## THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS,

#### The Prohibition Printing Company. Topeka, - - Kansas

Sixty Cents a Year in Advance. Or Two copies One Dollar,

The SPIRIT of KANSAS aims to be a first class amily Journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interests that go to make up the greater part of our Western Life. It will be found useful to those engaged in any of the departments of rural labor. Its miscellany, original and selected, will be such as will interest and instruct. Its editorial page will treat of matters relating to our social, industrial, and political life, wherever and whenever the interests of the great working masses appear involved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall sendeavor to make a psper representing the great west.

Our regular subscription price, for single subscibers will be 60 cents, or two copies \$1.00, Chr bs of five or more 50 cents each.

#### Kansas an Objective Point in Politi cal History.

BY J. C. HEBBARD. NO. 8.

The Centennial year of the American Nation, brought to the people a Presidential election, with uncertain results, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, having been known as "disputed states," it was decided by an electoral commission, that these nineteen electoral votes had been properly cast for Hayes and Wheeler; thus the Republicans had 185 electors; the Democrats had 184, and the "eight to seven" electoral commission passes on respect them less if they could. seven" electoral commission passes on in history, as making Hayes President.

#### THE POLITICS OF RANSAS IN 1876 AND LATER.

In the Republican State Convention which selected delegates to attend the National Convention, Hon. Stephen A. Cobb, the only defeated Republican candidate for Congress in the history of Kansas, was a most ardent champion for Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, the former speaker of the National House of Representatives. In spite of the efforts of Kansas, at the Cincinnati Convention. Blaine was beaten and Ohio triumphed

with Governor Hayes. In the Republican Convention to nominate state officers, on the first ballot, John P. St. John had 54 votes; George T. Anthony, 46; Stephen A. Cobb, 46; N. A. Adams, 39; John Guthrie, 38; Owen A. Bassett, 15: John A. Halderman, 12.

On the third ballot, St. John had 55; Anthony, 54; Cobb, 47; Guthrie, 39; the others, 46.

On the fourth ballot, St. John had 59; Anthony, 60; Cobb and Guthrie, each 48; the others, 28.

On the sixth ballot, St. John had 78; Anthony, 81 Cobb, 47; Guthrie, 55; Scattering, 4.

On the sixth ballot, Anthony had 127; Gu thrie, 107; Cobb, 6. Anthony's majority was 14, and he was indebted to St. John for his triumph. ANTHONY A WEAK AND UNPOPULAR CANDI-

DATE. Not withstanding, it was a presi-Not withstanding, it was a presidential election year, Governor Antin had been a great benefit to the cithony was a great "drag" on the state ticket, for while Paulson, the Prohibition Candidate for Governor, was 283 votes ahead of Green Clay Smith for President, and John Martin, the democratic candidate was 8,302 votes democratic candidate was 8,302 votes ahead of Tildon for President. Anthony ran 8,221 behind Hayes for President, and was the weakest guber national candidate, ranning in a president, and worked up a respectable following, yet not enough idential year, known in the history of

Kansas. Hayes was ahead of Anthony in Shawnee 466; in Douglas 377; in Marshall 327; in Atchison 325; in Riley 304 in Pottoresttoric 202 304; in Pottowattomie 294; in Nemaha 286; in Jefferson 274; in Osage 273; in Cowley 268; in Clay 250; in Johnson 222: in McPherson 206

A WAR MAN IN TIME OF PEACE.

Governor Anthony addressed the Kansas Legislature as follows:

fenders of the Union and the supporters and sympathizers of the Rebellion, than has characterized any previous political contest since the termination of that bloody conflict.

This condition of things was made possible by a magninimity without reason and an amnesty without precedent, by which we made haste to say that treason was not a crime to be remembered, and traitors not men to be feared in power. Their acts were sweet to the taste of mercy and consoling to the spirit of forgiveness, but they have proved ashes in the mouth of wisdom and bitternes to the

onable confidence men, who, but a few years ago were in open armed reudicial trust in the National and

State Government.

