. With Babyland in the home, the little tots may look at pictures and hear mothers read long before they have learned to read themselves. The poems and stories are short, and have to do with dolls, toys, kittens, puppies and babies. The bright cover is alone worth more than several bottles of soothing syrup. Baby's eyes sparkle when he sees it. Surely no parent could make a better investment in behalf of the little ones than this bound volume of the delightful little periodical, and the pleasure and profit they will derive from its pages will well recompense the outlay. Published by D. Lothrop Co., Boston. 75 cents.

The consumption of cotton by the Southern mills for the year ending August 31 was 456,090 bales, against 401,452 bales during the previous twelve months. The aggregate shipments of hog products from Chicago for the past twelve months were 955,000,000 lbs., against 1,069,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding time in 1886-7.

The cotton crop of the Memphis district, embracing West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas, and North Alabama, will be about 3 per cent under that of last year.

The October returns of the Agricultural Bureau indicate an average yield of about 26 bushels of oats per acre, and promise a total crop of nearly 700,000,000 bushels.

The fourth crop of strawberries for this year has been gathered in the Walla Walla Valley. Pear trees have yielded three crops, apple trees their second crop, and the second crop of numerous other fruits is reported.

The dry goods and general trade has suffered from temporary attention given to political affairs. Purchases by city and interior retailers were in the main restricted to goods wanted for immediate sale.

The arrivals of immigrants at all United States ports during the past nine months this year were 432,000 against 411,000 for the same time in 1887. At the present rate immigration for the year will be 575,000 against 500,000 for 1887.

Topeka.

This forenoon about 11 o'clock a little colored boy about 12 years old, named Levi Mitchell, who belongs on the North Side, in attempting to get off a street car fell, and the car passed over his right leg just above the knee. The child was distributing Wolfe's doggers, and had boarded the car for that purpose.

The ladies of the Benevolent society return their thanks to Mrs. Dr. J. F. Buck, of the reform school, for a donation of clothing and provisions.

Bishop Thomas has been to Washington, Philadelphia and other eastern cities for the past four weeks.

The young people of Fairview, five miles northeast of the city, will give a necktie supper on Friday evening November 23, for raising funds to start a district library. Each lady is requested to bring a necktie which will match the dress, apron or other article of apparel which she wears. The ties will be sold for 30 cents.

An effort is making among the citizens of Topeka for a local concert in aid of the sufferers by the recent mine disaster at Pittsburg, Kan., by which upwards of forty persons were killed and numerous families left in destitute circumstances. There is abundant material for a concert of the finest description, and the generous people of Topeka will see that the proposed benefit is one of the most substantial character.

The warrants for payment of the grand jurors, and judges and clerks of election boards are made out by the county clerk and ready for delivery.

The board of county commissioners will meet Saturday, November 24, for the purpose of approving the official bonds of the various county and township officers elect.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.

The Century for 1889.

HE question has often been asked, "to what does The Century owe its great circulation?" The Christian Union once answered this by the statement that "it has been fairly won, not by advertising schemes, but by the excellence which characterizes it in every department." In their announcements for the coming year the publishers state that it has always been their desire to make The Century the one indispensable periodical of its class, so that whatever other publication might be desirable in the family The Century could not be neglected by those who wish to keep abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to culture. And the unprecedented circulation of the magazine would seem to be the response of the public to this intention.

With the November number The Century begins its thirty-seventh volume. Two great features of the magazine which are to continue throughout the new volume are already well known to the public, the Lincoln history and the papers on "Siberia and the Exile System." The first of these, written by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, President Lincoln's private secretaries, contains the inside history of the dark days of the war, as seen from the White House.

THE SIBERIAN PAPERS, by George Kennan, are attracting the attention of the civilized world. The Chicago Tribune says that "no other magazine articles printed in the English language just now touch upon a subject which so vitally interests all thoughtful people in Europe and America and Asia." As is already known, copies of The Century entering Russia have these articles torn out by the customs officials on the frontier.

DURING 1889 The Century will publish the most important art feature that has yet found place in its pages. It is the result of four years' work of Mr. Timothy Cole, the leading magazine engraver of the world, in the galleries of Europe, engraving from the originals the greatest pictures by the old masters. A series of papers on Ireland, its customs, landscapes, etc., will appear, and there are to be illustrated articles on Bible scenes, treating especially the subjects of the international Sunday-School Lessons. George W. Cable will write "Strange True Stories of Louisiana." There will be novelettes and short stories by leading writers, occasional articles on war subjects (supplemental to the famous "War Papers" by General Grant and others, which have been appearing in The Century), etc., etc.

The Century costs four dollars a year, and it is published by The Century Co., of New York, who will send a copy of the full prospectus to any one on request.



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Pressure on Walls of Silo.
Prof. E. M. Shelton, in relation to the pressure of ensilage upon the walls of the silo, as given in the proceeding of the ninth annual meeting of the Society of the Promotion of Agricultural Science, held at Cleveland, O., gives the results of his experiments pertaining thereto. He says:

In planning the construction of a silo for the Kansas Experiment Station, during the present summer (1888), the question of the proper strength of walls arose in the very outset. The two essential facts in the structure of the silo are (1) the walls must be so constructed as to exclude both air and cold, and (2) they must be sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of the enclosed ensilage. To make the silo strong to resist the pressure of the enclosed ensilage, as regards the first fact, it was only necessary to follow certain familiar mechanical practices; just what was necessary to make it sufficiently strong without wasting building materials was quite another matter. I have been surprised to notice the conflicting opinions current on this point. One writer advises the use of 2x12-inch joints, set eighteen inches apart; another considers 2x10-inch studding, sixteen inches apart, strong enough; another writer is satisfied with 2x6-inch timbers, and yet another would use 2x4-inch joints, set as in the walls of an ordinary room.

With these conflicting statements in mind the middle course seemed a safe one; so in the construction of the station silo 2x8-inch, hard pine joists, set sixteen inches apart, were used, and these so far, have to establish facts relating to the side-pressure of ensilage. The ensilage was Indian corn, cut when the grain was in the milk state. The corn was handled without preliminary drying, cut into half-inch lengths and stowed away in the silo.

Upon commencing to fill, the pressure gradually rose from 15 pounds to 50 pounds per square foot. During suspension of filling at the end of two days, the pressure dropped to 41 pounds, but, during the filling when recommenced, the pressure rose from 41 pounds, to 57 pounds per square foot. At the conclusion of the filling the pressure was 55 pounds, and in two days thereafter was reduced to 54 pounds per square foot. Thereafter for about two weeks the pressure gradually diminished, the ultimate depth of the ensilage being 20 feet.

In conclusion, Prof. Shelton states that the fact shows that the pressure upon the silo walls by contained ensilage is very great. A silo usually has a long life, and during its existence supports a great variety of vegetable substances. Like the wagon, the walls of the silo must be equal to the task of supporting the heaviest burden that will be put upon them. The writer is fully of the opinion that facts like the above, obtained with reference to different ensilage material in different physical and chemical conditions, will show with tolerable accuracy the most that is likely to be required of the silo wall; and by an easy calculation we may determine what its proper strength is.

Labor Commissioner Betton believes the present prosperity is likely to continue. Topeka is expected to become, in a few years a city of 80,000 or 100,000 population; Kansas City is more ambitious still, claiming that in a short period of years she will have 200,000 people, and so it goes among all the towns. Public improvements and private enterprises must naturally keep pace with the growth of cities to meet the demands of the times, and there will always be employment for the builders, the manufacturers and for laborers. Kansas has settled down, too, of late. The great rush of immigration in the past years brought many more than could be employed, and who would only accept work at high wages, and who kept up an unhealthy agitation. Now the movement into this state is a more steady one. I bring a class of people who mean business and who soon adjust themselves into their places. The floating population is gone, the adventurer is a ciphers. Kansas is to-day in better shape, and her outlook more promising, her people happier and generally more hopeful than at any previous period of the state's history. This is especially true of the large manufacturing cities, but it is also true to a greater or less degree of the towns and of the farming communities generally. It is a condition of affairs of which the people may all be proud and which the inhabitants of other states may well admire and emulate.

The exports of apples this year have been unusually heavy. So far the ports of Montreal, New York, Boston and Halifax have shipped 317,370 bbls, against 178,387 bbls for the same time in 1887.

The Florida oranges are now in stock in the fruit and grocery houses. The crop is the largest ever known, and is in fine condition. There is some difficulty in marketing it freely on account of broken railroad connections.

Telegraphic Briefs.
Annie Scott, of Chicago, shot herself Saturday night on account of a trivial lover's quarrel.

Stephen Schafer was arrested at Carleton, Ill., on a charge of setting on fire the public school building.

Dr. H. R. Sands of New York, died from apoplexy, in his carriage, while on his way home from a professional call in Jersey City.

The body of a murdered woman was found on the Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Saturday night. The police identified her as Eva Mitchell, aged 19.

Porter Field Brock, a well to do widower, near Gilbert's station, Albemarle county, Va., was killed by his married son, who afterward committed suicide.

A new sewer on Fifty-second street, Pittsburgh, caved in about 11 o'clock, killing J. V. Sands, contractor, and a bricklayer.

William Durant was called from his house near Tishomingo, I. T., by masked men and shot, dying almost instantly. The assassins were hanged down and lynched.

Mrs. Albert Putman of Tonda, N. Y., who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, created quite an excitement by going from the house and jumping into a barrel of rain water.

Sam Holmes, a well known planter near Ft. Smith, Arkansas, while drunk attacked his sister-in-law. The girl, driven to desperation, seized a shotgun and fired at him. Holmes dropped dead.

D. W. Norton, a farmer living northwest of Salina, blew out the gas on retiring at the National hotel, and when discovered was in a dying condition.

John Lyndon, switchman in the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass yards at Yoakum, Texas, fell in front of a moving car, which passed over him, breaking his left leg and inflicting internal injuries and very bad lacerations, from which he died two hours afterwards.

A man who claims relationship to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., has been arrested on the charge of stealing about \$1,000 worth of goods from A. A. Anderson & Co., furniture dealers. His name is Benjamin Leach. He was a confidential clerk in the firm's employ.

Colonel D. L. Alexander, of Buffalo, N. Y., said that rumors that the office of private secretary to General Harrison had been offered him were erroneous. The place had not been offered him, he did not expect an offer and would not accept it if offered him.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine FOR DECEMBER.

This number closes the twenty-fourth semi annual volume. It is filled as usual, with the most entertaining matter in prose and poetry, fiction and fact. The story "Genevieve" is constantly increasing in interest. Among the more solid articles are "Grenoble and the Journee des Tuiles," with four illustrations; "Harvard College," with fourteen illustrations, appealing to every Harvard man, whether postgraduate or under graduate; "A Dash through the Land o' Cakes," by Noel Ruthene with five beautiful illustrations of Scottish scenery; "A Glimpse at Chinese Boat Life," with five illustrations. A Christmas anthem, entitled "Unto Us a Child is Born," composed by Mr. C. Wenham Smith organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, occupies three pages, and is a brilliant piece of music. A sermon by Dr. Talmage, on the veil of Modesty," appeals strongly to American women. The different editorial departments are strong and interesting, and the number contains the same annual index, affording full proof of the value of the volume here concluded.

The Congress of the United States having accepted, on the part of this Government, the invitation of the French Republic to take part in an International Exposition to be held in Paris in 1889 directed the commissioner of Agriculture by joint resolution approved May 10th last, to collect and prepare suitable specimens of the agriculture productions of the several States and Territories of the Union for exhibition at said exposition. A special division has been organized accordingly by Hon. N. J. Colman, Commissioner, and a number of special agents have been appointed by him to collect suitable specimens for exhibition. Statistics support the assertion that agriculture furnishes four-fifths of our exports, and it is to the interest of all our States and Territories that the United States should be creditably represented in this department at the great exposition in Paris, and which will attract countless visitors from all countries of the world. All who are interested are cordially invited to co-operate in the special work assigned to the agents appointed by the Department in this important duty.

Twenty years ago a bright Irish lad, a member of the Eight Hussars, was active in making members of the regiment swear fealty to Ireland and stand ready to fight for her independence at the right time. When his work was discovered he was tried for treason, and sentenced to death. After a time his extreme youth, talents and noble qualities succeeded in changing the sentence to banish for twenty years in Australia. The Englishmen, among these Lionel Sackville West, felt that he was forever disposed of, but after a strange Australian experience, young John Boyle O'Reilly escaped to sea, at a great risk, in an open boat, was picked up by an American whaler and brought to America, where to-day he is widely known and esteemed as poet, patriot author. Then came the opportunity. Lord Sackville, British Minister at Washington, advised by letter a naturalized citizen how to promote the welfare of the "mother country," and John Boyle O'Reilly called upon the President of the United States and urged that England's diplomatic representative should be dismissed for interfering in American affairs. The president was convinced and now Lord Sackville is removed, and twenty years after his banishment from his mother country, John Boyle O'Reilly succeeds in banishing from America, his adopted home, one of those men who made him an exile.

Noxious Insects.
Noxious insects are more numerous and destructive now than they were fifty years ago. Where nature has a chance to work out her laws, all animals, from the highest to the lowest, do not increase beyond proper limits. Even man himself is no exception to this great law; but let a break occur in this great natural chain and it is felt all along the line. Some species will increase enormously, while others almost entirely disappear.

Now, as insects are far more numerous than all the higher animals, it follows that if some unforeseen event takes place that favors a great increase of some noxious species, man is sure to be a great sufferer. And this state of things is exactly what is taking place to-day. The reader will naturally inquire why the beneficial ones do not increase as fast as the destructive ones. The answer is, the plant food of the latter has increased enormously, and all the surroundings have favored its rapid increase, while the other, living upon animal (man) food, is entirely outstripped by the vegetable-eating species.—Vick's Magazine for November.

The Topeka Bridge.
At the last meeting of city council the following was presented by Mr. Tillotson:

RESOLVED, That the city attorney be and hereby is directed to prepare an ordinance calling a special election to vote \$225,000 to build a bridge across the Kansas river, on Kansas avenue, said ordinance to be ready at the next meeting of this council.

A spirited and interesting discussion ensued, in which all the councilmen participated, and in which the merits of the proposition were discussed from every standpoint. Whether the bridge should be large or small of wood or iron, cost much or little, be built by the county or the city, and nearly every other question was raised. The late election was also dragged into the controversy, it being insisted that in the Third ward the bridge bond tickets were locked up in one of the ballot boxes and no tickets were to be had until noon, so that a half day was lost in a ward in which practically no opposition to the bonds. It was also asserted that the bridge ballots disappeared in a similar manner in the Second ward. In short it was claimed and almost proven that but for the merest accident the bonds would have carried.

A motion was made to amend the resolution by substituting the figures \$400,000 for \$200,000. The amendment was lost and the resolution as originally introduced was then adopted.

James H. Canfield has just returned from Chicago where he attended a meeting of the executive committee of the National Educational association. As it was generally thought would be the case, Nashville, Tenn., was chosen and the date fixed upon July 16-20. The people of Nashville are very enthusiastic and anxious for the meeting and have raised \$10,000 to defray expenses of entertainment. A large attendance of teachers has been pledged from all over the south. The committee feels certain that the next meeting will be a grand success.

The Wichita Eagle gives the text of two bills which the next legislature will be asked to pass. One of these authorizes the deduction of \$10 the first year and \$6 for subsequent years to those who supply by the roadside without prolonged interruption, a watering through filled with running water, places to be no more frequent than one in three sections, unless the bounty be divided. The other provides for the payment of fifteen cents and two mills which have passed through two summers, and five cents for each subsequent season, provided the trees are ten feet high and not more frequent than one in fifteen feet.

We have received from the Popular Publishing Co., of Chicago, Lawn 11, a key to the Families of Insects, the only one of the kind published. Although the matter does not occupy much space, it is a very valuable compilation and must have taken years for preparation.

Saturday morning Rev. Riley, pastor of the Baptist church, and his very amiable lady went to the south side to spend the day with some friends. In their absence their daughter, Miss Mamie, made the fact known to several families that her parents had gone on a visit to celebrate their silver wedding. At once a number of friends set about to perfect arrangements for a surprise party unwares to the pastor. On their return to the parsonage they were much surprised to find the house lighted up from the basement to the attic, and filled with more than a score of welcome guests. Many valuable and costly presents were presented to the very efficient pastor and his affable lady as tokens of friendships and souvenirs that they can look upon in old age as fruits of their labors. The party was composed of rather elderly people, who, after some very appropriate remarks by the Rev. Ben, departed for their respective homes. The affair was a very brilliant one, and highly enjoyed by the distinguished guests.

Labor Commissioner Betton has secured the figures from Atchinson, Leavenworth and Kansas City, while Assistant Commissioner Coughler gathers the reports from Topeka. These are all used in making up the general report, which is now in course of preparation. Mr. Betton says the large industrial cities of the state will make a better showing all around this year than last and now that the election has assured the country of a good government for the next four years, he anticipates not simply a continuance but an increase of this prosperity. The wages paid for a day's work are better now than they have been for three years, the cost of living is more favorable for the wage-worker, and his family, there are fewer idle men and fewer complaints from employees generally than for a long time.

The board of county commissioners will meet on Saturday, November 24, for the purpose of approving the official bonds of the various county and township officers elect.

The National Grange in session in Topeka for the past week, passed a resolution condemning the insolence of the manufacturers of soap, paints and other goods, who have published matters concerning the grange for the purpose of using the publication as a means to advertise their business.

Rev. Joseph Cook will open the course at Library hall with one of his new lectures on a popular topic November 26th.

The warrants for payment of the grand jurors, and judges and clerks and election boards are made out by the county clerk and ready for delivery.

On Saturday night while a colored boy named David Campbell, 12 years old, was attempting to jump on a Union Pacific freight train at the crossing of Topeka avenue he fell and the last car ran over his right leg breaking the bones of his ankle and crushing the leg horribly.

Another number of the prohibition Leader has been issued, over three fourths made up of old plate. Our prohibition third party friends, are very unfortunate in their hand organ business.

A meeting of the directors of the State Historical society was held Tuesday in the society's rooms, to consider and act upon the biennial report of the society, which is to be issued previous to the annual meeting of the society, and the convening of the legislature. There are about a hundred members of this board widely distributed over the state.

The National grange of the Patrons of Husbandry held memorial services in Representative Hall Sunday afternoon in memory of Grand Master Put Darden of Mississippi, and Past Master H. W. L. Lewis of Louisiana, Past Master B. R. Spelman of the California State grange and Mrs. Eschbaugh of Missouri. The grand master's chair was draped in white velvet and black crepe; the speaker's desk was also festooned with the same emblem of mourning. There were vases filled with flowers and floral designs with pots of blooming plants.

All those who want to know all about bees and honey production by the most economical and practical methods, send for free sample of The American Bee Journal, a large quarto 16 pages, published weekly, at One Dollar a year, address Thomas G. Newman & Son 923 and 925 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. This magazine is authority on all those matters and is invaluable to all who would succeed in Bee-keeping.

This earth is full of oil, and that is why it rolls so smoothly.

Topeka will build another Presbyterian church.

A Sock Yard firm writes of the cattle market: "Big profits were made during the past summer by holding cattle until May, June and July, but the majority of the farmers at least had sold their cattle before the rise came and we find that the western farmer is inclined to sell his corn rather than to feed it."

There were no deaths in or around Jacksonville yesterday, and it is firmly believed that the end of the epidemic is at hand. The number of new cases is falling off, the record being lower than it has been for weeks. The fever still rages in South Jacksonville, but is believed to be on the decrease.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8vo, 125 illustrations for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only \$1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young men and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jeweled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office No. 4 Bulfinch st.

Topeka.
Prof. Zartman of the Presbyterian college at Emporia is visiting his cousin, Hon. J. H. Fought.

J. F. Elliot and wife, are visiting relatives in Louisville, Pottawatomie county, and will return home Thursday.

The Congregational church of the north side has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. A. M. Pipes about three months ago. Among the preachers invited to speak before the congregation in the meantime is Rev. Mr. Bueser of Kinsley, who so pleased the members of the church that an effort is being made to secure him as pastor.

A farmer in town yesterday from Wakarusa station; ten miles south of Topeka, reported the robbing and beating of an old man living alone on his farm three miles north of Wakarusa on Friday night. At about 7 o'clock two men knocked at the farmer's door and asked if they might spend the night. After some parleying and with considerable reluctance they were given permission to come in and the farmer prepared to get them something to eat. The strangers acted respectfully and appeared to be peaceable until the farmer went outdoors to get some wood, when they volunteered to go with him. As he stooped over to pick up a stick from the wood pile one of the men suddenly fell upon him while the other seized a heavy piece of wood and beat him on the head and shoulders until the unfortunate man fell over unconscious. They then left him and went back into the house, which they ransacked thoroughly and carried away about \$35 in money, all there was on the premises. The farmer recovered consciousness in the meantime and followed them to the house whereupon they seized him again and threatened that if he made any outcry or stood at the window to see which way they went they would come back and kill him. They then made off and the farmer in fear for his life made no attempt to follow or discover where they went. He came into Wakarusa Saturday in bad plight, painfully bruised but no broken bones. The people in that neighborhood are on the lookout for men answering the description given by the farmer, and if the men are caught it will go extremely hard with them.

WANTED. Write to Buffalo Mutual Accident and Sick Benefit Association, Buffalo, New York.

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The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1829. It has followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1857, in which they were awarded the highest prize, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues \$22 To \$500, free.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute to the quality of their materials, improvement introduced by them in the year 1852, and now known as the Mason & Hamlin Piano, and to the greatest possible refinement of tone, together with the most perfect construction and the most extensive use of steel in the frame and other important advantages.

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

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BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR MY STORY OF THE WAR By Mary A. Livermore
Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experience as Field and Hospital Nurse." It portrays the Womanly or "Heavenly" side of the War, its Light and Shadow, "as a woman saw them." Bright, Pure, and Good. Full of "laughter and tears," of thrilling interest and touching pathos. It sells at sight to all. Splendid Steel-Plates, and famous old Battle-Flags, nobly colored, and the "Living" and "Dead" of the War, in full color. \$1.00 to \$2.00 a month. Send for a free copy. Write to A. B. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

HINDER CORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stomach pain. Blisters. Sores. Itching. It is a Druggist. Hinder & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and \$1.00, at Druggists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malarious influences are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XIX

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

NO. 32.

Perry.
The corn trade is immense. Travel on both the Union Pacific and Rock Island is very heavy.

C. A. Herring, of Clay Center, is working at his father-in-law's, Joseph Willson.

Rev. Browning, of the M. E. church south, preached the Thanksgiving sermon Thursday forenoon, at the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Ray, of Topeka, preached at the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning and evening.

We notice that the fire-men are still busy repairing damages done along the line during the late severe storm.

Perry Rebecca Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F. meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month.

Kansas has been dubbed the "Nations sugar bowl," because of the success of her sugar works.

