

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XX.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 2, 1889.

NO. 18.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Kansas News Co.,
Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copies
\$2.25. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies \$6.00.
Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c.
The Kansas News Co., also publish the Western
Farm News, of Lawrence, and nine other country
weeklies.
Advertising for the whole list received at lowest
rates. Brokers and manufacturers' cards, of
four lines, or less, [25 words] with Spirit of Kan-
sas one year, \$5.00. No order taken for less than
three months.

Thirty clerks employed in the auditing
department of the Santa Fe were dis-
charged. The recent fire in the general
office building destroyed many records
and necessary papers and until these are
replaced the small clerical force remain-
ing will be sufficient to do the work.

Over one hundred and twenty-five cars
of live stock were in transit over the Rock
Island's Kansas lines on Tuesday. The
company is transporting about sixty cars
of wheat daily.

John T. Steward, of Seamonville,
Cherokee county has been appointed state
mine inspector by Governor Humphrey,
by and with the consent of the executive
council. He will succeed Hon. Geo. W.
Findley, of Topeka, whose term of office
expired on the 1st day of July.

The American Citizen, the organ of
the colored people, which has been pub-
lished in Topeka for a year or more has
removed to Kansas City.

State Treasurer Hamilton had a very
neat little package of greenbacks in his
office yesterday. In length and breadth
it was the size of an ordinary bill; in
thickness, probably an inch and a half.
It contained just \$450,000, in bills of the
following denominations: Ten of \$10-
000 each, three of \$5,000 each, 277 of \$1-
000 each, and 116 of \$500 each. The
package just fitted nicely into one's in-
side pocket. Seventeen packages of
similar bulk, but not all so large, were
counted and put away in the safe by De-
puty Treasurer Moore and Mr. Hamilton,
and yet eastern papers talk about "suff-
ering Kansas."

A call has been issued by a gardeners'
and farmers' committee for a meeting to
be held in Topeka August 10th for the
purpose of considering the feasibility of
establishing a market house in the city.
The G. A. R. department commanders
of the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota,
Missouri, Indiana, Michigan Kansas and
Nebraska, met at Chicago and issued a
manifesto discouraging attendance at the
Milwaukee encampments. They say that
there will be no old soldiers from their
states.

New Jersey was visited by a flood on
Tuesday and the little state nearly
drowned out. Still they managed to
paddle their own canoe.

A wonderful marriage took place
north of Topeka a few days ago. Two
hundred yards of seal skin carpet
were laid down, and after being used
by the bride and groom, the furs were
given to the guests. Refreshments
were served in abundance which proved
to be gold nuggets, diamonds and
precious stones. It was a marvelous
affair, but we have neither seen nor
heard of any one who was present.
We fear it was all a Boogus story.

The weather is much like that of
Indian summer.

R. B. Armstrong, once editor of the
Wyandotte Gazette, was run over on
Monday by an elevated railroad train
in Kansas City.

It is sickening to hear and read op-
position to Prof. Canfield on the
ground that he teaches free trade.
It usually comes from fellows whose
ears might be tied up behind in a
double bow knot, and who know as
much about free trade and protection
as they do of ancient Toltec religion.
The value of their judgment may be
estimated from the fact that if he had
taught in favor of high tariff they
would not have a word to say. The
truth is, as has been stated before,
that he does not teach either one.
Prof. Canfield is not a simple theorist,
but a man of high, practical sense,
and that is what prejudiced enemies
cannot appreciate.

Sailor hats are a prevailing style, both
for man and maid. Next in popularity
are the light weight soft felts. And
here again the style is alike for both
male and female. They both buy from
the same stock and counter, so nowadays
Jennie can wear Jack's hat and not be
counted a tomboy.

Given Away.

Through the liberality of Messrs.
Johnson & Field, the manufacturers
of the above Fanning Mill, we are
able to offer one of these mills to the
person, Grange, or Alliance, that
sends us the largest number of sub-
scribers before the first day of Sep-
tember, 1889. In order to be as
liberal as the manufacturers, we have
concluded to give the benefit of low-
est club rates, and so make the price
of the Spirit of Kansas in this case
50 cents a year.

Our offer, then is, one of these
Fanning Mills, shipped direct by
Johnson & Field to the person,
Grange or Alliance, sending us the
greatest number of subscribers, at
50 cents a year, the same to be
mailed not later than September 1,
and to reach us not later than Sep-
tember 6.

Send names and money at any
time, stating that you are contesting
for the mill, that we may keep prop-
er record. Address,

SPIRIT OF KANSAS,
Topeka, Kansas.

The republicans of Shawnee nomi-
nated a colored man for county
clerk and there is a good deal of quiet
opposition to it. There is talk of
bringing out an independent ticket
Miss Ella Spencer, who has long
worked in the office announces
herself as a candidate, and is amply
qualified. She is a sister of C. S.
Spencer, formerly democratic clerk.

A year ago last Spring the republic-
ans of Topeka nominated a colored
man for police Judge, and then badly
beat him at the polls. This year they
have nominated another one for coun-
ty clerk and will probably serve him
the same way. It is said to be the
only way to stop so much office seek-
ing by the colored members of the
party. The political leaders say they
are willing to do their part by nomi-
nating, but that they cannot make the
people vote for them.

Gov. Humphrey said, a few days ago,
"that practically Kansas has no bonded
debt. We have a small debt (little over
\$100,000) which dates back to the war.
It ought to have been paid, but the leg-
islature of 1884 passed an act providing
for funding it instead of paying it. The
debt is of such little consequence that
the securities are not quoted in the stock
markets. The bonds are owned by the
state itself—an anomalous condition of
things—being held by the permanent
school fund. The governor opposed
funding the bonds and will endeavor
to have the state pay them off and get rid
of the trifling debt."

The Kansas City papers are discussing
C. S. Cryler, of Independence, Mo.,
charged with having skipped with eight
thousand dollars belonging to Philo and
Samuel Jewett, who live south of Law-
rence. Mr. Cryler's law partner claims
is absent on a summer holiday trip and
will return in a couple of weeks. He re-
ceived a letter from him, from Washing-
ton, D. C. of recent date. A dispatch
from Washington gives the same story.

John Lee who formerly resided in
Topeka, died of consumption in San
Francisco July 17. was the son of a
wealthy English brewer, who died a
few years ago and left his son \$70,-
000 Young Lee came to America
about four years ago. He was fool-
ish enough to give a man in New
York a power of attorney and was
robbed at one clip of \$55,000. Lee
went into business on the north side
with A. T. Gibb in an undertaking
establishment; he lost money in this
enterprise, and lost in everything else
he took hold of, until finally he had
nothing left. He was in Topeka
last April. He died in the hospital
in San Francisco, without a dollar,
and was buried in the Potter's field.

The complete novel in Lippincott's
for August, "An Invention of the
Booby," is furnished by W. H. Bab-
cock. The plot hinges upon the leg-
al fight between two inventors for the
same patent, and works up to a pow-
erful denouement. Mr. Babcock is
himself a patent-lawyer of note, and
so is able to give a realistic picture of
the inner working of a patent case.

An Iowa dispatch says: B. F. Wright,
president of the State temperance al-
liance, is holding a sort of consultation
with the active temperance people at
different points in the state and at the same
time making public speeches on the laws
of enforcement. He says that Kansas set
an example and Iowa must follow with
state police control. It is nonsense to
say that prohibition can not be enforced.
Judge Irwin demonstrated at Keokuk
that it could be and a state constabulary
for cities whose officers failed to do their
duty would be equally effective. For
himself he is in favor of universal
suffrage and says when the women of Kansas
were given suffrage the saloonkeepers and
bootleggers pulled out in despair.

Referring to St. John's address at Mason
City, Wright said that he made a set third
party speech to a crowd that packed the
opera house, the churches giving up the
evening service. The speech was a plea
for third party organization, as a treat
and incentive to the republican party to
enforce prohibition. Both Kansas and
Iowa, St. John said, had prohibitory laws.
In Kansas the law was enforced; in Iowa
it was not. It would never have been
enforced in Kansas but for the third
party. The temperance people asked the
republican party for a drug store law, for
woman suffrage and for a state constab-
ulary and were refused. Then they
organized a third party and cast 11,000
votes. The republicans then gave what
was asked for and to-day prohibition was
enforced. Wright seems to think that
the suggestion of St. John is a good one
and should be followed.

A Topeka real estate dealer, a few
days ago received a letter from a
wealthy St. Louis business man in
which he says: I want to bring up
my children in a city where there are
no saloons and am preparing to move
my family to Topeka this fall."
That's nothing new. Such letters
are received daily in all parts of Kan-
sas. Its what all this immigration
means.

Mrs. Miranda Lawyer, wife of Bis-
hop Lawyer, who had been adjudged
insane by the county court, hung her-
self at Huntsville, Mo.

It is declared by reliable authority
that the Standard oil company is try-
ing to buy up a controlling interest in
all the Ohio and Indiana natural gas
fields.

Mrs. Bonanza Mackey has been in-
terviewed in England and denies that
she was once a washerwoman. She
says she was the daughter of an Amer-
ican army officer who was highly edu-
cated.

From the Centropolis, Kansas City, Mo.,
December 1st, 1887.

There is nothing so valuable to us as
health, but we do not realize this until
we are deprived of it. How many of our
readers awake in the morning with dull
pains in the back and head, and find it a
hard task to perform daily duties? These
are symptoms of malaria, and we know
from personal trial they may be complet-
ely eradicated by Shallenberger's Anti-
dote for Malaria. It is a simple and
effective remedy, and we advise our
readers to try it.

A large, illustrated cata-
logue of the Lawrence Busi-
ness College, containing com-
plete information regarding
the institution will be mailed
to any address Free.

Address,
E. L. McIlvray, Pres.
Lawrence, Kansas.

The next meeting of the Douglas
County Farmers will take place Saturday
the 10th inst. at B. Thomas, two miles
south of Jasper. It is the occasion of
their regular monthly picnic.

Harvest Excursions.

The roads running from the Mis-
souri river west, have authorized a
series of "Harvest Excursions" from
all territory east of the Missouri river
to all points in Kansas, Nebraska,
Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho,
Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Indian
Territory and Texas.

The rate will be one fare for the
round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 6th
and 20th, September 10th and 24th
and October 8th.

The tickets will be limited to thirty
days, with stopover privileges at any
point within its limit.

This will be a grand opportunity
for any parties east to pass over the
Santa Fe to any of those points west
and stop off on their return through
Kansas.

By this means you can satisfy your-
selves that Kansas excels any state or
territory west, southwest or northwest
of her. If you wish to make the com-
parison now is the time to make it at
half price with thirty days time to in-
vestigate.

Mr. James Russell Lowell's poem
"How I consulted the Oracle of the Gold-
fish," covers nearly six pages of the
Atlantic for August, and is the more
noteworthy American poem printed for
many a month. The Goldfishes as he saw
them as a child, as he sees them now, and
have (if they have any), as to the curious
appearances outside their little sphere,
and man's theories about the occurrences,
which take place outside his universe
are the subject of the poem. The story
of the "Fragile Muse," will be interesting
for its vivid pictures full of incisive and
brilliant points, so that the reader has to
stop and think lest he may lose something
which is too good to lose. "The Back-
ground of Roman History"—the half
mythical, half historical period of the
travels of Aeneas—is interestingly treated
by H. W. P. and L. D.; H. W. P. being
the disguise of Miss Harriet Waters Pres-
ton. Mr. Paul Lafleur has a paper on a
poet of French Canada. The poet is
Louis Frechette; there are a good many
extracts from his poems, and it is also in-
teresting as a sketch of the attempt at a
French Canadian literature in which
Frechette seems to be the chief figure.
John Flisk has a remarkably good his-
torical paper on "The French Alliance
and the Convey Cabal." These are per-
haps the most salient features of the
number, but it also includes other val-
uable papers, and a review of Emerson's
Concord life by his son which will be
read with interest.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Don't Miss The Opportunity
To visit Ogden and Salt Lake City.
Utah, or Hailey, Idaho

A Grand Excursion to the above named
points will leave August 20th via the
Union Pacific. "The Overland Route,"
and for this occasion the exceedingly low
rate of \$30.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake
City and return and \$35.00 to Hailey,
Idaho, and return, has been made from
Missouri River terminals.

This excursion affords our patrons a
magnificent opportunity to visit Garfield
Beach on Great Salt Lake, the finest bath-
ing resort in the world, and also visit
Hailey Hot Springs famous for their
medicinal properties. Tickets good for
thirty days.

For further particulars address,
E. L. LOMAX,
G. A. R.
Omaha, Neb.

The Cucumber Fleas-Beetles, which
defeated the Rural New-Yorker in its
famous potato contest, defy every insect-
icide. Unleached wood ashes alone
seem to drive them away. So says the
paper referred to.

The Golden Wyandottes are beauties
indeed. Their combs are bright red-rose,
legs orange-yellow, feather linings black
and golden yellow. This new breed or-
iginated by crossing Wyandottes on a
large black-red variety, found in the
West and known as Winnebagoes.

There are being gathered at the New
York experiment station specimens of
calves of all breeds, two heifers and two
steers of each, that are to be developed
to certain ages of each, charged with the
weight and kind of food of each, with a
view to ascertain which makes the best
return for the food consumed. Several
breeding associations have put in calves.
—N. E. FARMER.

FREE
Sewing-Machine
To one who will
trade in all parties
and goods where the people can see
them, we will send free to one
person in each locality the very
best sewing-machine made in
the world, with all the accessories.
We will also send free a complete
line of our costly and valuable art
samples. In return we ask that you
show what we send, to those who
may call on your home, for 30
months all shall become your own
property. This grand machine is
made after the Singer patent,
which have run out before patents
run out it sold for \$25.00, with the
\$25.00 Best, strongest, most use-
ful machine in the world. All in
the world. No capital required. Plain
and simple. Those who write to us at once can
secure the best sewing-machine in the world, and the
first line of work of high art ever shown together in America.
TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

FREE
Solid Gold Watch
Sold for \$100, until lately
best \$50 watch in the world.
Perfect timekeeper. War-
ranted. Heavy Solid Gold
Housing Case. Both ladies'
and gents' sizes, with works
and case of equal value.
One Person in each lo-
cality can secure one free,
together with our latest and
valuable line of Household
Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc.
Address
Stinson & Co., Box 514, Portland, Maine.

**HOW TO MAKE
WOMAN BEAUTIFUL**
Many women with fair faces are def-
icient in beauty owing to undeveloped
facial bones, etc., which can be
remedied by using
ADIPOL-MALENE.
It is impossible to give a full descrip-
tion in an advertisement. Send 6c. in
stamps for a descriptive circular, and
receive "Beauty," a Monograph, with tes-
timonials, sealed, by return mail. Write
by drugstore, L. E. MARSH & CO.,
2219 Madison St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTLEY
PIANOS & ORGANS
are the best and cheapest because
they excel and outwear all others.
Sold at low prices on time or for
cash. Fully warranted. Send for
illustrated catalogue.

ESTLEY & CAMP,
916 & 918 Olive St., - ST. LOUIS.
MENTION THIS PAPER

CANE MILLS
More kinds and sizes of Mills and Evaporators,
for Sorghum and Sugar Cane, are made by the
Blysser Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O.,
than by any other works in the world. They are
the sole makers of the Victor, Great Western and
Niles Mills, the Genuine Cook Evaporator, and the
Automatic Cook Evaporator. Send for Catalogue,
Prices, and The Sorghum Hand Book for 1889.

FRUIT QUEEN
STEAM EVAPORATOR
For Cook Stove. NEW. NOVEL. PERFECT.
THE SUMMERMAN MACHINE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Send your orders for plants and
cut flowers to Chris Warren,
819 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.
All mail orders filled promptly.

FOR SALE.
Full blood Berkshire pigs, all
Registered stock.

CHRIS. WARREN.
819 Kansas Ave., Topeka

G. A. R.
The National Encampment of the G. A.
R. will be held this year at Milwau-
kee, Wis., Aug 25th to 31st. Agents of
the Union Pacific Railway will sell tick-
ets to Milwaukee and return at the lowest
one way first class fare in Nebraska and
Kansas August 21th to 28th inclusive; in
Colorado and Wyoming August 20 to 27th
inclusive; limited to return leaving Mil-
waukee August 27th to September 5th,
final limit September 10th. For those
who desired to return later than Sept. 30th
on application to the joint agent of ter-
minal lines at Milwaukee, Nebraska,
Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming should
be well represented at this encampment
and all should go via "The Overland
Route." For further information apply to
any agent of this Company or
E. L. LOMAX,
G. A. R.
OMAHA, NEB.

A breeder of Shetland ponies has ar-
ranged to exhibit a large number of
these interesting little horses at the State
Fair.

The Record company of Lawrence has
chartered.

LIFE, LOVE, DEATH.

What is life?

A moral strife
In bliss and pain, to win some gain
From truth or wrong, or toll or song;
The mirth and tears and hopes and fears
To dare and bear that each hath share,
And must endure, to make more sure
Of worldly rest—the soul's sad quest.

What is love?

A trust to prove
Each heart by pain and loss and gain,
Through worth and wrong or shame or song;
The joys and tears of faith and fears
That make life fair, the precious share
That doth endure and will make sure
Of peace and rest—the soul's life quest.

What is death?

A falling breath
And then no pain of life, but gain
From toll and wrong and faith and song;
Or tears of years of worldly fears!
From woe and care that mortals share
And sad endure, comes peace made sure,
Immortal rest—the soul's blest quest.
—Harriet Maxwell-Converse, Boston Transcript.

DENNY'S LUCK.

BY WILLIAM G. PATTEN.