The leaders of that rebellion may bow in manly submission to the re-sults of a war in which they lost everything, but they can never cease to cherish the "lost cause" as the jewal of their pride, and the secret tope of

The sooner we admit this great fundamental fact, the sooner shall we lift our Government above the period of rebellion and revolution, by keeping its constitution in the hands of of those whose love for its priceless.

Trindamental fact, the sconershall we lift our Government above the period of rebellion and revolution, by keeping its constitution in the hands of those whose love for its priceless.

Governor Anthony was a one-term Governor, for he was not an exceedingly popular state official, and it lows: was clearly seen that in the convention of 1878, for he was unable to obtain more than 116 votes out of 291.

#### STATE CONVENTION OF 1878.

On the first ballot, John A. Martin had 119 votes; Anthony, 116; St. John, 56.

On the eighth ballot Martin's vote was 113; Anthony's 105; St. John's 68. On the 17th ballot Martin had 123; Anthony, 107; St. John, 59. On the 18th ballot St. John had 156; Martin, 128. St. John's majority was 28, and Anthony supported him. NOT A DAVID AFTER GOD'S OWN HEART.

A "Mrs. John David" of Atchison, in the early summer of this year, writes a letter to the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, which entitles her to the appellation of the Kansas Gail Hamilton by reason of so close a following to her methods as a political writer on prohibition and other politics. The "David" correspondent gives

this as history: Geo. T. Anthony was a brave, intelligent Governor, whom the people desired should have a second term. When the Republican convention met at Topeka, it was found that John A. Martin had a good following

to nominate. Thus there were three candidates: Anthony, with 105 votes; Martin, with about 90: St. John, with a handful

Anthony, angry at Martin for his untimely candidacy, threw his votes to St. John, and thus he was foisted upon the state.

Executive in Kansas, who had beaten Eight years agolast January-near- in an effort to secure a renomination, ly a dozen years after the surrender seemed to lay the flattering unction of General Lee to General Grant- to his soul, that he would be wanted in the United States Senate, but in January, 1879, the fact was ascer-The dividing line of parties in this contest has been more nearly the same in essence as that drawn in the late contest of arms between the devotes in the Kansas Legislature of votes in the Kansas Legislature of

BLAINEISM NO STRONGER IN 1880 THAN IN

In 1880, the Blaine element in the state Convention that selected delecans in the National Convention rode rough shod over the supporters of Grant; but at Chicago, Thomas J Anderson, Silas A. Day, Theodore C. Sears and John M. Steele were admitted as Grant delegates, and the remaining six votes went from Blaine to Garsoul of justice.

By this mistaken act and unreasfield on the 36th ballot.

Blaine was beaten at Cincinnati and at Chicago in 1876 and in 1880; without historic parallel in extent and cruelty, have found their way back into the halls of legislation and positions of exalted executive and judicial trust in the National and suppose of the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national government.

How Herman Bank of the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national government.

How Herman Bank of the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national government.

How Herman Bank of the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national government.

How Herman Bank of the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national government. party, while St. John stood related to a movement that is destined to be politically powerful in this Republic.

#### MISS CLEVELAND AND NOT MISS DODGE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Abigail Dodge alias "Gail Hamilton" has had her railings at the Prohibitionists in the North American Review of June and July 1885, and of those whose love for its priceless blessing is paramount to the love of life itself.

Dr. Howard Crosby who is no friend either to total abstinence, or to a prohibitory liquor-law. She meets the hibitory liquor-law. She meets the Doctor and defends her sex for opposing the colossal drink crime, as fol-