Mrs. Mohan, formerly of Clay Center, has been visiting with her brother, B. F. Empie. She left for Kansas city Wednesday, to join her husband who is superintending the construction of the large Perry and Keith building at that place.

The Rebecca Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F. gave an oyster supper at the residence of L. E. Merritt, in honor of the Noble Grand, Mrs. Emy J. Stark, who left us on the following morning to visit her old home, father and friends in Minnesota. It was an enjoyable affair, and many are the kind wishes and friends that Mrs. Stark has left behind.

Perry is a busy little town of about five hundred inhabitants. Surrounded as it is with as fine a country as the sun ever shown upon, why should it not steadily grow and beautify and become one of the most desirable places in the state. Who can tell what a little energy and enthusiasm properly expended may bring forth. It has been known to accomplish wonders.

Hop Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening at their hall over Frank Eakin's store. Officers were elected on last Saturday evening as follows: Noble Grand, R. D. Schuster; Vice Grand, H. D. Larimer; Recording Secretary, W. W. Burger; Permanent Secretary, H. W. Spangler; Treasurer, James Durbin.

There is nothing in Kansas for her people to be more proud of than her State schools. The University at Lawrence, the Agricultural College at Manhattan, and the Normal School at Emporia afford as good chances for acquiring a thorough education as you will find in the United States.

J. F. Goeffert had a very narrow escape one day last week. He was shipping a car load of hogs to Kansas City, and as the train neared Armstrong, a Rock Island train ran into the caboose and turned it up-side down, smashing it up considerably, and wrecked two empty coal cars. As Mr. Goeffert was inside the caboose at the time of the accident, our readers will readily realize that he narrowly escaped with his life. As it was, he was only pretty well shaken up.

Hon. H. W. Spangler went to Kansas City on Wednesday last, and returned on Thanksgiving just in time for turkey. He will leave for Emporia on next Wednesday to attend the Third Annual State Sanitary Convention, which is to be held under the auspices of the State Board of Health in that city Wednesday and Thursday, December 5th and 6th. Mr. Spangler is one of the Vice Presidents of this valuable organization, and we notice that he is down on the program to read a paper on the "Adulteration of Drugs, and Dangerous Proprietary Medicines." Dr. Surber is also a prominent member, and is booked to read a paper on the "Adulteration of Food and Drinks."

Married on Thanksgiving day Mr. C. A. Greaser and Miss Ida Wizer, at the residence of the bride on Taylor street.

The prisoners at the city jail were given a very fine Thanksgiving dinner, and no one in the city relished his turkey and cranberry sauce more than they did.

This morning about 9 o'clock some of the boys at the Reform School were carrying fodder from a field just west of the school, one of them started to run north on the Rock Island track. One boy named Wheeler saw him, and, pulling off his shoes, cried "look" and started after him. The boy ran into the woods along the creek and it was only after a long search that he was caught.

The Leavenworth Sun is blandly prophetic as follows: "Topeka and Atchison will have metropolitan policemen next year. Their officials better come down and see what style we put on. Our marshal wears the latest design of gold-rimmed eye-glasses, and we have a police wagon with several oil paintings representing scriptural scenes. If they want to succeed they must put on metropolitan airs."

The county clerks of Kansas late in session in Topeka discussed the necessity of a reform in the present system of assessment and taxation. It is well known that although the law requires that all property should be assessed at its value, the law is not observed in any county. Then, too, the basis of valuation is different in every county; there is no system by which the assessors can be guided. In one county farming land is assessed at \$2 per acre, while in the adjoining counties it may be assessed at \$5 per acre. This subject was referred to a committee which recommended the following: "The board of assessors meet and agree upon a basis of valuation; they the county clerk, who acts as clerk of the board of assessors, certifies to a State board of equalization; this State board then compile these lists and agree upon the valuation and certify back to the county clerk, with a tabulated statement of the basis of valuation; this is in turn certified by the clerk to the board of assessors who go to work upon the basis fixed by the State. The principal change made leaves the matter of basis of valuation with the State instead of the county. Then we recommend that property should be assessed every year instead of once in two years."

Thanksgiving at The Reform School.

Promptly at 10:30 o'clock a. m. the bell sounded, and the tramp, tramp of the boys was heard approaching. They came in four companies, orderly, neat and manly in bearing. Dr. and Mr. Buck were absent feasting at the blind asylum at Wyandotte. Superintendent Fagan had charge of the exercises. Rev. M. F. McKirahan preached the sermon from Psalm 136:1. Mr. S. W. Patterson assisted on the platform. Mr. W. H. Wright led the singing, assisted by Miss Mary Mitchell at the piano, and Mr. S. M. Allison with the cornet. The exercises passed off very pleasantly, and the boys were treated to a bountiful supply of good things in the vast dining room. There are now 208 boys in the school, and only one case of sickness, and that but slight. The school was never in better condition than at present.

Colorado bids fair to vie with Wyoming for the distinction of becoming a great oil State. In the valley of Arkansas, near Pueblo, a number of wells have been bored, and the yield of petroleum is estimated at a thousand barrels a day. The day is not far distant when the Rocky Mountain belt will supply the world with oil. The constant drain on the petroleum wells of Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot last many years. The prospects, however, for Wyoming and Colorado are bright indeed. The field already discovered denote that the supply from them cannot be exhausted in a century to come. The possible oil deposits are likewise found to be greater than first supposed. The Omaha Bee, in discussing this question, says: "Nebraska and Kansas will share in the full development of the oil regions. With pipe lines to the principal cities of these two States, manufacturing enterprises will go hand in hand with their agricultural interests."

The Oskaloosa Independent thus forewarns ambitious newspaper men who might have their weather eye on the county seat:

"The field at the county seat is open, and the Independent will welcome any new comer 'with open arms to a hospitable grave.' There is room for but one paper at Oskaloosa, and as the Independent is already here it proposes to be that one. Come on, brethren."

Lecompton.

The Rev. J. H. Snyder, the new minister is growing popular. A surprise party with tangible results was given him a few days ago.

We are not yet through with the tariff discussion. Our people are for a tariff that will protect home interests.

Our farmers have been improving every fair day to clear up the corn fields.

Studies were suspended on Thanksgiving day, and the exercises in chapel, were appropriate to the occasion.

The Round Table society has been re-organized, and literary and current topics are handled with grace and independence.

One of the best concerts ever given in this historic town, was that given by Mr. Manning and Miss Lichtenwalter last Saturday night. Mr. Manning is a very successful teacher.

The ladies served a Thanksgiving turkey at the college room at noon and at night and were well patronized.

Lecompton realized that a new courthouse and jail is greatly needed. It only asks that money for the purpose of building them is wisely and judiciously used.

Lecompton, being a university town is not particularly pained that it cannot boast of the best jig dancer in the county.

No use talking. There is money and warmth in Gold Coin stoves, Willis, 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Prof. Rankin went to Missouri last week where he buried a brother, a former Lane graduate.

Whisperers of coming weddings are abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Coleman celebrated their golden wedding last Friday afternoon at their residence in Kanawka township. He was one of the very first settlers in Kansas.

Gold Coin wipes out the Arctic Circle, and brings summer warmth. Heating stoves best made, Willis, 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Maple Hill.

At 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka, the Gold Coin stove, best and cheapest for the money. We will save you gold coin or green backs if you call.

J. H. Offord, had business at the Capital City on Monday.

Old Boreas defied, Old money bags beat. Gold Coin stove does it. Willis, 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Maple Hill, Verity and Miss Kate Stone of Joseph T. Hanna on November 27, in the presence of a few near relatives, Rev. Dr. Waters of the First M. E. church officiated.

There is a man at Lawrence who is troubled with insomnia, and the people stare at him so that he never goes on the street in daylight.

Silver Lake.

Mrs. Tibbs, five miles north of town, is quite ill—so we are informed.

Mrs. R. C. Darnell, of North Topeka spent Sunday in Silver Lake, visiting her parents.

We understand that the citizens of Pleasant Ridge met at their church building and enjoyed a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner.

The Union Pacific excursion train for Colorado, consisting of several coaches and baggage cars well filled, passed through town "on the fly" Tuesday last. In fact such was the speed of the train, that one enthusiastic looker-on cried out, "there she comes," and another chimed in "there she goes."

About ten days ago Albert Phiffer, of Silver Lake, an employee of the Topeka Sugar Works, took violently sick and was compelled to go home for treatment. A fellow named Willie Craig offered his services to convey Phiffer home, which was accepted by the latter. Phiffer now claims that Craig relieved him of \$26.80. Craig was arrested in North Topeka last Saturday and taken to Silver Lake, where he will have a preliminary examination before a justice of that town.

Col. J. R. Halliwell, of Wichita, denies that he is seeking for political preferment at the hands of President-elect Harrison, but his friends who claim to know all about it, say he would greatly like to represent one of the congressional districts to be created in Kansas under the new apportionment.

Western Foundry

—AND—

MACHINE WORKS.

R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing and Fittings, Etc.

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KAUFMAN & THOMPSON,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

418 KANSAS AVENUE.

Topeka, Kansas.

Platt's Golden Gate and Curtis Bros., Canned Fruits, and P. J. Ritter's Fine Preserves.

Holton.

A Liquor Seller Arrested.

James Lowenstein, a St. Joseph saloon man, has been coming to Holton every few weeks lately, taking orders for liquor by the jug and bottle full and shipping the same direct to the consumer by express. For several weeks past County Attorney Robinson has been quietly "getting on the racket" as the boys say, and Tuesday the gentleman, [?] soon after he had registered at the City Hotel, was accosted by Sheriff Francis and informed that Justice Jones had business with him. He waived a preliminary examination and gave bond in \$1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the district court. Mr. Robinson informs us that he has the best kind of proof and plenty of it, that Lowenstein has taken orders for liquor and sent the goods [?] by express to the parties. The only question we presume will be as to the constitutionality of the law.—Holton Recorder.

The citizens of Holton, were surprised on Monday last, to learn that H. M. Stewart of the Checkered Front grocery store, had made an assignment. His liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$12,000, and the assets not far below that amount.

The citizens of Holton, are agitating the necessity for water works. The city council will proceed at once to investigate the subject, and ascertain what system of water works is best adapted to the necessities of a town the size of Holton, and then adopt the best method and at once put it in execution.

We do not have to charge you for high rent, and high interest. Cash buys, Gold Coin stoves and you get them at lowest prices, of Willis only, 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The attendance at the university, this term is about 230.

Mrs. N. Wheeler of Denver, is visiting with Mr. V. Wheeler of this city.

The new Presbyterian church is about enclosed. It presents a fine appearance. John B. Coffin and wife, have gone to southern California to spend the winter. There is a lively interest in the approaching postoffice fight. A number of candidates have made their appearance.

Gold Coin, best heating stoves made, by T. W. Willis, 131 Kansas avenue.

A telegram from Chicago, says, John Sebastian, now general passenger agent of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, will succeed E. A. Holbrook as general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Chicago, and will have charge of the passenger business of the "Rock Island" route from Chicago to Denver and Omaha.

A noticeable feature of passenger travel is the large amount of second-class overland passenger traffic. The family sleeping cars, which have become so popular, are patronized by a great many people who a short time ago would have traveled only on Pullman cars. In addition to mattresses and blankets, the berths are now on some roads equipped with sheets and pillows, and a porter travels with every car.

THE COLLEGE

SISTERS OF BETHANY,

TOPEKA, KANS.

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for Girls and Young Ladies Exclusively.

Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers & Teachers.

Faithful maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught—Grammar and Collocation, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing and Painting. The music department employs ten teachers and twenty-four pianos and three organs. In the art department the studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies. Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP VAIL, President, Topeka, Kans.

While in the city drop in at

SNYDER'S GALLERY.

OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL. And compare our artistic work with the clap-trap work of cheap artists.

We are the Leaders in our profession.

Give us a call.

FINE TAILORING.

1st Class to order, Business Suits, \$18 to \$25 Dress Suits, - \$25 to \$30 Overcoats, - \$18 to \$25 Pants, - \$23 to \$8

Largest Line, Latest Novelties.

40 per cent below all Eastern Tailors.

530 KANSAS AVENUE

PANTS.

300 Large Rocker, 75c each. Large cotton top mattress, \$2.50. Bed Lounges, \$5.00. Bed Springs, \$1.50. Large feather pillows, \$1.50 a pr. Tickets given away free on a Large \$25 Upholstered Rocker. O. K. FURNITURE STORE, 215 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Frank Carpenter says there are no red headed girls in Japan, and no white horses.

Gen. Harrison will soon have a whole menagerie. A Texas admirer has sent him a buffalo.

The Garfield University at Wichita, is the largest building in the state, excepting the state capital.

Saturday afternoon Gen. Harrison went fishing. Probably he intends to do his fishing before he goes to the White House, and Mr. Cleveland can do more of his after he leaves it.

Sedgwick county won premiums on cotton, corn, millet, apples, melons and broom corn at the Cincinnati centennial exposition. The display was regarded as one of the most attractive at the exposition.

State Treasurer Hamilton has recommended the creation of another state officer—that of a loan commissioner, who is to invest the various school funds which have nearly reached the sum of \$600,000.

It is not possible to go into a crowd without jostling some one who wants an office under the new administration soon to come in. The future would look brighter if they were all looking for a farm to improve, and had the grit to do it.

Go away from home to get the news. An exchange says a man was fined \$500 at Topeka for smoking a cigar in the opera house gallery, contrary to the rules of the house. A man ought to be fined for smoking on the public streets, the same as for committing any other nuisance, but then he isn't.

California papers say an experiment in water storage was recently made with excellent results near Los Angeles. The dry bed of wet weather stream was excavated to the depth of fifty feet, where a strong stream of water sweeping through the sand was struck. A dam 600 feet was commenced on the bed rock and built up five feet above the surface of the stream, forming a reservoir which soon filled with water, and now there is a constant flow of water over the dam.—Ex.

The Kansas commoner suggests that the word Labor be dropped from the name of our party, leaving only the word Union to design our organization. The suggestion is a good one since the term Labor has caused many to think that our party is composed only of Knights of Labor, while others have identified us with the United Labor party. The Union party will work in the interests of all the producers.—Fair Play.

Better drop the party altogether until you arrive at a better comprehension of politics, and better understand the remedies that labor needs.

Mr. Blain having declared that "mentally women are unable to hold a body of politicians, and physically they have not the voice or oratorical power of speech." Mrs. Gouggar challenged him to a speaking match. She remarks, as proving public speaking agrees with women physically, that since she has been so engaged her weight has increased from one hundred to one hundred and sixty pounds; that during this campaign she had spoken every day for thirty-nine consecutive days, in the largest auditoriums packed with people, "without the slightest signs of physical failure upon my part or that of my hearers; while, if the press is to be credited, three short speeches in Indiana prostrated your manly form and paralyzed your vocal organs."

The farmer and his family are entitled to more recreation, and they should take it. Talk about the delights of farming, rural life, domestic economy, beautiful landscape, waving fields of grain, the fragrance of the new-mown hay, bloom and odor of the rose, and the lowing herds in the meadows, not leaving out the traditional milkmaid with bare arms, short skirts and the milkpail poised on her head, all of which lend a charm and fascination in their realization which I admit cannot be excelled in a pen-picture of any other calling. But a surfeit of this takes away a large per cent. of the romance.

The latest illustration of the marvelous growth and prosperity of the New South is shown in the assured success of the Augusta Industrial Exposition which opened on Thursday for a period of six weeks. This is a daring and ambitious enterprise, the project being solely confined to the busy and thriving little city—the Lowell of the South—without aid from the state or national governments. The response of exhibitors to invitations is said to have more than met all reasonable expectations, and there is the most gratifying outlook as to visitors. That a single city of the size of Augusta can successfully undertake an enterprise of this kind is indeed indicative of the new order of things in the South.

The official prohibition vote in Kansas was 6,433, a gain of nearly 2,000 in four years.

How will it do for the prohibition party of Kansas to do a little reorganizing? Or have they not yet thrown away effort enough?

It is estimated that the election cost the country \$100,000,000 owing to interruption of business. Once in six years is often enough for it.

The Farmer's Alliance has under consideration a plan for the creation of "greenback" currency for the convenience of its members to be based on the credit of the association. They hope by this method to avoid a mortgage that draws interest.

A few years ago the legislature of a western state was discussing a woman suffrage bill. One member opposed the bill and wound up his argument by saying, "I don't propose to make a man out of my wife." Another replied, "The gentleman doesn't propose to make a man out of his wife. It would be a blessing to the country if his wife could make a man out of him!" The house went wild for about ten minutes.

The result of the presidential election has been received by the friends of woman suffrage with all sorts of emotions, from the most sincere regret to the warmest delight. It must be remembered that the one and only question upon which all suffragists think alike is—woman suffrage. Speaking only for themselves personally, the editors of the *Woman's Journal* are glad that Harrison is elected, because they believe that the nation in general, and woman suffrage in particular, will be likely to fare better under a Republican than under a Democratic administration.—*Woman's Journal*.

The Forum For December.

In the Forum for December Archdeacon Farrar explains in detail Tolstoy's religious teachings, how the soldier and great novelist now finds contentment, hope, health, and blessedness, in the life of a peasant, and the toll of a shoemaker; and the archdeacon points out with many illustrations the error of making so rigid an interpretation of the letter of the teachings of Jesus. The article is the judgment by the highest Protestant ecclesiastical authority on the most remarkable religious enthusiast of the time. This number contains several articles of scientific interest, notably Dr. Austin Flint's announcement of "A Possible Revolution in Medicine," wherein he explains the probability of preventing all infectious diseases. The greatest advance perhaps that has ever been made in medicine is likely to be the result of recent investigations in bacteriology. Dr. Flint explains the results thus far reached by Pasteur and other great investigators and the methods of their work. Prof. William Crookes, President of the Chemical Society of London, summarizes the helps that chemistry has given to modern civilization in practical ways, as well as in the charges it has wrought in modern thought. Mr. Park Benjamin, the mechanical expert, describes the new method of naval warfare meant to be carried into effect by the new United States torpedo cruiser "Vesuvius," now in process of construction. In spite of the doubts of the over-conservative, to whom he pays his compliments, he explains his reasons for predicting a complete revolution in naval warfare, by the possibility of throwing tons of dynamite on the deck of a hostile boat. Mr. George W. Cable in "A Simpler Southern Question," shows how the Negro problem is gradually being solved, by indicating the changes of opinion about the Negro that have already taken place. He declares that the tap-root of the whole problem in the South is the fear of Negro domination, which he pronounces absurd.

Another article on a Southern subject is Judge A. W. Tourgee's explanation why the South is, in his judgment, the richest field for fiction that English-writing novelists have found since Scott wrote; and he points out the romantic features of the lost confederacy and of the freedman's situation. Prof. Thomas Davidson describes the decay of the apprentice system, and shows how the mechanical arts are becoming monopolized by foreigners, because Americans do not consider a worker at a trade a gentleman. He proposes the teaching of trades in the public schools as a means of elevating them as a medicine and dentistry and scholarship itself have been elevated within a very recent period. He concludes that no man is a gentleman who cannot earn his living by his own labor.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in an essay on "The Price of Life," sums up the conclusion he has reached in his preceding articles, showing that on the average the American people, who are the best-to-do in the world, live on about 45 cents a day. He computes the total product of our labor, and estimates the amounts that are paid as taxes, that go to repay capital, and that compensate labor. Superintendent Z. R. Brockway, of the Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory, discusses, with an experience of thirty years in prison management, the several systems of employing criminals, and shows why none is effective or even free from positive damage, except the system of productive industry. Prof. Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, makes a plea for the scientific spelling of the English language, pointing out many amusing absurdities of the present spelling; and Mr. Junius Henri Brown presents the common sense view of marriage, as a relief to the sentimental way in which it has been viewed in nearly all modern literature, and by young lovers. The Forum is \$5 a year. We can furnish both it and the North Topeka Daily News, for the same amount.

Topeka.
The marriage of Mr. C. K. Holliday Jr., of this city and Miss Nettie Ruth Marshall of Louisville Kentucky, is announced for December 12. The affair will be a very elegant one, after which a wedding trip to Europe is contemplated.

The state treasurer has received a warrant from the United States treasury department for the sum of \$26,700.95, being 5 per cent of the amount received by the government from the sale of public lands in Kansas since the last settlement, which was made two or three years ago.

There are twenty-five men at work on the construction of the electric wire work for the new motors that will run on the Rapid Transit line. W. E. Campbell, the well known civil engineer, is still engaged in establishing grades and doing all engineers work necessary for the construction of the line.

The governor will probably recommend to the legislature the purchase of a full electric light plant for the capitol building, the gas bills reaching enormous proportions. Especially is this so during sessions of legislature.

The executive committee of the society of Old Settlers held a session at the office of J. S. Collins last evening and resolved to hold a reunion of the society on the evening of December 5—the thirty-fourth anniversary of the founding of Topeka.

A new musical organization has been formed in this city within the last few weeks, in the form of an orchestra, which promises fair to be one of the permanent musical features among the many in Topeka. It will be named in honor of one of the great composers and will endeavor to adhere, in acquiring its repertoire, to a classical style of music. Its composition is strictly of representative young men of Topeka and organized solely for mutual improvement and pleasure. The membership is limited to twenty-five and performers on obsolete instruments are invited to correspond with Gustafson, the secretary, at Geo. W. Crane's.

Col. Burgess is talked of for Post master and Clay Bowen for the North side, that would seem something like old times.

A. J. Tullock, proprietor of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron works, of Leavenworth, has been awarded the contract to build the Sixth street viaduct, in Topeka. Work will be commenced at once, and twenty car loads of stone have already arrived. The work on the viaduct will be pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit until the job is completed.

Granville A. Kimball is officially announced as assistant freight agent of the Rock Island, with headquarters at Denver. T. H. McCormick, formerly of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed general agent of the freight department, with headquarters at San Francisco.

The Baker University Index, is of the opinion that too much space in college papers is given to politics. There is more in this thought than even the writer cared to express. It would be better if the students in our colleges would indeed let politics in a party sense absolutely alone. Especially is this true of those who are in the disciplinary, or what may be termed the academic classes.

Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court, spent Sunday at Minnapolis, with his family.

Judge J. H. Humphrey, of the board of railway commissioners, went to his home in Junction City to spend Sunday, having put in a hard week's work upon the fourth annual report of the board.

Rev. C. Holman attended the quarterly Methodist conference at Whiting on Sunday.

W. M. Hess is circulating a petition to President Harrison asking his appointment to the office of United States collector at Leavenworth. He believes that the early bird gets the worm.

William Baptist, an aged north side colored man, who settled in Kansas about fifteen years ago, died Saturday of inflammatory rheumatism, at his home on Norris street and Topeka avenue.

Superintendent Riley, of the city electric light station, has been burning crude oil in one of the engines. The new plan, which has proved a success by practical tests elsewhere, is giving satisfaction. The only thing to be determined is whether it will, under the present freight rates on oil, be no more expensive than coal. If not, it will probably supersede coal in not only the city electric plant, but in many of the larger institutions of the city.