Dennis Lowry was his name, but every one who knew him called him Denny. He was a tall, rather good-looking, yet slouchy-appearing young fellow of twenty-two or three. He had always lived in the sleepy little country village of Newton, and every one for miles around knew him. He was called lazy and shiftless, and it was true that he had never exerted himself a great deal to prove this charge false. He was inclined to lay his poor circumstances to luck. Worse than being poor, he had been unlucky. This was what he told himself, but people who knew him averred that he had never made any vigorous attempt to change his luck. Denny was a dreamer. It was his delight to wander away through the woods or fields, and to lay all alone amid the sweet-scented grass and watch the clouds as they sailed along above, or to follow the swift flight of the swallows as they circled and whirled at dizzy heights. He would lie thus for hours with his mind filled with wild fancies of the future when his luck had changed. Denny had a poet's soul, but lacked a poet's power of expression.

Denny and Inza Porter grew up together. They were playmates while children, and their friendship seemed to grow stronger as they became older. Denny was so kind and gentle that he seemed much like a girl himself. Inza was a little dark-eyed, red-lipped witch, whose very soul seemed always a-bubble with mirth. She was unlike Denny in many respects, yet something seemed to bind them together.

Denny never knew when he began to love Inza. It seemed to him that he loved her always. She seemed a part of his life, and his dreams by night and day were colored by her presence. And so the days become weeks, and the weeks months, and the months years, still Denny was the same shiftless, dreamy, unlucky fellow.

One night they wandered away across the fields to an old moss-covered wall, where they stopped to watch the sunset. Inza sat down upon a flat stone and Denny flung himself at her feet. The sun had just sunk behind the western hills, but the purple and gray clouds were painted with the various colors of damask, crimson and molten gold. A rich purple haze hung about the distant hills, and stretched down over the woodlands, growing fainter and fainter as the distance became less. A little stream wound through the hollow at their feet, from the farther side of which came the plaintive bleat of a lamb. A slowly circling crow shouted hoarsely from away in a distant wood.

"For several moments they sat there enraptured at the beautiful scene. Finally Inza spoke.

"Isn't it beautiful, Denny?" she breathed.

He drew a long breath as though a sweet spell had been broken, and his eyes sought hers.

"Beautiful!" he whispered, in a soul-thrilling way. "Yet the word does not express it. Painter or poet cannot reproduce the beauty, the peace, the love of God there is in such a scene."

"Denny," said Inza, in sudden conviction, "you should have been a poet; you have a poet's soul."

"I know it," he replied, with a touch of bitterness in his voice; "but I cannot put my thoughts on paper. I have tried, Inza, but I cannot express a hundredth part of what there is within me. It is my luck to be thus unfortunate."

For a long time after this they did not speak, but feasted their eyes on the scene before them. Finally Denny took Inza's hand, and gazing into her dark eyes, said earnestly:

"Inza, I love you. You know this already. We have grown up together, and our affection for each other has been no secret, yet now I wish to tell you that it is not merely as a friend that I love you, but I want you for my wife. Will you marry me?"

Inza was startled. "Denny," she cried, "you surprise me! I have not dreamed of hearing such words from you, and yet I—I have," she confessed falteringly—"I have not allowed myself to think of such things, for it seemed that when you spoke such words you would tear us asunder forever."

"Why?" he asked, hoarsely. "Why tear us asunder? If you become my wife that will simply bind us closer together."

"Denny," she spoke softly, "can you support a wife? We have been together from childhood and I acknowledge that I love you, yet would I not be a burden on your hands? You have

nothing with which to begin life, and you say luck has always been against you. Would not your situation be still worse were you married?"

For a few moments his head fell upon his breast. They sat there in silence. From a pasture far away came the mellow sound of a cow-bell and the crow that was still circling over the woods uttered a few harsh cries.

Suddenly Denny started to his feet and stretched his hands toward the sun-painted west.

"There is gold there!" he cried. "Gold in the western land! You can see it reflected against the sky! Inza, I am going there to make my fortune. From this hour I am going to be a man and, Dennis Lowry's luck shall change. I will come back rich to claim you, Inza. You will wait for me, darling?"

Words were not needed for the answer; one look into her dark eyes was enough. He clasped her in his arms, and for the first time their lips met in a kiss of true love.

A week later Denny started on his journey.

Soon she received letters from Denny—hopeful, encouraging letters. She answered them all trying to cheer him who was working for fortune—and her. He was in the mines, toiling, sweating, hoping. Others were making big strikes and securing fortunes; it would be his turn soon. But slowly a year dragged by and still Denny was as far from fortune as ever. His old luck hung by him like a specter.

Finally he ceased to write. Inza was tortured by hope and fear. Had he made a fortunate strike and was coming home or was he sick, perhaps dead? She could not tell.

Another year wore away and then Inza was married. It was a match of her parents' making, and she consented, to please them. Her husband was a well-to-do young farmer, and was really fond of her. Inza found him kind and affectionate, and she surrendered her life into his care, feeling that perhaps it was best that she should do so.

One evening just at sunset, eight years after Inza's marriage to Joel Gray, a bewhiskered, footsore, weary-appearing tramp turned into Mr. Gray's doorway. His clothes were ragged and his entire appearance was that of a man who had seen hard times indeed. He came along the path with a slow tired step. Near the door a little dark-eyed girl was playing, and the tramp paused to gaze steadily at her for several minutes. Inza who was standing by a window with a baby in her arms, regarding the stranger with some alarm, saw him dash a tear from his eye. Then she knew that there was nothing to fear from him.

Just then Joel came from the barn yard with a brimming milk pail in either hand. The stranger turned toward him as he approached and asked if he could have something to eat and a night's lodging.

"It is asking much, I know," said the tramp, in an unsteady voice, "but if I do not find shelter, I must sleep beneath the open sky with only God's green grass for a bed. I have seen better days, sir, but luck always was against me."

Joel Gray had no particular love for tramps, yet there was something about this man that won his sympathy. As a result, the stranger was given some supper and permission to stop at the farm house that night.

The tramp ate his bread and milk in silence, but Inza was conscious that a pair of sad blue eyes were watching her every moment.

The man did not eat much for one who professed to be so hungry, and when Inza spoke to him he replied in a low, mumbling manner. When he had finished and moved away from the table, little Lucy, Inza's oldest child, came to him and deliberately climbed upon his knee. He gathered her up in his arms, while his whole frame trembled with emotion. The child lay there trustingly, passing her fingers through the man's beard and crooning to herself. And thus he held her while the twilight shadows gathered and she stopped her soft singing to close her eyes in slumber. The shadows concealed the tears that ran silently down the man's face and were lost in his beard. No one saw him as he tenderly kissed the sleeping child.

That night Joel Gray's buildings were burned to the ground. To this day it is a mystery how the fire caught, but sometime in the night the family was aroused by the smoke and flames. The fire had already seized the house in its fatal grasp, and with difficulty Mr. Gray and Inza escaped, the latter with the babe in her arms. Close behind them the tramp came staggering out of the burning house. Joel caught him fiercely by the throat.

"This is your work!" shouted the farmer, hoarsely.

The stranger dashed aside his assailant's hands as he replied:

"As God is my judge, it is not!"

Inza seized her husband's arm, as she shrieked:

"Lucy! Lucy! Where is she?"

"Great God!" groaned Joel, as he staggered as if about to fall. "She must be in there!"

"I will save her," declared the tramp quietly, as he turned, sprang up the steps and vanished through the doorway into the burning building.

Every moment that followed seemed like an age of suspense and horror to Joel Gray and his wife. Suddenly a dark figure appeared at one of the windows, and all about him the fierce flames seemed leaping and curdling. He held a large bundle in his arms. There was a crash of glass, a dark mass shooting downward, a heavy thud, and the tramp lay at their feet.

Joel sprang forward and unwrapped the blanket that enveloped the form of his little daughter, and to his joy found her alive, though nearly smothered. The stranger lay quite still where he had fallen.

The farmer bent over the brave rescuer of his daughter, and as he turned the tramp upon his back, the man's eyes opened, and he murmured:

"Inza!"

"There was something familiar in that voice to touch the very depths of the woman's soul. Quickly she bent over him.

"Inza, don't you know me?" he murmured.

"Denny!" she cried, wildly, "Denny, is it you? Have you come back after all these years?"

"Yes, I have come back, and I brought my old luck with me. I have come back to die! I am going to try my luck in another country, and with the Master to guide me. I think it will turn for the better. The gold that seemed to be reflected against the sunset sky was not for me. This life has been a failure, Inza, but I hope to make amends up yonder."

And while Joel Gray, the thrifty farmer, worked hard to save his cattle and a part of his tools, Dennis Lowry, the man of hard luck and a poet's soul, lay dying with his head resting in Inza's lap. He told her all his sad tale, his struggles, his sufferings and failures. He whispered of a blow on his head that had deprived him of his reason for years, and how, when he was once more himself, he had hastened to find her. He loved her still, and his dying wish was that she might be happy always.

And so, with the red light of the burning house all about him, he breathed his last in Inza's arms, happy with her kiss upon his lips.—Yankee Blade.

Jeff Davis' Slave.

According to a Washington correspondent, the wealthiest colored man in the south since the war, who was born a slave and set free by the emancipation proclamation, was Ben Montgomery, of Mississippi. He belonged to Mr. Joseph Davis first, and then to Mr. Jefferson Davis. For years before the war he was the secretary of Hon. Joseph Davis, Jefferson Davis' elder brother. The Davises were large planters and owned the "Hurricanes" estate, consisting of three great cotton plantations at the extreme lower end of Warren county, Miss., and about eighteen or twenty miles below Vicksburg. There were between 12,000 and 15,000 acres of the finest land on the Mississippi river in these plantations and 750 slaves. All the letters respecting the business of these places for thirty years were written by Ben Montgomery. He frequently went to New Orleans on business for the Davises, and carried with him once ninety thousand dollars in money. He traveled with Mr. Davis all over the north, and could have run away fifty times had he wished. But he remained faithful and loyal to the last. The Davises were noted for their kindness to their slaves. They had finer "quarters" on their plantation probably than any planter in the south, excepting the Hamptons. They kept a physician always on their places, and in every way cared for their "colored people," as slaves were frequently called. When Mr. Jefferson Davis and his brother Joseph left their homes, one as the President of the Southern Confederacy and the other as a Brigadier-General, they put everything under Ben Montgomery's charge. He made the crops of 1861-62 and 1862-63, about 3,000 bales of cotton, and shipped it to New Orleans and sold it to foreign buyers for gold. This money he carefully sent to Mr. Davis. In 1863, when the slaves were emancipated, Mr. Davis sold the "Hurricanes" to Ben Montgomery for \$300,000 in gold. It has been said that this sale was only a ruse to save these splendid estates from confiscation. Whether this was true or not, when the Federal "agents for the protection of abandoned property and lands" came to take possession of the Hurricanes they found Ben Montgomery with a title so strong and valid that it could not be upset, and they left him alone in peaceable possession.

After the war he continued to plant these places with great success, making every year from 1,100 to 2,200 bales of cotton, besides an abundance of corn and hay. In 1874 or 1875, there still being a balance due on the payments, Mr. Davis took the property back, but left Ben Montgomery in full charge. These places yield a very handsome annual income now to Mr. Davis, who, though he prefers to live on the Mississippi seashore at Beauvoir yet visits his old home once a year and spends a few weeks with his friends of fifty years ago. As I have said, he was a very kind master, and, therefore, whenever he goes back to his former residence all the old-time Davis negroes within fifty miles around come to see "Old Master Jeff" and have a great time. When Ben Montgomery died, in 1881, Mr. Davis went up to his funeral, and there was no sincerer mourner than he who once had the fate of a people upon his shoulders at the grave of his old and life-long friend, though his slave.

Settling a Question of Duty.

Pastor—"I have a call to Boston at a much better salary than I am getting here. What shall I do?"

Deacon—"You must be influenced by the ungodliness of the place."

Pastor—"But that would compel me to stay here in Chicago.—Detroit Free Press.

GUM-CHEWING AT THE CAPITAL.

It is Practiced at the White House and on the Supreme Bench.

Washington is a city of gum-chewers, says a letter to the Waterbury American—more emphatically so perhaps than any other city on the middle or southern Atlantic coast. The daintily flavored saliva-increaser is not only popular with schoolboys and school-girls; it permeates society from top to bottom, and a census of the men who delight to roll the waxy morsels under their tongues would be a surprise to the country.

The man who (next to the president) controls and directs the foreign policy of this administration uses a great deal of gum, but he takes it straight. It is the pure product of the spruce trees which are so numerous in his native state. He says that gum-chewing is not with him an unreasoning habit. "It aids my digestion," he says. "I chew simply because of the good effect it has on my stomach." His better half has not that same excuse, for her digestion has steadfastly refused to be impaired by many years of the most excessively fashionable life; yet she too chews gum. Not in public, though, for there is no greater stickler for a submissive yielding to the "proprieties" than Mrs. Blaine.

There is gum at the white house. Mrs. McKee is an expert chewer, and when Russell Harrison married ex-Senator Saunders' daughter it didn't take the western bride very long to pick up the habit from her sister-in-law.

Passing down Pennsylvania avenue Saturday afternoon I noticed three ladies sitting in an open carriage waiting for the coming of a fourth, who was in a jewelry store. All three were working the muscles of their jaws as rapidly as possible and the fragmentary conversation was frequently interrupted by gulps and gurgles of the most distressing character. The fourth lady came out of the store in a little while, but before entering her carriage she opened the ever-present sachet and took from thence a little silvery covered square of something. She removed the wrapper dexterously and then put the brown contents into her pretty mouth. In less than ten seconds thereafter there were four ladies—at the head and front of Washington society—riding down the avenue at high noon and every one of them was chewing gum as though their lives would be forfeited if they stopped for an instant.

Two of the judges of the Supreme bench of the District of Columbia are incessant chewers and so is Justice Gray of the Supreme court of the United States.

Gum chewing caused a good deal of trouble in the interior department a few days ago. One of the lady clerks is a helpless victim to the habit and lately had felt as though copious exhortation was necessary to crown her masticatory efforts. A mischievous gentleman whose desk was in the same room took advantage of her absence from her place to put a cuspidor near her chair. When the lady returned she noticed the presence of the vessel and the smiles of her fellow-employees and immediately exhibited symptoms of very violent wrath. It mattered not that she had (unobserved, she imagined) used the rug at her feet as a receiver. She rushed at once to the secretary's office and poured out her tale of woe. If any member of President Harrison's cabinet has a fine sense of humor it is Gen. Noble, and beneath a grave and courteous exterior he struggled on that occasion with a volcano of laughter. He promised to have the alleged insult looked into at once and soothed the lady's feelings. But the cackinatory volcano was in a state of very noisy eruption as soon as the fair gum-chewer had departed. Of course that was the last of the matter.

The Songstress of Boston.

I pictured her, the poetess,
As young, and lithe, and slender;
The shy, sweet charms of spring within
Her dewy eyes so tender.

I pictured her a fragile flower
Who fed but on fair fancies;
A creature airy, light as those
We read of in romances.

But when I saw this prodigy—
This poetess of passion—
Lo, she was rigged in all the rags
And furbelows of fashion!

Her manner rather high and shy,
Yet not exactly haughty;
And, tho' I'll swear she was not fair,
She was both fat and forty.

And Oh, alas! and worst of all,
I saw, as I'm a sinner,
This devotee of Erate
Eat pork and beans for dinner.
—Boston Globe.

A Scarf-Pin in His Throat.

Men generally wear their scarf-pins in their neckties, but California boasts of a man who has carried such an article of jewelry in his throat. When pulling a tramp off the cars at Madeira, Fresno county, in April last, Daniel Anseon, a brakeman, was shot in the neck by the tramp. The wounded brakeman was sent to the railroad hospital at Oakland, where the bullet was extracted. He was discharged as cured three weeks ago. The man, however, always felt an unpleasant sensation in his throat. Recently he returned to the hospital for relief. The doctor reopened the wound and found therein a section of the silk necktie worn by Anseon at the time of the shooting and fragments of his scarf-pin. These were removed and it is expected that in a few days the man will be twisting brakes again.

WINGED MISSILES.

A plan to connect the Siberian rivers by canals is projected by the Russian government.

Europe is alive with Americans. But, on the other hand, America is alive with Europeans.

Less goods than common is used this year in the manufacture of bathing-suits, remarks a fashion paper.

A case, which is believed to be yellow fever, is reported at Brooklyn, N. Y. The sick man is Dr. Duncan, surgeon of the Pacific Mail steamship Colon, who was stricken with illness when five days out from Aspinwall on the last voyage.

Three hundred delegates to the World Sunday School Convention, which will be held in London on July 2, 3, 4 and 5, have sailed from New York on the Bothnia. The delegates are from every state in the Union, and many of them came from different parts of Canada.

The bill classifying the clerks in first and second class postoffices has placed the officials of the department in a dilemma. Its enforcement will reduce some salaries in the New York office from \$2,000 to \$1,400, and threatens to demoralize the service in that and other large offices.

It is reported that Frank J. Kastner's brewery at Newark, N. J., with an output of seventy thousand barrels a year, has been sold to a syndicate for \$300,000. P. Ballantine & Sons have published a card denying that they have sold, or have any idea of selling, their large brewery interest in Newark.

Upon the recommendation of the civil service commission the president has amended rule 10 of the civil service rules, so as to do away with the limitation of one year within which reinstatement may legally be made to officers within the classified service, so far as it affects ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Between 200 and 300 persons were standing on a frame structure, forty feet high, in Philadelphia the other evening, obtaining a free view of the "Fall of Babylon," when the roof collapsed, hurling nearly half of them to the ground. A large number were injured. Three received broken bones and were otherwise seriously hurt.

Governor Hill of New York has vetoed the compulsory education bill, because it is "unnecessarily offensive in its invasions of the liberty of the citizen and in its interference with the control of parents over their children," and because it exempts no emergency of sickness from the compulsory requirement. He claims that the bill is loosely drawn and that the proposed truants' home would be a costly experiment.

The barrel-boat in which Professor C. D. Graham, the whirlpool rapids navigator, intends to go over Niagara Falls early in July, is buoy-shaped, 13 feet long, 3½ feet across the center and two feet across the ends. It has 24 iron hoops encircling it and five running lengthwise. The boat is divided into three compartments and in the ends are air chambers. The foolhardy navigator intends to place himself in the centre. There is a manhole on top which the occupant closes after he gets into the boat.