mother, who, to-day being pressed on yours of July 8, I have to say that I every side by the aggressions of King have written the sixteenth resolu-Alcohol, confronts American men, the tion of the Philadelphia platform, Alcohol, confronts American men, the infant in her arms her only sceptre, the motherhood on her brow her only crown, cries to them for protection of her kingdom—the home—carries in her cry an argument; and I dare affirm—for, thank God! it is a spectacle which all may witness—that stalwart warriors, pulling from their scabbards trusty swords, admit that cry to be an argument by their answering shout, "We will fight for our king." For we all have a king—even doctors. There is a majesty of right, a royalty of truth, which in manifold forms claims our allegiance and argues its claim. God sees in the tear forms claims our allegiance and argues its claim. God sees in the tearful cry of the bruised and baffled mother, sister, wife, His own argument for the utter extinction of intoxicating beverages, the suppression, root and branch, of the liquor traffic, and in that cry He makes His argument to men. A chancellor's philosophy, grasping in its mighty sapience cults and sciences which we poor women cannot even name, has as yet failed to apprehend that chemistry of heaven which distils from a Christian mother's tear the first drop of that mighty gathering storm whose full and final outbreak shall sweep away forever all refuges of lies which, sincere or insincere, bulwark the liquor traffic. The children of Israel sighed by reason of bondage, and their cry came up unto God, and God heard their groaning, and God remembered His covenant, and God looked upon the children of Israel and hadrespect

unto them. Poor Republican "Gail" in the energy of her wrath blows a regular gale of windy nonsense on the Prohibitionists, asserting with heated mal-

They have enthroned the demon of unrestricted drink. More than the nine thousnad millions of treasure will be poured out in libation to a deadlier Moloch than war. More than the half million men who sleep in honored graves will sink to graves of dishonor. This artless woman then naively inquires:

witimely candidacy, threw his votes to St. John, and thus he was foisted upon the state.

Governor Anthony, the first Chief moral suason be more potential with

a population besotted by free rum, than with one partially redeemed from the tyranny of alcohol by agencies always opposed by the democratic par-

What relevancy these questions have to prohibition work, or what "Gail" means by them is a problem. ALCOHOLIC AGENCIES ENDORSED BY THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY. The Republican platform adopted at Chicago, on June 5, 1884, starts out as follows:

The Republican party of the United States in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the princigates to represent Kansas Republiples upon which they have triumphed
in six successive Presidential elec-

> In their platform adopted at Phil adelphia twelve years previous, their 16th plank reads as follows:

The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconsti-tutional laws for the purpose of re-

who was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1868 and of 1872, was the author of the foregoing resolution and its interpretation is given by him in a correspondence had with Mr. J. H. Miller, of Portsmouth, Michigan, which is here submitted:

"Portsmouth Mich., July, 8, 1872. Mr. Raster, Dear Sir,—You are credited with the authorship of the sixteenth resolution of the Philadel-phia platform; and as there is some difference of opinion in reference to what evils are alluded to, if you will condescend to write me a line in explanation, it may serve the cause of truth and free government." To

which Mr. Raster replied. ows:
Chicago, Ill., July 10th, 1872.
J. M. Miller, Dear Sir:—In reply to er-meetings as any other day, were among the rights not delegated by the people, but reserved to them-

> Whether this explanation of the meaning of the resolution will satisfy you or not, I know not. But as you want to serve the cause of truth, so do I; and what I have stated here in regard to the "true meaning and intent" of the 16th resolution of the Philadelphia platform is the truth.
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> HERMAN RASTER.

TO BE CONTINUED.



## WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who with bomes. Work sent by mail, No canvasing. Address, with stamp Crown Marg. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti,O.

Ceneral Crant.



## Kaufman & Thompson,

#### STAPLE & FANCY GRCERIES.

Flour and Produce:

No. 128 Kansas. Avenne, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## Gregory's 10ct. Emporium.

Corner of Sixth and Jackson Streets,

We keep constantly on hand a line of good that cannot be surpassed in quality at the price of TEN CENTS EACH.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. N. Taylor,

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glour and Feed.

Cash paid for all kinds of country produce, Remember the place, 606 Kansas Avenue

North Topeka.

Ed. Buechner

City Meat Market.

Dealer in choicest fresh 406 Kansas Avenue,

meats, poultry, game, fish, etc. North Topeka. Parker's Bakery Bread, pies, cakes, confectionery, and best place in town for a good lunch.
North Topeka.

Stoves. J. D. Pattison,

Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc.

North Topeka.

W. H. Moody, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style, Barber. North Topeka

JNO. SEMPRES, Blacksmith. Plows, Listers, Cultivators, Machinery and Emery Polishing.
North Topeka.

GEO DOWNING, Photographer.