The Abilene Gazette, the great democratic organ that was going to remove the capital has gone down under the weight of a heavy mortgage, and will probably be moved to Salina and become a great republican daily.

Elder E. S. Pendleton has gone to Louisiana to spend a few weeks.

Twelve sacks of express mail were burned on the Santa Fe train between Atchison and Topeka last night.

"A Society for the encouragement of pedestrianism" is what the Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Journal, calls the Topeka City Railway Co., and sighs for the "slow but clean" cars of the Mulvane era with their gentlemanly and polite drivers, when school children could get books of thirty-three tickets for one dollar, whereas now no books are furnished, but children under twelve can ride for 3 cents, and still the people of Topeka, he says, with a patience that is intolerable endures it all, hoping that in future years when their grandchildren are men and women there will be some improvement.

Twelve sacks of letter and paper mail were destroyed by fire in an express car on the Santa Fe railroad, between Atchison and Topeka. The sacks were piled too close to a hot stove.

A QUEER CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

A Pair of Legs!

WHO WILL HELP GET THEM?

From the Olathe Star—"Billy" Boular is one of our most cheerful pupils though he is deaf and dumb and has to walk on his knees, both legs having been amputated just below the knees several years ago. He was walking or playing on the railroad track and not hearing a coming train was run over and his legs were so badly injured that they had to be taken off. This happened in Atchison, Kansas, where Billy's mother yet lives, a poor working woman, who has a hard time to get along. Billy assisted his mother by blacking boots. For three years he has been attending school here and he has won many friends by his cheerful disposition and pleasant face. He is a strong and very active boy, now 19 years old. He is not a beggar and we think, never will be as he is not "built that way" but the Star desires to do a little begging in his behalf. We are going to ask all our readers, their uncles and aunts and cousins to send us a contribution for "Billy's Christmas." We have written to a friend of his in Atchison who will undoubtedly send us in a good subscription from that city and we will keep standing in our columns the subscriptions of others who may send us something. All sums will be credited in the Star as fast as received and that will stand as a receipt for the same. Mr. M. J. Clements of Sun City, Barber Co., Kansas desires us to enter his name at the head of the list for five dollars which we cheerfully do.

Who will be the next? Send all subscriptions to S. T. Walker, Superintendent of Inst. D. & D., Olathe, Kansas.

Minor Points.

In making little girls dresses, the simplest style is the best. An overdressed child—one with many ruffles, flounces, loopings, and over-skirts—is vulgar and out of fashion. Plain straight frocks of soft wool, heightened here and there with velvet or ribbons for grand occasions, are what a refined woman will choose for her little children. These have a dainty finish of feather-stitching at neck and wrists, with feather-stitching or plain hem.

Little girls' aprons are made without sleeves, and either high or low-necked. The Mother Hubbard shapes have, for a change, the yokes pointed with a simple narrow edging to finish the neck and arm-hole. Some aprons are gathered into a belt at the waist, as when the mothers themselves were little girls, and most of them have hemmed sashes of the material, tied at the back.

A very convenient arrangement for holding up the numerous skirt-extenders, hair cushions, and complicated drapery that women are obliged to carry nowadays at their backs is a sort of amateur suspenders. Of the linen webbing, the kind fastened inside the waists of dresses, buy enough to sew two strips, three inches apart, at the back on the skirt band, cross suspender-wise, and button to the front of skirt band, about seven inches apart. There are numerous devices for holding up the skirts, but this is the simplest and most comfortable.

Some Seasonable Recipes.

PUMPKIN PIE.

Two cupsful pumpkin boiled and strained, one-half teaspoonful salt, three-quarters cupful brown sugar, one teaspoonful ginger, three teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one cupful milk, two eggs, well beaten. This amount will make two pies. Add the salt, sugar, and spices and milk to the pumpkin and mix thoroughly. Then add the eggs. Bake in a moderately hot oven about three-quarters of an hour. The pie plates should be deep, and the mixture should not stand in the crust before baking or it will be soggy. Keep the heat steady or the pies will bake in streaks. A tablespoonful of cracker crumbs may be substituted for each egg, in case eggs are not plentiful. This recipe also makes a good pudding baked in a deep dish with a few raisins added, and is to be eaten cold with cream or milk and sugar.

HOME-MADE RED PEPPER.

Dry fifty long peppers in a moderate oven, then pound them in a mortar, and rub through a fine sieve. Mix the powder with a heaping teaspoonful of salt, then put it into airtight bottles.

TO PREVENT LAMP-WICKS FROM SMOKING.

Lamp-wicks should be soaked in good vinegar, and afterwards thoroughly dried; they will burn perfectly well, and will never smoke, if this process is adopted.

CREAM SALAD DRESSING.

Two eggs, three tablespoonfuls vinegar, one tablespoonful of cream, one teaspoonful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-quarter teaspoonful mustard. Beat the eggs well, add the sugar, salt, and mustard, and then the vinegar and cream. Place the bowl in a basin of boiling water and stir till it thickens like cream. Cool and use. This is an excellent dressing for any remnants of cold lamb, chicken, fish, or for cabbage or potato salad, and especially good for those who object to oil in dressings.

We trust that President Harrison will prove to be a very independent statesman who will never harbor a thought of re-election.

PITH AND POINT.

The Winchester rifle is the superior court of New Mexico.—*Buffalo Express*.
Maine's young boddler has evidently gone through to China.—*Boston Herald*.

The butcher is hard up indeed when he can't raise a steak.—*Merchant Traveler*.

Politicians and oysters are getting themselves into a stew.—*Brockton Gazette*.

What is an infant? Something that makes a pocket of its mouth.—*Troy Times*.

You shall know the returned Bostonian by the Browning on his cheek.—*Boston Herald*.

It would seem natural for a carpenter to walk with a lumbering gait.—*Merchant Traveler*.

It would seem as if our boiler inspector had not been sufficiently blown up.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

It really looks as if that pennant had ordered its baggage checked through to Detroit.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Still it worr as a man who calls himself a violinist to be known outside as a fiddler.—*St. Joseph Gazette*.

The man who runs a faro bank never finds any difficult in associating with his betters.—*Merchant Traveler*.

Even a doctor who speaks only one language may yet understand a great many tongues.—*Popular Science*.

Men may decla against corsets, but it's a brave man who would take his wife to a party without one.—*Puck*.

Wanted: A fool who will go through the Niagara whirlpool and not live to tell the tale.—*Louisville Commercial*.

A woman sometimes can keep her temper when she is moving. A man isn't expected to.—*Somerville Journal*.

A cow-path is not as bright as the moon or stars, but it is a "milky way" just the same.—*Charlestown Enterprise*.

Cleopatra dissolved pearls in liquid and Boston does the same with her base-ball nine.—*Springfield Republican*.

A poet dolefully exclaims: "Ah! Where are the girls of long ago?" He will find them in the ballet.—*Troy Times*.

There are some banks that people are always "hooking" from. The fishing banks, for instance.—*Boston Commercial*.

The memory of a look from a woman is often enough of a magnet to draw a man across a continent.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

The girl who is afraid of lightning is pretty likely to make a thunderbolt when a storm comes up.—*Merchant Traveler*.

The policeman who never arrests anybody but little boys might be called a variety of collarer infantum.—*Washington Critic*.

When a young man deceives his best girl and she finds it out, it usually leads up to a serious cry-sis.—*Charlestown Enterprise*.

To keep a woman out of sulks, the easiest way is to keep her in silks. Only a slight difference, between U and L.—*Boston Transcript*.

The great secret yet to be revealed is how to suspend the law of gravitation when the aeronaut falls out of his balloon.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Just look at that trade dollar! It has limped round remarking, "In God we trust," and its faith is rewarded by redemption.—*San Francisco Alta*.

Chicago bands do not play "The Bonnie Blue Flag" any more. They know it will wave over Detroit ball ground next year.—*Detroit Free Press*.

If the base-ball interests of this country want to make the sport truly democratic, they will bore more holes in the high fences.—*Baltimore American*.

The tax rate of Manchester-by-the-Sea is only \$4.40 per 1,000 this year. Now is the time to get up excursions for Boston's tax-dodgers.—*Boston Globe*.

People are apt to feel proud of all the good traits their children show, and wonder where in the blazes they got all their bad ones.—*Somerville Journal*.

If it is fully proven that it was Bacon, and not Shakespeare, Chicago will paint another streak around the dome of her literary culture.—*Baltimore American*.

This passion for new hats is a dangerous one, even for millionaires. It has gradually led many a good citizen into betting on elections.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Second Hand.

"I see, Jack, that Bill Grover isn't living with his wife now, and has only been married two days. Wonder what's up?"

"Well, you see Bill married a second hand woman, and he wanted second-hand furniture to match, and she wanted new furniture, and that's the cause of separation.—*Kentucky State Journal*.

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Overalls, Jeans, Pants, Working Shirts, Etc.

- - CALL AND BE CONVINCED. - -
F. E. McFARLAND.

TOPEKA.

Several hundred Kansans, took advantage of the low rates and went to Colorado, this week. Tuesday's trains on the great western lines that left Topeka, were filled. The Rock Island ran two sections, and the Santa Fe three.

Miss Nora Norris will be home tomorrow from Scranton, Pa., where she has been for three months the guest of her sister, Miss Minnie Norris.

Stewart & Son, who established the new soap factory on the north side in September, are making an amazing success of it. They will occupy the new brick block on North Kansas avenue, between the bridge and A street, being erected by Charles Finski.

On Monday as A. H. Fuller, of Grantville, was on his way to Topeka his team became frightened at a locomotive at the bridge on the line between Jefferson and Shawnee counties and ran away, throwing Mr. Fuller out and injuring his hip though not seriously. The team kept on for about a quarter of a mile when it was stopped.

The friends of L. H. Root, jr., [formerly agent of the Pacific Express company at North Topeka] will be pained to learn of the death of his three little babies of membranous croup. His wife, Helen, with the children, was visiting with her sister, Mrs. Sternberg at Lawrence, Kan. The oldest one, Bessie, died November 11, the second one died Saturday the 24th, and the baby Monday last. His wife's uncle, Samuel Reynolds, and her brother, Charles Reynolds, and brother-in-law, Mr. Sternberg, were all very kind and with other friends of the family rendered all the assistance possible. The babies were buried in the Lawrence cemetery with some of her people.

Died November 23, near Michigan, Kan., Mr. Anthony Keplinger, age 68 years, and 8 months. The deceased was a native of Ohio, lived in Indiana about twenty years, came to Osage county, Kansas, January 1, 1870, where he has made it his home until the day of his death. He leaves a widow and eight children to mourn his loss, his life was uniform and he made many friends. He was a member of the Baptist church for more than thirty years past. The funeral services were held on Sunday November 25 by his brother-in-law Rev. J. Barratt, of Topeka, text, Comfort one another with these words. There was a large concourse of people present, among those from a distance were; Rev. J. Barratt and wife, Miss Florence Barnhisel and C. F. Bridge from Topeka; and Enos Keplinger, from Great Bend, western Kansas. The choir from Quenemo rendered effective service of song for the occasion.

Save money by buying your millinery from Mrs. I. L. Barber, 824 Kansas avenue. We have made an honest honor bright cut in prices that we might sell goods, for sell the goods is the imperative order. Bring your winter suit here and have it made up stylishly for \$5.00.
MRS. I. L. BARBER & CO.
824 Kansas avenue.

Gee. H. Evans, the state house contractor, has the contract to build the viaduct over the Santa Fe tracks on Sixth street Topeka.

The funeral of Mrs. Houghton was attended on Sunday afternoon from her late residence in Seabrook. Her illness has extended over several months. She leaves a husband and four children. They have been residents of Topeka for over twenty years and much sympathy was manifested by the many neighbors and friends who were present at the funeral. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Blakesley of the Congregational church.

Cliff B. Bailey died in Christ's hospital at 11:55 o'clock Tuesday night. He was a son of Hon. A. L. Bailey, a prominent attorney of Dighton, Lane county, Kan., and had been employed as a telegraph operator in the office of the superintendent of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway in Topeka. He had been in the hospital about a week and the fatal disease which carried him off so suddenly was acute Bright's disease.

Mrs. Emily E. Higgins, a widow who resides near Emporia, has commenced suit in the district court against H. D. Booge, the projector of the land swindle known as Chicago Heights addition to Topeka. She claims that she has been swindled out of her farm, Mr. Booge having traded her some worthless lots in his addition ten miles north of this city.

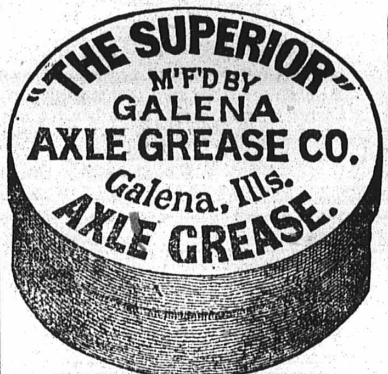
Lew Kistler and Miss Minnie Shockey were married on Tuesday afternoon, and thus disappears another landmark in the bachelor kingdom. Doc. Ryder, what will he do now?

Mr. Austin Prescott of the Kansas Preserving Works and Miss Cora Cross will be married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents on West Tenth street. A great many useful and beautiful presents have been made to the happy pair, among them a unique music box by Mr. Oneholtz, of the Preserving works, which plays only one tune, but that is "Baby mine." Mr. and Mrs. Prescott will board at Frank Ripley's on West Tenth street at present.

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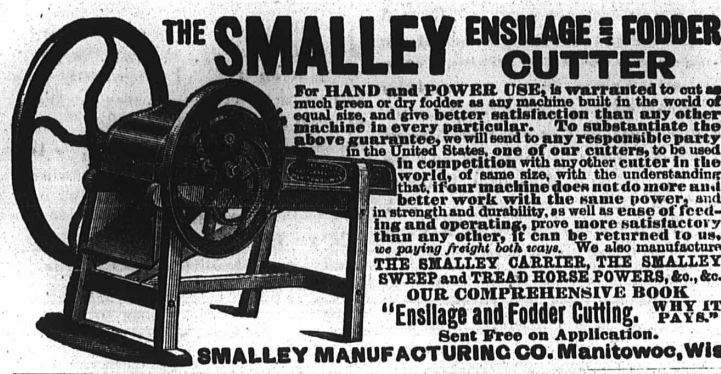
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This map shows the great lines of communication, the
main lines and branches of the great trunk lines, the
great cities, the great rivers, the great lakes, the great
mountains, the great plains, the great deserts, the great
forests, the great fields, the great pastures, the great
ranches, the great farms, the great towns, the great
cities, the great states, the great nations.
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INDIAN SUMMER.

I.
Among the quaint old traditions
And Indian legends wild,
Is one of the "Indian Summer,"
The Autumn's most beautiful child.
It tells of the summer queen calling
On Autumn to reign for a time,
While she goes to find in the Southland
A sunnier, tropical clime.

II.
Then in Autumn turn calls her daughters,
Three maidens of royal degree,
And bids each to bide for a season,
And share in her bounty so free.
It tells how the mantle of beauty
On glad September is shed,
And glowing, and gorgeous October,
Comes flaming in orange and red.

III.
The sun seems to shine with new luster,
The sky takes a yet fairer hue,
Earth, air, and sea are all vying
To honor the star of these two.
But when comes the sad-eyed November,
In garments of somberest gray,
She finds naught that's joyous or lovely
To brighten her sorrowful way.

IV.
The last autumn flower has vanished,
The last bird has sung his adieu,
The hills and the valleys are barren,
The sunbeams are feeble and few,
The glory and glow of the forest,
Are gone like a vanishing dream,
In place of the gold, and the scarlet,
But gray, naked branches are seen.

V.
Great tear-drops are silently falling
From out of the sorrowing skies;
The wind in the shivering tree-tops,
In dreariest monotone sighs,
And sad-eyed November despairs,
More sad, and more pale, grows each day,
Yet utters no sound of repining,
But lingers for the end of her stay.

VI.
Then Autumn observing the maiden
Is smitten with grief and distress,
She prays to the gods of the seasons
To aid her in making redress.
The sun heard the earnest petition—
Came forth in his glory and pride—
The clouds were all speedily banished,
The lingering tear-drops were dried.

VII.
He went to the cave of the morning,
And brought thence a fabric so fair,
So misty, so fleecy, so flowing,
'Twas fit for a goddess to wear.
He begged for the skies heading o'er him,
A shade of their own lovely blue;
Then mellowed and mixed it with sunshine,
This artist, so matchless and true.

VIII.
Then just ere he passes the portals—
The bright glowing gates of the west,
He covers the earth with this mantle,
Then leaves it to silence and rest,
And then on the following morning,
The queen called November to see—
A draped in this exquisite garment,
Where hill-top and valley and tree.

IX.
Enraptured she gazed on the landscape,
Her spirits grew light as the air;
And now, all agree in declaring
The maiden is lovely and fair.
And thus, with the years rolling onward,
Each dreary November days
All softened with mellowest sunshine,
And clothed in heaven-wrought haze.

X.
And so it will be, aye, and forever:
While years run to ages the same,
And that's how that child of the Autumn,
The Indian summer came.

—M. L. Sanford, in Sunshine.

The Stained Opal.

It lay on a bed of white velvet in a tiny morocco case—a strangely beautiful stone of shimmering moonlight gray, set in a dull gold ring of antique workmanship.

But instead of the sunlit gleams which are characteristic of opals there was a vivid dash of scarlet in its heart like a stain of fresh blood.

Ethel Lynn turned the case round and round in her white fingers.

"I never saw anything so beautiful!" she murmured, her golden-hazel eyes reflecting the sparkle of the jewel. "It is quite the loveliest ring I ever saw in my life! I wonder if it would fit me."

She slipped it out of the case and over her finger. As she did so a yellow slip of paper fluttered down and lay unnoticed at her feet.

"I wonder why Aunt Ellen never showed it to me," she mused, as she admired her new ornament. "And whose could it have been? Perhaps the name is inside."

She tried to draw the ring from her finger, but it refused to come. Ethel smiled.

"How easily it went on! And I suppose I shall have to use soap and water to get it off again."

But the ring resisted even the influences of soap and water. Pretty Ethel gazed at it in comic dismay.

"This is a fix!" she said, aloud.

"What my dear?" said a quiet voice from behind.

And Aunt Ellen, who had entered unobserved, came to her niece's side and gave utterance to an exclamation of horror at sight of Ellen's hand, on which shone the opal ring, dripping with soap-suds.

"Ethel! the cursed opal! How came it on your finger, child?"

"Cursed!" repeated Ethel. "This beautiful ring? Oh Aunt Ellen!"

"Yes, my dear—cursed! Take it off at once, Ethel!"

"But, auntie, it won't come off," said the girl, despairingly. "I've been trying—and even soap won't budge it a single inch."

Miss Lynn turned pale.

"Oh, Ethel, Ethel!" she groaned, "what evil genius prompted you to slip the fated thing on your finger? Did you run such a risk after reading the prophecy?"

Sleeping, she picked up the faded, time-stained slip of paper, and held it toward her with a shaking hand.

"Read it again, my dear," she said.

"Why, I never saw it before!" answered Ethel, wonderingly, as she unfolded the slip and read its contents aloud:

"Life for life for Morton's sin. Such shall be the doom of Lynn 'Till a maiden of the race, Pure of heart and fair of face, From the hungry, seething flood Saves the last of Delmaine's blood; Then the race of Lynn shall cease, And Zorah's soul repose in peace."

"What doggerel!" laughed Ethel. "What is it all about Aunt Ellen? Who was this Zorah? and was this her ring?"

"I never meant you to hear the story," said Miss Lynn regretfully; but since you know so much, you might as well know all.

"Zorah Delmaine was a gypsy girl—very beautiful in her wild, picturesque style. So at least thought Morton Lynn your great-grandfather. He paid her a great deal of attention—won her love, in fact—and might have married her eventually had not sweet Amy Leigh appeared upon the scene and ensnared him with her sea-blue eyes and yellow hair.

"The consequences were he forsook black-eyed, queenly Zorah, and married Amy in three months' time.

"Zorah Delmaine met the bridal party at the church door after the ceremony, and pronounced a curse upon the house of Lynn, to the effect that each of that name should perish by drowning—Morton first, then his descendants in their turn. She threw the opal ring given her by her false lover at the feet of the pale young bride saying:

"My heart's blood stains that stone. Take it, and with it my curse!"

"The bride was carried to her home in a deathly faint; but Morton laughed at the whole affair. Nevertheless he was a little startled on picking up the ring to find that dash of scarlet in the stone. A year later he was drowned in attempting to ford the Platte River when the current ran swift. He left one son, who grew up, married and met the same fate. His son your grandfather, was swept overboard in a storm on the Pacific Ocean. Ethel, how did your father die?"

"He was drowned," answered the girl, in low, hushed tones. "He fell from the bridge, and the current carried him under."

"True," said Mrs. Lynn. "You and I are the sole survivors of our race, and you are a maiden young and fair. What inference do you draw?"

"Don't ask me," said Ethel shuddering. "It is too horrible. But I do not, I will not, believe in the curse. What became of Zorah Aunt Ellen?"

"She disappeared. Hark, Ethel! What was that?"

A dull, rumbling sound shook the earth and air.

Ethel sprang to the window.

Half a mile distant the Platte River flowed darkly, sullenly, between its shady banks. Like a wild beast, it roared and washed against the bridge until the giant structure trembled and tottered.

Ethel watched it with fascinated eyes. Suddenly there came a crash, and the central props gave way and were carried down stream by the angry current. The trestlework fell with them, and from the middle of the bridge to the great water tank on the village side the bridge was open, with only a narrow plank on either side connecting the broken fragments.

Ethel glanced up at the clock. Half-past 5 already, and the "flyer" due at the little station at 6 sharp.

She turned a horrified look upon her aunt.

"It stops for nothing," she said, in a husky voice, "and it goes like the wind. Aunt, I must give the signal; there is no one else near enough!"

"Ethel, you shall not!" grasped Miss Lynn, starting forward as her niece caught up a shawl and flew toward the door. "Remember the curse of Lynn! Ethel! Ethel!"

But Ethel was already on the railroad track hurrying toward the river and gave no heed to her aunt's voice of distress.

Onward she flew with breathless haste, unheeding the sharp stones which cut and bruised her feet at every step, paused not until she reached the bridge, and the great brown water tank loomed up before her.

Clinging dizzily to the iron railing she felt her way across the narrow plank, not daring to glance down at the whirling flood beneath, lest she should lose her balance and fall.

As she reached the other side, faint and giddy, the whistle of the incoming train broke upon the roar of the angry river.

With the sound new life entered Ethel's veins. Snatching the scarlet shawl from her head, she ran along the bridge, waving it frantically, as the fast express swept round the curve.