The navy department has issued advertisements inviting proposals for the construction of two steel cruisers of 3,000 tons displacement under the authority conveyed by the appropriation act of September last. The contractor is required to guarantee a minimum speed of 19 knots for four consecutive hours, and there is a bonus provided for every additional quarter-knot and a deduction for each quarter-knot deficiency. The vessels are to be completed in two years, and exclusive of their speed bonus their cost is not to exceed \$1,800,000 cash.

Mr. Cohen says the rats up in old Wilkes county, Georgia, are somewhat skinner than they are in Wilcox. They bothered him so up there he fixed a kind of a trap over a barrel of water to topple them in. But he discovered that the rats had curiosity as well as he—they wanted to know themselves how the thing worked. One daring fellow would hold on to the rim and tap the trap with his other foot to see if there was any danger. While this experiment was going on he looked up on the plate and saw about forty big ones watching the experiment with picked ears.

A Dr. Evans takes credit for discovering a new test for the freshness of eggs, which consists of holding them to the ear and violently shaking them. If not fresh an egg will rattle. There appears to be little novelty in this suggestion, as the practice is an old one. It is claimed that an infallible test of vitality in an egg, true freshness, is to hold the broad end of the egg, gently pressed, on to the tip of your tongue. If fresh it will be distinctly warmer than the tongue, while the small end is distinctly cold. If the egg is not fresh both ends are cold on account of losing its vitality.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore states that among some of the important enterprises in the South at present are the enlargements to locomotive works at Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$750,000; a \$300,000 New England company to build a town in Georgia; a \$1,000,000 machine company in Louisville; a \$100,000 mining company and a \$100,000 lumber company in Kentucky; a \$100,000 fibre manufacturing company in Texas; the sale of 8,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia for \$70,000 cash for early development; and the commencement of a barbed wire-fence factory in Louisiana, the first in the south.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has granted a widow's pension to Mary Ellason, widow of James Ellason. It appears that Ellason was granted permission to go Chattanooga, with the understanding that he would join his regiment at that point. His regiment did not go to Chattanooga and he was captured by the enemy while there, confined in prison at Salisbury, N. C., and while there, contracted pneumonia and died in prison. Mr. Bussey holds that the department ruling that widows are not entitled to pension when the death of their husbands originated from causes during a furlough is not applicable in this case, as the soldier was in duress and presumably anxious to rejoin his regiment and establish his furlough.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Suggestions About Plowing.

There are fewer good plowmen than formerly, and with this, decline in workmanship, there is less interest taken to do creditable work. So much of the drudgery of farm labor is now done by horse and steam power, that all kinds of handwork are more or less neglected. The sulky plow does on good ground do away with the necessity for skill in the plowman. But we think that under many circumstances a man and team with good steel plow can do better work than the sulky arrangements, in which the man merely rides and drives. We find usually that when the sulky plow does make a balk, the team is rarely, if ever, backed up to remedy the mistake. Still, with poor plowmen, probably the automatic plow will prove an improvement on their practice.

The first plowing in the spring is usually of corn stubble in preparation for some spring grain. In all the northern states, corn stubs are usually loosened by the frost, so that going over them with a forty-tooth harrow will tear them up, and in so doing fit the ground most admirably for the subsequent plowing. This breaks the crust, and can be done at the rate of six to ten acres per day, while two acres is a good day's work in stubble with the plow with a single team. The result is that the soil opened to light and air for two, three or four days before plowing rapidly dries out, and at the same time develops nitric acid for the use of the coming grain crop. We have too often seen the decided advantage of this preliminary plowing to doubt it. Even on potato ground, where there is no stubble to be broken down or rooted up, this dragging before plowing will always pay. It will make the work of plowing easier, and with the surface smoothed down the plowing need not be so deep.

In plowing for corn and other hoed crops, it is important not to have many dead furrows. The latter in these days of mowing and reaping machines are a nuisance, though tolerable on undrained lands where winter grain is sown. For spring grain, unless the land is unusually wet, we would plow back the dead furrows three or four paces so as to level it down. But if sod land is plowed, this is not practicable. The only way to avoid a dead furrow is not to make it. There must be at least one in the center of the field. This often in irregular-shaped fields becomes very deep, usually there is a corresponding ridge around the piece against the fences, thrown there by successive plowing around the field. It is always good policy in such cases to back furrow three, five or ten paces from the fence, thus not only remedying the difficulty there, but making the dead furrows in another place.

Sod ground should always be plowed with a jointer. This is the technical name of the small plow running a little ahead of the large one, the first merely cutting one-half the sod, turning it over on itself, and the plow following, bringing up three or four inches of loose soil, and throwing over both. Clover sod plowed in this way works up beautifully when harrowed. The lapped furrows of one or two inches beneath holds the soil loose so that air and warmth enter the sod and manure rots readily, and this starts the crop to growing as soon as the seed touches the soil. It is not possible to get corn ground too light and warm. With the jointer much less deep plowing is necessary to make a good seed bed. In fact, with some kinds of tough June grass sods, it is not possible to fit the land for hoed crops unless the jointer is used.

It will generally pay to subsoil heavy lands in spring for the potato crop, provided it is done while the soil is not full of water. Opening the subsoil makes it warmer in spring, and it also retains a supply of water for the fine roots of the potato to reach down for moisture in time of drought. Thousands of acres of potatoes do not produce half they should for lack of subsoiling. It is better and safer to plant fewer acres in this crop which is necessarily expensive, and do the work thoroughly. If the potato ground is subsoiled and the manure applied is turned under the surface furrow, and a good seed bed made, the crop will nearly always pay double what it would without the extra preparation of subsoiling. The benefit from the subsoiling endures several years unless the land is sodden with water. In fact, there is some difference in the soil ever after. Land that has once been broken up is easier to dig into, as is found in digging out post holes or following the line of drains.—Practical Farmer.

Feeding With Hay.

It is the practice of some farmers to give their horses too much hay. There has been great improvement in this respect within a few years, and still there are many farmers who have not "caught on" to the better way. When a boy upon a farm, I well remember that it was a standing rule to rake down a little hay into the horses' rack every time that one went into the stable. The result was that the horse would keep his grinders going nearly all the time, and become a pot-bellied unsightly animal. Horses fed in this way become mere machines or hay cutters, the nutrition of the hay is not assimilated, and a large portion of it was wasted.

By such stuffing every organ in the body is interfered with, and when put upon the road or to work upon a farm a horse so fed cannot move with any

comfort until relieved of the superabundance of feed. The disease known as the heaves is generally due to overdriving when the stomach is full of hay.

Bulk in feeding is necessary, but when the food is nearly all bulk an extreme has been reached and it is time to change. Hay should be fed with as much care as grain is fed. The working horse should be fed three times a day on each. The horse when standing in the stable, should be fed three regular meals, and this will give the food time to digest, and the nutritive portions will be assimilated.

Different horses will require different quantities, and in feeding a new horse it becomes a matter of experiment until his wants are ascertained. But even when experimenting there should be some sort of estimate as to how much a horse can utilize, and then the quantity should be approximated to it. A horse should not be permitted to lose flesh, but overfeeding with hay is an unkindness to the beast, second only to overdriving or overloading.—Colman's Rural World.

Pig-Feeding Experiments.

Prof. Shelton's pig-feeding experiments go to show that farmers in the west, where pork making is the main business, should as a measure of economy, continue to use corn as their staple fattening food. Doubtless this conclusion is in full accord with local conditions. In Kansas, as Prof. Shelton says, milk, peas and other supplies of nitrogenous food are not to be thought of—they cost too much to produce. Prof. Shelton does not give an opinion as to what would follow in a section where these foods can be secured. As a matter of fact, such an opinion has little to do with the business or the Kansas farmer, whose object it is to produce all the pork he can at the cheapest possible cost. It is the K. N. Y.'s opinion that a farmer who can establish a reputation for producing "lean" pork will be able to work up a profitable business for that product. We mean pork with a greater proportion of lean than is found in that sold in the general market. The demand is for lean pork, there can be no use in denying the fact, and it seems evident that this lean product is to be produced outside of what is known as, "the corn belt."—Rural New Yorker.

Farm Notes.

As dull as a hoe is a proverb fit only for a farmer who is himself duller than any hoe ought to be. The extra labor in working with any kind of imperfect tool is so much clear loss that a man gets no pay for. The self-martyrdom of stupidity has no moral quality.

It is in European countries as yet that the largest grape vines are to be found. One in Portugal has been in bearing since 1802, measures 6½ feet in circumference at its base, and in 1864 made 165 gallons of wine. It covers an area of 5315 square feet, or about one-eighth of an acre.

Sulphate of copper is recommended as a sure preventive of the black rot in grapes. It destroys the germs of the fungus and does not hurt the fruit. This, if confirmed, is a valuable remedy, as the rot was the most formidable enemy that the grape grower has had in recent years to encounter.

The worst stones in meadows are those fast in the ground and elevated three or four inches above the surface. It is hard to guard against these in driving, unless their locality is known and a conspicuous stake is driven beside each one. The cost of repairs, including wasted time, will go a good ways towards removing such obstructions.

There is much controversy going on about the value of exercise for cows. Doubtless many cows get far too much exercise. With plenty of feed before her the cow quickly lies down and chews her cud. We believe the cows unperverted instinct leads her to do what is best for herself. If it were necessary for her to roam around she would do it if she had a chance. The fact that a well-fed cow takes little exercise proves that it is not necessary for her to take more.—American Cultivator.

The Household.

TO DRY CHERRIES AND PLUMS.—Stone them and half-dry them, pack them in jars, strewing sugar between each layer. They are very nice either in pies or as sauce.

RASPBERRY SHORTCAKE.—Make a crust as for tea biscuit, sweetening it a little, and bake it in two or three layers, rubbing a little butter on the lower layer before putting another on. When baked, butter, and cover with sugared berries. Cream is a valuable addition to this as well as to strawberry shortcake, but they both can be made very palatable without it.

PICKLED APPLES.—Prepare a peck of sweet apples, but leave them whole; three pounds of brown sugar, two quarts of vinegar, one-half ounce each of cinnamon and cloves; mix together, boil part of the apples till they are tender but not broken. Then take them out, beat the remainder of the vinegar and sugar well together and pour over them. Seal up the bottles till wanted.

DRIED RASPBERRIES.—Prepare the berries by sprinkling sugar over them on plates, and then dry in the stove, after the fire is pretty well down, so as not to scorch them. They are quickly dried, and when done can be packed away in jars or even in thick paper bags. They are excellent for sauce in winter, and make good pies and puddings. The only precautions requisite are not to store them in a damp place, and cover closely, so as to keep out insects.

TO OPEN UP THE CONGO.

C. P. Huntington Will Invest \$50,000 in a Railroad in That Section of Africa.

About £250,000 has been subscribed to build a railroad between the lower falls of the Congo river and Stanley pool, says the New York Herald. How much more money will be needed for the purpose is not known on this side of the Atlantic, but this and other information relating to plans for opening the Congo country in a practical way will soon be in possession of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific.

Though Mr. Huntington has not received as reported a cablegram relating to African railway matters from the king of the Belgians he has been recently the recipient of a message from across the water from a kindred source. Mr. McKinnon, the great Scotch ship-owner—said to be the largest individual ship-owner in the world and an immensely wealthy man—is a mutual friend of the king of the Belgians and Mr. Huntington. Both gentlemen have spent some days on Mr. McKinnon's beautiful estate on the west coast of Scotland.

The interest taken by the king of the Belgians in African exploration and in the abolition of the African slave trade is known throughout the world. He found an ally in Mr. McKinnon and another in Mr. Huntington, and the latter has had considerable correspondence with the private secretary of Belgium's king about the feasibility of building a railroad between the falls and Stanley pool, and touching methods for killing the slave trade.

The cablegram purporting to have been sent to Mr. Huntington by the king of the Belgians was from Mr. McKinnon. In it he informed the American railroad magnate that the Belgian government had agreed to put £400,000 into the scheme, that a syndicate of Belgians had subscribed £400,000 more, and that he (McKinnon) had put his name down for £20,000, and that other amounts had been subscribed. Mr. McKinnon wound up his cablegram by inquiring how much money Mr. Huntington stood ready to furnish, and by asking if he could not induce other Americans to take stock in the scheme.

Mr. Huntington said last evening that he was not in a position to give definite information about the case. Surveys of the route had been made, and it seemed to be settled that there were about 3,000 miles of fairly navigable water above Stanley pool. The length of the railroad between the pool and the falls was to be 262 miles. Maps of the country and profiles of the contemplated work were probably on their way from Europe. Until he saw these and obtained a fair idea of the quantity and classification of the material to be removed he could tell nothing about the probable cost of the road.

The king of the Belgians was doing a great deal of good in Africa, and would do more. He was probably actuated more by sentiment than motives of gain. His object was to see the Congo country made open to travel for only by such means could the slave trade be obliterated.

Did Mr. Huntington think there was money in the scheme? It was hard to say. His knowledge of the country and its products was gleaned from books. He understood there was not many portages between the head waters of the Congo and Victoria Nyanza. There was talk of an English syndicate building a road from the Zanzibar coast to Victoria Nyanza, a distance of something under 400 miles. If both schemes were successful an immense impetus would, of course, be given to commerce in a region that was now practically given up to the Arab trader. The latter, when he collected all the ivory he was able to buy, secured negroes to carry it, and upon arriving at the east coast sold loads and carries. He had known Providence and Salem ship-owners who grew very rich out of trade with the east coast of Africa. Mr. McKinnon believed there was money in the scheme.

Mr. Huntington will continue to contribute something to kill the slave trade. He had fought slavery from boyhood. He was interested in the scheme from sentimental motives rather than financial reasons, and would only subscribe an amount that he could afford to lose. He did not know how other Americans would look at the scheme.

Mr. Huntington will subscribe £10,000.

Certain Dangers.

No one with a clear conscience and an unworried mind has any other desire than that the murderers of Dr. Cronin shall be brought to justice. The plot was carefully planned and but for the failure to carry it out in detail, as agreed, would have been so entirely successful that the body would never have been found and doubt would have been cast upon the memory of Cronin. The ramifications of the plot are widespread and the difficulty of tracing all of them is great. The law is so imperative in requiring presumption of the innocence of every accused person that conviction, unless upon positive and direct proof, is a difficult undertaking. A grave responsibility devolves upon the prosecuting officers of the state, and if they are to succeed they must not be embarrassed. The craft of interested opposition will be exerted against them, but they ought not to be hampered in the house of their friends. The super-

service zeal of well-meaning persons is to be dreaded as a positive impediment. Declamatory prachings, grasping at any passing topic and turning the Cronin tragedy to account, are really fanning race and religious prejudices, dangerous factors at any turn. The clamor of a German paper for Irish blood is in effect an invitation to arouse the resistance of Irishmen to the punishment of persons of their race thus pilloried. The plan of an Irish faction to raise funds for the prosecution of another Irish faction is a mischievous suggestion, the county being abundantly rich to defray all necessary expense. The jealousy of "scooped" newspapers inducing them to discredit and if possible destroy valuable evidence for the prosecution obtained by an enterprising journal is another bad manifestation.

To aid, not to embarrass the prosecuting attorney, the police department and all agencies for the promotion of justice is a present necessity. A well-instructed, calm, resolute public opinion will be of great use, whereas an inflamed, frothy, mouthing public opinion, however earnest, becomes impotent for anything but mischief.—Chicago Times.

Some Dark Days.

There are rather dark days for the Irish cause. While no one doubts Parnell, he is placed in a very unpleasant position by the Clan-na-Gael exposures; and of course will be hurt by them in his English and Scotch campaigns. The very silence in which the developments in Chicago are being watched by the British shows the importance they attach to them and the deep impression the developments are making.

Parnell is somewhat in the position of an honest Chief of Police in command of a corrupt department. Corrupt underlings use his integrity as their own shield, and his own purity of purpose prevents him from suspecting what is going on around him.

As to the funds of the Irish cause, trouble over which was undoubtedly at the bottom of the Cronin mystery, who ever the murderers of Cronin were, there has long been suspicion in the public mind that a large proportion of the money so generously contributed in this country toward the National campaign was being diverted from its purpose. The results in England and Ireland showed this. Had all the money subscribed in the United States gone straight to Parnell, it is not possible to conceive that a much greater measure of success would not have attended his efforts. While gold was pouring out of this country, or supposed to be pouring out, in hundreds of thousands, the League's coffers were always empty and the demand for more was constant.

But out of the evil good should come. There will probably be a thorough reorganization and a new administration, under which the resources of the Irish cause will not be wasted, and its prestige will be periodically damaged by financial deficiencies and the discovery of English spies in high office and confidential places.—San Francisco Daily Report.

A Big Sun Spot.

A huge sun spot, compared in magnitude with some of the great spots seen five or six years ago, is now visible on the solar disk, says the New York Sun. A good eye should be able to see it with the aid of a smoked glass. It is fully three diameters of the earth across, and somewhat irregular in outline. Along the edges of the dark central chasm the familiar tongue-shaped projections of the photospheric flame can be seen. The whole aspect of the spot is such as to remind the observer that the mysterious commotion which affects the surface of the solar globe, reaching a maximum once in every eleven years, is about to manifest itself again after several years of comparative repose. It will be interesting to notice how much information we shall be able to gather during the coming sun-spot period upon the vexed question of the connection between sun-spots and the weather. The theory that there is a most intimate relation of that kind has received enthusiastic support in some quarters since the Sun called general attention, nine or ten years ago, to the grounds upon which it was based. But the highest authorities in astronomy and meteorology have not yet accepted the hypothesis as proved, except so far as the undoubted connection between solar disturbances and terrestrial magnetism is concerned.

A Long-Felt Want Supplied.