Gold, Boveled Edge Cabinet Photograpus for \$2,59 per doz. until further notice. The German Language spoken. 197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums. House & Sign Painting JCBLACK,

Graining on all kinds of wood. Kalsomining and paper hanging. Glass setting a specialty. To East Sixth Street. Topeks.

# CTICAL A NEW DEPARTURE

An Industrial Revolution.—In a large Connecticut manufacturing establishment there is in operation a new style of furnace which produces more steam-power from a consumption of 1,000 lbs of coal than can be generated from 20,000 lbs burned in the ordinary way. In other words, the new contrivance already saves mineteen-twentieths of the fuel and it is believed that before being publicly announced it will be so improved that the saving will reach 49 fitteths! The facts already developed are simply incredible to one who has not actually seen them verified.

A Remarkable Coincidence.—While the new Furnace was improvement upon all previous Dictionary productions, and just as valuable in its way as is the incredible fuel economizer above alluded to. Webster's Practical is not only a new compilation by the leading Dictionary House of the world, but it embodies several new features which, for ordinary user render it pre-eminent among dictionaries—not excepting even the Unabridged.

1st, Condensation.—By grouping all decivative and compound words under their root or leader (as in the "Book" example quoted to excepting even the Unabridged.

1st, Condensation.—By grouping all decivative and compound words under their root or leader (as in the "Book" example quoted to excepting even the Unabridged.

2st, An Invaluable Book.—The important in Webster's Practical.

2d, Association.—We comprehend as well as remember things chiefly by their associations. For this reason any one who shall carefully the they are all given in Webster's Practical.

2d. Association.—We comprehend as well as remember things chiefly by their associations. For this reason any one who shall careful with the they are all given in Webster's Practical.

material of the tour and five-dollar dictionaries is moresented in a convenient and handy form in websiter's Practical.

2d. Association.—We comprehend as well as remember things chiefly by their associations. For this reason any one who shall carefully read the "Book" paragraph which we reproduce from Webster's Practical Dictionary, will not only comprehend it more readily, but will be able to remember two or three times as much as would be gained by reading about the same words when treated separately as in other worfs only do we comprehend at method, but we found the same words when treated separately as in other worfs only do we comprehend as method, but we found the same words when treated separately as in other worfs only do we comprehend as method, but we found the same words are classified in the old way. Hence, no one who values time would hesitate to pay one dollar for the older dictionaries as a gitt.

4th, Derivative Terminations.—Only the larger dictionaries hitherto published give the derivative terminations. The New American Dictionary, for instance, does not give any of the 5th, The Illustrations in Webster's Practical are more numerous and better executed than those of any other abridged or low-priced dictionary.

6th, Prefixes and Suffixes.—Another

conctimes allotted to them.

7th, Compondium Matter,—Stillanother invaluable feature of Webster's Practical is its compendium matter, over one hundred pages of which is devoted to the most complete Pronouncy Vocabulary ever compiled of Holicat, Classial, Mythological, Historical and Geographical Proper names. With Webster's Practical Die

#### THE QUANTITY TEXT.

(The following exhibits are from the texts of the dictionaries named). Webster's Fractical Dictionary, (\$1) 600,000 Words and 1,400 Illustrations. New American Dictionary, (\$1) 240,000, Words and 116 Illustrations. National Popular Dictionary, (\$1) 240,000, Words and 116 Illustrations. National Standard Dictionary, (\$1) 210,000 Words and 612 Illustrations.

Quality Test.—Aside from all advantages above alluded to, there is still another and very important feature of the new work to be considered, viz: its quality as compared with the cheap dictionaries which have had the largest sales, and which have been compiled chiefly from the old editions of Webster or which the copyrights have expired. Hence Webster's Practical contains more matter than any other dorar dictionary. Its quality, to say the least, is the very best, while its arrangement and all other new and designable features, including first-class illustrations, paper, printing and binding are added without extra charge. A Subscription Book.—As Webster's Practical is not for sale at book-stores, our readers will be able to procure it only from canvassing agents, unless; it be ordered in connection with this journal in accordance with our special offers.

This Dictionary free by mail, and the "Spirit of Kansas" one year for \$1.