She saw her signal was observed. The speed of the train was slackened, and with a sound as of roaring waters in her ears she fell senseless across the track.

"And to think," said pretty Mrs. Darce, some months later, "that you should prove to be the last of Delmaine's blood, Royce dear; and in saving you that awful day I lifted the curse from Lynn. How little I knew I should meet my fate in one of the passengers on that train I signalled! Wasn't it strange?"

"Very strange," assented Royce Darce, regarding his beautiful wife quizzically. "When I picked you up as you lay in a dead faint across the ties, I knew I had met my fate. But Ethel darling I have no faith in the curse of Lynn. It is moonshine, my dear. It is not in the power of any mortal to pronounce a curse. God only can do that, and his mercy is infinite. Banish the thought, my little wife."

Ethel's fair face grew thoughtful.

"Yet how well it all fits in," she said, reflectively. "The opal ring was gone from my finger when I came back to consciousness, and no trace of it has been found. It must have dropped into the river. Then Aunt Ellen marrying that dear old Maj. Carrington, your best friend, and my marriage with you, brought the fulfillment of the prophecy. For the race of Lynn has virtually ceased, or is at least merged in that of Carrington and Darce."

"Mere coincidence, Ethel."

"Well," said his wife, with the very prettiest pout in the world, "if it was only a coincidence, you provoking old skeptic, you must admit it was a very singular one."—Philadelphia Saturday Night.

TEN CENTS A NIGHT.

Interesting Plan on Which a Cheap Lodging House is Run.

"Now, I will show you the dime museum," said the proprietor of the cheap lodging house, facetiously, as he led the way to a room at the very top of the house. Its ceiling sloped to within a few feet of the floor. There were one single and four double beds in it, and on the former an old man was sitting reading. "Sometimes, when there's a rush, we put them in three in a bed," said the proprietor. "You can't expect much for ten cents, you know. Some of 'em call it the lunatic asylum. I'll tell you why when we go down stairs." There were no sheets on the ten-cent beds, and the air in the room had apparently remained unchanged as long as had the quilts and blankets. The reporter was quite willing to go down stairs.

"You noticed that old gentleman sitting on the bed, didn't you?" asked the proprietor. "He makes up the beds for me and gets a single bed for doing it. His name's Huzzins, and he's a lunatic, that's why we call it a lunatic asylum. He thinks the room is full of witches, and every night he gets up and shoots 'em out of the room. He shakes his bed up first to get 'em out of that, and then waves his pillow at 'em to drive 'em out of the window."

"Doesn't this tend to disturb the other lodgers?" the visitor asked.

"Well, you see, they're used to it," said the proprietor, "though I guess it does rather rattle a transient when the ole man gets on the warpath."

"Then there's another old fellow named Philip. He sells cough drops all day, that are warranted to cure coughs, colds or bronchitis. What with standing out in the rain and not having a change of clothes, he's got so bad a cough himself that he can't talk above a whisper. I asked him why he didn't take some of his cough drops, but he only winked and said 'em was good enough for him. He had a new pair of shoes stolen one night through oversleeping and not getting awake to claim 'em, and since then he's invented a scheme worth money to know. Just before he gets into bed each night he puts two legs of the bedstead into the shoes, and if anybody moves 'em they've got to lift the bed and wake 'em while they're doing it."

"Then there's another chap that mends clocks. He goes around from door to door asking people if they haven't got any clocks they want mended. He charges 25 cents for fixing 'em, but he tells me he doesn't know any more about fixing a clock than I do, and all he wants is to keep 'em going till he gets out of the house. There's another fellow comes here who goes from store to store collecting waste paper and wrappings. He makes about 30 cents a day. Another boarder gathers in gum shoes and sells 'em for 3 cents a pound."

"Then there's another regular boarder who makes a living by begging for clothes. His lay is to say that he's just out of the hospital that he's too weak to work yet, and wants some old clothes for his wife and children. He's a fair-spoken fellow, and women give him old clothes and bonnets for his wife. He sells them at a second-hand store and makes about a \$1 a day. The four of 'em, being regular boarders, are allowed to cook their breakfast on my stove. They club together and get two rye loaves one day old for half price, that's 5 cents; 5 cents' worth of coffee and a half-pound of sugar is 9 cents, and a fitch of bacon is 6; that makes 20 cents altogether. They put a little flour in the grease from the fitch and make a gravy. So the four of 'em breakfast for 5 cents apiece."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Put It in Writing.

Verbal contracts occasion more trouble, dispute and litigation than any other business transactions. The wise merchant taught by experience will endeavor to have a writing executed by the party to be charged, in every case of importance arising in his business. This is especially necessary of guaranties. A man enters your office whom you know to be perfectly responsible. He tells you to sell Brown a thousand dollars worth of goods. Brown is all right, he will answer for that, etc.—Make him sign a memorandum.

A customer gives you a large order for future and instalment deliveries.—Make him sign it in writing.

You engage a salesman for a year, or for a month, or for a trial trip. Have it all put down in writing and signed.

You save taking your chances before a jury, who nine times out of ten proves uncertain and too sympathetic with that party whom they consider is the "under dog."

It is only a little trouble at the time, but it usually saves a heap of trouble in the future.—Trade Mark Record.

EATING FROM NECESSITY.

Uninviting Rounds of Life of the Ordinary Man of Business.

How many of us really and truly sit down at the table, and, as we should, enjoy our eating? asks a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Eat to enjoy life. We have no doubt but that the following narrative will be recognized as that of a personal experience by many: Arise in the morning early or late, as the case may be, under protest—a sufficient testimony that balmy sleep, his sweet restorer, has failed to make proper connections, so to speak; move about, strange to say, stretchy, aching, even tired yet, eyes hard to get open properly, maybe fall over a chair or two, or stoop over to get some article of apparel and be compelled to make an effort. In fact he must go through a bracing-up process. After performing his morning toilet he has limbered up some, got his eyes open and floundered down to the breakfast table. Looked at the watch and mentally concluded or realized that he must be at business right off. Braces up again and mechanically, may be vigorously, proceeds to ingest what he can; matter of necessity, never hungry for breakfast, you know.

Rush out of house for street cars, stand up maybe all the way down town. If he is fortunate enough to get a seat he experiences a sort of relief, and recognizes that he is still tired. Get to work dull and listless. Necessities of excitement of work for five hours or so occupies his attention. Whistle blows, bell rings, clock strikes or friends come in. Dinner is sought; feels somewhat empty, hardly hungry; eats a fair meal, and feels full; empty feeling gone. A desire to rest is experienced—even sleep. Braces up and again gets to work for five hours or more; has to struggle for awhile; eyes are very heavy; sense of discomfort about stomach. Finally time to stop work comes; closes up active effort, but mind and attention still lingers. He starts home with heavy legs and feet; headache; maybe somewhat dizzy. No seat on cars this way either; recognizes that he is very tired.

Gets home, crawls up the front steps and exclaims: "Supper ready!" "Yes, come right along." He sits down, has no appetite, but eats again, "from necessity." Not much; easily satisfied. Feels sort of weak about his stomach, as well as otherwise. Putters around in or out of the house for awhile, or reads the paper; feels a little better; seeks, maybe, entertainment, the excitement of which fixes his attention from self. At last he seeks repose exhausted, and maybe sleeps heavy, or not at all. The next morn and day bring the same experience, and so on day after day.

Eternal effort; eternal desire for rest; eternal lack of enjoyment of life; eternal eating from necessity. Can we wonder that this man eats from necessity? Yet this is an American of to-day. He is a robber of his own waking. He is a robber of nature and has failed to put in practice the full meaning of the Divine commandment: "Thou shalt not kill."

He Was Taken.

"I am not a drunkard!" he exclaimed, as he was being registered at the police station the other evening.

"But you are drunk," replied the sergeant.

"Well, I've been drinking to drown remorse."

"Got a murder on your conscience?"

"Worse'n that. I got down on a saw-mill man up north and I drove a log full of spikes. When it was run up to be sawed one of the saws burst and my brother, who was foreman—"

"Good Scotts! but that's dramatic!"

"Yes, the saw burst, and my brother, who was foreman—"

"Was killed?"

"No. He suspected me, and he came over to the house and thumped me to death."

"But where does the remorse come in?"

"Why, I had a pistol in the house and never thought of it. I could have killed him as well as not, and that's why I suffer—and why I weep—and why I remorse. Take me to the cooler—take me to a cool cooler."—Detroit Free Press.

Behind the Mask.

Behind the mask—the smiling face
Is often full of woe,
And sorrow treads a restless pace
Where wealth and beauty go.

Behind the mask—who knows the care
That grim and silent rests,
And all the burdens each may bear
Within their secret breast?

Behind the mask—who knows the tears
That from the heart arise,
And in the weary flight of years
How many pass with sighs?

Behind the mask—who knows the strain
That each life may endure,
And all the grief and countless pain
That wealth can never cure!

Behind the mask—we never know
How many troubles hide,
And with the world and fashion's show
Some specter walks beside.

They Downed Him.

"Gentlemen," said the president at the banquet of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, "there is a spy in our midst." "Point him out!" shouted the brethren of the order in chorus. "It is a mince pie," said the president calmly. And they destroyed him.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A DOG-FACED GIRL.

Her Expression, Gait and Speech Have Canine Peculiarities.

In a lonely cabin on the banks of Otselec creek, in the town of Willett, Cortland County, writes a Middletown, N. Y., correspondent of the New York Sun, may be found a remarkable freak of nature, known through the country round about as the "dog-faced girl." Here mother and daughter, named respectively Orilly and Sarah Walls, live alone, and in poverty, gaining a precarious support by picking berries and gathering roots and herbs, and from gifts at the hands of the numerous visitors, whom curiosity brings to their hut.

The peculiarity of the dog-faced girl's features lies in the chin, mouth and nose, which protrude from the head and neck to an excessive and unnatural degree, and in a shape strikingly like a dog's snout or muzzle. Otherwise she is well formed and fully developed for a girl of fifteen years, and is notably robust and active. But she is weak-minded, and the wonderful thing about her imbecility is its canine characteristics in voice and movement.

Up to about ten years old the girl prestid in running about on all fours, and in this posture she could outrun any child of her age. Her vocal utterances, also, were marvelously like the barking or howling of a dog. As she approached the period of womanhood she learned to walk erect, and her voice lost something of its canine tones, but her features and utterances are still so unmistakably dog-like as to attract marked attention and wonder.

She has a constant stream of visitors, including physicians and scientists as well as ordinary curiosity mongers, and these are told truthfully that her father, who died shortly after her birth, who was in no way malformed or peculiar. Her mother is good-looking in feature and figure, and ordinarily intelligent. None of the dog-faced girl's visitors has as yet suggested any plausible theory of the freak which gave her to the world.

Some New Health Movements.

Dyspeptics, on rising in the morning, do well to indulge in a few free gymnastics of the movement cure species, before putting on the outer clothes that interfere with free movements. It is curious how closely some of these exercises come to some of the active labor employments which are cure for many ills. Follow the movements of the reaper, first with one arm and then the other, as though swinging a scythe inclining the body inwards from either hip as the corresponding arm makes its splendid swing. This is fine exercise, as it changes the position of certain dorsal and abdominal muscles. To imitate with clenched fists the movements of the wood sawyer, or to swing the arms in a half circle upward, while the arms are held close to the body as possible, are both splendid breathing exercises. The Queen of Sweden takes the "housemaid cure" for her ailments, but either man or woman in their own apartments may go through the motion of the laundress at her wash-tub, always with the clenched fist that accents the motion of the arms and hands at the wash-board, to great advantage. All of these movement exercises are good when the chilliness of autumn days finds people with languid circulation, and it is scarcely necessary to repeat the suggestion that wise people get awake slowly. There are uses for others than children in the half-sleepy stretching and gradual stirring to your toilet, as the circulation is not too suddenly called upon for activity upon sluggish conditions that sleep has brought.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Problem of a Flying Machine.

We must admit that a bird is an incomparable model of a flying machine. No machine that we may hope to devise, for the same weight of machine, fuel, and directing brain is half so effective. And yet, this machine, thus perfected through infinite ages by a ruthless process of natural selection, reaches its limit of weight at about fifty pounds! I said, "weight of a machine, fuel, and directing brain." Here is another prodigious advantage of the natural over the artificial machine. The flying animal is its own engineer, the flying machine must carry its engineer. The directing engineer in the former (the brain) is perhaps an ounce, in the latter it is 150 pounds. The limit of the flying animal is 50 pounds. The smallest possible weight of a flying machine, with its necessary fuel and engineer, even without freight or passengers, could not be less than 300 or 400 pounds. Now, to complete the argument, put these three indisputable facts together: 1. There is a low limit of weight, certainly not much beyond 50 pounds, beyond which it is impossible for an animal to fly. Nature has reached this limit, and with her utmost effort has failed to pass it. 2. The animal machine is far more effective than any we may hope to make; therefore the limit of the weight of a successful flying machine cannot be more than fifty pounds. 3. The weight of any machine constructed for flying, including fuel and engineer, cannot be less than three or four hundred pounds. Is it not demonstrated that a true flying machine, self-raising, self-sustaining, self-propelling, is physically impossible?—Prof. Le Conte in Popular Science Monthly.

HOW INDIANS FIGHT.

An Army Officer Tells the Peculiarities of the Various Tribes.

"I have had many years' experience as a purchaser of saddle-horses," remarked a major of cavalry, on his way to Chicago, to a St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* reporter in the corridor of the Southern Hotel this morning, "having been a member of horse boards for at least thirty years, and having bought thousands of cavalry horses for the United States service. I therefore feel that I know whereof I speak when I say that the supply of good saddle-horses in the country is smaller than it has been at any time since the war. I do not mean that there are fewer thoroughbreds, for there are probably more, but horses suitable for other purposes than racing and park use are becoming rarer every day, and although the price paid by the government is higher than it has been for the last twenty years, it is very difficult to secure proper remounts for the cavalry, while ten, or even five, years ago at least three times as many horses were able to pass muster as the advertisements called for."

"I have served on the plains nearly continuously for more than thirty-five years," continued the speaker, "and am tolerably familiar with all the features of cavalry life. A cavalryman always has a frontier station and only sees civilization during his brief leaves. Civilians do not realize the hardships and exposures to which a cavalryman is subjected. He has seasons of idleness, but also long periods of great exertion, and as a proof of the effect of his life it can be safely stated that scarcely one man out of ten reaches the age of forty-five without being seriously broken down. Indian campaigns are the cause of this. I have fought and chased Indians from the British line to the Rio Grande, and know what campaigning means. The Indians always got a tremendous start of the cavalry, and seldom are overtaken. The army has been blamed for its ill-success, but when the circumstances are understood it is wonderful that so much has been accomplished. The Indians never attempt to commit outrages in the vicinity of an army post, and news seldom used to arrive until twenty-four hours or more had elapsed, and the Indians had a long start. Nearly always they were provided with remounts, the loose horses being driven before the band, and when an animal shows signs of fatigue another was remounted and the fight continued on a fresh animal. Horses are also stolen wherever met with, and the consequence is that the trooper, who is confined to the use of a single animal, has a poor chance of overtaking the Indians. As a general thing they can fight or escape as they please, and never do the former except when in overwhelming numbers. The fatigues of one of these fruitless marches, generally made on short rations to secure celerity of movement by avoiding carrying baggage, can well be imagined, and the condition of man and beast after a two-months' campaign is wretched in the extreme."

"Nowadays the active Indian campaigning is confined to Arizona, but when I was a young man the Northern Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, Piegiens, and Blackfeet in the North; the Southern Sioux and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the central plains, and the Arkansas, kept us busy all the time. Of all these Indians the Kiowas were the best drilled, it being hard to distinguish them from the dragoons at a distance of two or three miles. The Comanches never deserved their great reputation, as they were poor fighters, doing well against the Mexicans, but never standing against United States troops. The Cheyennes were noted far and wide as the most determined and fierce fighters, but their energies were more constantly directed against their hereditary enemies, the Utes, than against the whites. The Sioux were the largest and most powerful tribe, and gave us more trouble than any others. They were in their way as well drilled as the Kiowas, I myself having seen a single chief direct the movements of a thousand warriors, scattered over an extent of country five miles in diameter, simply by flashing a little mirror held in his hand. The Blackfeet, being foot Indians, were more easily reached, and after one or two lessons never gave any more trouble, although last winter they threatened an outbreak. The Crows and Pawnees being hated by all other tribes, were our allies, and made our best trailers. The Utes were less daring than the plains Indians, from their situation in the mountains were enabled to ambush the troops very easily, and many lives have been lost in this way. Fighting withal was rather a run than a combat, and the troops had for many years little chance against them on account of their great celerity of movement. It was not until the winter of 1876, when General Nelson A. Miles began his series of winter campaigns, that the plains Indians were thoroughly subdued. That officer followed their trail in the coldest weather, drove them from their winter camps, and, although unable to overtake them, kept them constantly on the move. The Indians, sensitive to cold, and ill provided with clothing, died like sheep of hardship and exposure, and one by one the bands, fairly tired out, came in, surrendered, and were disbanded and put on reservations. The winter campaign more than any one else broke the power of the plains tribes, but at terrible expense to the troops, who were exposed to the fury of the Western storms in the coldest months

in the year. The youngsters in the army regret the disappearance of the Indians, but we old fellows, who know what a winter march is, are most thankful that they are over, probably forever."

Powerful Wet Soda Engines.

At the Baldwin locomotive works there are in course of construction four locomotives which are designed to run by soda, which takes the place of fire under the boiler. Soda has much the same power as coal, says the *Philadelphia Record*, without any of the offensive gases which that fuel emits. The engines are now nearly finished, and are to be shipped within two weeks to Minneapolis, Minn., and are to be run on the streets of that city, where steam engines are forbidden. The engine has much the same appearance as a passenger car. It is about sixteen feet long, entirely boxed in, with no visible smokestack or pipes, as there is no exhaust or refuse. The boiler is of copper, eighty-four and one-half inches in diameter and fifteen feet long, having tubes running through it as in steam boilers. Inside the boiler will be placed five tons of soda which, upon being damped by a jet of steam, produces an intense heat. When the soda is thoroughly saturated, which will occur in about six hours, the action ceases and then it is necessary to restore it to its original state by forcing through the boiler a stream of superheated steam from a stationary boiler, which drives the moisture entirely from the soda, when it is again ready for use. The exhaust steam from the cylinders is used to saturate the soda, and by this means all refuse is used. These engines are the first of their kind that have been built in this country, and are being constructed under the supervision of George Kuchler, a German engineer. The engines will have the same power as those of the New York elevated roads. Soda engines are used in Berlin and other European cities very successfully, and they also traverse the St. Gothard tunnel, under the Alps, where the steam engines cannot be used, because the length of the tunnel renders it impossible to devise a system of ventilation which will carry off the foul gases generated by a locomotive. So overpowering would these gases become that suffocation would ensue.

A Love-Lorn Chilcat Maiden.

The civilized woman, when she wants to be wooed, attempts to make herself attractive as possible. So does the Chilcat woman; but she has a different idea of what is attractiveness. One evening, after all the fishing canoes came in, I saw a young squaw robed from head to foot in a deep-red blanket, sitting solidly on the end of a great spruce log a few rods away from the cannery and at a short distance from where the fishing canoes were moored, and where the fires of the Chilcat fishermen had been lighted. When, out of curiosity at her singular costume and position, I approached her, I found that she had blackened her face until it was blacker than that of the ordinary negro minstrel. There was not a trace of her native duskiness, but the artificial black shown as if it were composed and put on from an article of good French blacking. In addition to that a long silver pin was stuck in her under lip and extended out from the chin a couple of inches, while a heavy silver ring hung from her nostrils, and a host of massive silver bracelets adorned her wrists. She was simply a belle of the woods and of Chilcat Inlet, endeavoring to make known to the young bucks around her that she was in the matrimonial market, according to the native costume here. After sitting for an hour or more and not attracting any more attention than that prompted by my own curiosity she left her twilight wooing place, shook out the folds of her blanket, and walked with an air of indifference to an old tent on the beach, which appeared to be her habitation, and disappeared.—*New York Times*.

A Collection of Pens.

A man in Denver, Col., named Lyon, got an idea some years ago that it would be a fine thing to collect all the odd-shaped pens he could find, so he started in and to-day he has a lot comprising over seven hundred different varieties. About twelve different metals are represented in the collection. Then there are a number of wooden pens and a lot of odd quills. The collection embraces specimens from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and other European countries, besides America and Canada. There are pens pointed fine enough to make lines of microscopic delicacy, and others intended for men who use the first personal pronoun a great deal in their correspondence. Some are in shape like shovels, others resemble a section of stovepipe, and others are delicate and diminutive.

Why They Quarantined.

It is rumored here that a certain town in Alabama, in which the merchants were very much behind with their collections as well as payments, quarantined itself against the world in order to shut out collectors. In this way they got time to make collections themselves, and when a sufficient amount was collected to meet their own liabilities they raised the quarantine and allowed Mr. "Grip-Sack" to come and get his share of the spoils.—*Marianna (Fla.) Alliance*.

AN ESTIMATE OF MEN.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Tells How They Are Regarded by Women.

More or less selfish in his friendship for the fairer sex, man has a smaller amount of envy and malice to encounter and overcome in his overtures toward his own sex, writes Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

A woman instinctively looks upon another woman as a possible rival. A woman who has not loved finds pleasure, if not satisfaction, in the adulation of the world at large, and it is her nature to expect and demand it, and she resents even the suggestion of interference in her domain.

A man seldom cares for this sort of thing. He prefers the individual devotion of several feminine hearts, and regards to man, however popular, as his rival who does not molest him in his *affaires d'amour*.

When the average woman loves, however, all is changed. Absorbed in passion, she ceases to desire miscellaneous admiration, and lives only for the one.

When the average man loves, nothing is changed. He simply adds one more pleasure and interest to his life.

It is the exceptionally noble man, stirred by an exceptionally strong passion, who throws his past behind him like a worn-out garment, dedicates his future to the woman of his choice. Men are by nature no more vicious than women, but they are much vainer, and require more constant stimulants to their self-love.

A woman commits a folly for love of her tempter. A man commits it because it flatters his vanity to be tempted, while he despises the temptress.

A man's business training teaches him to be cautious in his intercourse with the world, yet he is rarely suspicious by nature. A woman, on the contrary, seems to be born with suspicion in her heart.

I have seen a big, brawny fellow, who had done battle in the world's great marts all his life as ingenious and sweet-natured toward his kind as a child, and I have seen his dainty wife, who has been carefully reared in the shelter of a pure home, regarding every sister-woman and brother-man with suspicion, and demanding credentials of respectability before admitting them to her favor.

Men are delightfully frank and cordial with one another.

There is nothing which causes a lone woman, who is compelled to take a long journey unattended, regret her sex so much as the enviable freedom from formality among her male traveling companions. Yet a woman who undertook to treat her sisters with the same off-hand good nature would be directly frozen to death.