Miss Antique (ancient maiden with modern ideas)—We had such a glorious meeting this afternoon, to organize the Anti-Male, Social Club. In response to my call over fifty beautiful and charming young ladies presented themselves, and all were enthusiastic over my plan to escape from the thralldom of man. The first entertainment is to be given next Monday night, and not a man is to be allowed to enter. I am to deliver an address, Miss Highnote is to sing, the Misses Ivory are to play, Miss Lotter is to give recitations, the members of the art club are to bring specimens of their work, and we are to have a perfectly delightful time. Can't you come?

Base ball catechism. Question—"What must I do in order to be saved?" Answer—"Slide—you've got to slide."—Norristown (Pa.) Times.

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

The Russian crop outlook is bad. The Pennsylvania railroad employs 90,000 people.

The Egyptian cotton crop is in a healthy condition.

Hail has done much damage along the Hudson river.

Destructive floods have occurred in southern Indiana.

Peach stones are used in the place of coal in California.

The New York Grant monument fund now amounts to \$130,000.

The grape crop in the Lake Erie district promises to be a large one.

The total life insurance of Johnstown victims amounted to \$287,360.

An irrigation ditch in Colorado is 74 miles long, 8 feet deep and 20 feet wide.

Forest fires have been doing heavy damage in the vicinity of Superior, Wis.

The Cherokee Indians support over 100 public schools, with over 4,000 pupils.

A man at East Pittston, Me., who fasted 39 days, died at the end of that time.

The small grain crop in western and southern Dakota is reported to be a failure.

An English syndicate is thinking of buying up the watch factories in this country.

The Canadian Order of Odd Fellows has refused to admit colored men to membership.

Eleven thousand factory hands have struck at Brunn, Austria, for increased wages.

A labor organization has been formed in Chicago in opposition to the Knights of Labor.

Austria is said to regard the present hostile attitude of the Servian regents as a casus belli.

Great destitution is reported on the Isthmus of Panama, due to the collapse of the canal work.

Political riots occurred in different parts Belgium recently, in which many of the rioters were wounded.

They broke a man's will in New Jersey the other day by proving that he always walked up stairs instead of taking an elevator.

A young lady of East Nottingham, Pa., in strolling in a field the other day found thirty-six four-leaf clovers, and some with five leaves.

In a divorce case at Pittsburg, Pa., a woman testified that soon after marriage her husband laid down a rule that she was not to eat meat, butter, eggs or lard.

Beggary has been reduced to an art as well as a profession in Rome. In a recent case before the police an old man admitted that he had as many as fifty lies in daily use.

Jay Gould says that for the first year of his married life he lived on \$400, got up at day-break, went to church every Sunday, and was as happy as a boss bumble bee in sweet clover.

A Chicago divine says that if everybody was good and honest and upright, and the weather was always fine, and no calamities happened, none of us would live half as long as we do.

In one small lake in Cuba containing about 200 acres an American recently counted 107 alligators, all fat, contented and healthy and living in hopes of annexation to the United States.

A New York philosopher figures that 3,000 men could be killed off in the United States and leave the country 20 per cent better off. He refers to loafers, drunkards and pluguglies.

A Yankee has set up a school in Paris and advertises that he "will teach any Frenchman to speak the only sensible language in the world in six weeks and at a cost of only \$25."

A Hindoo lecturer in England says that the British have degraded India and her people to the level of beasts, and that tens of thousands die yearly of starvation, and all reports are suppressed.

The Samoan agreement was formally signed at Berlin last week. The island is to be under the joint control of the United States and Germany, with England as arbitrator in case of differences arising between the two powers.

In Holland an unmarried woman always takes the right arm of her escort and the married woman the left. At a church wedding the bride enters the edifice on the right arm of the groom and goes out on the left side of her husband.

The New York Immigration Commissioners will investigate charges that many poor immigrants arriving at Castle Garden are persuaded by unprincipled agents to go to Mexico or points in Central and South America, where they are practically forced into slavery.

A sea captain who had a profane parrot on his vessel broke him of swearing by dashing cold water in his face. One day some hens on board got a ducking from sea spray. Passing by the parrot's perch he asked their forlorn condition and called out, "Guess you've been saying 'damn,' 'top.'"

Some idea may be formed of the vast quantity of water discharged by South Fork Lake into the Conemaugh Valley when compared to the flow over Niagara Falls. Estimating the Niagara supply at 33,000,000 tons of thirty-six cubic feet per hour, and taking the measurement of the lake to have been 3½ miles by 1¼ miles wide, with a mean depth of thirty feet, we have the enormous volume of one trillion of tons of water which would require thirty hours in passing over Niagara Falls.

About ten years ago some wealthy young women of Berlin formed an anti-marrying club, each member pledging herself not to marry, under penalty of a fine of 1,000 marks. The club started with twenty-three members, and soon had thirty-one. Then an epidemic of marrying broke out, and the marks began to pour into the treasury as the fines were paid. This year at the general meeting there was but one member left, and she had 28,000 marks remaining of the paid up fines. By advice of the ex-members this sum was divided into two parts, one to go to the Berlin hospitals and the other to the last member.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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G. F. KIMBALL, Manager.
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Payments always in advance and papers stop
ped promptly at expiration of time paid for.
All kinds of Job Printing at low prices.
Entered at the Postoffice for transmission as
second class matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Mrs. Canfield's letter has caused
Much Ado about Nothing.

J. W. Gled, in the New York
Times, puts the prohibition question
in Kansas in a very clear light.

Washington, New York, and Chicago
are sharp competitors for the
world's fair to be held in 1892.

Dr. Green, president of the Union
Telegraph Co., is kicking vigorously
at postmaster general Wanamaker.

Wichita had a \$170,000 fire on
Monday, the biggest in its history,
with only partial insurance.

If Sullivan would drink more holy
water, or water not holy, or holy water
and no whiskey, it would be better
for him. Besides it might strengthen
his religious tendencies.

In view of Senator Ingall's prohibi-
tion article in the Forum, the To-
peka Democrat calls him hypocritical
because some time ago he voted
against a prohibitory amendment to
the national constitution. Now we
rejoice in Ingalls as a convert.

Work on the Santa Fe office build-
ing continues night and day, Sunday
not excepted. The loss was not so
heavy as at first supposed. It is
probable that another story will be
added to the structure, as more room
is needed.

The southern papers, and high
class educational Journals generally,
speak favorably of Prof. J. H. Can-
field because of his "broad and liberal
views." Only the very narrow Kan-
sas papers charge him with being
contracted.

Mortgages, whether chattel on
real estate, are a curse to the people
and only a curse. Now and then a
man may make a profit by giving a
mortgage but on the whole it is a
ruinous business policy. The whole
system should be abolished.

Anthony Comstock raided a "green
goods" swindler's office in New York,
and instead of counterfeit, found
\$4,644 in good money. The dive has
been abandoned and the money was
confiscated to await the demands of
the owner.

In his late Insurance report Com-
missioner Webb Wilder said some
pretty savage truths in a strong way.
Vigor rather than elegance predomi-
nates. He is capable of writing in a
vein quite different, more caustic and
less harsh, but he preferred to use a
savage war club rather than a cat-
o'-nine-tails.

"Robin's Farewell," Caprice for
Piano, by Fisher, is the most spark-
ling composition Mr. Fisher has ever
written. It is still more pleasing than
his celebrated "Robins Return." Try
it if you wish something pretty
and catchy. It is not difficult, and
is easy committed to memory. Price
50 cts. Ign. Fisher, Publisher, To-
ledo, Ohio.

England needs new sources of re-
venue. Royal scions have grown like
Kansas corn during the last half cen-
tury, but notwithstanding the Queen's
great wealth the nation is again called
upon to pension the whole kit of
children and grand children. There
are protests against it coming from
the people, who are unable to see why
royal blood is any better than any other
healthy blood, or why they should
be taxed to death that it may flow and
be fed at their expense.

Prof. Snow shipped forty-five consign-
ments of diseased chinch bugs to farm-
ers in eight different states, as an ex-
periment to determine the practical utility
of the disease for the purpose of exterminat-
ing the bugs. The disease which killed
the bugs was that which is known to en-
tomologists and farmers as white fun-
gus.

Mr. Funston thinks that General Rice
will succeed Revenue Collector Acers
without a doubt. He says that the gen-
eral has done more for the republican
party than any other man in the Second
district and ought by all means to re-
ceive the appointment.

Miss Kate Drexel, of Philadelphia,
who recently entered a convent, has
donated \$25,000 to build a school for
colored children.

There is a rumor to the effect that the
U. S. Minister to Spain has been charged
with the duty of effecting with the coun-
try a reciprocity treaty, under which the
agricultural products of Cuba, including
sugar, will be admitted free to this coun-
try. Some people think that such a move
would be a deadly stroke at the Sugar
Trust. Don't you feel yourself. No such
treaty has been tried to be estab-
lished before, and killed by Congress will
be adopted, or if adopted will effect the
Trust. We wouldn't be surprised if they
themselves (the trust) were at the back of
the whole scheme. Cuba exports no re-
fined sugar to this country, and if it did,
there is not enough of it to effect the
prices. The sugar Trust consists of the
sugar refiners, the parties who take the
low grade sugar and prepare it for mar-
et, and so long as they stand together,
the only thing that can knock them out
is absolute free import of sugar from all
countries.

Prof. Canfield.
The Nashville (Tennessee) HERALD
of Saturday evening, July 20th, after
the close of the session of the National
Education association, under the
heading of "A Leading Educator",
pays the following handsome compli-
ment to the new president of the
association, Canfield, of Kansas:

No man who has attended the educa-
tional convention has made a more
favorable impression on the com-
munity than Prof. J. H. Canfield of
the University of Kansas. He is of
short stout build, and is evidently
physically able to carry the heavy
duties that have devolved upon him.
As secretary of the association some
idea of the extent of these duties may
be formed from the remark which the
reporter heard him make to another
gentleman in private conversation
that he had been so closely engaged
with association work that since last
September, he had not been able to
pay a single visit to the house of a
neighbor. From this remark Prof.
W. R. Garrett of Nashville, who has
been elected secretary to succeed Prof.
Canfield, can realize the amount of
work connected with the office.

By the overwhelming sentiment of
the directors of the association, Prof.
Canfield was promoted from the secre-
taryship to the presidency. A more
worthy choice could not have been
made. He impresses every one as a
man of tremendous force and energy.
His utterances are direct and pointed,
his enunciation being so rapid as al-
most to baffle the best stenographers.
His paper on secondary education,
read before the council was an exhaus-
tive exposition of the school laws of
the various states, showing immense
research. In answering to criticisms
that were made against his plan for
city, county and district high schools,
established in the order named, he
spoke quickly and showed ample abil-
ity to defend his arguments.

Those who heard him on this occa-
sion or in ordinary conversation were
hardly prepared to believe that he al-
so possessed oratorical powers. They
were therefore somewhat astonished
when they listened to such an eloquent
address as he made at the barbecue.
With a full, strong voice and meas-
ured tones he rolled out well-roun-
ded periods that had an electrical effect
on the audience. His effort was one of
the finest of the day.

Socially Prof. Canfield is most
agreeable and entertaining. He is
broad and liberal in his views, and he
gives abundant evidence that he has
a mind well stored with general
knowledge.

The relations of newspaper men
with Prof. Canfield have been exceed-
ingly pleasant. He has done every-
thing possible to accommodate them
during the meeting. With ready al-
acerty he has responded to their many
requests. Though exceedingly busy
this morning he kindly gave a HERALD
reporter an interview, in the course
of which he said:

"I consider the convention as a
whole has been a great success. We
never had together more representa-
tive men and women. We have had
larger gatherings, but none at which
more creditable work has been done.
Some of the papers were too long and
some programs crowded. It is im-
possible to avoid such things, but I
think the discussions gave general sat-
isfaction.

The social side of the convention
has been peculiarly pleasant, both as
between the educators themselves
and between them and the people of
the city. From the personal testimo-
ny of hundreds of people I know they
will not soon forget the cordiality and
warmth which marks the typical
southern home. Many times have I
heard the remark: 'I have never been
in a city where I was made to feel at
home so soon.' Our feeling about
your hospitality have been formed not
from what has been done in the way
of public entertainment, but from the
ready, hearty way the private fami-
lies have taken visiting teachers in
their home circles and exerted them-
selves to make their stay pleasant.

"I have never shared the feeling,
which is perhaps only too common in
the north, that the south is without
vigor and push and commercial enter-
prise. I have been too careful a stud-
ent of history during the past twenty
years to entertain such opinions, but
frankly my previously formed good
opinion has been enhanced. When I
was told that mortgages are the ex-
ception in Tennessee, that land spec-
ulation is comparatively unknown,
and that booms and boomers are left
out of your dictionaries, I felt that
perhaps your conservatism placed you
on a better basis than some other
communities are on which seem far
more prosperous and adventurous.

"I meant every word I said at the
Commercial Club last night when I
expressed the conviction that the
south, though possibly a little late,
had fallen into the line of march of
the nineteenth century. I also felt
all that I said in remarking that no
one would stand more solidly, shoul-
der to shoulder, with the enterprising
men of this section than the men who
faced them twenty-five years ago. A
new generation is in the field, both
north and south, which, while it does
not and need not forget, does not and
cannot remember the past in a way
that continues separation. In my

judgment, except for political purpos-
es and for revenue only, the sectional
line has disappeared.

"The great problem with you evi-
dently is the race problem, but I real-
ly doubt whether as a rule you draw
the color line simply because of color.
As I have come personally into con-
tact with southern people, and so very
pleasantly, in the past year, I have
learned that with all good men and
all wise men the question is not so
much the fear of negro supremacy as
the fear of illiteracy. My impression
is that if you could you would draw
this line of illiteracy as quick on
whites as on blacks. Of course I
speak now of political and not social
relations.

The August Magazine of American
History is a model of elegance, and as
usual the number is well filled with ad-
mirably written and valuable papers.
Dr. Everett's "Earliest American People"
touches upon a theme dear to every an-
tiquarian reader, and it is so presented as
to interest alike the old and the young,
the wise and the unlearned. "England's
Struggle with the American Colonies,"
by Dr. William M. Taylor, a scholarly
article of a different character, is one of
the prominent features of the number.
The eminent author traces the event in
England, the needless misunderstanding
and the crude mistakes which led to the
war of the Revolution, and bestowed up-
on the colonies their independence, and
he does it with such skill, intelligence,
and power, that fresh life is infused into
the narrative, and one of the best con-
densed accounts of this part of our his-
tory extant is the result. Hon. J. O. Dyk-
man concludes his series of papers of
"The Last Twelve Days of Major Andre"
in this number. J. P. Dunn, Jr. contrib-
utes "The Founding of Post Vincennes,"
and Mr. Williams S. Pelletreau writes of
"The Philippe Patent in the Highland,"
furnishing portraits of Col. and Mrs.
Roger Morris, and an interesting map.
Mrs. Lamb's opening article is a vigor-
ous pen picture of the "Career of a Bene-
ficient Enterprise,"—now one hundred
and four years old.—"The General, and
this delightful paper is profusely illus-
trated. A portion of the brilliant ad-
dress of President Merrill E. Gates of
Rutgers College, to the class of 1889, ap-
pears in these pages, entitled "Life and
its Activities—the bearing of the Past
on the Present and Future"; and there
is a beautiful "Tribute to Mrs. Ruther-
ford B. Haynes," from the Editor. The
frontispiece of the number is an excellent
portrait of Alexander Hamilton. "The
Wit and Wisdom of Keokuk, Chief of the
Sacs and Foxes," is one of the short ar-
ticles; and an unpublished Washington
letter is given to the reader in Original
Documents. All the minor departments
—Notes, Queries, Replies, Historic and
Social Jottings, and Book Notices—are
crowded with important facts and choice
reading. Price, \$5.00 a year. Published
at 743 Broadway, New York City.

Now is the time to have faith. The
world is not going to the dogs. Out
of trusts, combinations, and corrupt
politics; out of apparent moral de-
fects; beyond the yells of whiskey
dealers and whiskey drinkers, there
is a victory for truth that will man-
ifest itself in due time, as it has never
failed to do in the past. Learn to
labor and to wait.

J. J. West, editor of the Chicago
Times, has been forced to retire. He
saw that prohibition and political re-
form is to be the coming issue, and
so stated. He spoke the truth as he
saw it, and so was compelled to give
way to one willing to blind the eyes
of the people.

Topeka veterans are expressing
their indignation at new Congress-
man Kelley very freely, because some
of his appointments are not old
soldiers. Giving offices to the veterans
is all right; too much cannot be done
for them, but the old soldier racket
has got to be so much of the party
machine that it is growing in dis-
favor.

Sullivan is said to be very religious,
when he is sober. Muscular religion
probably. One of his backers says
he was sprinkled with holy water as
he went into the late fight. Kilrain
was beaten, and Sullivan believes the
holy water helped him do it.

It is said that a plot exists in Rome
to blow up with dynamite the vatican
and quirinal.

The New York Y. M. B. A. build-
ing was damaged to the extent of \$50,-
000 by fire Sunday.

The reports that negroes are receiv-
ing concessions for immigration to
Mexico are pronounced false.

William Merriam, an eccentric Long
Island school teacher, left the govern-
ment his estate valued at \$93,000.

A Minneapolis man who was bitten
by a mad cat will be sent to Paris to
be treated by Pasteur for hydropho-
bia.

The twenty-second annual meeting
of the Society of the Army of the
Tennessee will be held at Cincinnati,
O., September 25 and 26. General
Sherman, the president, will preside.

In pursuance of an agreement, 150
Cincinnati saloonkeepers opened their
places of business Sunday and nearly
all were arrested. Several riots took
place over the Rhine, but not one was
serious.

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old. Call on or address, James Harst
1220 Harrison St. North Topeka.

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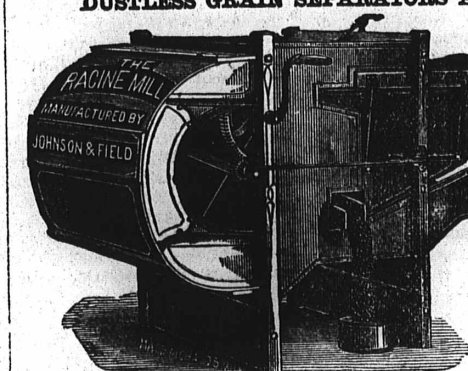
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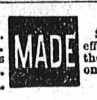
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ly, have greater capacity, built
stronger and heavier and better
finished than any other Mills.
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Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator
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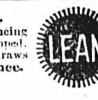
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Exalted Rulers of the American Realm.