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending Aug 15, 1885

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR. Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for transmission as second class matter.

## PROHIBITION STATE CONVEN-

#### Camp Meeting and Kansas Day.

During the Camp Meeting at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, on the 25th day of August, 1885, there will be a State Convention of the Prohibition Party of Kansas, at which time and place all who believe in National Prohibition and are in sympathy with its platform and principles, are most cordially invited to meet with us and participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

We especially invite the W. C. T. U. from all parts of the state to be present with their suggestions, advice and reports.

A grand old "gala day," is expected where we may meet face to face, and discuss those moral and economic questions so dear to every good and sympathising heart.

Come one, come all and from every precinct in the state, and help plan for the glorious triumph of our principles in the near future. Some of the best speakers in our state and nation will be present to entertain and instruct us.

By order of Committee,
ANNIEF, H. P. VROOMAN
Secretary. Chairman H. J. CANNIEF, Secretary. Newspapers favorable please copy.

The Ottawa Camp Meeting.

Dr. Krohn, Griffin, and Campbell, Republicans have been invited to meet the Prohibitionists at the Ottawa Camp Meeting and prove to the people, if they can, the folly of a third or Prohibition Party in Kansas. Dr. Boole and others will take the opposite side.

We don't expect they will do it, and if they do they will be wound up. The fact is, the Republican prohibitionists of Kansas, who have an idea worth a tin whistle are to day doubting Thomases, if they do not already see the need of a separate party.

The spirit of Republican prohibition is withered, if not dead. The Capital by endorsing the Ohio policy and the inaction of Gov. Martin has practically surrendered to the Resub-

missionists.
Campbell knows it, but he has an office and a padlock on his lips.

Griffin knows it and is a violent kicker, and last Saturday the Commonwealth gave two columns of his attack upon the Capital, to which that paper replies.

Dr. Krohn is Gov. Martin's man Friday, and he has doubtless heard of Dr. Hatfield's discomfiture at the Decatur, Ill., Camp Meeting last week, and he will have no desire to be plucked in the same way. So we do game in that net.

The truth is that light is breaking, and the truth is coming to Republican prohibitionists. It will burst up on ten thousand more before that Camp Meeting is over. We would like to have that discussion, but do not expect it.

The Santa Fe and Southern Kansas Roads will carry passengers at one and one third rates for the round trip.

Only twenty two counties in Gsorgia remain to be brought under prohibition.

In Texas the Republican party has entirely disappeared, and the only parties known there are Democratic and Prohibitionist.

Mr. Stephen Merrit, the undertaker who had charge of Gen. Grant's remains, is a prominent New York City Prohibitionist.

Mr. G. A. Weller, formerly of the Wamego Agriculturist, is about to start "The Prohibitionist," at Granville, N. Y. We wish it much suc-

We extend a welcome hand toward Bro. Griffin of the Manhattan Nationalist and offer to take him in if he will agree to be content as a small fish in the pool.

Mr. M. V. B. Bennett has been called to Illinois. He will electrify Gazette and some other of their leadthe people of New York and Ohio dur- ing papers. ing the season, and we predict he will be recognied as another bright light from Kansas.

The absurd course of the Topeka Capital, the State-Temperance-Union the prohibitionists are Democrats. So know one thousand at least, in Kan-Republican-Prohibition-Organ, in supporting the regulation and taxastion policy of Ohio is making itself cal Prohibitionists at the same time, instant will devise a tangible plan.

State Items.

The Prohibitionists of Ness County will meet on 27th of this month, to nominate a county ticket.

The Prohibitionists of Lyons counmittee for the Fourth District, and in subscriptions by the score. the other counties are also called on to meet and organize.

The Prohibition Central Committee of Diekinson county met on Saturday the 8th, and appointed delegates to the Ottawa Convention on the 25th, and decided to hold a county convention to nominate a full county ticket. Mr. R. J. Finley writes that the Prohibition Party sentiment is growing rapidly, and that Dickinson county will be well represented at Ottawa.