Everywhere men seem to be on better terms with one another than we are. You have only to glance into the respective ladies' and gentlemen's parlors at hotels to see this. The men greet each other cordially, cluster together and converse for hours, and evidently enjoy themselves.

The ladies dissolve into cliques, and their association is restricted and marked by reserve, formality and enmity. A woman endures the society of another woman only as a means of killing time until she can be in the society of a man.

There is such a fascination about the masculine sex, that a woman will sacrifice the companionship of her most cherished lady friend to share the society of a man to whom she is utterly indifferent in her heart. Indeed, she may consider him a terrible bore, but the fact that he is a man renders him more interesting than her most brilliant friend.

A man, on the contrary, prefers the society of his own sex, unless the lady in question possesses some especial charm for him, or he fancies he sees in her a possible conquest.

A man will lie to protect another far sooner than a woman will. Not that he loves his fellow-man more, perhaps, but dreads a lie less, may be.

Some one has said that there is an innate nobility in man which causes him to love virtue in women. I believe this is true. Every human being, man or woman, in his inmost soul, loves truth and purity.

Man illustrates his great love for virtue in the same spontaneous way that a natural woman illustrates her inborn love for an infant. She never sees it without wanting to take it!

There is far more pleasure in conversing with a man than with a woman. He is more liberal in his ideas, more generous in his appreciation, less liable to criticism unkindly. But you must not tell him so, even by act, else he will spoil all the pleasure you have derived from his companionship. If you do not tell him so, you pique his vanity into certain destruction of the friendship.

Man is as dangerous as he is agreeable.

A man will keep a woman's secret if he believes he alone shares it, unless his vanity alone tempts him to boast of his conquests, which it too frequently does. Yet he is more charitable toward her than the average woman is, and he ought to be, since he is the cause of all her sorrow.

Men relate their adventures and follies to one another, while women conceal them. Yet men seldom reveal their inmost hearts, or speak of their most sacred feelings among men—indeed, there seems to be a sort of shame-faced reluctance with them to confess they have any sacred feelings. There is nothing a woman feels greater pride in confessing to a friend than

her love for her husband. If she is fascinated with another man, she will do all in her power to hide the secret from the world. Many a man, on the other hand, will hide his love for his wife as if he were ashamed of it, and even invent tales of adventure to convince his friends that he is a modern Don Juan.

The world will not materially improve until men regard this matter in a different light, and realize that the immorality of a father reflects as much disgrace upon a family as the immorality of a mother.

The love and respect of a true man is all that makes the pain-filled life of a woman worth living. Wealth may give her garlands of beauty, pleasure may lead her into paths of delight, the world may admire her, and fame may crown her with glory, but unless she has the anchor of a strong manly heart that beats for her alone, the tempestuous voyage of life is not worth taking, so far as happiness is concerned.

The sacrifice of self for the good of others and the consciousness of duty well performed can only sweeten the bitter cup of life to any woman who has missed its best joy—a man's honest love.

Shakespeare's Birthplace.

Our insensibility to it in the fact alleged is nationally so discreditable that we are reluctant to urge another sin of omission upon the repentance of our readers. But it is perhaps a lighter one, and without seeming too reproachful we may quote the letter of a friend who writes to the study from Stratford-on-Avon. "I have been visiting the Shakespeare memorial here," he writes, "and noticing with delight the admirable beginning made of a complete Shakespearean library, as well as portrait and picture gallery. The memorial, with its fine theatre and beautiful gardens, only last week completed and opened to the public, is really a noble enterprise, and one from which our countrymen are sure to reap constant advantage. When I tell you that notwithstanding all the interest shown in Stratford by Americans, and the appeal made by Minister Phelps in his speech in the Lyceum theatre in London to American Shakespearean authors and publishers for American editions and American Shakespearians, there actually is shown in the library only three or four short shelves filled with some four or five of the recent complete editions—the Rolfe, Hudson, etc.—with almost nothing in the way of separate plays, studies, notices of plays, programmes, etc., etc., you will, I am sure agree with me in feeling that we in America owe a big debt to Stratford in this respect, which we are altogether too indifferent about, especially in view of the bitter facts (to our friends here) that in New York alone there are fourteen copies of the First Folio and not one in Stratford."

"Now pardon me if in the mingled emotions of American pride and mortification at this state of things I write to you, on the spur of the moment, and ask if there is not some quick, easy and practical way of setting the ball rolling in the way of getting up a complete collection of American Shakespearians as a gift from Americans to the Stratford Memorial. It would be a much more significant or valuable gift than even fountains and statues, for this will, or ought ultimately to, become the center for the study of Shakespeare, and the library is the true fountain for lovers of Shakespeare to furnish here."—*W. D. Howells in Harpers*.

Boy Life on the Prairie.

Some days were always spent in stacking the oats in the barn-yard, where the straw could be banked up for winter use, and these were the pleasantest of all the harvest days, for it was near the house where the girls could come out and chat occasionally and show their pretty calico gowns. The kitchen was so handy that we could smell the dough-nuts frying, and hear the plates being laid for dinner. Attracted by the swarms of crickets and grasshoppers falling out of the grain, the chickens and turkeys came crowing noisily about the stack, singing joyously in their harsh, strange fashion, as if giving thanks for their unexpected feast.

Neighbors passing by on their way to town stopped to "gas" in the western fashion.

"Say! Adams!"

"Hello!"

"Y'r stack's tarrn' over."

"Oh, get out."

"You bet it is. You'll slide off in another minute. Say!"

"Say it y'rself; y've got y'r mouth open."

"Go'n' to have a shindig t' wind up on?"

"Mebbe."

"Wall don't leave me out, r I'll bust y'r biler. Who's go'n' to play f'r y'?" Dave McCurg.

"Um-hm!"

"That's bully! When y' go'n' to thrash?"

"O! in a week r two."

"Wan' to change works, of course?"

"You bet! When you goin' to start in?"

"Monday. Come over."

"I'll be there—t' breakfast."

"Yaas! You're likely to. If y' do, I'll—"

"Say, drive on there. Howdy s'pose Adams is goin' t' build a ten foot bulge with you a clockin' away like an ol' guinny-hen. Git.—*Hamlin Garland, in American Magazine*.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Heller, of Lincoln, Neb., is digging a 1,200-foot well.

A nettle thread sixty miles long only weighed 2½ pounds.

One of the leading Anarchists in St. Louis is named Griefgrabber.

Nearly 20,000 men have been naturalized in New York city this year.

A Rochester paper speaks of a tramp looking as seedy as a watermelon.

A German officer cannot marry an American woman without Bismarck's consent.

An old bachelor says that he rather likes a comical baby, but he objects when it becomes a screaming farce.

Under the law no political parade can be held in Philadelphia during the week preceding an election.

The ranches and large farms of southern California are slowly but steadily being cut up into small farms.

Upward of 1,000 children are reported to have died from measles in Santiago, Chili, in less than two months.

More than 800 old coins and medals have been stolen from the French museum at Carthage, North Africa.

The total decrease in the public debt of the United States since the opening of the current year is \$28,294,620.

A total of 5,790 miles of new road has been added to the railroad system of the United States this year thus far.

The corn crop is so poor in Langdon, N. H., and vicinity that farmers are already buying grain to feed their cattle.

A Vermont citizen who started out to purchase a wedding suit got drunk instead, and on returning home committed suicide.

A South Windham, Me., man attributes the cure of a cancer on his nose to the application of the plant known as "wood sorrel."

The oldest and largest tree in the world is a chestnut near the foot of Mt. Etna. Its circumference of the main trunk is 212 feet.

A waterfall has been discovered in the Rifle Creek, Colorado, which is said to exceed Niagara in beauty, though not equal to it in volume.

The advance in the price of wheat will enable the growers in Minnesota and Dakota to realize from \$8,000,000 to \$15,000,000 more than last year.

An eastern sportsman lost his gun in an odd manner. A wounded bird, in falling, struck the weapon as the owner was taking aim and knocked it into the water.

Employees of the Central railroad at Macon, Ga., are a good deal disturbed over the ghost of an immense Newfoundland dog that roams around in the rear of the Union depot.

A letter was mailed at Pittsburgh recently addressed to "The Secretary of the Knave Department," and the intelligent clerk sent it to the warden of the state penitentiary.

In central Dakota sections the wheat is well marketed. The threshing was done under the most favorable conditions of weather, placing the crop early in shape to sell.

The name of the White House is derived from the fact of the Virginia free-stone, of which it is built, being painted white to conceal the discoloration caused by smoke and weather.

It is estimated that crows have cost the farmers of Maine \$100,000 the past year. The next legislature will be asked to give a bounty of ten cents a head for the destruction of these sable favorites.

A sparrow with white wings leads a flock of 100 of the brown species at Rondout, N. Y. It is treated with great deference by its companions, who follow all its movements at a respectful distance.

It has been found that a goose can stand the weather until the thermometer goes to 64 degrees below zero. Then her feathers won't save her. Wild ducks can go 12 degrees lower and come out on top.

The Alaska salmon pack is now all in. The Alaska Commercial company alone caught 1,200,000 salmon, most of them in Karluk river, which is only 2½ miles long. The quality of the fish is fine.

An ingenious farmer of Shiloh, Ga., has resorted to the use of half-inch pine boards as a substitute for bagging. A bale of cotton in the novel covering reached Columbus, Ga., and attracted much attention.

Four thousand boxes of California raisins sent this fall to London brought better prices than the famous layers from Malaga, and orders have come to California from Amsterdam, Vienna and Australia.

The American trade with Cuba is an important and a growing one. Out of a total of seventy-five vessels arriving at Havana last month, thirty-seven of them were American. British vessels numbered only five.

The Nawab of Rampur recently paid Sergt.-Maj. Freyer, a surgeon in the British army, the princely fee of \$50,000 for having brought him safely through a three months' illness from malignant rheumatic fever.

A California widow had plans made for a \$50,000 monument for her late departed, but when the lawyers got through fighting over the estate the widow was doing housework at \$3 a week for the man who designed the monument.

Amos Marsh, a colored man of Orange, N. J., drew \$15,000 in a lottery, and his first step was to abandon his old wife and give a white woman \$3,000 to marry him. He said it was no use to have money unless he could get into society.

In France, refuse pulp from many beet factories is simply thrown into large pits dug in the ground. After a few days a considerable portion of the water has risen to the surface, whence it may be skimmed and used to irrigate the land.

It is estimated that one-fifth of the people of Maryland are interested directly or indirectly in the canned goods business. There are 488 canning houses, employing 25,000 hands, who receive over \$10,500,000 in wages. One thousand five hundred men additional are engaged as canmakers.

It is estimated that the area of unreclaimed swamp and marsh land in the United States that can be drained and brought under cultivation is equal to that of all the cultivated lands, or nearly 800,000,000 acres. Much of this land could be reclaimed without great difficulty or expense, and would make farm land of great value.

Great Reduction Sale OF MILLINERY AT MRS. I. L. BARBERS, 824 Kans. Ave, North Topeka,

Commencing Monday, Nov. 19, in our Trimmed Hat Department, you will find the following Special Bargains, namely:

75 TRIMMED HATS AT 75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM \$1.50.
75 TRIMMED HATS AT 1.25, REDUCED FROM \$2.00.
75 TRIMMED HATS AT \$1.75, REDUCED FROM \$2.50.

And a full line at Corresponding Prices.

Grand Bargains in Our Untrimmed Hat Department Where we are showing a large line of Hats from 25cts. upward.

Ladies, now is your chance to buy Goods cheap, not Cheap goods, but Goods cheap. Come, Come, Come and see what we have. A perfect feast of BARGAINS is what we have for you.

Ribbons and Fancy Trimmings of all sorts, without exception the best value yet in all the fancy and dress trimming shades.

IN OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

WE ARE MAKING VERY PRETTY WORSTED DRESSES FROM \$4.00 UP. ELEGANT TAILOR MADE SUITS FOR \$5.00. WORK AND FIT GUARANTEED. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRAPINGS AND FANCY TRIMMINGS.

824 KANSAS AVENUE,

MRS. I. L. BARBER & CO.,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

FOR RENT:—Store room, well located in one of the most prosperous villages on the Rock Island railway, between Topeka and St. Joseph. For further information address,

W. E. RIPPETOR,
Holt, Kansas.

Do you know what a Kodak is? The new state house has already cost a half dozen lives.

If you have coal to buy, get it now before it gets higher.

The success of the WEEKLY NEWS is phenomenal. Everybody wants it.

Why don't the so-called Capital-Commonwealth drop the heavy end of its name? This world is too busy to use it all. With the NEWS it is simply the Capital, and so it shall be.

The old settlers will hold their thirty-fourth anniversary exercises at the parlors of the Copeland in Topeka on the evening of December 5. All persons who lived in Kansas in 1857 are eligible to membership in the society.

Walter Mitchell, the little boy who was run over by a street car about two weeks ago, yesterday brought suit in the district court against the Topeka City railway company for \$10,000 damages. He claims that the accident was due to the negligence of an employee of the company.

The members of the Christian church, through their pastor, on Monday, subscribed in pennies and dimes, five dollars in behalf of the young people of the Orphans' home. The interest being shown in the orphans this winter is unusually large and the board of managers are rejoiced over the success of their efforts in aid of the little folks. The last child admitted to the home, an infant but a few months old, is dangerously ill and is not expected to recover.

The publication in the newspapers of differences between church officers and pastors, where there can be no charges made, and where the affair is strictly a private or personal matter, is to be not only regretted but condemned. The papers that do it ought to be boycotted. If a pastor wishes to resign, and does resign the fact may be stated. If church officers desire to make a change it does not justify a reporter in exaggerating the affair, and making it appear that either the pastor or the people have been afforded a subject for a sensation. The papers print too much of such matter.

How's This

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Desert Lands.

George L. McDonough, traveling agent of the Santa Fe, has returned from a trip to New Mexico, where he had occasion to inspect the irrigation work now in progress on the Maxwell land grant. About ten miles of ditches were completed some time ago and the land lying under them tested, the result being an unquestionable success. Forty miles additional of ditch being constructed, large stone reservoirs built, and by December 1 it is expected that fifty miles in all will be available. This will bring an immense area of land under cultivation and ranches are now being sold with perpetual water rights to a great many new settlers. McDonough says he saw as fine fruit which had been grown along the line of these ditches as ever came from the Pacific coast.

In fact it is well known that wherever the so-called desert land can be brought under water it is the most prolific in the world. There is nothing to equal it in the best valleys of the east, which being subject to an abundant rainfall were cultivated by the Indians long before the white man set foot upon the shores of America, while these so-called "desert lands" have lain idle for centuries, being useless to the aborigines, as they have been heretofore to the settler.

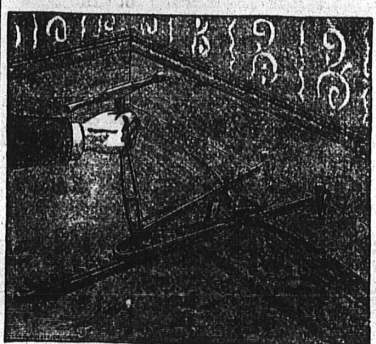
The deposits of pre-Adamite rivers have enriched the soil and the dust of ages has settled upon it until it surpasses in richness the land in the famous delta of the Nile. No sooner is it moistened by the water from the ditches than it is ready to give life to whatever is planted on it, whether it be grass or vegetables, grain or young trees. A downcast farmer would be astounded at the crops raised in this soil. The most magnificent products to be found in the great west are readily obtained, the most bountiful harvest await the lucky tiller on lands which have never been called upon to replenish the earth since Adam was turned from the gates of the Garden of Eden.

So remarkable have been the results obtained that one earnest and enthusiastic writer seriously advocates the theory that the Garden of Eden was really located down in New Mexico instead of in the valley of the Euphrates. It is very certain that there is a great deal of circumstantial evidence in favor of his theory.

The success of any single big ditch that has been constructed in the region in question is strong argument in favor of the proposed national system of reservoirs for which the preliminary examination is now being made by competent government engineers, and it is not impossible that when the mountain gulches and deep valleys are dammed up and the water now wasted by floods and freshets is available for distribution, the whole of this wonderful region may be reclaimed. Nor is it visionary to suppose that the day may come, when the worn out lands of the eastern and middle states fail longer to furnish the food supply demanded, in which case the food producing center of the world will be found away down in New Mexico and Arizona, where all has been desolation and death for so long.

Remember that we do as fine commercial printing as can be had in Topeka. Everything new and first class. Send your job printing to the NEWS.

KEYSTONE CARPET STRETCHER



BEST ON EARTH!

The Most Perfect, Complete and Durable Stretcher Made. FURNISHED with draw heads, which drive into the floor at the base board, and a clamp by which a firm hold is taken on the carpet without the least danger of tearing or marring. It is stretched to the desired place by using a lever all purposes in putting down a carpet. The only board and into the corner. Manufactured of malleable and wrought iron, making a tool that will last a life time. Each Stretcher is packed in a neat wooden box, with directions for using. Sample sent on receipt of \$1.00. Special prices to dealers on application. Pickett & Rogers, Warren, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1842

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

TRACTOR AND SEPARATORS

HORSE POWER

WIS.

OVERSEERS WANTED Everywhere to employ a reliable person in your country to look up advertisements and show cards of Electric Goods. Advertisements to be taken up everywhere on trees, fences and stumps, in conspicuous places, in town and country in all parts of the United States. Steady employment; wages \$5.00 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. For local work we will make an offer for all or part of the time. Send a plainly self-addressed STAMPED envelope for reply, and write to E. O. EMERY & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO. NO ATTENTION PAID TO POSTAL CARDS.

Western Foundry AND MACHINE WORKS.

R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Rings and Fittings, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES Topeka, Kans.

Go to Citizen's Coal Company, J. V. McNeely, 519 E. 4th street. For the best quality of coal At the cheapest prices.

THE COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY, TOPEKA, KANS.

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for Girls and Young Ladies Exclusively.

Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers & Teachers.

Faithful maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught—Grammar and Collegiate, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing and Painting. The music department employs ten teachers and twenty-four pianos and three organs. In the art department the studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies. Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP VAIL, President, Topeka, Kans.

CITY MEAT MARKET,

Established 1871.

ED. BUCHNER, Prop.

Carries on a Strictly First Class Business with all its different branches.

Buys all his Stock alive, and has it butchered in his own slaughter house.

810 Kan Ave Telephone 37 North Topeka, Kan.

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success, a value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advertisement. To secure such information JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOPEKA Steam Dental Establishment.

No. 708 Kan. Ave. is.

The largest, the best equipped and cheapest Dental Establishment in the West.

Fine set of teeth on Rubber plate - \$8.00
" " both upper and lower, only 15.00

Teeth Extracted without pain. All work warranted.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. RICHARD H. BAKER, Manufacturing Optician

HAS never been connected in any way with the jewelry trade in Topeka. He makes a specialty of the Optical business and carries a complete line of optical goods.

Examination of Eyes for Glasses Free.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Special attention given to repairing.

RICHARD H. BAKER, 829 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

FLORENCE LADIES' WAIST.

Hand Finished

CORD FASTENERS in place of Buttons. An embodiment of Hygienic principles in a Ladies' Waist.

COMFORT. Ease of Movement and Graceful Form. Price by mail, \$1.00

CHILDREN'S CORDED WAISTS

With SHOULDER STRAPS

Hand Finished. Buttons at waist.

WEEDSPORT SKIRT & DRESS CO. WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

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

A WALKING-STICK, the crutch handle of which is an ear-trumpet, is the latest convenience for deaf men.

WHEN Lord Sackville takes his seat in the House of Lords, look out for views on American subjects emphatic, if not enlightened.

SUPERSTITION is made to pay by a New York jeweler, who advertises amber necklaces which will prevent croup in children.

THE cost of running the city of New York for 1889 is estimated at \$37,027,394.20, which is about \$24,000 less than was the estimate for this year.

PITCHER the Providence (R. I.) absconder, is now in the medical ward of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Montreal. He was made to break stones. It is believed that he is a lunatic.

THE examination of the city's accounts, growing out of the defalcation of Treasurer Axworthy of Cleveland, O., is said to have disclosed a deficit of nearly \$17,000 in the accounts of S. T. Everett the former treasurer, between 1880 and 1883.

BEGINNING at Boylston street and ending at the Old South there are seven clocks within range of the traveler's eye, and at certain points five of these can be seen at once. Thus ever does Fortune shower her gifts where they are least needed.

SAM JONES, the evangelist, has started out on his winter route. He seems to be getting denominational in his arguments, for he said the other day at Durham, N. C., "Adam was a Methodist. How do I know it? Because the old rascal fell from grace."

MME. LE RAY contemplates another voyage of exploration. This intrepid French woman, who has traveled all over Asia Minor, is about to start for Teheran, from whence she intends making excursions into the least accessible portions of the Persian dominions.

It is stated that a sub-committee of the Parnell commission will visit this country, hold sessions in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Denver, and will subpoena witnesses from all parts of the country, who will be examined as to their utterances as published in various papers.

THE Chinese exclusion bill is causing much suffering to Chinese who are detained in Canada, on their way back to the United States. The Chinese in many instances are penniless, but the Canadian authorities insist on the collection of a tax of \$50 a head for all who remain on British soil.

PROBABLY a smaller proportion of this campaign has been conducted in advertising type than any for thirty years. The political papers are learning as a contemporary phrases it, that "it is really doubtful if an editorial makes any more impression in long primer than it does in brevier."

THE man who makes up jokes on Americans for the French papers has prepared for Gallic consumption the story that a prominent New Yorker coming from one of the French plays said, "Well, I've listened to both of Coquelin's monologues, but I can't tell whether he is for Cleveland or Harrison."

THE Standard Oil company is not going to build a pipe line from its wells around Bakon, in Russia, to the Black Sea, as reported. The Russian government owns the railroad that carries the oil, and proposes to continue to carry. The Standard Oil company is a big monopoly, but the Russian government is a bigger.

FRENCH public men are going in for athletic development. M. Berthelot, ex-minister, has accepted the presidency of the National League of Physical Education, which comprises in its membership many representatives of politics, arms and science, with a sprinkling of distinguished gymnasts to leaven the lump. Le Boxe will be given due prominence.

THE cosmopolitan character of the population of Paris is manifested in the record of one day's registration of foreigners. On that occasion 2,149 foreigners registered, among them being 458 Belgians, 423 Germans, 330 Italians, 314 Swiss, 113 English, 88 Russians, 73 Austrians, 89 Dutch, 29 Americans, 27 Spaniards, 18 Roumanians, 12 Turks and 11 Danes.

THE FRENCH HEADSMAN.

An Interesting Chat with the King of the Guillotine.