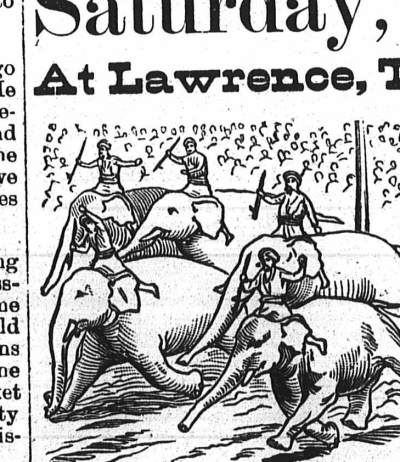
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Elevated Stage and 5 Continent Menagerie in Mighty Union with

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Will Exhibit at Topeka Saturday, Aug. 17.

At Lawrence, Tuesday, Aug. 20



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eling and exhibiting as one.

2 Big Menageries. 2 Big Elevated Stages.
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2 Big Museums. 2 Big Parades.

2 Big Railway Equippages. 2

The only show in America having anything new
to offer. Entirely reconstructed, vastly improved,
greatly enlarged, and absolutely, undeniably and
indisputably the great Amusement boom of the
country. No long haired bull whackers chasing
lazy nifty Indians around the ring and called a
Wild West, no nerve shocking and dangerous shoot-
ing under our canvases, but a clean, well conducted
bright, new and popular exhibition of the splen-
dors of the Orient and the wonders of the Occident.

A FLOCK OF OSTRICHES.

A GENUINE

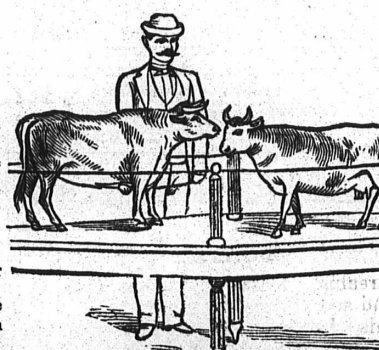
Bun Yip or Devil Horse from Corea

A Pair of Midget Samoan Cattle, 4 years old, 24
inches high, and weighing but 30 pounds.

Pair Full Grown Giant Living Hippopotamuses,
that have gained for Sells Brothers
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Eminent, Costly and Unparalleled Menagerie.
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A Circus as pure in its character as the home
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in a series of wonderfully thrilling acts
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Forty horses reined and driven by one man.

50—Roman Hippodrome Riders.—50

300 Phenomenal Performers.

The children's dream of fairyland, sumptuously
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Most wonderful exhibition of trained animals
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THE WHOLE MARSH SHOW PRESENTED AT ONCE.
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Two performances daily at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour previous.

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Western Farm News.

A Splendid Offer!

Having made special arrangements with the publisher of the Topeka WEEKLY CAPITAL, a splendid 8 page family newspaper, published at Topeka, and worthy of patronage, we are enabled to offer our paper and The Topeka WEEKLY CAPITAL, both one year, for \$1.00.

We venture to say that no such offer has ever before been made. Send to Kansas News Co., Topeka, Kansas.

Remember, too, that the person, sending us the largest club for both papers, one year, at \$1.00 for the two, can get as a premium, a fanning mill advertised elsewhere by Johnson and Field. Clubs to be full by Sept 1st, to reach us by Sept 6th.

It seems that the demand for delaine wool is causing the merino breeders to change the type of their flocks to suit the demands of trade. A few years ago the more wrinkles a merino sheep had on it the more valuable, but the fashion now for plain sheep with large bodies and long white wool with very little grease. This kind of wool is worth more money and the carcass is much heavier and makes better mutton.

The proofs are constantly accumulating of what farmers can accomplish through a thorough organization, such as is found in the Grange, when after careful consideration they have arrived at conclusions as to what should be asked for in the way of legislation. And that all fair demands will be recognized by our lawmakers when properly placed before them. The latest illustration of this is found in the action of Congress in promptly taking steps at its last session to carry out one of the requests of the national Grange agreed upon at its session last November, viz: that of preserving the waters coming from the mountains of Colorado for irrigating purposes.

The corn belt of America is probably the richest section of country of its size, anywhere in the civilized world, and yet it is a deplorable fact that the farmers are almost as poor in this great region of rich soil as in other sections naturally much less productive. Why is this so? High freights, high interest, taxes, etc., are of course very important factors in the problem, but we believe also that the chief reason is the lack of real economy in disposing of the farm produce. There must be but a very small profit in selling corn which has to be hauled and shipped any considerable distance. The way to get the profit and keep up the fertility of the soil, is to feed the grain and forage on the farm and sell off the stock. Whoever does this, and takes care to have good stock is quite sure to get a fair profit. As the great stock ranges are closed, this will become a natural result. The settlement of the entire country will not decrease the proportionate amount of stock raised. All farmers will then become stock raisers, and the grade will be higher and profits better.

How to Have a Cool Cellar.

Some useful hints are given by the RURAL WORLD with respect to keeping the cellar cool during hot weather. It says:

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy; it is as pure as the air of midday, and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air in the cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried even in the hottest weather. If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor, shelves, and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept, there will be no danger of its becoming tainted.

Horticultural Department.

B. F. SMITH, Editor.

At the last meeting of the Douglas county Horticultural meeting Mr. Miller, of Leavenworth county, said that clover was the only grass that should be grown in the orchards, and it should be plowed under every three years; that the trees should be carefully selected having no crotches; that they should be planted thirty feet apart and the limbs started a fair height from the ground, and for profit, those sorts that sell best should be chosen—such as the Ben Davis Missouri Pippin and Winesap.

SMALL FRUIT.

E. A. Coleman has some boxes of a very fine blackberry which is a seedling of the Lawton. He thought that no one would grow the Snyder after tasting this berry. This brought the friends of the Snyder to their feet who claim for it as follows: If left on the bushes till it is fully ripe it is a good berry, if properly trimmed it is a good size; bears well every year and pays better than any other blackberry known.

STRAWBERRY.

Wm. Brown reported that the leaf roller was hatching out the second brood, and it behooved people to look after their plantations. He thought spraying would not reach them. His plan was to go along the row and kill the insect, which would be found rolled up near the end of the leaf. N. P. Deming had samples of the insect in its perfect state. B. F. Smith said this insect was so bad a few years ago in Illinois that plantations had to be plowed up after one crop in order to get rid of them. In this way a new plantation would have to be made every year, and the plants taken from that for the next setting. By this method the increase of the insect was prevented.

VINEYARDS.

Much complaint was made of grape rot. James Kane's crop of Concord is nearly ruined, as are also Dr. Ellis' of Willow Springs. The question of cause was discussed at some length and it was decided that the damp foggy weather of June induced the disease. That culture or non-culture had nothing to do with it, and that with a warm dry atmosphere the grapes were generally a success. A. H. Griesa thought the white varieties were freest from rot. He says we can't grow grapes in this valley without sustaining some loss from the rot. Wm. Plaskett says his Elvira and Dracut Amber are free from rot, and that disease is passing off his other varieties.

A. C. Griesa, who has been in attendance at the National Nurserymen's association, lately held in Chicago, was present and was called upon. He stated that no trust was formed and all business transacted in a proper and legitimate manner. Since that meeting he had visited New York State and traveled some in Canada. He found many vineyards which had been ruined by a heavy frost which occurred on the 28th of May. Where the frost had not been so heavy the wet weather had badly damaged the prospect. The apple crop was also very short in that part of the country.

Dr. Evans eulogized the society for the good work it had done, and urged the young people present to join by paying 25 cents, and several names were added to the list.

B. F. Smith and S. Reynolds were appointed a committee to make the society's fruit display at the State fair next September.

Fall Planting of Strawberries.

By this we mean the transplanting of runners of the present year's growth, whether it is done in July or October. By care and skill it may be done as soon as the young roots are an inch in length, or even earlier. The rule is, however, that a plant is not old enough to set until it has branched roots; nor is it self-supporting until sometime later. For this reason it is necessary to remove one or more of the leaves when setting out very young plants in the summer, lest more sap be evaporated than the roots can supply. As the season advances, more roots are developed, and there is less risk in the operation. While it is true that the earlier the work is done, other things being equal, the greater will be the crop. It is equally true that plants set early in September, when there is more moisture in the air and soil, usually do better than those set in a hot and dry time. If delayed too late, the danger is that they will not get sufficiently rooted to enable them to resist the effect of alternate freezing and thawing. Young plants in the summer are comparatively tender and sappy, and much more easily injured than when more mature. If taken out of hard ground, the roots may be bruised or broken, and if exposed to the sun or wind for even a few minutes, many of the fine hair roots will be destroyed. For this reason it is not best to take up plants in a dry time. It is better to let them grow where they are until rain moistens the soil so that all the roots may be lifted without injury. The later the work is done the closer should plants be set to each other, so that they may fill the row with roots and shade the surface with their leaves. If set twelve inches apart in a row in July, ten inches will be enough in August, eight in September and six in October. The sun should never be allowed to shine on bare ground between plants in the row during the winter or early spring.

The value of a strawberry may be estimated from so many different standing points that it is very hard to get all the facts concerning it, although each person who speaks of it may be perfectly reliable. The difference in soil, climate, mode of culture, and the purpose for which the growth, must all be taken into account. A variety may succeed on one soil, and make a partial failure on another. A cool, wet season, like the one just closed, has a different effect from a dry one. Some will be found far less able to resist drought, frost, or wet weather than others. Some never do well in matted rows, but succeed in hills, while others may be grown either way. One

grower raises the very finest for discriminating customers, while another finds that all bring nearly the same price; and so quantity is the main thing with him. A variety may give satisfaction in a near market, and failed when shipped to a distant one.

All this goes to show that the truth is hard to get. The safest way for those who want something better than they now have is to test the new kinds for themselves. This costs far less than is generally supposed, and is the only way of judging correctly. An outlay of about two dollars a year would enable a person to do the work. He need not occupy over half a rod of ground with a single variety, and he should always test the best that he always has alongside the new candidates.

A single season's experience is not always conclusive, for a variety may do well one year and make almost a failure another.

Blue Grass.

Some one has set forth the advantages of blue grass in the following manner, which is concise and correct: 1. It improves with age, and never needs reseeding; a pasture fifty years old is in perfection. 2. It will do to pasture a full month earlier than clover, and about as much later in the fall, thus greatly lengthening the grazing season. In favorable seasons I have pastured eight consecutive months on it. 3. It makes the best of winter pastures, and when allowed to grow up for this purpose, the cattle will thrive on it whenever it is not covered with snow. 4. It is not injured by tramping, as are other grasses, as it forms a very dense sward. 5. It is fattening, and not washy in its early growth, and a bullock will fatten on it faster than on corn. 6. It will grow well on rolling lands and thin soils, and is not injured by shade, and so produces profitable crops in timber plantations, and on steep hillsides sloping to the South, where any other grasses would be killed out by the freezing and thawing of winter. 7. Drought never kills it; no matter how thin the soil, or how utterly burned by the drought of summer; it starts into vigorous growth again with the first rain, and soon clothes the fields with verdure. All other grasses and farm crops fail at times, but blue grass never. In all localities where it flourishes, it should find a place on every farm, and on broken lands. If three-fourths of the farm was seeded down it, it would be found profitable.

Weekly Crop Report.

The following report of Kansas crops is furnished by T. B. Jennings, assistant director of the signal crops, for the week ending July 20:

PRECIPITATION.
The rainfall this week has been above the normal in the northern and southern counties, but below in the central counties west of Osage and Coffey, and in the southeastern counties. The heaviest rainfall reported was five inches in Pottawatomie, followed by two and one-half in Sumner, two and a quarter in Rawlins, two and upward in Grant, Manhattan and Cowley. The deficiency in the central counties of the western division continues and has extended into the west central counties of the middle division.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.
The temperature has ranged about normal in the eastern counties to considerable of an excess in the western reaching 140 deg. in Stanton, 180 deg. in Haskell, 101 degrees in Cowley, 99 degrees in Coffey, 103 degrees in Edwards, 113 degrees in Gove and 114 Trego.

A deficiency in sunshine in Ford, Comanche, Pottawatomie and Nemaha, but over the state generally there has been an excess.

RESULTS.
The effect of the weather conditions has been to bring the corn, hay and potato crops well forward this week in the eastern and middle divisions, and the northern counties of the western. The hot winds of the 16th, 17th and 18th injured the corn and cane crops in the southwestern and western counties, but did not affect young millet, nor the pumpkin, squash or melon vines. The rain of the 18th will revive the cane, and it is believed the corn also, but farther north, in Scott, Lane, Ness, Trego, Gove and Logan more rain is needed. Wheat and oats threshing is in general progress over the state. Army worms are bad in Stanton and Grant, while chinch bugs are at work in Coffey and Woodson.

The Eureka for Cynas Entertainments.
The recent consolidation of the Sells Brothers with the Barrett shows establishes a new era in itinerant exhibitions. Each of these organizations has annually culminated in all things which make displays of this character attractive, and had grown to be such of formidable competitors for patronage that all others shunned their routes and scrupulously avoided contact. Such being the case in the seasons that have passed, the circumstances of these monarchs of tented amusements having joined their forces and united their great menageries, circuses and hippodromes, creates an exhibition so immeasurably superior in the multiplicity and merit of its attractions as to be scarcely conceivable. The hippodromatic features will be exceptionally elegant, and the Roman chariot races, gladiatorial contests and other athletic sports will be presented on a scale of magnitude never attempted since Caesar's days. The menagerie, by consolidation, is scarcely a doubt the largest as well as the best selected in the world. This great amusement consolidation exhibits in Topeka Saturday August 17.—Lawrence August 20.

Senator Ingalls, in the August Forum, writes of prohibition in Kansas in a way that will do good.

Why we sell Cheaper and Better Goods than other Clothiers.

Our ability to buy cheap and our willingness to sell at the lowest living prices, fills our store from day to day with both old and new customers. The straightforward manner in which our business is conducted, the cheerfulness with which we exchange goods or refund money, and the enormous assortment of goods we show, makes our store a desirable and homelike place to trade. We work with untiring energy to buy Clothing cheap so as to sell it cheap. Ours is a store where manufacturers cost cuts no figure. Why, we can show you to-day 100 lines of suits that we are selling for a good deal less than manufacturers' cost. The reason we can sell you better goods cheaper than a good many stores is because we are not tied to any one manufacturer, but have them all to select from. We are very careful of the make, fit and quality of our clothes, and don't buy poor fitting stuff nor crash at any price.

Branch Stores

Junction City, AND St. Marys, Kansas.

CRAINS & URBANSKY,

The Boston Square Dealing Clothiers.

738 Mass. Street. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

C. W. SMITH,

808 and 810 Massachusetts Street

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

FURNITURE DEALER & UNDERTAKER.

Telephone 126.

Best Stock of

Fine and Medium Furniture

In the City!

And at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Goods delivered anywhere in the city Free of Charge. Call on me when in want of any goods in my line, at 808 and 810 Mass Street.

A Large Stock of

Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets

Always on hand.

Embalming a Speciality.

I have an elegant new hearse, and having two can attend to all calls. For night or Sunday work call at residence, 1004 Kentucky street.

The Forum For August.

Completes its seventh volume. The leading article is by Carlisle Speaker of the House of Representatives, on "The Republican Program." He explains and defends the Cleveland Administration especially as regards the expenditures of public money, and predicts that the public patience will be exhausted with the extravagance of the present Administration before it closes. Another political article is by ex-Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, on "Methods of Ballot Reform," which is an explanation of the advantages and the defects of the Australian system. Many forcible incidents are quoted to show the need of such publicity. The most serious warning that has recently been made against the influence of assimilated foreigners on our social and political life is given by Bishop A. Cleveland Cox, of Northern New York, who doubts the perpetuity of institutions if present tendencies continue. He regards a capable race, and a fixed system of public morals, and fidelity to national traditions as essential to our national perpetuity, and he finds reasons to believe that all these are undermined by aliens. Another article of warning is "The Transformation of New England," by Mr. A. L. Bartlett, Superintendent of Schools at Haverhill, Mass., who points out the rapid growth of Catholicism especially in Massachusetts, making plain the reasons for his fear of the practical extinction of the old social and educational and political characteristics of the State. In an article on "Prohibition and License," Senator Ingalls, concludes that license of the liquor traffic has in the main been a failure and he shows that prohibition does prohibit in Kansas. The article contains a review of a long series of experiments by a demonstration that every man, under existing conditions, can earn all that his character and industry fairly entitle him to have. Judge James M. Love, of Iowa, makes a comparative study of the governments of the United States and Canada, to the great advantage of the former. He shows, particularly, wherein the British House of Lords, and the United States Senate are more useful than the Canadian House of Lords, and the United States Senate more useful than the British House of Lords. Mr. Walter Lewin, in a review of the main purposes to which fiction has been put, reviews American novels with a friendly spirit and predicts the decline of the novel written for a religious or a psychological or a sensational purpose and predicts "a return to Scott." Mr. Alfred H. Peters writes concerning "The Extinction of Leisure." [The Forum Publishing Co., 253 Fifth Ave., N. Y.]

The Babes Of The White House.

These are the bright faces that interest us most in this week's Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. But which is Baby McKee? That was a good idea of Arkell's in starting contributed editorials, and a few more like this week's "What a Rabbi Thinks of Jesus" will make this feature of the paper famous. Loves of true sport will find a good picture of the "Giants" new home.

The discovery of beds of terra cotta clay near Topeka, is causing wide comment. Heretofore this clay has been found only in New Jersey and Ohio. It is in great demand by manufacturers and its discovery will add largely to the industries of the state in the early future.