The Prohibition Central Committee of Lincoln county have called a Mass Convention to meet in Lincoln Centre, September 12, to nominate a county ticket. The Lincoln Beacon gives literal reports of all meetings. The Beacon. by the way, has more of originality and thought in every single issue than can be found in all the issues, daily and weekly, of all the Republican papers of this city.

To Dr. D. M. Gillespie of Salina, much is due for the good work that has been done in Saline county for the Prohibition Party. There was. last fall, very little feeling in that it and now he has scores of helpers. correspondence with friends in neighboring counties. Such work is quietly revolutionizing the political sentiment of this state. One such worker in each township and we will elect our own Governor next year, and we expect to do it anyhow.

Pennsylvania Prohibitionists meet on the 25th in state convention to nominate a state ticket.

There will be a million prohibition votes cast in 1888, and in 1892 we will elect a president.

Over one thousand speeches have been volunteered by leading Prohibitionists for the campaign in Ohio. St. John gives ten.

The Chicago Tribune says that Prohibition is a proper question for towns and counties, but not for states to act upon. What subtile analysis: what depth of reasoning!

We can no more secure national parties than the abolition of slavery Mills, Sec'y E. Ohio Conference. could have been had through either the Whig or Democratic parties.

Mr. E. L. Dohoney, of Paris, Texas, s planning to say a word at Lake Bluff about the progress of Prohibition in Texas, and it is looking as if he was going to have something intermost impossible.—Asbury Park, N. J. esting to say.

Petitioning Congress to abolish slasecure prohibition, but it would keep the subject alive.

Prohibition Republicans who expected to reach political prohibition through that party, and burned the bridges behind them, will show their sagacity by once more putting them in repair. A retreat may be necessary.

ty grip. Let them conclude that possibly the party in National Convention may follow the example of Ohio, and repudate prohibition,-in which case they will want to leave the old party and join the new.

If some of our good Prohibition Republican brothers expect to secure Prohibition through their party, they should at once go to work and suppress the Chicago Tribune, Globe-Democrat, Cincinnati Commercial

time, although in the south most of year for Prohibition purposes, and I ally been Republicans.

Organize your county and bring ut a straight ticket of your own.

We shall try to give you the prohihibition news from Kansas and other matter of state interest. But you ty will meet in Emporia to-day—the ought to have a good Prohibition pa-15th—to elect delegates to the Otta- per for general information and arguwa Convention, and to organize for ment. The Lever is a great dollar county work. The call is made by R paper of eight pages. We furnish it L. Lotz, member of the Central Com- and the Spirit for \$1.25 a year. Send

The Chicago Tribune says that Prohibition is not a political question. Then why does it favor license? We had an idea that all questions that come up for legislation are political and especially if more than any other they involve the criminal interests of state or nation. Politics is simply the science of government and legislation is part of the machinery of government

Frank B. Sanborn's long expected Life of John Brown will be ready the are you thinking about?" exclaimed about two weeks. It will attract wide.

Sarah. "Why, I have outgrown that about two weeks. It will attract wide attention and be wanted by every one interested in Kansas history. It contains a vast amount of valuable matter, and sells for \$3,00 by agents only. Persons wishing agencies in Kansas or Missouri, may address this office until further announcement. It may enable some of our friends to secure an agency in advance.

Mr. Bushnell, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Central Committee, in declining to have Judge Foraker meet Dr. Leonard in joint discussion, declared that Prohibition is not county for a new party, but the Doc- an issue, and that the Republican tor was a power of leaven and kept at party is neither for nor against Prohibition. This statement is making We hear every week something of his trouble, the saloon men saying if that is the case they will go with the democratic party, while prohibition Republicans say they may as well go over to the Prohibition party.

We notice that our old friend L. H Leach, who graduated from the state University class of '84, is now one of the proprietors of the Stockton News. In the University he was more noted for his oratory and scholarship, but was never able to keep away from the newspaper offices, toward which he always seemed to have natural affinity. We are glad to see that he is where he belongs. He is by na-We call upon Ohio Prohitionists to ture a Prohibitionist and in due time do their fall duty, and stand by their will be heard from in the ranks of ticket, and let consequences rest with the new party. There is no help for

#### Dr. Boole.

"I was completely carried away in listening to Rev. Dr. Boole's lecture the first time I heard it at Conference and fully as much delighted in hearing it again in Cleveland. All who have heard it pronounce it unanswerable. So thoroughly delighted were the audience that they, by a rising vote, asked for its repitition. He is to return to Cleveland and repeat it prohibition through either of the old in the Great Tabernacle."—Rev. J. R.