Few people have ever seen the public executioner of France, and it is no easy matter to find him, for the police refuse to give his address, and his name is carefully omitted from the directory. The dreaded "Monsieur de Paris," as he is called by the lower classes, is, however, M. Deibler, and he rents a flat on the second floor at No. 8 Rue Vieq d' Azir, a squalid little street, half an hour's walk away from the Roquette Prison. This man, who conducts the ceremonies in which the guillotine plays the most prominent part, is a very quiet person, of retiring disposition, who dreads notoriety and avoids contact with his neighbors as much as possible. There is nothing in the headsmen's appearance nor in his home to denote his ghastly office.

After some difficulty the New York World Paris correspondent secured the address of M. Deibler and found that the head man was not indisposed to tell the details of his unenviable profession. He could not, however, be induced to exhibit even privately the guillotine, which he referred to as "the machine." He said:

"The machine is ready mounted for use, and I may be summoned off at any moment. I usually get twenty-four hours' notice in Paris and more than double that time for the departments, but I must hold myself constantly in readiness to start off at a moment's notice. As a rule I have to spend at La Roquette the night preceding an execution. A great deal has to be done in a very short time. Soon as the two black vans arrive—one containing the 'woods of justice' and the other destined to convey the body of the culprit to the Ivry Cemetery—I have to superintend the installation of the machine, which takes upward of an hour. The fixing of the knife and of the apparatus itself is an intricate job. There must be no hitch at the last moment. The instrument is invariably placed on five stones just outside the central door of the Roquette Prison. I accepted the post I now hold on the resignation of Mr. Heindrich, whose valet I had been for several years. Until my appointment I was a tailor by trade, and many a working-man in the Roquette quarter, where I live, has had his clothes mended by me. But, you see, I have risen in the world. From a mender of old clothes on my own hook, I have got to be a first-class cutter in the government establishment!" and M. Deibler smiled at his rather ghastly joke.

"While I am fixing the machine," continued the headsmen, "the Abbe Faure arrives. The Abbe Faure enters La Roquette and gives spiritual comfort to the doomed man. After being left alone with the chaplain for a short time the culprit is handed over to my assistant, who brings him from his cell down the stone stairway which leads to the depot—the prisoner's last station on earth before reaching the machine—where he is seated on a wooden stool, and his toilet begins. This doesn't take much time, for his hair and beard were clipped on entering the prison. The man is pinioned, his shirt stripped of its collar, and he then goes forth to his death by the central door, when he is strapped to the fatal plank which, tipping over, brings his neck into the half circular portion of a ring that I secure before springing the knife. Soon as I touch a button in one of the upright posts the knife falls and the head is received in a tin vessel containing sawdust. The body is unstrapped, put into a coffin, with the culprit's head between his legs, and the remains are then driven off to Ivry cemetery, where they are buried."

"Does life endure any time after the head is severed?"

"No, I think not," the executioner replied, reflectively. "The great loss of blood produces syncope. Besides—"

Here M. Deibler went out of the room and brought in a large black leather box, which he placed on the table. On raising the lid there appeared the bright steel knife of oblique shape which is fixed to the cross-beam of the guillotine at each execution, and which M. Deibler carefully watches over and cleans at home. He took it out of its soft red lining the other afternoon, stroked it with his hand as if to brush the dust off its highly-polished surface, and, turning it over, said:

"There; look at the back of this knife. It is heavily weighed, you see, to make it fall swiftly and with tremendous force when I touch the spring. Now, this is the reason why I think that all consciousness departs from the brain of a man after the fall of the head. At the same instant that the neck is severed by the blade, the weighty portion strikes so fearful a blow on the occiput that the cheek is often bruised from the fall of the head into the tin vessel containing the sawdust. Yet the head is only raised a few inches above the tin vessel which receives it. Such a blow is, in my opinion, sufficient to drive out any ray of memory, reflection or real sensibility that may linger, after the decapitation, in the brain of the most obdurate, bull-headed criminal."

"Are you in favor of capital punishment?"

"Such a question should not be put to me. My business is to carry out the sentence of the law, without inquiring whether the law is right or wrong. Custom has not hardened me to such an extent that I am unable to distinguish, however, between one criminal and another. I feel the re-

sponsibility of shedding the blood of a fellow-creature as acutely now as I did the first time, when the Paris Journalists said I had lost my head as well as the man I executed. I feel that responsibility especially in cases with prisoners like Moreau, the herbelist of St. Denis, who protested, in quite a different manner from avowed criminals, even at the foot of the guillotine, that he died innocent."

"Nor do I wish to enter into the question of the respective merits of hanging, garroting or beheading. Whether some more scientific method of giving death will replace the guillotine I can not say. I think not. Electricity has been suggested, and poisoning by means of prussic acid. The guillotine does its work thoroughly, for when the head is once severed there is no means of sticking it on again, while recovery from poison or electricity is not impossible with the aid of the executioner, who might be induced to moderate the dose for a consideration. The guillotine permits no collusion between the administrator of the law and the friends of the guilty. As long as capital punishment shall exist in France the present method will, I think, be maintained as more sure in its effects and as offering the least objection."

"Capital punishment may be said to be virtually abolished in France at the present day. Paris alone last year tried three hundred men for murder, and convicted only five of them. The leniency shown to criminals in M. Grevy's time led to a reduction of my salary from fifteen to twelve hundred dollars. This is my entire income, for I get no fees or perquisites—yes, I am content."

Electric Light Carbons.

"Where are all the Carbons made that are burned daily in the electric lights in use throughout the United States?" asked a New York Mail and Express reporter of the president of one of the leading light companies in this country the other day. "Two-thirds of them," he replied, are manufactured in Cleveland, O. There are, according to the latest statistics, about 150 tons in daily consumption, and out of that number a shade over 100 tons are turned out in the twenty carbon furnaces in Cleveland. The capacity of an ordinary furnace is about 45,000 carbons, but some of the manufacturers are now running overtime, so great has the demand grown. Six years ago, all the carbons burned throughout the country were made in a single room in Boston, where only ten men were employed. Carbons are made chiefly from the residuum of oil after it has been refined, and the deposit usually found around the natural gas well is also coming into general use, as it does not sputter when made into carbons. The material is first ground into a powder, when a little pitch is added and the whole mixed into a stiff batter, when it is run into moulds. They are then packed into boxes and the latter placed in a furnace where they are subjected to an intense heat. Carbons are now sold at \$27 a thousand, with the prospect of an early increase in price.

Two Little Grasshoppers.

Once, at a White House public reception, when the crowd was immense, Sir Edward Thornton and Lord George Montague, the last a son of the Duke of Manchester, tried to make their way into the Blue Room along with the general crowd. The policeman on duty waved them back. "Do you know, sir," said Sir Edward, in his most important manner, "that I am Sir Edward Thornton?" "And I," said Lord George, who was a meek, inoffensive little fellow, "I am Lord George Montague." "Go 'way," responded the policeman; "don't tell me two such little grasshoppers as you are Sir Edward Thornton and Lord George Montague."

The Youngest Cat.

A small bright face, two round green eyes, a fluffy head as soft as silk, Two ears pricked up in soft surprise, Two whiskered lips to drink the milk, So sleek, so quick, so fair so fat, There's nothing like the youngest cat. She has no reverence for the rest: Plays unconcerned with Sambo's tail; Pulls gently at Lord Ernest's crest— A feat that turns her mother pale. He growls and bites. What of that? She's safe up high, our youngest cat. Then creeping round the sofa back, She pats her mistress with her paw; Disturbs the monarch, sleek and black, Whose lightest moving once was law. He wakes, he spits. She's reached the mat, And down out-doors, the youngest cat. She's here, she's there, she's everywhere; No spot is sacred from the pet. Of food she takes the lion's share; She rushes where the saucer's set; The mouse she claims; the beads the rat Within his hole—the youngest cat. She climbs the desk, she spills the ink, Then chases swift the lagging pen. We put her down, but, ere we think, She's up and at the game again. An author's words come scarcely put When walked o'er by the youngest cat. A tease, a joy, a plague, a dear— Her names are many as her tricks. We chase her off, then call her near; The rest look on as cross as sticks. No house is dull, be sure of that, Which always holds a youngest cat. —J. E. Panton, in Harper's Young People.

Could Make One Match.

Maj. Stofah: "Can you sell me a blue necktie to match my eyes?" Clerk (politely): "Very sorry, sir, we are just out of blues, but I can sell you a beautiful red one to match your nose." —Washington Post.

LA DIVA'S NIECE.

Mlle. Carline Patti Returns to New Orleans from a Visit to Her Aunt in Wales.

It is not often, in real life, that one sees a fairy tale come true; but there has recently returned to a little house on Ursulines street a little maiden who for a year and a half has been living almost over again the wonderful story of "Cinderella." Her name is Carline Patti, and the fairy godmother who summoned her from her quiet little home to be her companion in wonderful travels, and to share the wealth and splendors of a magnificent castle, is the great singer, called Adelina Patti by some, and La Diva by others.

The rain was falling in the most persistent and dreary fashion when a Picayune representative knocked at the door of the little house on Ursulines street. In an instant there was the patter of high-heeled shoes across the gallery and Carline herself, with her short black hair curling around her face and a smile of welcome in her big black eyes, opened the door. She wore a delicious gown of pink flannel, a trifle open at the throat, trimmed with a quantity of soft white lace.

"I have just returned to America," she said, "and have not had time to arrange things," with a comprehensive sweep of her hand towards a couple of chairs piled high with feminine finery, dresses and cloaks, fans, slippers, boots, everything that goes to make up the toilet of a woman of fashion.

"Tell me something about my trip? Well, you know that when Mme. Patti was here a year ago she wanted to adopt me and made arrangements for me to join her when she started home from her American tour. I went to St. Louis to join her, and since then have been with her constantly on her tours to Spain and Portugal and South America, and afterwards with her at Craig-y-Nos, her castle in Wales. The castle—it is so beautiful you can hardly fancy it. Here are some pictures of it." And the little maiden brought two photographs showing the gray turreted castle, flanked by walls of mountains. In front ran a broad driveway, and at one side was an artificial heart-shaped lake with a silver thread of a river emptying into it. Another view showed broad steps leading down from the house to the park, which lies in the valley of the Swansea.

"See," said Carline, indicating the rooms, "this is the billiard-room and this is auntie's boudoir. The walls are hung with crimson tapestry and the furniture is covered with crimson velvet. On the chairs and sofas are draped the ribbons, with the names painted on them, you know, that tied the wreaths the famous people in different countries have sent here. And on the walls are the photographs and the autographs that all the crowned heads in Europe have given. Next to this is her bedroom. Here the walls are hung with pale blue tapestry and the bed is draped in blue and is of rose-wood. There are all sorts of silver and gold toilet articles, and on the desk is a wonderful paper weight, all set with diamonds and rubies and sapphires. Mme. Patti at the castle has a bowl of broth brought to her before she gets up, then she is dressed and spends the morning writing her letters on her memoirs, which she is going to publish. At noon lunch is served in the winter garden. The house is always full of guests."

And the little maiden went over to the table and brought a handful of visiting cards, whereon was written the names of many a house that flourishes in Burke's peerage, and the Almanach de Gotha.

"Is the report true La Diva is going to sell the castle?"

"Sell it? No, indeed; she is devoted to it. Why only last spring she bought all the mountains surrounding it, so no one might spoil her view."

"Will you return to your aunt?"

"I hardly know," was the reply. "Auntie wishes me to come and be her companion, but I shall not go on the stage. When I left she bade me bring only such things as I would need for a visit to New Orleans, so I only brought a few of my dresses."

The reporter fell back in a chair with a gasp. Gracious Heavens, these innumerable gowns, each one a confection from Worth or Pingat, Felix in Paris, or White or Redfern in London; these hats from Camille, this real lace and embroidered tulle, these satin slippers and boots—they were only a few of her things. By and by she brought out, half shyly, a jewel case where almost every article, diamonds sapphires, and rubies and pearls, were gifts from the famous songstress.

She took up a strand of pearls as big as peas.

"This," she said, "was the first necklace ever given my aunt and she gave it to me. And this," taking up a portrait-bonnet bracelet of twisted gold, "she wore this a long time herself and gave it to me for luck. The others are lovely! Oh, of course, but they were bought. These were hers."

And little Carline wound round and round her wrist the string of pearls that had clasped La Diva's throat when men had only begun to realize that she was the queen of song.

Carline Patti, living here with her mother, is a daughter of the late Carlo Patti, well known as an orchestra leader. Heaven has not given her the voice with which her father's distinguished sisters are gifted, but it has given her a most generous aunt who will see that she is well educated and lacks for nothing this very charming young girl may need. —New Orleans Picayune.

HERE AND THERE.

The London Times advises all Europeans to leave Zanzibar.

The past month has been the coldest October for eleven years.

New Jersey turns out nearly 37,000,000 yards of ribbon a year.

The illness of the King of Holland is regarded as very critical.

Another bridge is to be built across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

A woman at Worcester, Mass., recently gave birth to four girl twins.

Baron Hirsch has donated \$2,500,000 for the education of Jews in Galicia.

Foreign Jewish farmers have been ordered to quit Poland within a month.

More than \$40,000,000 worth of American refined lard is exported every year.

The coal mines of Washington Territory produced \$25,000 tons of coal last year.

A mill has been built at St. Simon's Island, Ga., to cut cypress timber for furniture.

The New York grand jury urges a reduction in the number of saloons in that city.

A number of negro colonists sailed from New York last week for the west coast of Africa.

The cotton prospect in the Memphis district has been unfavorably affected by heavy rains.

An oil expert says there is more oil under the soil of California than there is in Pennsylvania.

The potato crop for this year is estimated at 216,040,000 bushels, the largest grown for several years.

The total world's production of raw silk in 1887 was 25,762,000 pounds, against 23,354,000 pounds in 1886.

A Russian Imperial decree has been published to protect Caucasian naphtha producers from foreign competition.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that coloring butter with cotton seed oil makes it oleomargarine.

The total production of steel rails throughout the world is 3,713,000 tons annually. Of these the United States produces 1,764,000, or nearly one-half.

Work will soon commence on the railroad tunnel under the St. Clair river, from Port Huron to Sarnia. It will be a mile long and will cost \$2,500,000.

Mr. Vassar, one of the founders of Vassar College, and who recently died, left his property estimated at \$1,500,000 to educational and benevolent institutions.

A hired man in Missouri killed his employer for forty-seven cents in change. It is only justice to the murderer, however, to state that he expected to get fully seventy-five cents when he made his plans.

A Wisconsin Norwegian who got into a fight received thirteen knife wounds and a bullet in the shoulder, and yet he walked nine miles and worked three-quarters of a day before he even had his hurts dressed.

A Pennsylvania paper says that the women of that state are gradually returning to stockings. If they also gradually return to stockings and shoes they may yet know something of the comforts of civilization.

"Sewing machines repaired," reads a sign on a house in Tennessee which is nine miles from any other cabin, and thirty-seven from the nearest machine. The owner wants things to look like business around him.

The English sparrows were driving the mocking-birds and orioles out of the south until the different localities interfered and made war on them. Not a sparrow can now be found in some of the southern cities.

A Boston real estate man wants you to save \$3,000 by buying a \$5,000 house this fall. Don't you do it. It's a mean thing to take any such advantage over a real estate dealer. He wouldn't have a dollar to his name by spring.

When you speak of a bee-line you can't mean a straight line. It has been found that a bee in flying eighty rods frequently makes twenty-one or more curves and dodges. A goose will beat a bee all hollow in straight flying.

A North Carolina justice of the peace fined a citizen \$5 for contempt of court in not bringing out a pail of water for his horse while he was traveling. A justice in that state never lays aside his powers except when asleep.

No Indian outbreaks are looked for this winter. The red man is no fool. He isn't going to slobber around the country after bald headed scalps when Uncle Sam will feed and clothe and warm him for the sake of his company.

In western New York the evaporated fruit industry is of great importance. Within a radius of 40 miles around Rochester there are more than 1,500 evaporators. During the early autumn and winter months at least 30,000 people are employed.

The scientist, Leuwenhoek, says that he had often compared the size of the thread spun by a full grown spider with a hair from his beard, and estimates that it would require more than 100 spider threads to equal the diameter of the hair. If, then, he continues, we suppose such a hair to be of a round form, it follows that 10,000 of the threads spun by the full grown spider would not be equal in substance to the size of a single hair.

As the moon revolves around the earth, it also makes just one revolution on its axis, thus keeping the same side always towards the earth. You can easily illustrate this by placing an orange in the centre of a table to represent the earth, and moving another one around the edge of the table. You will find that, if you keep the same side always opposite the central sphere, the moving one will turn once on its own axis in making the journey around the table.

A correspondent of an exchange gives an account of how a chrysalis of the Monarch butterfly developed while pierced by a pin, the imago appearing in due time. He also pierced some chrysalides of the cabbage butterfly (Pieris rapae), and they also brought forth perfect insects. One of these insects, when hatched, had the pin through the thorax, as if transfixed in the perfect state. Of course, they are badly deformed; but it goes to prove that injuries may be inflicted upon the chrysalides without preventing their development.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Women in Poultry Culture.

It is a gratifying fact that the poultry industry is attracting many women to it. Our poultry associations have many lady members, and many have won prizes at our exhibitions. Woman, by her gentleness and large stock of patience, is best fitted to care for the flocks. Many a woman suffering from the ill-effect of close confinement indoors is recovering her health and cheerfulness in this interesting and pleasing occupation. The time is coming when hosts of women of America will vie with their French sisters in controlling the poultry culture of the land. Woman has asserted herself and has forced an acknowledgment of her ability. Not a profession, trade or calling exists in which women are not included. Chicago has even its women blacksmiths.

Every place is open to woman. She is embracing it, and success for her is sure; for in any business where attention to detail in small things is an imperative demand woman excels man. —*American Poultry Journal.*

Swine in the Orchard.

An old friend, a farmer, whose orchard has always been above the average in condition and production, recently told us that he thought much of his success in orcharding was due to his fattening his swine, in the fall and early winter, in his orchard. Our own experience has shown us very plainly that the close association of swine and orchard trees is mutually beneficial. If the swine are given salt and ashes regularly, and a variety of food, they will not peel the trees; and the falling fruit makes a good share of the needed variety. The early windfalls, at least, almost without exception, contain larvae, the presence of these being responsible for the falling of the fruit. The hogs eat the fruit and the larvae also, and thus prevent their entrance into the earth or lodgment elsewhere; and as a result there is not a swarm of their descendants to blight the fruit of the next year. The animals, being much under the trees to get the fruit and the shade, deposit their manure where it will do the most good. In exchange, the trees give the animals shade, when high feeding makes shade grateful and wholesome; and vegetable food, when strong feeding of dry grains makes it a necessity to the health and thrift of the animals. If it is desired to evaporate or can the best of the windfalls, the hogs may be shut out during the night and admitted after those windfalls desired have been gathered up. —*American Agriculturist.*

Hints About Horses.

It costs more to keep a poor horse than it does a good one.

Change the food for your horses often enough to make them relish it. Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among horses.

Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

Sweat and dust cause the horse's shoulders to gail. So do poor, ill-fitting collars.

The temperature of water for horses is not so much of an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it free from all impurities.

Mares in foal should have exercise and moderate work, and under no circumstances should they be subjected to harsh treatment, nor should they ever be allowed to go where they would be in danger of being frightened.

The horse which can plow an acre while another horse is plowing half an acre, or that which can carry a load of passengers ten miles while another is going five, independent of all considerations of amusement, taste, or what is called fancy, is absolutely worth twice as much to the owner as the other.

Affection can not be pounded in. Kind treatment insures the affection of an animal, while rough treatment is sure to cause its hatred.

It is alike dangerous to other horses and men to spare the life of a glandered horse. Glanders is a highly contagious, incurable disease, and, as a rule, fatal in the human subject.

When horses are suffering from the bites of flies, or stings of other insects, sponge the parts that can not be protected by nets with water, in which insect powder has been mixed—a tablespoonful to two gallons of water.

Of two colts similar in disposition and sense, one may develop into a steady and valuable family horse, while the other may be vicious, treacherous and unsafe—all because of the difference in the men handling them. —*Medical Classics.*

A Death of Good Cattle.

An observing cattle buyer who has lately returned from the east remarked to us the other day that there was actually a scarcity of good cattle in the Chicago and Eastern markets. "I was in Kansas City three days," said he, "and was at the stock yards each day, but did not see as many as a car load of good cattle, notwithstanding from 1,000 to 3,000 head of cattle were arriving each day. While in Chicago I witnessed the greatest runs of cattle that have ever gone in to market, but in the multitude of horned brutes there was scarcely one that would pass for medium."

With all of this flood of cattle it is quite remarkable to note the non-appearance of good ones—cattle that have stood up by the corn cribs, or

have had good pasture. The whole rage in the west would seem to be to get rid of cattle—to strip the ranges of them and reduce the beef stock in trade. The result of this is a wide range in prices. Good ones, what few there are of them, going at from 5½ to 6½ per pound, while the thin flabby brutes command from 2½ to 3½c.

Nothing else can explain the phenomenally wide margin between common and good cattle in market. The margin has been very great ever since the June advance, but is now greater than ever. The shrinkage in common to medium stock leaves prime cattle about on the same plane, which they have all along occupied, demonstrating the truth of the claim close observers have for some time been making—that it was good cattle only whose position was practically assured. There is no apparent probability of a surplus of good cattle for some time, and, however other grades may fluctuate, these should without difficulty hold the satisfactory ground which they are gaining. —*Denver Field and Farm.*

Farm Notes.

Mutton is in greater demand than wool, yet the supply of choice mutton is always far below the demand.

It is claimed that quack grass, which is very persistent, can be eradicated by cultivating a crop of sorghum on the land.

Very cold water or slops will chill the pigs if the weather is cold, hence a kettle of boiling water poured into the slop will be of advantage.

Now is the time to get turkeys fat for the Thanksgiving sales. They may be fed plenty of corn, but should have a variety of other food as well.

Pigs will eat clover hay if it is cut up, and it is excellent for them. The best mode of feeding it is to scald it and then sprinkle with bran and corn meal.

As long as the season permits and there is land to be plowed in the spring, the plow should be kept going now, in order to save labor when the busy time comes.

The sooner the corn-fodder is put under shelter the brighter it will remain during the winter. To leave it in the fields only induces loss of quality as well as waste of material.

The large breeds of horses are not as serviceable on soft lands or for driving as a cross of such breeds on our native mares, which will produce a horse well adapted for all kinds of work.

Fine manure may be spread on the pasture now, in order to promote the growth of grass next spring. It will also serve as a protection to the roots and enable the plants to start off early.

As no two animals are alike, it is best to consult their appetites and desires. Whatever the animal prefers as food, and thrives on, it should have. Food can not be forced on an animal if it dislikes it.

Do not suppose the cow is drying off because the milk flow is lessened at this season, as the cause may be a change from green to dry food. Feed liberally and give cooked roots for awhile, and she will soon come back to her usual quantity.

Another remedy for grape rot has been suggested by sprinkling the vines with a solution composed of 1 ounce of carbolic acid (crude) in twelve quarts of water. It is more expensive than the lime and copperas solutions that have been recommended.