The Sells Bros. think of establishing an ostrich farm near Topeka where they have large interests. They have bought all the ostriches of the Santa Ana farm in California. Some of them are now with their show.

Prohibition sentiment is becoming stronger in this state every day, because people are coming here daily because of prohibition.

Harvest Excursions via the Union Pacific Railway.

The Union Pacific R'y takes pleasure in announcing that it will run Harvest Excursions to Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana on the following dates:—August 6th and 20th, Sept. 10th and 24th and October 8th. For these occasions a great reduction in rates has been made, thus giving you a splendid opportunity to visit new places in the great west. Do not miss it. It affords the business men, stock raisers, mining prospector and farmer an unequalled chance to see the unlimited resources of the western country. For tickets, rates pamphlets, etc., apply to your nearest ticket agent.

It is time to let up on this resubmission nonsense.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, 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 made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. Van Hosen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle Sold by all Druggists.

PIANOS.

The Weber, Starr & Co. and other first-class pianos.

ORGANS.—The Newman Bros., Organs, the finest in the world.

Call and see them and be convinced. All instruments bought direct from manufactory, and sold at lowest prices.

E. B. GUILD.

108 West 8th street,

TOPEKA, KANS.

Established in 1875.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for \$20 we will print ten times as much in one million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1000 Circulation? The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before one million different newspaper purchasers or five million readers, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 10 words. Address with copy of Ad. and check or send 10 cents for Book of 250 pages.

GEO. F. HOWELL & CO., 10 SENeca St., New York.

We have just issued a new edition of our book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 224 pages, and among its contents may be named the following:—List and Catalogue of Newspapers in the United States; List of Newspapers in New York City, with their Advertising Rates.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 100,000 population, omitting all but the best. DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 50,000 population, omitting all but the best.

A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS in which to advertise every section of the country, being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one. BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a list which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 5000 copies.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, showing every town of over 5000 population and every important county seat.

SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

400 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted for half price.

THE WHOLE LOT—ONE-HALF of all the American Weeklies look sent to any address for THREE CENTS.

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 unsealed for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE King of Spain is in his 4th year.

THE shah of Persia's waistcoats are elegant, but his habits are not.

THE brain of the late Laura Bridgman is undergoing a microscopic examination at the hands of Dr. Donaldson at Clark university, Worcester, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE W. CHILDS is a pretty brunette of petite figure, with black eyes and long and glossy hair. She is considered one of the best dressed women in Philadelphia.

JOHN JARRETT, United States Consul at Birmingham, England, has started for his post. He is a short, thick-set man, about fifty years of age. He wears a full, dark beard.

MARY ANDERSON is having a very pleasant time in London. She has fully recovered her health, and is now able to contemplate the fact that she is an American without having an attack of nervous prostration.

DR. PEPPER, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, greatly wants to resign his post, but the trustees will not hear of it. He gets \$5,000 a year salary and gives the college \$10,000 a year from his own pocket. No wonder they want him to stay.

THE new duchess of Portland is said to look very young, though she is so tall. Her coloring is perfect, but not to be sketched with pen and ink, comprising as it does dark-brown hair, with an auburn gleam where it catches the light, violet-blue eyes with large pupils, and a complexion of milk and roses. A London writer says: "Is it not sweet and nice of her to let a country dress-maker make her wedding gown because she had promised her long ago that she should? Perhaps neither of them dreamed then that it would be the bridal dress of a duchess."

THE Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, son of Bishop Huntington of central New York, has adopted the views of Henry George, and has been advocating them to Philadelphia audiences. Tired out by his labors among the poor of New York city, he recently applied for work near the village of Meridian, Onondaga county, N. Y. He was hired by a farmer as a field-hand. At night he would walk about and talk religion to the villagers. He attained great influence over his hearers and when his identity was revealed by accident the villagers begged him to stay with them permanently.

THE official statistics read at the last mormon conference in Salt Lake City show that "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" has now twelve apostles, seventy patriarchs, 3,919 high priests, 11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,299 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,899 families, 119,915 officers and members, and 49,303 children under eight years of age, a total mormon population of 153,911. The number of marriages for the six months ended April, 6, 1889, was 530; number of births, 2,754; new members baptized, 488; excommunications, 113.

LADY M. E. KORTRIGHT, widow of Capt. Kortright, formerly British Consul at Philadelphia, has frequently made generous contributions to the Presbyterian Hospital of that city. She recently offered the managers \$100,000 with which to build a convalescents' retreat, appointing trustees to carry out her wishes. This fund is to serve as an endowment, Lady Kortright also providing the building. Lady Kortright was a Miss Richardson, daughter of a former president of the Bank of North America. She resides in England, but maintains her interest in Philadelphia's charities.

TIGER shooting continues to be excellent sport in India, there seeming to be no diminution in the supply of the fierce creatures. An Englishman writes home: "On two occasions I shot three together; one lot in a thicket over a bullock they had killed, the other three over a 'kill' by moonlight. They were quite unsophisticated; and, as one was killed on the spot by the first shot, the others returned in a few minutes, evidently thinking it was all right, as their comrade had stayed behind. I shot one of these, when the other again soon returned, and I got the three before 9 o'clock. Next day I came suddenly to a splendid male tiger face to face and on foot. He had come to eat a dead elephant, which I had gone to look at. I shot him dead on the spot."

DANGEROUS DAMS.

ARTIFICIAL RESERVOIRS WHICH ENDANGER LIFE.

Earth Embankments Where a Repetition of the Conemaugh Disaster is Possible—Curious Array of Startling Statistics.

The awful disaster in the Conemaugh valley, caused by the sudden giving away of a dam, naturally calls attention to the fact that there are many similar dams throughout the United States. Though few of these overhang a narrow gorge like the one in which the borough of Johnstown reposed, there is no question that several of the dams now deemed safe would, if broken down by a sudden freshet, sweep down upon peaceful hamlets, cause immense damage to property and loss of life. The lesson taught by the awful scenes at Johnstown should not go unheeded, but a thorough and careful inspection should be at once made of every dam of any magnitude. The following facts will show how great the danger really is:

Croton Lake dam was first built with ninety feet masonry overfall, the rest being earth embankment. January 7, 1841, the freshet carried away this embankment, and when rebuilt the overfall of the dam was made 270 feet long. The foundation is two lines of cribs, filled with dry stone, and ten feet of concrete between. Upon this broken range stone masonry was laid, the down stream side being curved and faced with granite, the whole being packed with a packing of earth. The dam is forty feet high, its top is 166 feet above tidewater, and it controls a reservoir area of 400 acres and 500,000,000 gallons of water. The proposed Quaker dam bridge would treble these latter figures, and it is claimed by those opposing its construction that in the event of its giving way it will destroy the village of Croton and cause great loss of life.

The Boyd's Corner dam holds 2,727,000,000 gallons, and was built during the years 1856-72. It stands twenty-three miles from Croton dam, and has cut-stone faces filled between with concrete. The extreme height is seventy-eight feet, and it is 670 feet long. Although this dam holds a body of water five times greater than that at Croton lake, it is claimed by engineers that should it give way the deluge of water which would follow would cause very little loss of life and only destroy farming lands, as below it the country is comparatively level and open.

Middle Branch dam holds 4,004,000,000 gallons and was built during 1874-78. It is composed of earth, with a center of rubble masonry carried down to the rock bottom. It is also considered to be in no danger of causing destruction by sudden breakage, as the down-pour of water would spread out over a large area of level land.

At Whitehall, N. Y., there is a reservoir created by a dam 320 feet long across a valley 6 feet above it. A break in this dam would release nearly 6,000,000 gallons, and probably sweep away the entire town. Norwich, N. Y., is supplied by an earthwork dam, with center puddle-wall, 322 feet long and forty feet high. It imprisons 30,000,000 gallons and stands 180 feet above the village. At an elevation of 250 feet above the town of Olean, N. Y., stands an embankment holding in check 2,500,000 gallons. Oneida, N. Y., is supplied by a reservoir formed by a dam across a stream which controls 22,350,000 gallons. The dam is nearly three miles from the village and at an altitude of 190 feet above it. An earth dam, with stone breastwall, 150 feet long and 30 feet high, stores 20,000,000 gallons of water 180 feet above the village of Oneonta, N. Y. Oswego, N. Y., is threatened by a dam of 60 feet high across a mountain stream which stands 235 feet above the town. An earth dam 260 feet long and 37 high holds back 46,000,000 gallons and threatens Goshen, N. Y. At Hornellsville there is a dam 450 feet long impounding 50,000,000 gallons. Ithaca is supplied by two white pine crib dams filled with small stones, forming a reservoir of 10,000,000 gallon capacity, the lower dam standing 212 feet above the village. At Kingston, on the Hudson, Sawkill creek has been impounded by a dam 195 feet long and 350 feet above tide water level. Though seven miles away there are no less than 60,000,000 gallons ready to descend upon the city should this earth and stone embankment prove insecure. The natural facilities for creating large reservoirs by gravitation have been taken advantage of wherever they occurred in other parts of New York State. The 9,000 people living at Lansingburg, a mile from the city of Troy, have 80,000,000 gallons of impounded water hanging 265 feet above them, and all that holds this body is a common earth dam. New Rochelle is supplied by a dam across Hutchinson's river which imprisons 100,000,000 gallons. Port Jervis has an earth dam flooding seventeen acres 125 feet above the village, and another embankment three miles beyond which is 400 feet above the town's level. These dams hold in suspension 275,000,000 gallons, or more than half of Croton Lake. The town of Port Jervis is accustomed to freshets caused by ice jams in the spring, but should their reservoirs burst few of the 10,000 inhabitants would escape with their lives.

The city of Troy built in 1859 an earth work dam 270 feet long, faced with stone on Piscataway Creek, and in 1862 a second one of clay, sand and puddle 43 feet high. These and other dams impound 600,000,000 gallons. Utica has imprisoned 700,000,000 gal-

lons by dams and the engineers talk of raising the lower one 20 feet. The village of Waverly, in Tioga county, has 58,000,000 gallons suspended above an earth and masonry dam 150 feet long and 50 feet high. The bottom of this dam is 100 feet above the streets and there are 4,000 people in peril. A deep ravine has been closed half a mile from West Troy, thus forming a reservoir for 70,000,000 gallons, the mass of water covering thirteen acres, and 40 feet deep. There hangs 266 feet above Whitehall 6,000,000 gallons, which are held by a dam across the valley 260 feet long. At Yonkers the 400-foot dam has been constantly leaking, though the structure seems to have been built in the best manner.

The highest water work dam in New England is the one at New Haven, Conn., being 500 feet long by 38½ feet high, 27½ feet thick at the bottom and tapering to 3 and 7 feet at the top. Its capacity may be estimated from the pumping machinery which carries 15,000,000 gallons daily to reservoirs holding 17,000,000 gallons. This dam was built on a very thin hard-pan stratum overlooking quicksand by a reinforcement of concrete and sheet piling. To obtain the original supply of water Mill river is dammed at a narrow gorge two miles above the city, thus forming a reservoir twenty miles long with an average depth of twenty feet. If either this Mill river dam or the large one near Fair Haven gave way the destruction of life and property would be very great.

At Norwalk, Conn., there is a dam 230 feet long and 42 feet high, built on Silver mine stream and forming an impounding reservoir of sufficient capacity to supply the storage of 60,000,000 gallons. The dam is built of stone masonry, with earth backing. In 1883 another dam of stone and earth was constructed six miles above the first. It is 125 feet long and 30 feet high, flooding fourteen acres and storing 60,000,000 gallons. Should any of these dams burst the body of water suddenly let loose would undoubtedly sweep through the lower part of the city.

Danbury has two dams built of earth, the lower one being 300 feet long and 200 feet above the village. In 1866 the second one was built to impound 150,000,000 gallons in addition to the 40,000,000 below. In 1869 both dams gave way through frost. The dam above Hartford that gave way in 1867 has been rebuilt. It is 782 feet long and there are three more above it, the whole impounding 1,300,000,000 gallons. When the lower dam gave way 200,000,000 gallons swept the valley, causing great damage. If the highest one should break, every house and tree, man woman, and child would probably be swept away. At Southington, in Hartford county, there are 60,000,000 gallons impounded by an earth dam 525 feet long, and South Norwalk has 166,000,000 held by dams 223 feet above the level of its pavements. Waterbury has a reservoir's sixty acres in area and holding 180,000,000 gallons.

In Massachusetts there is a reservoir dam of earth at Arlington which holds 77,000,000 gallons, and another at Brockton with a capacity of 330,000,000 gallons, the dam being of earth and rubble, 1,500 feet long. A dam of earth and masonry 1,100 feet long and 85 feet high has been thrown across Stony creek, near Cambridge, and holds in check 6,000,000 gallons. Chicopee has a 150-foot dam resting on a bed of quicksand. Sixty-eight feet above the village of Cochrane there are 16,000,000 gallons suspended behind an earth dam with rubble heart wall. The town of Fitchburg has an earth and rubble dam nearly 75 feet high impounding no less than 200,000,000 gallons and 200 feet above the village level. Another earth and stone dam stretches across Haynes creek, near Leominster, being 698 feet long and impounding 150,000,000 gallons; while another, on Morse brook, restrains 10,000,000 more. Lynn is supplied by dams across streams to hold back 540,000,000 gallons. A dam 600 feet long was built at New Bedford in a swamp, the puddle center being carried to hardpan, thus forming a storage of 400,000,000 gallons. In 1867 the gate house and 100 feet of the dam were carried away by the slipping of quicksand.

The city of Springfield has an impounding reservoir with an area of 445 acres, 350 feet above the level of the streets, and formed by two dams on Broad brook and in a ravine. The Westfield dam stands 771 feet above the town and forms a reservoir having a capacity of 184,000,000 gallons, the body of water being thirty feet deep and covering thirty acres. An eastern dam with stone heart wall at Winchester is 600 feet long. It stands 121 feet above the town and impounds 260,000,000 gallons. The city of Worcester knows what dangerous structures storage dams are, for in 1876 the Lynde brook dam gave way and caused a damage to property of \$750,000, though owing to a warning of twenty-four hours no lives were lost. Since then a new dam has been built and strengthened with three lines of cast iron pipe laid in the rubble. Its impounding capacity is estimated at 900,000,000 gallons.

At Greenfield there is a stone dam 60 feet long, 35 feet high, 16 feet thick at the bottom and 10 at the top. It is built in a mountainous gorge and stands 5 miles from and 290 feet above the village, and its destruction would release 12,000,000 gallons of imprisoned water, which comes from a mountainous drainage of 8 square miles. This dam bears the same relation to Greenfield that the Conemaugh dam did to the destroyed town of Johnstown.—New York World.

Instances of Gall.

A restaurant man of Lincoln was looking gloomy yesterday as he gazed from the window at the dusty landscape, says the Nebraska State Journal. Being surrounded by a representative of the lever which moves the world he commenced to unbosom himself. "There came in here this morning," he said, "a stranger of distinguished appearance. He was haughty in his bearing; yes, very haughty. The days of the years of my journey in the land have been many, but I don't think I ever struck a more commanding-looking man. He took a seat at table and glanced over the bill of fare very critically. Finally he ordered a porter-house steak, with innumerable vegetables. He asked me if I had any new cucumbers. I hadn't any. 'Well,' said this haughty gentleman, 'send out and get some. And tell your infernal waiter that I don't want to become a centenarian before the meal is brought me.' I was deeply impressed by his imperious manner and I rustled around and hurried the cook, and in a very short time the meal was placed before him and it was a nice one. He seemed to enjoy it. He ate slowly, sipped three cups of coffee, and repeated several of his vegetable orders. Finally he concluded the repast, and came to the cashier's desk where I was on duty. He picked his teeth calmly, and then said: 'I am ready, 'Ready for what?' I inquired. 'Ready to be fired. I haven't a red cent. Now, how was that for unlauded, double and twist, fast dyed gall! How does it strike you as a sample of nerve with a wire edge and brass tip? I was too paralyzed to fire him. I just invited him to go and told him that if he ever came to my fashionable rendezvous again I would sweeten his coffee with sulphuric acid. He smiled blandly and went his tortuous way.' And the proprietor of the hash emporium sighed wearily.

"I can recall another instance of gall," he said, after awhile. "When I was a boy I worked in a butcher shop, flashing out sausage and stuff to intelligent patrons. The urbane butcher had an old hound which had outlived its usefulness, but for which he wouldn't have taken \$1,000. The dog used to lie on the sidewalk in front of the shop from morning to night, and, as every body knew him, he received many a caress. Well, one day I was in the shop alone, when a genteel and handsome stranger entered. 'My boy,' he said, in the most pleasant manner in the world, 'would you be so good as to lend me a cleaver for a moment?' He went out of the shop, and I heard a dull, sickening thud. He returned in a minute or two, carrying the cleaver, which was dripping with gore. 'Now, my little man,' said he, as pleasantly as ever, 'tell your master when he gets another dog he should keep it where people won't stumble over it.' This pleasant stranger had hacked the poor old dog's head off. The proceeding, I think, was as cool as the arctic regions. I don't see how such men can have hearts, lungs or livers. I should think the gall they carry around would occupy all the available space."

The restaurant man, filled with human nerve, had probably never heard of a Colonel Mason, of Kentucky or Virginia, who entered a Washington restaurant years ago and ordered a meal. It was not brought very speedily, and he shot dead the waiter who had attended him. There was a great deal of excitement and confusion, but the colonel sat there calm and stern, and never looking at his victim, summoned the head waiter, to whom he said: "Send me another waiter, and be damned quick!" Talking of nerve!

Round Shoulders.