Mr. Boole is a finished elocutionist, and this added to concise and forciable language, and a subject of unusual interest, made his address a rare treat. It was so full of pithy, pointed sentences, so closely linked throughout, that a fair synopsis is al-Journal.

Rev. Mr. Boole's lecture was very in the District of Columbia did masterly effort and struck square at not secure it, but it kept up the agi- the root of the evil, namely the legistation. Similar petitions might not lature which pretends to control it. The orator carried conviction with every word.—Steubenville—Ohio-

To attempt to give even a synopsis of Dr. Boole's masterly lecture would be utterly impossible. His arguments were the most conclusive and exhaustive as well as unanswerable ever given to this public on the subject of temperance. His flights of oratory, Republican Prohibitionists would do well to relax just a little on their parand gain by the comparison.—Steubenville—Ohio—Gazette.

Dr. Boole will be present every day at the Ottawa Camp Meeting.

#### Who will Help us?

Editor Spirit of Kansas: The above question has been asked and harped upon so often, that I wish to Heaven somebody would furnish a tangible answer, and "let us have a rest." Dr. Gillespie's article on that subject, published in the Spirit, August, 1, is very much to the point, but more should be done. While my income is very limited, and all I can earn above The Galveston News says the tem- my family expenses belongs to other perance men of Texas cannot be Dem-people, yet I will be one of one hun-ocrats and Prohibitionists at the same dred agreeing to pay five dollars a the laughing stock of the communiWIT AND HUMOP.

One evening last week a lady an wered a ring at the household tele sweed a fing at the household tele-phone and received the following mes-sage, clothed in a good, rich County Clare brogue: "Wad ye plaze tell Mary O'Brien that Bridget McCaffrey wants to know is she goin' to the wake to-night." Mary O'Brien was sum-moned to deliver her answer in person.

An ambitious Galveston doctor was complaining about the ingratitude of the public toward his profession. He said. bitterly:

"Statesmen, generals, artists and scientists all get monuments erected to their memory, but who ever heard of a doctor having a monument?"

"Why, doctor, don't you count those onuments out in the churchyard monuments out in the churchyard? Don't they mean anything?"-Texas Siftings.

A Galveston lady, who teaches a se-lect school, in looking over the copy-book of little Sarah Mullins, discovered an envelope addressed to that little girl, who is only eleven years of age. "I hope, Sarah," said the mistress, holding up the envelope, "that this does not contain a love letter." "What foolishness years and years ago. - Texas

Strawberry shortcake ranges about as usual this year, from the heavy varieties to the light, fluffy specimens that taste like dreams of sweetness and deliciousness. The crop is now getting nearer and nearer to us, advancing from Florida over the country, and already the strawberry festival has opened the season. The cake is panting for its tender layers, and will soon smother with whipped cream the best assorted natives grown not too far away.—Boston Journal.

At Lafayette, a day or two since, Judge Boise was seated between two honest grangers, such as he imagine himself to be. One of them was reading the Oregonian, and turning to the judge, he said: "The thunder cloud of war looks very dark in the eastern po-litical horizon." "Yes," said the litical horizon." "Yes," said the judge, "the clouds look very black." "Well, judge," said the second farmer, who had only half comprehended the matter under discussion, "we need rain."—Portland Oregonian.

"You ought to have your baby baptized, 'Rastus," said a member of the church to a colored father. "Yes, sah, but I can't afford de

"I doesn't cost anything," "I know it doesn't cost nuthin' fo' de mere act of baptism, sah, but yo' see I owe de minister \$2 for perfo'min de weddin' cer'mony a yeah ago, an' he mought object, sah, to baptizin' a baby dat hadn't never been paid fo'.