Dry dirt is better than sand on the floor of stables, as it is an absorbent, and the finer the dirt the better. Sand, however, is more easily removed and does not cause dust. An excellent method of keeping the stalls clean is to apply a layer of dirt and then sprinkle with plaster.

The Household.

QUINCE SNOW.—Quarter five fair-looking quinces and boil them till they are tender in water, then peel them and push them through a coarse sieve. Sweeten to the taste and add the whites of three or four eggs. Then with an egg whisk beat all to a stiff froth and pile with a spoon upon a glass dish and set away in the ice-box, unless it is to be served immediately.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—It should be served as soon as it is done. Mix six tablespoonfuls of flour with one quart of milk and three well-beaten eggs, season with a little salt. Pour in a shallow pan greased with beef dripping, and bake for one hour. Cut into slices and put the pieces into the pan with the beef for fifteen minutes; serve in the dish with the beef.

CHICKEN HASH.—Mince cold roast or boiled chicken, but not very fine, and to a cupful of meat add two tablespoonfuls of good butter, half a cup of milk, enough minced onion to give a slight flavor, and salt, pepper and mace to taste. Slew it, taking care to stir it, and serve daintily with a garnish of parsley. Every particle of bone must be subtracted.

FRIED APPLES AND BACON.—Core and slice round, without paring, some tart, well-flavored apples. Cut into thin slices some middlings of excellent bacon or pork, and fry in their own fat almost to crispness. Take out the meat and keep hot while you fry the apples in the fat left in the pan; add a little sugar to taste. Drain and lay upon the slices of meat.

POTATO FRITTERS.—Boil three large potatoes and rub them through a colander, then add to them four well-beaten eggs, one teaspoon of rich cream, a little lemon juice, a little nutmeg and some salt. Beat all very light, then drop from a spoon into hot lard and fry the same as doughnuts. Serve hot.

TRICKS OF ASSAYERS.

A Chemist Relates Some Experiences in His Business.

"Pardon me, sir, we allow no one in that room but the assayers." I looked at the speaker with an expression of injured innocence, writes a correspondent of the *New York Mail and Express*. He was the member of the great firm of chemists whose certificate as to the output of a mine would be worth a fortune if favorable. "Sorry to offend you, sir," he continued, "but we assume that every man who comes here is a knave."

This aroused my curiosity, and I improved the first opportunity to ask an expert assayer to explain those misanthropic sentiments. Dr. Ledoux, a famous chemist connected with the firm mentioned above, satisfied me that they were well founded. "We can hardly trust our own senses," he said. "I have known a sample of ore to yield a heavy percentage of gold when its owner was present at the test and none at all when he was absent. How can that be? Well, in this instance I saw nothing wrong, but recently I was conducting an assay in the presence of the owner of the sample and noticed that he was chewing tobacco very vigorously and also going to the assay furnace to expectorate into the fire. Watching him narrowly I saw him spit into the crucible, and, seizing him by the throat, I forced out of his mouth the tobacco and along with it a quantity of gold dust, which he was attempting to get into the crucible—this was to make his assay run high. It would require very little gold thus added to an ounce of ore to make a difference of many hundreds of dollars per ton in the result."

"The most singular attempt at swindle which we have ever come across was in connection with 'Gabriel's Sword.' You may remember that in the month of May, 1883, the papers in Ulster and Sullivan Counties and the *New York* daily papers were widely excited over a most remarkable discovery back of Kingston, N. Y. A strange sword had fallen from the skies and had been discovered in the town of Rochester, Ulster County."

Some time in July following, a long-haired individual came into our office staggering under the weight of a box seven feet long with a cross piece near one end and about two feet in length. He asked if we would assay anything, and on being assured that we would, pulled out a screw-driver and unscrewed his box, out of which he took a sword. It was a curious weapon nearly seven feet long and so heavy that I could scarcely lift the point from the ground with one hand by taking hold of the handle. It was covered with Hebrew or Phœnician characters apparently, and covered with rude figures of men and animals. This marking was only apparent where the rust with which most of the weapon was heavily corroded had been rubbed off.

"The man said that he was the discoverer of this strange sword, and was exhibiting it about the country; that some unbelievers had scoffed at his statements that it came from a spiritual world, and that he desired us to make an assay of it to prove that it was genuine. He stated further that on its appearance and ring when it was struck one would naturally take it to be steel, but that he had been in times past a blacksmith, and was familiar with metals, and that it was his opinion that it was a compound of silver and iron, and asked me whether such an alloy was not uncommon."

"I told him yes, of course, when he triumphantly added: 'Now, I want you to assay this sword and give me a certificate that it is neither iron nor steel but an alloy containing silver, and I want you to say on your certificate that such an alloy is not used in this world for such purposes and would not have the hardness, flexibility and other characteristics which this sword possesses.'"

"I was interested and amused, and agreed to make the test. The old man seemed anxious not to mutilate the weapon, and it was agreed that we should file off a portion from a place where it was particularly rusted and assay the filing. I was convinced that it was nothing but steel, and was most intensely surprised when our assayer brought up a large silver button which he had obtained from the filings. The old man was triumphant, but I was at once on my guard, as I scented a swindle. It was, of course, possible to coat the surface with a silver solution which would dry on and produce the result which we found, and I refused to give him a certificate without a further test. He readily acquiesced in this, and said that he had rather anticipated such a request, and proposed that he should file the end of the cross-bar, calling my attention to the fact that one end was about half an inch longer than the other, and that the cross-bar and sword were undoubtedly forged out of the same piece of metal, so that what was true of the composition of the bar was true of the sword. This I agreed to, and the end was filed off. It appeared to be simply a cube of soft iron or steel, heavily rusted on five sides, and bright and homogeneous where out by the file. "Now," said my client, "you tell your man to put this in the crucible and I will abide by the result." In spite of the appearance of the piece of metal our assayer was instructed to take a gold chisel and cut it in two and assay the two halves separately. To our intense astonishment he brought the two portions upstage, showing us, concealed in the middle, a

plug of silver surrounded on all sides by the steel or iron. The whole thing was at once plain! The old man or some one, in manufacturing the sword had bored a hole through one end of the crossbar and plugged it up with silver, so that it did not show. He had probably invented the meteoric story. We, of course, declined to give him a certificate of the supernatural origin of the weapon, which he had undoubtedly made himself, and he departed.

"The men we most fear are the 'new process' characters who profess to be able to find gold or tin or other metal in the most unlikely rocks by secret means of their own. They come to us for certificates and always insist on being present when their process is tried. Sometimes they will 'salt' the sample or put gold into the crucible in spite of the greatest watchfulness."

Love in Dry Goods Store.

One of the most unwelcome customers in many of the large dry goods stores is Cupid. This, however, is only true in the eyes of the employer when the little god tangles up the hearts of some of the young women employed with those of some of the young men. In all other cases Cupid is one of the most able allies the retail dry goods man has in his business. An old merchant in this particular line of trade spent some time several evenings ago explaining to a party of friends why this was so.

"One of the worst things we have to contend with in our business, as far as our unmarried male and female employers is concerned," he said, "is love. When a lady, say in the hosiery department, falls in love with a nice young man in the dress goods department, or any other department for that matter, there is trouble ahead for the employers. If the young man should happen to return the young lady's affection the trouble is doubled. How does this make any difference to us? Well, in nine cases out of ten the tender passion unfits its victims for work in the same dry goods store. This is especially so in the case of the young ladies. Once they get in love with a young man at another counter their mind instead of being at their own counters, are continually at the young man's counter. The result of this is that the love-smitten maid is absent-minded and inattentive to business. I have seen many a bright young clerk who was very valuable to us become utterly worthless behind her counter simply because she got to thinking more of a good-looking young man at some other counter than she did of our business."

"It's the same way with the young men, too. When they get too far gone there is only one thing left for us to do and that is to discharge them and fill their places. I confess I always regret to take this step, and I never do it unless in self-defence. But when the trouble reaches a certain stage there is no alternative. Of course we go about it in a roundabout way, and never give the real cause for dispensing with their services. We explain that business is dull or something of the sort and never let on that the little passion they nurse so tenderly has sacrificed their positions in the store." —*New York Times.*

Harvest-Home.

Come, Roger and Nell;
Come, Skunkin and Bell;
Each lad with his lass hither come
With singing and dancing,
In pleasure advancing
To celebrate harvest-home.
'Tis Ceres bids play
And keep holiday
To celebrate harvest-home.

Our labor is o'er,
And our barns in full store
Now swell with the rich gifts of the land;
Let each man then take,
For the prong and the rake,
His can and his lass in his hand.
'Tis Ceres bids play
And keep holiday
To celebrate harvest-home.

No courtiers can be
So happy as we
In innocent pastime and mirth,
While thus we carouse
With our sweetheart or spouse,
And rejoice o'er the fruits of the earth.
'Tis Ceres bids play
And keep holiday
To celebrate harvest-home.
—*Old England song, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Editor Must Eat.

How you may get the Hazel Green (Ky.) *Herald* without money. Bring us

Twenty pounds of pork, or
Ten pounds of pork sausage; or
Two bushels of sound Irish potatoes; or
Five bushels of sound turnips; or
Ten good chickens; or
Ten pounds of good lard; or
One bushel of good onions.
Any person bringing us any of the above in the quantity named will receive the paper until January 1 1889; for half the quantity we will send it half the time.

Scientific Studies.

"What did you learn to-day, Benny," asked grandma. "Light and heat," said Benny, who isn't so much of a student as he is a great deal more of a second baseman. "Yes?" said grandma, "and did you have any experiments?" "That was it," said Benny, "it was all experiment and illustration. Old Longfellow lit onto me and warmed me all around the room just because I fired a paper wall into his ear in the history class." —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

UNCLE DAN'S INVENTION.

The Man Who Built the First Cab Ever Put on a Locomotive.

"Who built the first locomotive is a subject of as much discussion as the problem of who built the first steamboat," said a New York Central engineer to a New York *Telegram* reporter.

Americans have always believed that Robert Fulton made the first practical steamboat, but the Scotch engineers declared that he stole all his ideas from a Scotch engineer.

There is a good deal of controversy about the first locomotive, but I know to a certainty who built the first cab ever put on a locomotive. This paragraph about it from the *New Haven Union* is true. It was written by a friend of mine:

"Uncle" Dan Fisher lives at Old Saybrook. When about seventeen years of age he was fireman on the "New York." Engineer Samuel Dougherty, the first locomotive ever run over the Harlem road. For five months he shoved wood into the furnace of that locomotive, and at the end of that time he was as competent to assume charge of a locomotive as any person on the road.

At that time the Minerva, the fourth engine put on that road, the second and third being the York Will and Harlem, was purchased. It weighed about ten tons, had an 8-inch cylinder and 20-inch stroke, and four driving wheels 4½ feet in diameter.

Engineers were scarce in those days, and John Wiggam, superintendent of the road, made a diligent search for a competent man, but without avail. He was finally informed of Fireman Fisher's competency, and calling him to the office one day, informed the youth that he wished him to run the Minerva on its first trip. At the end of the trip, during which the superintendent acted as fireman, he announced that he was perfectly satisfied that "Uncle Dan" was capable of handling a locomotive, and for several years the youthful engineer held the throttle of the miniature locomotive—as compared with those of the present—on its daily trip.

To "Uncle Dan" is due the honor of making an improvement on the locomotives in those long past times had no cabs, it being thought that anything that could protect the engineer from the weather would also tend to obstruct the view of the track. One day during his first winter on the Minerva, which locomotive is still in existence, a violent hail-storm swept along the line of the road. It was impossible to maintain a watch on the track; as the huge particles of ice, driven against the faces of the engineer and fireman by the furious winds, had made several gashes and bruises; so the two men on the engine crouched behind the boiler and trusted to Providence to prevent accidents. On his return from this trip "Uncle Dan" obtained several long strips of wood, which he steamed and bowed over the narrow space occupied by him and his fireman on the engine. This frame he covered with canvas. At the front he nailed several boards, leaving a space for a large pane of glass on either side of the whistle dome. That was the first cab ever placed on a locomotive.

She Followed Suit.

Those who rode in a certain passenger car on the express train on the Consolidated road which left the Grand Central depot at 11 p. m. one night recently, saw a side of human life as it can only be seen on a railroad train. Two young couples boarded the train at the metropolis. They looked as though they had just trimmed their sails for a voyage on the matrimonial sea. The two young men looked considerably alike, and might have been two brothers, and the two ladies might have been sisters. The combination was one or the other. One of the couples walked up the aisle and took a seat. They turned the back of the opposite seat over and used the seat as a foot rest. Slowly the young wife turned her little head and finally her tresses and her head were reclining restfully and contentedly on her husband's bosom.

The other young couple saw the position, and the mind recorder could see that both would like to be in a similar position. But the young man was bashful. He was very bashful, and he knew everybody in the car was looking at him. He wanted to draw his wife to his bosom. But his better half helped him out. She maneuvered, as did the other young wife, and finally got there.

The train had not started, but few seats were left in the car. An elderly lady rushed in, puffing and breathless, carrying with her three or four bags or boxes. She looked up the car and down the car, and saw no seat she considered first choice. She approached one of the loving couples and growled out, "Why didn't you bring a bed with you?" Did you charter the car?

There was an elderly gentleman sitting on a seat well forward. The elderly woman planted herself beside him. She threw her bags and bundles on the floor and squatted down on the seat. She was soon going to sleep. She nodded and started up again, and in a few minutes her head was on the bosom of the elderly gentleman. A loud laugh arose, but she didn't hear it, and the elderly gentleman allowed her to sleep on. —*New Haven News.*

Historical Briefs.
The first British writers were Gildas, Nennius and Bede, in the seventh century.

Amarath I was the founder of the power of Turks, and reigned from 1357 till killed in 1390.

The London Gazette, the earliest English newspaper, was commenced at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665 where the Court was then residing on account of the plague.

The star chamber tribunal in England was instituted in the third year of the reign of Henry VII., and abolished in the sixteenth year of the reign of Charles I.

There is a difference of eighty-one years in the time which the Jews made in Egypt in the account of Exodus and that of Josephus, the former making it a period of 430 years, and the latter 611.

Cicero relates that the Chaldeans and Bactrians claimed celestial observations for 470,000 years; but, taking a day as an astronomical period, it becomes 1300 solar years, or, taking a moon lunar, 22,000 years.

Julius Caesar was born 100 B. C.; became a member of the Triumvirate with Crassus and Pompey the Great in 60; in 45 assumed the title of imperator or perpetual dictator, and was assassinated in March of the following year.

King John of England was forced to grant the Magna Charter, June 15, 1215, when the great seal was affixed thereto at Runnemede, a meadow between Staines and Windsor. The original Magna Charta is preserved in the British Museum.

Till the fifteenth century no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted. In England, under Edward VI., interest was forbidden entirely from religious motives.

A Crazy Old Hunter.

Col. Bob Patterson, who has just returned from a sojourn in the Sierras, brings news that Abe Ritchie, the old mountain trapper, has gone crazy and has been sent to Stockton. Abe was well known to all old Comstockers. Some years ago he came to this city quite frequently with the dressed skins of foxes and other animals, queer stuffed beasts and queer yarns. He had a complete suit of furs, in which he was wont to parade the streets, to the delight of the rising generation and the amusement of our lads of fashion. As Abe was his own tailor, when dressed in his "fitted and angular suit he looked like Roberson Crusoe. He and R. M. Daggett had a great scheme for the acquisition of a large share of the filthy lucre floating about in the world, which was nothing less than the starting of a fox ranch up in the high Sierras, somewhere near the Calaveras Big Tree Grove. They were going into the breeding of silver gray foxes. They would get about \$60 for each skin. With a stub of a pencil, and a small bit of paper Mr. Daggett could easily show that there were millions in a fox ranch. But Daggett was appointed Minister to the Hawaiian islands and went away, leaving the arithmetic, al conundrum—on the back of envelopes and other stray scraps of paper—with old Abe, and we fear the study of these may have been what at last landed the poor old fellow in Stockton.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

He Had Seen No Stray Horse.

A morning or two ago a certain grammarian of this city, of whom it is said that his refined and sensitive ear the braying of a donkey is melody compared with an uncouth expression, was met on the street corner by a countryman, when the following conversation was commenced by the latter:

"Mister, you haven't seen no stray horse pass this way within a short time?"

"You are mistaken, sir; I have."

"Which way was he going?"

"Which way was he going?"

"The horse."

"What horse?"

"The horse you saw pass here."

"I have seen no horse pass here."

"You just said you had."

"Well, I say so still."

"I asked you a civil question, I believe," said the countryman.

"You asked me no question at all," replied the pedant. "You accosted me by saying I hadn't seen no stray horse, and you must allow me to persist in my declaration—that I have seen no stray horse pass this way."

After scanning the scholastic individual for a moment with a look that seemed to say "There's something wrong about that fellow's upper story," the rural gentleman walked off to institute further search for the stray animal.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The world may expect more from an industrious fool than an idle genius.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

DOMESTIC HINTS.

PUDDING SAUCE.

Beat together four teaspoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of butter; stir in a teacup of boiling water; flavor to taste.

ROP-OVERS.

One thoroughly beaten egg, one cup sweet milk, a little salt, one cup sifted flour. Drop in hot gem irons and bake quickly.

DOUGHNUTS.

One cup sugar, one heaping tablespoonful butter, one egg, one cup sweet milk, half a nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one quart flour.

CORN-STARCH CUSTARD.

Put a pint of milk in a frying pan, let it come to the boiling point, then add a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch. Serve with sugar and cream.

SUGAR COOKIES.

One cup butter, two cups of sugar and three eggs. Flour enough to make a soft dough. Flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg and bake in a moderate oven.

JELLY CUSTARD PIE.

Four eggs, whites beaten separately, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter; beat well; add one cup nearly full of jelly; last thing add the whites of the eggs; bake on this pastry.

FRUIT CAKE.

The yolks of ten eggs, ten ounces butter, one pound flour, one pound citron, one pound raisins, two pounds currants, one teaspoonful cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmeg.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

One cup of sugar, one egg, one cup of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one tablespoonful of baking powder, 2½ cups of flour. Bake about forty minutes. Eat with sauce while warm.

GINGERSNAPS.

Boil slowly for fifteen minutes two cups of molasses; add one-half cup of butter, cool and add two spoonfuls of cold water, one heaping teaspoonful of ginger and flour to roll.

BLACKBERRY JAM.

Take four pounds of fruit, put into a kettle with two pounds of good coarse sugar, and set over a slow fire, gently boiling it for one hour, occasionally stirring it to prevent burning. When done put in jars and seal.

GOOD CAKE.

One cup each of butter, brown sugar, molasses and coffee, one teaspoonful each, even full, of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg grated, three teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in the coffee, flour to make a stiff dough; add the last thing two cups of raisins chopped. Bake in a moderate oven.

FRIED ONIONS.

Have frying pan hot, put in a good sized piece of butter (or meat fryings after frying meat), put in the onions sliced; sprinkle with pepper and salt and pour in just a little hot water cover closely, let cook twenty minutes; add a teaspoonful of flour in a little milk and when it boils it is ready to serve.

SPONGE JELLY ROLL.

Four eggs, 1½ cups of sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder; beat the whites separately, and the sugar and the yolks together till very light; then add part of the whites, then a cup of flour, then beat good, then a little more flour, then the rest of the whites, and stir easy, put it in and bake. Spread and roll as quick as you can.

DELICIOUS PUDDING.

Two eggs and their weight in butter, sugar and flour. Have the butter soft and mix it with the sugar. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately, and mix with the butter and sugar; add the grated peel of half a lemon, and stir in the sifted flour. Pour into a buttered pan, filling a little over half full, and bake in a moderate oven.

A Tiresome Evening.

Omaha Girl—Isn't Mr. De Blank funny?

Omaha Youth—I noticed you seemed to think so.

"Why, he has kept us laughing half the evening. Didn't you enjoy his wit?"

"I found it very tiresome."

"Tiresome? O, you don't mean it. I know you have a keen appreciation of humor. Why didn't you enjoy Mr. De Blank's jokes?"

"Well, the fact is, he takes the same funny paper that I do."

"It Might Have Been."

Pat—Moike, th' tells me as yez have quit worrukin in the powder factory. Was it too dangerous?

Mike—Dangerous? Well, be gobl! I belave if I had worruked there till now I'd be'n dead a year ago.—*Life.*

Even So.

The man who blows into the muzzle of a gun to see whether it's loaded or not generally finds out, but he doesn't seem to remember it long.—*Washington Critic.*

The Mosquito at Laramie.

The mosquito is a bird with two wings and a long, hollow bill. It is a native of New Jersey and the Laramie plains.

It follows the same business some gentlemen in Wall street follow. They are a different kind of bird, though.

There is more business to the square inch of mosquito than there is in a forty stamp-mill. That is, to reduce both to the same size.

In business relations the mosquito is closely allied to the buffalo gnat and the flying ant.

Some say the flying ant is the common ant before it sheds its wings. Others say it is the ant angel.

I've got an aunt, but she's not an angel.

I wish she was. She owns a grocery store and a house and lot. I'm her next of kin.

Until Jay Gould came west the mosquito had the business all to himself. The only competition was the wood and tie contractors and the city undertaker.

The mosquito is a mean bird to catch.

The best trap I know for them is a bare arm. It never fails if properly baited.

The mosquito has a very familiar voice. So familiar, indeed, that I firmly believe I would recognize it in California or the Mississippi valley.

It's fun to see a "tenderfoot" when he first comes to Laramie plains.

He tries to catch all the mosquitoes in the territory. One staid all night at "Dirty Woman's Ranch" last summer.

Next morning his face was like a painted picture. It was red—in spots. He said "he'd be hanged" if he lived in Wyoming.

He told the truth. He only lived here a month, when he was hanged to a pitch pine.

He was trying to catch a mosquito and made a mistake and caught somebody's mule.

I don't know anything more interesting than the study of the habits of the mosquito on a warm evening in August, A. D. 1887.

To those desiring to engage in this study I can cheerfully recommend the Laramie plains.

Agricultural Literature.

It is well understood that the science of agriculture, in conjunction with its necessary ally, stock-raising, embraces all the principles of vegetable and animal life—principles that have engaged the attention of the profoundest thinkers in all ages. And yet some people, in fact a large majority of the tillers of the soil, are skeptical of the teachings of "book farming," and absolutely refuse to be enlightened by the investigations of experimental and scientific stations. This is doubtless largely the result of a common belief that scientific farmers are financial failures. That belief is based upon an insufficient and narrow observation; but without stopping to argue against it, and conceding for the present the truth of the allegation, the failure of scientists to turn their experiments to profit, or to make money, is easily understood when it is explained that the true scientist—he who studies nature for the love of knowledge—strives for intellectual wealth first. To him material prosperity is an accidental acquirement which, while desirable, is unworthy of effort as the sole object of life. Herein lies the distinction between the scientist and the inventor. The former studies to learn, merely that he may enlarge his store of wisdom; the latter studies in order that he may accumulate wealth. Another cause of failure among scientists is that mistakes are unavoidable in the development of any industry, in the discovery of any principle. The investigator suffers by these mistakes; the man who subsequently follows his methods does not.