A stooping figure and a halting gait, accompanied by the unavoidable weakness of lungs incidental to a narrow chest, may be entirely cured by a very simple and easily performed exercise of raising one's self upon the toes leisurely in a perpendicular position several times daily. To take this exercise properly one must take a perfectly upright position, with the heels together and the toes at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then drop the arms lifelessly by the sides, animating and raising the chest to its full capacity muscularly, the chin well drawn in, and the crown of the head feeling as if attached to a string suspended from the ceiling above. Slowly rise up on the balls of both feet to the greatest possible height, thereby exercising all the muscles of the legs and body; come again into standing position without swaying the body backward out of the perfect line. Repeat this same exercise, first on one foot, then on the other. It is wonderful what a strengthening-out power this exercise has upon round shoulders and crooked backs, and one will be surprised to note how soon the lungs begin to show the effect of such expansive development.—Family Doctor.

Uncle Sam's Women Clerks.

Some of the old lady clerks are fine-looking, and some of them had noted careers in society before going into the departments. One had Jefferson for an ancestor, and another, perhaps the most beautiful of the white-haired ladies of the Treasury, was the wife of an Ohio Governor. These old lady clerks dress well, and among them are some of the most agreeable talkers in Washington. Their hearts are young, though their hair is white, and they are almost as fascinating now as when the bloom was on their cheeks and they were the belles of their native states.

MAN'S PROGRESS.

The Human Race Advancing Instead of Deteriorating with Civilization.

The favorite theme with the dyspeptic pessimists, and even common with gentlemen not usually of the cerulean habit, is the physical degeneracy of the human race. This complaint is not at all recent; indeed, it is probably as old as the second generation of men, says the American Analyst, but it does not require more than a cursory investigation to prove that it is fallacious, as in truth natural law would indicate it to be. In any competitive examination the Homeric heroes and other legendary notables are of course barred out. The strength of Ajax, hurling vast rocks through the flying air, and the speed of the groaning Atalanta, are just as creditable as the lung capacity of Boreas, or the amphibious powers of Neptune and his attendants. We have only to deal with authentic characters, and here the modern need not fear comparison. The exquisite figures of Phidias and Praxiteles are matched in flesh and blood among the athletes of the nineteenth century, as any one familiar with the thews and sinews of our modern gladiator can attest. Of the sports of the Olympic games pugilism has descended to us, and we have so respectable an authority as Mr. Dana of the New York Sun deposing that Mr. Sullivan of Boston, before his unequal contests with that greater John—John Barleycorn—could with his naked fists have vanquished the stoutest Grecian boxer, armed with the crushing cestus, that ever wore the olive wreath. In wrestling, and in foot-racing too, the present day has its champions, the equals of any that ever lived.

In the matter of physical endurance the Roman legionary has been held as far outstripping modern competition. It is true that the Roman soldier, insured from boyhood to the exercise of arms, was capable of great things, but the English armies in India, in Egypt, and in other parts of the world, have displayed quite as much heroic fortitude and endurance as ever did the veteran legions of the Caesars, and in his capacity for enduring and suffering the explorer of the Arctic solitudes or the African wilds has no parallel in the annals of antiquity. The skill of a Caracalla, who severed the neck of the ostrich in full career with his crescent headed arrows, was certainly admirable, but it was no greater than that of the English yeoman who cleft the willow wand at 100 yards, or of the Caribbean savage who pierces the floating turtle's back by shooting his arrow in a parabolic curve; and the frontiersman, who strikes the coin from between his companion's fingers with a rifle bullet, shows an equal finesse with a superior weapon. The Thracian barbarian, Maximian, who ran all day beside the horse of the Emperor Severus, and who destined himself for imperial honors, filled the Roman with astonishment, but he did no more than the North American Indian runner often does, and only that which is the daily labor of the Japanese palquin bearer. Hannibal led his army across the Alps and carried dismay into Italy by his unprecedented feat, but Napoleon did the same thing and dragged his cannon after him.

Such instances can be multiplied indefinitely, and they all point to one conclusion, that the physical degeneracy of the present man is purely mythical. This sighing over past greatness and present incapacity has existed in all climes and under every condition of mankind. The luxuriant fancy of the Orient has far surpassed the colder imaginations of the west in this subject, for we find in the Hindoo traditions that among other departed blessings time was when the age of common mortals was 80,000 to 100,000 years, and one peculiarly venerable character, who lived in pure and virtuous antiquity was made king when he was 2,000,000 years old, reigned 4,300,000 years, and then, resigning his government, rounded out in a circle of life with a period of 100,000 years spent in quiet retirement. Those gentlemen who regretfully deplore "these degenerate days" are moved by the spirit of the eastern sages, but to a less grotesque degree. Our present civilization, by nursing into a precarious manhood the cripple and the starveling who would have perished in a ruder age, may give a factor of weakness to the race, but this defect is far outweighed by those added comforts of modern existence that have increased the span of life fully 16 per cent beyond the longevity of earlier times. There is a significance in this greater duration of human life that is not at first apparent; it means an addition of 16 per cent to the brain and muscle power of the humanity; an augmentation of human energy, and a saving in that most wasteful thing—human death—that has done more than anything else to make possible the wonderful advances on all lines of material progress that make the nineteenth century the most wonderful epoch in history.

A Gentle Hint.

Paterfamilias (serenely).—"There was a young gentleman with you in the parlor last night?"

Sweet Girl (gently).—"Yes, pa—Mr. Stayer."

"And it was after eleven before he went home, miss. I'd like to know what kept him so late."

"Well, pa, you looked so angrily at me when you came in and saw him that I guess he thought I needed a protector, and so he stayed until he thought you were asleep.—New York Weekly."

The Great Northwest.
In the year 1804, President Jefferson directed Captains Lewis and Clarke, of the United States Army, to explore the Missouri river to its source, and from thence to proceed by the shortest practical route across the mountains to the first navigable waters flowing westward, which they were to follow to the Pacific ocean. This expedition left St. Charles at the mouth of the Missouri in May 1804 and went into winter quarters on the first of November ensuing, at the Mandan Indian towns; having by the course of the river, traveled 1,600 miles. In April 1805, they resumed their journey and on the 13th day of June reached the great falls of that stream. The description of this wonderful waterfall, or rather succession of cataracts, as given in "Lewis and Clarke's Travels," edited by Thomas Roe and published in London, 1815, is the most accurate and faithful description of the falls, and the surrounding scenery that has been published. We read Lewis's and Clarke travels, by the light of a log cabin fire, in the winter of 1825, and our visit to the scenes recalled the descriptions most vividly.

The Great Falls is a succession of cataracts covering a distance of ten miles, but the rapids above, between and below these cover twice that distance. The highest perpendicular fall is 87 feet—another is 51 feet, and several others range from 3 to 15 feet. The aggregate fall of cataracts and rapids, is about 500 feet. The river at this point ranges 400 to 600 yards wide, and carries a very large body of water, furnishing an almost incalculable amount of water power. The level of the plain on the south side of the river is such at any point above the Rainbow fall that the whole river may be commanded by a canal and any desirable amount of power obtained. A very extensive smelting works is at present located at this point. The small amount of power it uses only indicates how easily a vast amount might be utilized. Great Falls City is located at the head of the rapids, where a bridge spans the river for the passage of the Manitoba railroad. This city, but little more than three years old, has a population of 2,500 and is rapidly improving. It is to this great water power what Minneapolis is to the falls of St. Anthony. The immense wheat field north and east of this will demand this mighty power to convert its vast crops into flour, and Falls City has in its operation, a source of fabulous wealth.

Southeast of this, at a distance of 15 miles we reach the coal field at Sand Coulee, where 250 tons of excellent coal is mined daily; and preparations are being made to increase this to 500 tons this summer. A railroad connects this mine with the Great Falls. This road is being extended to the rich mining region of the Belt and Judith mountain some 60 or 80 miles further southeast. This will open up, what is claimed to be the richest deposit of silver, lead, copper and gold in Montana which already boasts the richest mines on the continent. Much of the lead and silver of the Belt mountains belong to the class of carbon ores. This wealth will be tributary to Great Falls City as soon as this railroad is opened.

Opposite the city is the mouth of Sun river, a large tributary of the Missouri, which rises in the mountains and traverses a fertile plain some 39 or 40 miles wide, lying between the mountains and the great river. Lying so near the great central mountain chain, the rainfall is regarded as hardly sufficient to supply the demand of a crop. To remedy this defect, a company of capitalists is Helena in 1885 organized to supply water for irrigation. The Teton river, which has its source near the point where Sun river emerges from the mountains and joins the Missouri, at Benton, bounds this plain on the north. It may be depended on to furnish a part of the water necessary to irrigate this broad plain, but the chief dependence is on Sun river. At the base of the mountains, the water of this stream is emptied into a canal 15 feet wide at the bottom and 25 feet, at the top, and carries a depth of 4 feet of water. A section of 10 miles of this canal is completed the work is steadily progressing. A similar canal carries the water of Teton river along the highland between the rivers, and supplies the land sloping north. The main canal continues along the summit to lake Benton, of which it makes a terminal reservoir. This system of canals can supply water by laterals, to about 300 square miles of very fertile land. The chief object is to produce a greater variety of crops than could otherwise be raised. Harties connected with this canal enterprise consulted us on the practicability of a successful establishment of the Beet sugar industry on these irrigated fields. We see no reason why this industry should not succeed here. To develop a high per cent of sugar in the beet requires a cool, moist summer. The latitude and elevations conspire to furnish the first of these conditions and irrigation will supply the second as desired. The suggestion is a valuable one. If beet sugar can be profitably produced in the Sun river plain, by aid of irrigation, there are thousands of acres elsewhere in Montana that can be irrigated and devoted to this industry. The ability to produce wealth in any country depends very much on the variety of its products.

Farm Notes.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural college says that it is a wasteful practice to pasture cattle on good arable land.

Waldo F. Brown suggests in Farmers' Review that posts which must bear the strain of stretched wire fencing be set with cement.

T. B. Terry says in the Ohio Farmer that, almost without exception, the best corn-growers of Ohio say: "Work corn as deeply as possible at first; after that, not over two inches deep, ending up with even shallower cultivation, so as not to disturb the roots."

Complete protection of choice plants exposed to the attacks of cutworms may be secured, according to Mr. A. W. Cheever, of the New England Farmer, by surrounding the stems with strips of folded newspaper. Last year, he says, while away from home, a dozen tomato plants in the usual way in his garden were nearly all destroyed in two or three days. This year, of more than two dozen, set with a fence of folded newspapers around each, not one has been touched, although cutworms are abundant in the garden.

Trapping is a good remedy for squash bugs. Place some rubbish or pieces of shingle, etc., around the hills, hunt for and gather the bugs under them early in the morning and kill them. Pieces of cornob soaked in coal tar and placed around the hills will, in a measure, repel the foe. Covering the running vines at the lower joints with fresh soil to induce them to form roots at these points is one of the safest means of preventing serious injury from insect attacks, and especially effective against insects working at the root.

Mr. A. B. Allen recommends, in the New York Weekly Tribune, the Southdown sheep for farmers generally. It is, he says, perhaps, the most profitable sheep for them, because its mutton is of a superior quality, and brings so high a price in the market that these sheep can be profitably reared for meat alone, although the fleece is of excellent quality and for some kinds of cloth the best of any. The Southdowns are hardy and so active that they will thrive well even on the short pastures of hilly land.

"To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization." Such has been the great underlying principle of the Grange for over twenty years, and on it has been built the great farmer's National organization, that is to-day more than ever a power for good in our country.

The Grange in its "Declaration of purposes," has for long years said that it favored "irrigating canals," and other improvements in the interests of agriculture, and a faithful adherence to such principles as "will insure our mental, moral social and material advancement."

A weak solution of carbolic acid and water applied to cows with a brush will protect them from the attacks of flies. It is the odor which repels, and a little carbolic acid for odor goes a good way.

American Wool Reporter: Kansas this year outstrips its agricultural record. Never in the history of the state has the present wheat crop, just harvested been surpassed. The quality is excellent and the quantity enormous. Farmers that were lucky enough to have put out a wheat crop last year will make a spec, though the price should be low. Oats were never better, good quality and heavy yield, potatoes surpass all former attempts and corn is more than promising. Verily, Kansas is booming!

Chicago anarchists celebrated the centennial of the fall of the French empire. Lucy Parsons and Paul Grotas made camouflaged speeches.

Our Church Swallows.

As vividly as if it were but yesterday, though it is an event of many years ago, comes up the memory of the experience of a pair of barn swallows, *Hirundo horreorum*. The two had determined to build a nest in the porch of our church. My little daughter was the first to detect the fact, and every day she went to see how the birdies were getting along. How the child mind watched and wondered! To her their ways were marvelous. How they brought the mud, or more properly, the bird-mortar! How rapidly they worked! Now came the male, who emptied and spread his little hodful of cement. Then came the female, who added hers. And so fast did one succeed the other that it seemed like the boys in winter on the pond, who would slide by in rapid succession, filling in each his place, and crying out, "Keep the pot a-boiling!"

Thus it went on for three days, when the mud-walls were well up. Then began the work on the interior, the lining with hair and fine downy feathers. Now came the full gushing of the child's delight. The wind had caught up a little feather from the barnyard and whirled it into the air. The male swallow saw it. There was a little twitter. Doubtless in the bird language it signified, "Quite the thing!" And the bird caught it just as easy as her brother caught his ball. The child took a hint. Having collected some feathers, she let them go one by one out of the window, and, to her intense delight occasionally one would be caught by the bird.

The nest was probably completed when Saturday evening closed in. It was followed by a beautiful Sabbath morning, but one which almost broke the little damsel's heart. Pray how can people who work in mortar avoid making dirt? These bird-builders had badly spotted the floor of the porch. To his intense disgust, the old sexton beheld it all, and was not slow to guess the cause. With a long pole he knocked the nest down, then swept the porch. How that child did weep for his calamities to the birdies! She even gave vent to some temper, and called the sexton a naughty man.

At breakfast the next morning the child told us with evident joy that the birdies had begun again to build their nest, and in the same spot, too. What a busy week it was for those swallows! On Saturday evening the nest again seemed finished. But Sabbath morning brought the same disaster. Somewhat petulant, the sexton brought the long pole into requisition once more. The child was now painfully exercised, and it cost us considerable effort to quiet her agitation.

The next day she astonished us by saying that the birdies had begun to build again. It was true. What splendid courage! What genuine pluck! How the dear little fellows did work to repair the disaster! It was a real strain, for the inducement had become extraordinary. There were five pretty white eggs about which they were getting anxious. By Saturday evening all was finished. The nest was ready for occupancy. The sun went down beautifully as those tired little workers went to rest.

In the dusk of evening a new worker came. Keeping her own counsel, the little maiden appeared as noiselessly as possible with water, broom, and scrubbing brush. No one knew what had become of the child. When she came home, she said that she guessed she had the church steps so clean that the sexton could not see any dirt this time. So it was. And the sexton quite forgot all about it; and the swallows raised their callow brood in peace. I took the child up to a small opening over the porch, through which she was able to see the pretty eggs, and afterwards the little birds. Next year daughter's birdies, as we called them, came back, and again built in the same spot, and they again received the attention of their child protector.—Dr. Lockwood's Readings, in *Natural History*.

Morphine on the Race Track.

The latest diabolism on the race tracks is the use of the hypodermic needle. It seems that some men who have had the entree of the best tracks lately have managed to inject morphine into horses that they wanted to disable temporarily. They have done it without exciting suspicion by hiding the injection needle in one hand and seeming to slap the horses on the buttocks with some such remark as "Here's the horse for my money." The drug takes effect in half an hour, and the horse goes around the track with his head down, the wreck of his former self. If not too frequently done it does not harm the animals.—New York Sun.

The left bower—the man who isn't recognized by the lady to whom he lifts his hat.—*Realist* News Press.

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ESTABLISHED 1823.

HE WAS A REMARKABLE MAN.

Notable Work Accomplished by Mr. Cameron During His Long Career.

Simon Cameron was by far the most interesting and picturesque link between the past and present of American politics.

Age brought neither decrepitude of body nor of mind to him, nor did it chill the warmth of his heart. He made him a marked character among public men during the many years of his political career. The world and Simon Cameron were always friends. He had his contests and his struggles in public life like any other of the statesmen whose names have run through the country's history, especially for the last half century, but the quiet and happiness of his declining years were embittered by no enmities that time has not mellowed and years mollified.

He was left an orphan at an early age and he began life amid surroundings that gave no promise of future fortune. He lived to be the possessor of great wealth, for his property is said to figure up more than \$4,000,000, and he retained, even unto the latest of his days, a love for the good things of life and its sunshine that made the blessings enjoyable with which his well-merited wealth supplied him.

He was a printer's apprentice at 9 years of age and he labored along as most boys do even to this day, who have cast their lot in the office of a struggling, poverty-stricken country weekly. He saved some money and at 21 he was editor of a little paper in Doylestown, Pa., and a couple of years afterward moved to Harrisburg in a like capacity, where the field was wider and the chances for becoming known and recognized among the leaders of political thought in Pennsylvania were much greater than they are there to-day.

Harrisburg was the center of political thought and activity for the great state. The combinations of interests that were to control the commonwealth and stretch out their influence over the country at large were in those days largely formed in that city, and the young editor soon became recognized as a growing power among the new men in politics.

The first session of congress which Cameron ever witnessed dealt with tariff. In those days Calhoun was a protectionist and young Cameron became his warm admirer and wrote home to his Pennsylvania friends urging them to favor the southern statesman. Shortly after this he returned to Harrisburg and bought the paper on which he had set his first type.

Out of the democratic opposition to the demand for "protection" was born a new party—the national republic. At the head of this were Adams and Clay. In 1824 young Cameron zealously advocated the nomination of Calhoun, but consented, of course, to support Gen. Jackson when he became the nominee. During the exciting events of this memorable contest Cameron became state printer and took an active part in the opposition to the coalition of Adams and Clay. Being a public contractor he came frequently in contact with Clay while the other was secretary of state. Calhoun was still his favorite statesman, however, and the latter's scheme of public improvement by the general government was warmly advocated by the young man. At length Calhoun abandoned his position, not only on this point but on the tariff also.

Cameron saw the bitter tariff fight of 1828, when the democrats, uniting with Jackson, wiped out the national republicans and Mr. Adams in revenge for the "odious bargain" between the latter and Clay. In the following year Cameron was made adjutant-general of the state as a recognition of his promptness and success in quelling a mob near Harrisburg, and this brought him into closer relations with public men and public life.

What he saw of politics during those troublous times determined him to quit public life and he took a contract to build the Lake Pontchartrain canal. His men went by sea, but he took his tools by steamer from Pittsburgh. Before the job was half done he returned to Washington at the request of Jackson's secretary of war, Gen. Eaton.

Jackson had said that he didn't want a second term, but he had changed his mind. He wanted the help of the best men he could find and thought it best to keep Cameron near at hand. Jackson got over the difficulty of having refused a second term by the adroitness of his lieutenants, who had the state legislatures request him to run again. The scheme succeeded and an overwhelming public enthusiasm for Old Hickory was created. Jackson objected to having Calhoun renominated with him as vice-president. Hitherto the nominee for president had nominated his assistant, but for the first time the matter was taken in charge by a convention. In all of this work Cameron was a prominent figure.

In 1832 Mr. Cameron headed the Pennsylvania delegation to Baltimore at the first national convention ever held in this country. It marked a great departure in the methods of political parties and nominated Van Buren. That same year the contest upon tariff questions was renewed with great bitterness. The question of state sovereignty became a dangerous one and received its serious rebukes.

After the danger of civil war had been averted for a time by Clay's compromise and affairs assumed a quiet aspect Mr. Cameron left Washington and went into the banking business at

Middletown. But it was impossible for a man with alert political instincts to be long quiet in such times.

The birth of the whig party in 1838 caused an excitement that every man felt the influence of. It was far the strongest opponent that the democracy had ever had. But being a party made for men rather than ideas—a party which interested itself more in negotiations than in creations—it needed but a little time to die. To be sure it elected Harrison in 1840, but the nomination of Tyler, who dealt treacherously by it, killed it.

The effects of Clay's compromise bill began to be felt and the hot and curious campaigns forced the false attitude of the southern states into prominence and revealed the unfortunate financial condition of the country. In the midst of it all the whig party disclaimed its natural leader, Clay, but even this measure would not save it, and indeed hastened its death.

In 1842 another acrimonious discussion of tariff difficulties took place and a strong revenue bill, highly protective in its nature, was passed. The whig party tried to rally again and once more made Clay their idol, but the contest of 1844 with Polk for the democracy was an unequal one.

Cameron came out at his best in this campaign. He fought Polk and Dallas in every way possible, ridiculed their pretended attitude on the tariff question, and tried to push Buchanan. When Polk was elected Buchanan was chosen secretary of state.

Although Cameron had helped Buchanan into the senate their friendship ended at this time. The manner in which it ended is rather amusing. Mr. Buchanan went to Mr. Cameron and said:

"Cameron, Mr. Polk has tendered me the position of secretary of state in his cabinet; what would you do about it?"

"Why ask me?" Mr. Cameron replied. "You have already made up your mind to accept it?"

"Then who will succeed me as senator?" asked Mr. Buchanan.

"I think Simon Cameron will," said the other.

They were never friends afterward. Doubtless Buchanan had a candidate of his own. Mr. Cameron was elected to the senate on the high-tariff platform against Judge Woodward, who represented free trade.

During that period the Mexican war was fought and the most radical measures taken concerning tariff which the country had ever known. Calhoun lent his eloquence to free trade and against all that figures could show or experience demonstrate the senate was a tie on the question, and the vice-president, Dallas, who was ambitious for a high seat, cast his vote for the tariff of 1846. Cameron was furious and railed at the democratic party for betraying its trust.

Once more the opposition rallied and elected Gen. Taylor, a president who committed many follies in spite of the brilliant congress back of him. His mistakes gave the next election to the democrats, with Pierce for president.

The breach between the north and south was steadily widening and added to the questions of economies that of slavery. The senate might have been a theater, so dramatic were its scenes, and over it the atmosphere of inevitable tragedy hung like a pall. The republican party, embodying all of the dignity of the old democracy, sprang into life. Its vitality and growth were phenomenal. Cameron held it up in its best light. He made it picturesque. He filled it with sentiment. He made it heroic.

Lincoln was its representative. He hastened to appeal to his party to annul the tariff bill then in force. He not only had to find means to restore national credit, but also to raise the funds necessary for war. Cameron became Lincoln's secretary of war. His attitude in that position was stern and inflexible. He was always Lincoln's friend, and later, after he had ceased to be secretary of war, he helped Lincoln against the conspiracies which were seething in the senate and suggested that Lincoln secure his renomination by having the state legislatures petition his renomination. Cameron saw that Pennsylvania was the first state to pledge itself for Lincoln's renomination.

From that time to this Senator Cameron has steadily and quietly stood by the republican party. His opinions have been held in the highest esteem, and have been quoted with confidence. Of recent years he has lived in his library—two long rooms which run the length of his house—a solid, hospitable old homestead fronting the Susquehanna.

He has been president of five different railroads leading out of Harrisburg, nearly all built and operated under his direction.

He was eminently a man of leisure, yet he had few idle hours in those long, book-lined rooms, but attended himself to his business affairs and his extensive social correspondence.

Misdirected Energy.

He was a society dude of the first water, and he had been boring her for an hour with his insipidity.

"You—ah adm!—ah self-made men, don't yer, Miss Winthrop?" he drawlingly asked.

"Very much, sir," she said.

"Aw, thanks, you regard me as self-made, don't yer?"

"I do, sir. You must have made yourself, for you certainly are not what God intended you to be."—Detroit Free Press.

It is considered a pretty serious charge to bring against a woman to say that she means all she says.—Rochester Express.

ALASKAN MAMMOTS.

Monster Animals Still Roaming on American Soil.

Alaska is a country of paradoxes!"

That is what Cola F. Fowler, late of the Alaska Fur and Commercial Company, said in answer to the question of a Philadelphia Press reporter respecting his late field of operations. Mr. Fowler is on route to his home near Boston, which he left twelve years ago to enter the employ of the Alaska Fur and Commercial Company.

"During all that time, up to two months ago, when I resigned and started for home," said Mr. Fowler, "I have had my headquarters at Kodiak, which is the most northern station occupied by the agents of our company."

"Alaska is certainly a country of paradoxes. You who live here in the states look upon it as a land of perpetual ice and snow, and yet you would be astonished if I tell you that I grew last year in my garden at Kodiak abundant crops of radishes, lettuce, carrots, onions, cauliflowers, cabbage, peas, turnips, potatoes, beets, parsnips and celery. Within five miles of this garden was one of the largest glaciers in Alaska, and between the fertile coast slip and the interior is reared along the entire sea boundary a continuous mountain of perpetual ice and snow."

"During your twelve years' residence in Alaska what was the most wonderful thing you ever saw or heard there?"

Mr. Fowler smiled at this question, and after a moment's hesitation said: "Two years ago last summer I left Kodiak for a trip to the head waters of the Snake river, where our traveling agents had established a trading station at an Innuitt village. The chief of this family of Innuits was named To-lee-ti-ma, and to him I was well recommended. He received me hospitably, and I at once began negotiations for the purchase of a big lot of fossil ivory which his tribe had cached near the village. The lot weighed several thousand pounds and was composed of the principal and inferior tusks of the mammoth, the remains of thousands of which gigantic animals are to be found in the beds of interior Alaskan water-courses. I subjected the ivory to a rigid inspection, and upon two of the largest tusks I discovered fresh blood traces and the remnants of partly decomposed flesh."

"I questioned To-lee-ti-ma, and he assured me that less than three months before a party of his young men had encountered a drove of monsters about fifty miles above where he was then encamped, and had succeeded in killing two, an old bull and a cow. At my request he sent for the leader of the hunting party, a young and very intelligent Indian, and I questioned him closely about his adventure among a race of animals that the scientific people claim are extinct. He told a very straightforward story and I have no reason to doubt its truth."

"He and his band were searching along a dry water-course for ivory and had found a considerable quantity. One of the bucks, who was in advance, rushed in upon the main body one morning with the startling intelligence that at a spring of water about a mile above where they then were he had discovered the 'sign' of several of the 'big-teeth.' They had come down to the spring to drink from a lofty plateau further inland and had evidently fed in the vicinity of the water for some time. The chief immediately called about him warriors, and the party under the leadership of the scout, approached the stream."

"They had nearly reached it when their ears were suddenly saluted by a chorus of loud, shrill, trumpet-like calls, and an enormous creature came crashing toward them through the thicket, the ground fairly trembling beneath its ponderous footfalls. With wild cries of terror and dismay the Indians fled, all but the chief and the scout who had first discovered the trail of the monsters. They were armed with large caliber muskets and stood their ground, opening fire on the mammoth. A bullet must have penetrated the creature's brain, for he staggered forward and fell dead, and subsequently on their way back to the campground they overhauled and killed a cow 'big-teeth,' which was evidently the mate of the first one killed."

"I asked the hunter to describe the monster, and taking a sharp stick he drew me a picture of a male animal in the soft clay. According to his description it was at least twenty feet in height and thirty feet in length. In general shape it was not unlike an elephant, but its ears were smaller, its eyes bigger and its trunk longer and more slender. Its tusks were yellowish-white in color and six in number. Four of these tusks were placed like those of a boar, one on either side of each jaw; they were about four feet long and came to a sharp point. The other two tusks he brought away."

"I measured them and they were over fifteen feet in length and weighed upward of 250 pounds each. They gradually tapered to a sharp point and curved inward. The monster's body was covered with long, coarse hair of a reddish dun color."

"By the way, our late Governor, Hon. Alfred P. Swineford, has pretty carefully investigated the matter and he is certain from a thorough sifting of native testimony that large herds of these monsters are to be found on the high plateaus in interior Alaska about the headwaters of the Snake river."

An Essay on the Fly.

It is difficult to treat fairly such a diffusive subject, especially in fly time. But as the least said is soonest printed,

I will hover over a few leading traits and skip the remainder.

The fly, whether considered in the singular or plural number, is a noun of multitude. If one alights on nose or chin he makes as much disturbance as a dozen; and, unless one sees either him or them alight one cannot tell whether he or they are more or less. But one fly alone can chase a thousand pleasant fancies away to the realms of nowhere, and two can put ten thousand anathemas spinning in the brain of the average summer tourist.

There are two places where a fly delights to show off his skill in gymnastics. One is a baby's face smeared with molasses, and the other is a man's bald head. But how differently are his efforts appreciated. The baby winks and blinks and tries to point out where the best morsels are by placing his chubby fingers thereon. The fly enjoys the angel food and also winks and blinks reciprocal.

But when the fly makes a skittle ground of the bald man's pate, then human suffering reaches its climax. No thought of the awful fate of the forty-two children that mocked the Hebrew prophet ever deters the wicked fly in his assaults on the repose of revered age. With buzzings, alightings and go-as-you-please walk arounds, he aggravates his victim till all the nerves from occiput to sinicpity cry out in agony at the torture inflicted with a delicate tact that aims to wound without brutality, but not to kill, and yet is powerful enough to kill without wounding visibly. In such a case the man who hesitates is lost. He must at once "shoo fly" and cover his unprotected poll or become soon a subject for the coroner.

In the domestic life of flies sleeping occupies a considerable portion. They do not repose on beds nor on floors. But when night settles down on sea and land, and all the feathered songsters have sought repose, then the flies simultaneously turn bottom up and clasp the ceiling, with nothing but their modesty for a covering, and a grip to the plastering that never falls through the silent Waterbury watches of earth's darkest hours. Like fowls going to roost, there is always an hour or two of preliminary changing and skirmishing for the best places. But when once at rest they are fixtures till the king of day calls them from repose to labor.

Each one ere he leaves his airy couch makes a mark where he slept as a sign that he pre-empted that spot for the ensuing night. This has to be done, as the beds are not numbered, and it is the only way to avoid confusion.—Texas Siftings.

The English Girl.

Two points of advantage the English girl possesses over the American girl, observes a traveler in the Boston Herald, and these are precisely the qualities that particularly appeal to men; she is more romantic and more submissive. While as full of sentiment as the ideal love letters tied with blue ribbon, she still regards man as her lord and master. She rarely dreams of disputing the supremacy of husband, father, or even brother, and her privilege and pleasure is to minister unto them. She is so affectionate in her home circle that the average man has only to be admitted there to straightway fall head over heels in love with a girl who worships her brother, is forever kissing her fond father, and disputes with her sisters the honor and the delight of warming the paternal slippers. Even when of "high station" she takes her turn in making the tea and preparing the toast and superintending the breakfast generally—a task which mamma relegates to her daughters. The English girl breathes this engaging air of domesticity. Man doesn't say, "How she can waltz; how well she looks at the opera; how she surpasses all of the other girls in the cotillon!" No matter to what advantage she may appear in evening dress under the soft radiance of the wax candles, what the most inveterate bachelor whispers to himself is this: "By George! what a wife she would make! And what a home!"

A Poorly Paid Profession.

The actor whose salary is \$50 or less per week is not, as a rule, as well off as the clerk or salesman who receives half the amount. The actor rarely gets his salary for more than eight months in the year, and when unpaid salaries and prematurely closed seasons are taken into account a still further reduction has to be made. Then, too, the actor, and particularly the actress, has much greater expense for dress than any other person earning a proportional income, while the cost of living, while traveling, in even second-class hotels, is double that necessary at home.

At all the agencies lists of actors classed according to their special abilities are kept, and the agent generally knows pretty accurately what salaries will be accepted. He is also supplied with one or more photographs of his clients. A manager who wants either a single actor or an entire company states his wants to the agent, who looks over his list of unemployed people, and then submits names and photographs to the manager. He selects two or three, who are requested to meet him at the office, and from these a final choice is made. Between 3,000 and 4,000 names are on the books of some agencies. These names include not only every class of actor, but, stage-carpenters, property-men, baggage-men, business managers and advance agents.—New York Tribune.

LUCINDY'S TURN.

And She Took It with a Ven-geance.

A pair of elderly, leatherly-looking men and a limp-looking, broken-spirited woman in a calico dress and a bonnet fashionable before the war, appeared in a lawyer's office up-town one day last week.

One of the men said that they wanted a deed made out and then he turned to his companion and they discussed the details of the trade they were about to make.

The meek-looking, heavy-eyed little woman tried to say something once or twice, but her husband silenced her with:

"Come, come, now, Loocindy; me an' he kin settle this bizness ourselves. It hain't a woman's place to take a hand in a matter o' this kind. She's got other fish to fry. I'm doin' this tradin' myself. You jist set still till yer wanted."

Loocindy, thus admonished, "set still," but she seemed a little less limp and a trifle more spirited, while her heavy eyes brightened a good deal when her husband said:

"Now, Loocindy, we're ready fer yer. Jist come along hyar an' scratch yer name out in full on this bank line. That's all we want of you."

It was simply refreshing to see the color come to Loocindy's wan cheeks, and to note the firmness of her voice as she said:

"I shan't do it, Cy."

"You shan't do what?"

"I shan't sign my name to that there deed."

"Why, good lawd, woman; that's all I brung you along fer!"

"I know it Cy, and I ain't a goin' to do it."

"What in thunder do you mean?"

gaped-out Cy, as he stared at Loocindy with his eyes like saucers and his mouth wide open.

"I mean jist what I say, Cy-Jackson. Oh, you needn't stare so at me, Cy. It's my time to take a hand in this trade, Cy, and I'm goin' to do it. It ain't often I git a chance to show you I'm of any consequence in this world, but now I'll learn you that I am!"

"Looker here, Loocindy, I'm blamed if I'm goin' to stand this! What ails you to go cuttin' up like this? Now you put your name to that deed an' have done with your foolin'."

"I ain't foolin', Cy," she replied calmly, as she took the pen he handed her and put it back on the pen-rack, and then pulled her faded old shawl up around her gaunt shoulders.

"Looker here, Cy," she said at last, "the way I look at it, that land's mine much as it's your's. I've dug an' niggered harder'n you have, an' I'm blamed if I ain't goin' to have some say-so 'bout sellin' it. Now I'll tell you what I'll do! Give me half the money Higgins is goin' to pay you for the land right here in my own fist an' I'll sign the paper!"

"You must be crazy, Loocindy; I want you to stop!"

"Forty million of men couldn't make me sign without," she said calmly, as she dropped into a chair.

"Loocindy!"

"Well, Cy?"

"I—I—blamed if I—I—what you mean carryin' on like this?"

"I mean that I am goin' to have a dollar or two in the bank I kin call my own, and some decent duds. Hand over the money, Cy, an' I'll sign; an' I'll never sign without it!" Half an hour later Cy and Loocindy left the office, Cy with a dazed look on his livid face and Loocindy with a serenely triumphant expression on her's, as she walked away with a roll of bills clutched tight in her bony hand, and visions of a new "alpaca" dress and a \$50 bonnet and a bank account of her own before her glistening eyes. Her time had come, without doubt.—Time.

A Fortunate Mistake.

The owner of the farm which was swept away in the Cherry mountain slide is called the most successfully "ruined" man that ever lived in the White Mountains. Gifts of money from the well-to-do, and even from remote Sunday school children who heard of his misfortune and sent him their little mites, aggregated quite a large amount. Then he sold his farm for a larger sum than would have been possible before the slide, and purchased another near the village of Jefferson, which still later was wanted by the Waumbek Hotel. Finally he has been persuaded to part with that at a price considerably in advance of what he gave, and he has moved away to another farm not far off, which he has bought and paid for after putting several thousand dollars in the bank, much more than his first farm was worth.—Boston Journal.

The Age of Electricity.

The growth of electric lighting is something wonderful. At the convention of the National Electric Association President Duncan said that one year ago there were 4,000 plants in the United States, these now number nearly 6,000. One year ago there were 175,000 arc lamps in use; there are now 219,924. One year ago there were 1,750,000 incandescent lamps in use; at the present time there are over 2,500,000—49 per cent. increase. The growth in electric railways is quite as startling. The country is committed to an electric age. Steam and gas, which have headed civilization, are being displaced. One more quarter of a century and every township, as well as every city, will be illuminated by electric lights.