The agricultural literature of to-day, however, is not purely scientific; that is, not merely theory without facts. It is practical and empirical as well as rational, and embraces actual experiments in the field—experiments which, whether profitable to the experimenter, are still beneficial to the industry. Whatever may be the financial condition of the scientist, it is nevertheless a fact that he who reads after the scientist is immensely profited.—*Texas Farm and Ranch.*

Hard Times for the Cow.

A York state county paper conveys the astounding news that "Mrs. Van Allen lost a fine cow on Saturday evening by overeating green corn." It was very imprudent for Mrs. Van Allen to eat green corn late in the evening; but it is unjust that the penalty for her gluttony should be visited upon her cow. It isn't right that the cow should suffer for Mrs. Van Allen's gluttony.—*Yonkers Blade.*

FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

St. Nicholas for 1889.



PEOPLE who have the idea that *St. Nicholas Magazine* is only for little children should look over the prospectus of that magazine for 1889, and they will discover that it is for children of all ages, "from five to eighty-five," as some one recently said of it. Indeed, while *St. Nicholas* is designed for girls and boys, it might almost be called a "family magazine," for the grown-up members of a household will find much to interest them in every number.

The editor, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, calls the next volume an "all-round-the-world year," because it is to contain so many illustrated papers about the world in general—not dry geographical papers, but stories and sketches and tales of travel and adventure by land and sea—and all illustrated by the best artists. The features will include a serial story, "How We Made the Farthest North," by Gen. A. W. Greely, the well-known commander of the Greely Expedition; a serial about Canada, by Mrs. Catherwood, who is writing a serial story for *The Century* this year; "Indians of the Amazon," by Mrs. Frank R. Stockton. There are many papers about Europe, including a Christmas story of life in Norway, by H. H. Boyesen; articles on Holland and the Dutch, by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge; "The Queen's Navy," by Lieut. F. Harrison Smith, R. N., with illustrations of many of England's finest war ships; "The Winchester School," illustrated by Joseph Pennell; "English Railway Trains," by Wm. H. Rideing, etc., etc. The French papers include "Ferdinand de Lesseps and his two Ship Canals," and there are several interesting contributions on German, Italian and Russian subjects.

Under "Asia," comes "Boys and Girls in China," by Yan Phou Lee (a recent graduate of Yale); "Home Life in the East," by Mrs. Holman Hunt, and a number of papers about Japan. Under "Africa" there is a sketch of Henry M. Stanley, by Noah Brooks, and several stories about Egypt. Australia is not forgotten, nor the islands of the sea, and there are even to be stories of under the sea.

Of course the bulk of the contents will relate to American subjects, as usual. Mrs. Burnett, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," contributes a story of New York called "Little Saint Elizabeth;" there will be papers describing how the government offices are conducted, papers about athletics, amateur photography, etc. The full prospectus will be sent to any one who wishes to see it by the publishers, The Century Co., of New York.

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Watch Insulator, \$1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Finest watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

NOTICE
Emil Ogan, plaintiff vs. Sam'l Ogan & Co. dant
In the district court for Shawnee county Kansas.
The said defendant is hereby notified that he has been sued in said court by the above named plaintiff and that he must answer her petition now on file in said court on or before the 25th day of December 1888 or the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, divorcing the same plaintiff from the said defendant, restoring to her her maiden name of Emil Oganham and granting to her the custody of her three children.
Attest
W. E. STERN, clk. Dist. Court.
By E. M. Cookrell, Deputy

The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the great Rock Island route, the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, is to announce that on November 18, solid vestibule trains will be run between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change, making close connection at the above points with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland Oregon and all points west, and at Kansas City and St. Joseph eastward for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, north and south.

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530 KANSAS AVENUE
PANTS.

Powderly has the Knights of Labor on the hip, and it is well that he has.

No matter what the report is it is probably a fact that Jay Gould has a grudge against the Santa Fe.

Kansas was disgraced by a brutal prize fight between Kansas City roughs, near Bonner Springs, last Sunday.

To President Cleveland: All is not lost. Your fishing tackle is left, and bait can be had without a vote of the people.

We trust that President Harrison will prove to be a very independent statesman who will never harbor a thought of re-election.

Yes, turn out every democrat in office. Every such place belongs to republicans. What is the value of paystreaks if you cannot work them?

The season has in the main up to this date been quite favorable to the live-stock interest, so that there can be no excuse for any failure to make proper preparations for the inclement weather soon to be experienced.

There is but little question as to whom the United States marshalship of the district of Kansas will go to. Col. R. L. Walker is conceded by every prominent Kansas republican to be the proper man for the position.

It is reported in army circles that General Schofield will inaugurate a change in the military posts. It is proposed to enlarge Fort Myer, on the western bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington, and to remove to it most of the troops quartered at the arsenal in South Washington.

For the next six or eight months Gen. Harrison deserves the sympathy of the entire country. The pity that might be extended to a bald-headed man in fly time, may be magnified a thousand fold in his case, until the offices are all filled.

Congressman Ryan writes that he is proud of the vote he received, and well he may be. It was really a great compliment when it is remembered that he made no canvass, and that his eloquent and popular opponent Dave Overmeyer visited every county.

In whitewashing the interior of a poultry-house, do not leave a spot even as large as the head of a pin untouched anywhere. Splash the white-wash liberally into every nook and corner, crack and crevice. If the henery has a floor of cement, stone, brick, or boards, whitewash that also.

A rumor, coming via Carthagena, and which the Venezuelan consul at Colon has reason to credit, is to the effect that a serious revolution has broken out in Venezuela. It is reported that General Crespo, supported by General Sergio Camargo, has landed in the east with an army of 5,000 men.

Some of the papers are telling us how much the next administration will owe Albert Griffin. Fiddlesticks! Griffin had no influence in the campaign, and had no more to do with Harrison's election than any other citizen. His anti-saloon movement was dead in the shell before the nominating convention.

Mr. G. Campbell, the union labor and democratic candidate for state senator in the 10th district, will contest the seat with C. H. Kimball, of Parsons, and will probably be declared elected. The vote was very close, at best a difference of half a dozen votes, but there were some irregularities about Kimball's votes.

Alabama is proving a profitable field for the Mormon missionary just now. Thirty converts in charge of a Mormon elder passed through Montgomery Monday, all coming from that neighborhood. Most of them were women, all ticketed for Utah. A carload went from North Alabama a few days ago, and a big gang went from South Alabama a week ago.

The switchmen's strike at Indianapolis did not extend to the engineers or firemen, as was vaguely anticipated. The situation remains unchanged, except that all the roads are moving trains to-day and to-night, and the blockade is nearly overcome. New men are applying for work at every office, and the superintendent says they will have no difficulty in supplying every striker's place within the next few days.

Nebraska is the only state in the union that allows the passenger 200 pounds of baggage free, all other states only allowing 150 pounds. This is favorable to Omaha, as a traveler from the Bluffs to a Nebraska point would be charged for an excess on 150, while Omaha would have 200 pounds. Extra baggage is charged at the rate of 12 per cent. of the first-class ticket rate to the point named, per 100 pounds. Extra baggage tickets are issued at a discount of 16 1/2 per cent. of the regular baggage rates.

In Kansas I find that the cattle and men drink nothing but water.—Kansas Correspondent to Liquor Journal.

And did you ever see better cattle and better men?—New York Voice [Pro].

Or men truer to the republican party and its principles?—Inter Ocean.

Or a bigger republican majority?—Topeka Capital.

But was it not staggering though?

A fatal accident occurred on the Denver & Rio Grande at a little station named Husted, fourteen miles west of Colorado Springs, Monday morning, by which two men were killed and several injured.

Walter J. Booth, of West Grove, Pa., one of the most widely-known and popular young business men of Chester county, has disappeared, leaving behind him nearly \$14,000 in unsecured debts, and some forged notes. It is estimated that Booth's total liabilities will amount to \$28,000.

Mr. Bissell, of Buffalo, N. Y., President Cleveland's former law partner says: "The president has given no thought to his future, beyond a sense of feeling that he ought to have a rest when his term of office expires. He has given no thought to the nature of the rest, and guesses are equally wild as to whether it will be a trip to Europe or a summer in the Adirondacks."

At St. Joseph, Mo., the asylum board refused to grant a release to Dr. Richmond, who murdered Colonel John Strong, editor of the Herald, June 18, 1886, and who was adjudged insane by a jury and sent to the asylum, and afterwards escaped. Richmond is now living at Canargo, Illinois, and manufacturing a patent medicine. He does not dare to cross the state line, and was represented in St. Joseph by a lawyer.

The Grange forms a great debating society, with live subjects always up in which every farmer has a lively interest, knows something about and may take part in discussing, becoming a constant reader and thinker, and a ready debater; posted on all subjects, and quick to form an opinion on any question, and prompt to act in co-operation with his brethren and neighbors in any good cause.

Electric News.

Berry Hood of Sulphur Springs, Tex., accused of murder, cut his throat Sunday and died.

Heavy rains have reported throughout Old Mexico, causing considerable damage.

Renewed efforts were made Sunday by the authorities of St. Louis to enforce the Sunday liquor law. Numerous arrests were made.

George Gilbert and Glen Blodgett of Charles City, Ia., aged 16 and 14 respectively, fell through the ice Sunday while skating and were drowned.

It was reported on the Chicago board of trade that Jay Gould had bought the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe telegraph system for \$300,000.

The serious trouble which has been hanging over the First Baptist Church society at Huntington, Ind., has culminated in the withdrawal of a large part of the membership.

John Roche and Patrick Cavanaugh, at work on the chimney of the New Pacific mills, Lawrence, Mass., fell 120 feet with the elevator. Neither was killed, but both were seriously injured.

Thomas Tallman, cashier of the defunct Traders' bank, Chicago, was indicted by the grand jury on the charge of embezzlement, he having received deposits knowing that the bank was insolvent.

The schooner *Avon* (British), St. John, N. B., bound for New York, with a cargo of laths, was dragged ashore on Spectacle island during the storm Sunday. She lies easy and will probably float when the weather moderates.

An explosion of a keg of powder occurred in the store of George Farmer at Scrufftown, Pa., Saturday evening, by which Bertha, a 10-year-old daughter, was killed. Farmer was fatally injured and his wife and two of the older children slightly injured.

General Manager R. T. McDonald of the Fort Wayne Ind., Jenny Electric Light works, has returned from New York, and, in response to inquiries, stated that the works would be rebuilt provided the city would insure them adequate fire protection.

The Chinese Times states that the first railway in China was formerly opened on November 9, when Viceroy Li traveled over it some distance. Eighty-one miles have been completed, from Tientsin to Lintai and Tongshan, with five miles of sidings and branches.

Judge David Brewer of the United States circuit court and Receiver Eddy of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway arrived at Sedalia from Galveston, Tex., Sunday and left at 4 o'clock for Leavenworth. Judge Brewer denied that the object of his visit to Texas was for the purpose of adding the International & Great Northern road to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system and placing it in the hands of Receivers Cross and Eddy.

The Historical Society.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the State Historical society on Tuesday, it appeared from the report prepared by Secretary Adams that this society has in thirteen years collected a library of over forty-eight thousand volumes of books, pamphlets and newspaper files and manuscripts, pictures and relics of history without number. It gathers up everything printed in Kansas, and a vast amount of historical and scientific matter besides. Its library has become one of reference for original facts and data upon all subject. But its chief value to the people of Kansas is that it contains the facts in the history of the state and of every county and locality. It gathers up the local printed matter issued from every printing press in the state, including the issues of every newspaper. These are bound and arranged for convenient reference so that any citizen of the state can at any time trace the history of any locality and find a full statement of every past event. For example, the library now contains 387 volumes of the newspapers of Shawnee county, covering the period of thirty years since the Kansas Freeman was established in 1855. It has 5,772 volumes of Kansas newspaper files, including those first issued in Kansas territory, in 1854, and published through all the earliest years of the territory and state. The library is the property of the state, and the state is saving no property which will prove of so much value to the people of the future generations.

Pardons Granted.

Governor Martin granted unconditional pardons to prisoners in the state penitentiary who for good reasons have been recommended to executive clemency by the state board of pardons.

The names are as follows: Milton Lyons, Elk county, sentenced to twenty-one years on April 4, 1881, for manslaughter, for the killing of one Palmer.

James Woolner, of Leavenworth county, convicted October 8, 1886, of forgery in the third degree and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

R. J. Powell, Franklin county, convicted February 3, 1887, of forgery and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Frank Meyer, of Montgomery county, convicted April 2, 1887, of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Richard Townsend, of Nemaha county, convicted September 13, 1881, of burglary in the second degree and grand larceny and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

This is their thanksgiving.

The Rock Island sold over 1,800 tickets all along the line, for the Colorado excursion. A train of three sections will be run.

Rumor has it that the Salvation Army will, if they can lease a room, establish a church in North Topeka.

Immense quantities of corn are coming into town, and this is true all over the state. The effect will be to make times better.

The large amount of second class passenger traffic is a notable feature of passenger travel of late, especially on the overland roads. The family sleeping cars which have become so popular, are patronized by a great many people who a short time ago would have traveled only on Pullman cars. In addition to mattresses and blankets, the berths are now on some roads equipped with sheets and pillows, and a porter travels with every car. One western road made a special drive last week by offering to furnish each second class passenger with a capacious lunch basket.

Ev-Gov. St John has gone to California with his family and will winter there.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Kansas state horticultural society will be held at Hutchinson, Reno county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 4, 5 and 6, in response to an invitation from the Reno County Horticultural society.

The state board of canvassers, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, state auditor, attorney general, etc., met Monday in the secretary of state's office to canvass the vote cast at the recent general election. As a matter of fact the work had already been done and their duty consisted in going over it and comparing.

The Eskridge Star speaks this pleasantly of a well known Topekan: "Mr. John Sebastian, general passenger and ticket agent of the Rock Island, has returned from his trip to New York. Of all the ticket agents on the various roads there are none more genial and accommodating than Mr. Sebastian."

The distinguished divine and lecturer spoke in Library Hall Topeka, on Monday night on the question of Capital and Labor. The Golden Rule he said would be the key-stone of his address; the iron rule, "He who does not work neither shall he eat," the undertone. Immigration undoubtedly had cheapened labor but he doubted the propriety of excluding the frugal and industrious. Let us rigorously shut out the paupers and the criminals. He favored the lifting of labor from the mudsill; not from the top story. Skilled labor was well paid. He thought the state should have the power to protect itself against combinations of great capitalists. The whisky power he denounced as menacing the safety of the republic, and he declared that rum-selling could not be legalized without sin. The lecture was an impartial, eloquent and vigorous discussion of present phases of the labor question. There was an insistence on higher wages for laboring men; a denunciation of the grasping greed of many corporations; also of the tyranny exercised by working men over their fellows.

Topeka.

Topeka will have another lodge of Red men. The Capital is becoming a howling wilderness.

R. W. Day, of the Rock Island has gone to England to accompany his wife home. She has been visiting abroad for several months.

Topeka will strike for natural gas, a Company has been organized, that ask for a franchise to pipe the city. When they get that they expect to pump the people, while they dance.

B. M. Davies, vice president of the Bank of Topeka, received a telegram from Los Angeles, announcing the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. M. Davies, in that city. No particulars were given. Her husband is absent in the east or en route to Los Angeles and has not been informed of his bereavement, although every effort is being made to notify him of the sad event. The remains will be brought to Topeka for interment.

Topeka needs a new bridge. It must be had. One proposition to vote bonds has been defeated. A new one is to be voted upon. It should be carried. Not every one's idea can be realized, and small objections should not prevent its success. A wide substantial bridge one half the length of the present structure is what is needed. A bridge with a roadway of twenty feet will do if a private corporation wishes to build one on some side street. But the city wants to have nothing to do with it. Such a bridge would be a plaything for the general public. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. A bridge can be built that will permit all the travel of the avenue. It ought to be one that will last a century and not be affected by a trotting horse. The city should build it and own it. It should be free, and if the city railway is to use it, as it now does, it should bear a portion of the expense or pay for its use, without increasing its rate of fare.

The Railway Age says: The outlook for the railways at present is very bad. Notwithstanding the existence of numerous elaborately organized associations and agreements for the maintenance of rates, rate cutting is going on from Atlantic to Pacific. Even the great eastern trunk lines can not maintain faith with each other, while the west and south the numerous competitors for the traffic of a given region are vitally injuring themselves as well as their rivals by taking business at rates which in many cases they admit are unprofitable. With few exceptions the net earnings of the roads are much smaller than in previous years and very many even of the greatest companies are drifting steadily in the direction of bankruptcy. Should that calamity occur, with its terrible injury to all other interests, it will be the result of two distinct causes—the hostile action of the public as embodied in state and national laws and the bad faith of railway officers toward each other.

No fact in rural economy has been more thoroughly demonstrated by the experience of the past than that it pays to keep good live-stock and keep it well. The very best blood is desirable and must be used in order to reach the most profitable results, but the best breeds are wonderfully improved by the big-corn-crib-and-warm-barn cross—a cross that must be constantly restored to by all who would make stock raising profitable, and in default of which the very best of breeds will rapidly deteriorate. Good blood is absolutely essential to the best results, but unless this be supplemented by care, attention, and generous feeding the results will be far from satisfactory, no matter how well bred the stock may be. And this is especially true of many of our improved breeds. They have attained their excellence by means of many generations of careful selection and generous feeding; hence we may expect that if they or their produce be subjected to neglect, put upon scanty food, and exposed to chilly rains and driving storms, they will speedily deteriorate. To retain the excellence that has been obtained in any of our improved breeds, the conditions under which this excellence has been attained must at least be approximated. Neglect, exposure, and scanty fare should find no place in the management of the farmer who would succeed with any of the improved breeds.—BREEDERS' GAZETTE.

The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the great Rock Island route, the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, is to announce that on November 18, solid vestibule trains will be run between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change, making close connection at the above points with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland Oregon and all points west, and at Kansas City and St. Joseph eastward for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, north and south.

These royal trains, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful reclining cars and magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman company, and are without question the handsomest ever turned out by that famous establishment. The reclining chair cars spoken of are free to all holders of first class tickets, and courteous attendants will be found with every car to care for the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via "The Great Rock Island Route," or write to

JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

FACT AND FANCY.

The Salvation army has invaded Vicksburg, Miss.

A white swan as an exhibition at Mount Vernon, O.

The pay of circus clowns ranges from \$20 to \$50 a week.

Forty-eight charcoal ovens are in operation at Decatur, Ala.

The school population of Hot Springs, Ark., is two thousand.

There are said to be thirty thousand blind people in England.

The corn crop of Mississippi is estimated at thirty million bushels.

Fig trees are bearing a second crop of fruit near Tallahassee, Fla.

The Gila and Salt rivers, in Arizona, are reported to be very full.

Dressed frogs sell at \$2.50 a dozen in the San Francisco markets.

Twenty cotton compresses will be operated in Mississippi this year.

The landlords of Birmingham, Ala., have raised rents 50 per cent.

The sum to be raised by taxes in New York city this year is \$31,503,174.

Monkeytown is the name of a new postoffice in Yazoo county, Mississippi.

A tree planted to the memory of Charles Darwin in Cam'ridge was recently stolen.

The October exhibition at Little Rock, Ark., will embrace exhibits from seventy-five counties.

The Indians of the first canton of the state of Jalisco must begin wearing pantaloons after Sept. 1.

A mill-owner at Ripley, Tenn., ships weekly 800,000 feet of poplar and oak lumber to northern markets.

The Salt Lake Tribune thinks ground will be broken for the railroad into Nevada within twenty days.

One of the sights at Coney Island recently was a bulldog wearing a linen collar and flashy necktie.

The melograph is an invention by which persons can improvise on a piano and have the music recorded.

There is a movement in France to declare the day of Joan of Arc's entrance into Orleans a national holiday.

It has been discovered that eight out of every ten boys in Dayton, O., carry a revolver, dirk, or slungshot.

What is the difference between a high churchman and a Baptist? The one uses candles and the other dips.

A dispute over 25 cents ended in the death of Jesus Leon at the hands of Filomen Kulis at Tucson, Nev., Sunday.

One million bushels of edible oysters, it is estimated, were caught in the waters of Long Island sound during the past year.

The water from the Daniel spring, Georgia, is said to be a natural hair dye. Bathing gray hair with it will change the color to black.

The martins at Martinsville, Va., have made systematic war upon the English sparrows, and completely driven them out of the place.

A cashier takes the bookkeeper's place at Warren, O., after serving five years in the penitentiary for stealing \$100,000 from the bank.

The less business a California town has in these times, the more it feels the want of a board of trade, says The Virginia City Enterprise.

In a Hebrew school: Teacher: "What crime did Joseph's brother commit in selling him?" All the pupils in chorus: "They sold him too cheap."

The night watchmen of the city of Queretaro, Mexico, struck for back pay last week. The strikers lost their positions, and were locked up in prison.

Reports from Lake county, California, state that the hop crop in that vicinity is greatly damaged by hop vermin, and in many cases the picking has been abandoned.

A watermelon weighing sixty-two pounds was among the crop of big melons raised on mulling slickens ground on H. B. Niebo's ranch, Nevada county, California, and without irrigation.

Funeral director is the name now given to the undertaker. A call has been issued, so it is said, for the assemblage of all of those in Richmond in September to form a state association.

A church member in Oakland was rebuked for doing a real-estate transaction on Sunday. He excuses himself by saying that if land, like bread, will rise on Sunday it must have attention.

Newspapers are so fond of praising dead men that any man of prominence gets a good notice the moment he departs this life. In this way some mighty mean men may possibly get to heaven.

French toy manufacturers are complaining of the crushing rivalry of the Germans, who are charged with making false custom house entries to secure low duties, and with imitating French goods.

The amount of bacon used in the American navy floats up over one million pounds per year. How fifteen or twenty men manage to get away with so much is none of the business of foreign nations.

So much trouble is experienced by Boston business men in handling telephones and with district messengers that they are talking of going back to old and sure methods of transacting their business.

A Tennessee 5-year-old was taken by his mother to witness a hop at a hotel for the first time in his life. Noticing an elderly musician playing on a harp the youngster looked into his mother's face, saying, "Mamma, is that David?"

A little 6-year-old, doubting a statement by her uncle that the moon is made of green cheese, was advised by the divine to ascertain for herself. "How can I, grandpa?" "Get your bible and see what it says." "Where shall I begin?" "Begin at the beginning." The child sat down to read about the creation of the stars and the animals, and came back to her grandfather, her eyes all bright with the excitement of discovery: "I've found it grandpa! It isn't true, for God made the moon before he made any cows."