— New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"You have not put down where you came from," remarked an Austin clerk to a newly-arrived stranger, who clerk to a newly-arrived stranger, who had registered himself and wife. "That's so, and I don't propose to put down where we came from," replied the stranger, who was on his bridal tour. "What is the reason you don't register the name of the place you live at?" asked the clerk. "Because if I put down that we are from Chiego averypody will think that from Chicago everybody will think that we are not married." The clerk smiled incredulously, and dropped the sub-ject.—Texas Siftings.

First Elderly Maiden—"How do you like the new minister?" Second Elderly Maiden—"O, ever so much. sermons are so beautifully worded. Don't you like him?" First E. M.— "Not very well; his whiskers are so straggly, you know, and he doesn't wear any mustache." Second E. M.—
"I was so interested in his sermon I didn't notice how he looked. By the way, they say he is a single man." First E. M.—"M'm, m'm! Did you notice what splendid eyes he had? He seems to be just the man we want; don't you think so?".

He Couldn't See. - A gentleman who had once been a member of the Texas

Find with of the constance of the law. "O, that's it, ch?" said the law. "O, that's it, ch?" said the prisoner. "Well, then, I recken I'm in for it, but say, if it's not the I get out and I'll make it all right. Won't, ch? Let 'me tell you, your blamed law is so mixed up that nobody understands it."—Arkansaw I'raveler. A Missouri man who had, stolen a horse and who had been arraigned before the court said: "Judge, so lar as I am concerned, you may have the borse. No one can say that I have ever been stingy. It's the only horse I have, but it's yours." The Judge explained that the orime consisted of a violation that the orime consisted of a violation of the law. "O, that's it, ch?" said

Traveler. for your bad memory. I have remembered my part of it. Memory is a peculity and is susceptible of great cultivation. Some of the Grecians could repeat volumes of poetry. Well, good morning."—Arkansaw 

you ordered some time ago?"
'Oh, yes; I remember it." "Captain," said a grocety-keeper, addressing a well-known gentleman, ''do you remember that sack of flour

The marriage was to take place Friday, but he suggested to his prospective mother-in-law that it had better take place Thursday. "Why do you wish it changed?" she saked suspiciously. "Well," said he, "I have been making a calculation, and I find that my silver-wedding will come Saturday eventist, and that would never do, as that is the evening I have to go to the lodge." "Gaptain," said a grocery-keeper." The marriage was to take place Friday, A Cautious Man.— He was a mathe-matical cuss, and always engaged in making intricate calculations on paper.

source as sea of the season of

Chaff and Grain.

Each story of a soul is great; but who shall write it, for who knows what makes th greatness! Or, who can sift it and bring out the grain, Winnowed and clean from the conceali

Or, who can sift it and bring out the grain, Winnowed and clean from the concealing chaff?
Who can the dross dissever from the gold?
Who estimate the little or the great Even in one human word? Or who shake out The folded feelings of a human heart?
Or who unwind the one hour's rayelled 'thoughts Of one poor mind even in its idlest day?'
The balances of man are all untrue; His weights and eyea deceitful. He may write The story of a pebble or a rock, The annals of a beetle or a worm; But the great story of his life, he can not; A life made up of but a few short years, And yet containing in its troubled round Tempests and tides and changes, failures, conquests

In daily flux and reflux without end."

—Horatius Bonar, in Every Other Saturday

After the Rain. All day above the tired earth had lain, Hueless and gray, the funeral pall of cloud. All day the sudden sweeps of chilling rain Had broken, fitful, from the lowering shroud. shroud; All day the dreary sobbing of the breeze Had sounded sadly from the yellowing tree

At once the wailing wind rose high and higher. higher.
Rousing to flash and foam the sullen sca;
And the great forest, like a glant lyre,
Echoed the keynote of the harmony;
It turled the clouds before it like a tent.
And, lo! the sunshine dazzled from the rent

And all the wet world gladdened to the ray, As tear-dimmed eyes gleam to a loving As word;
Answering its call out-laughed the weary day.
As a fond slave springs joyful to her lord
As a fond slave springs doubt and fear
Forgotten chill and darkness, doubt and fear
"Absent, I droop—I joy, for thou arthere!"
"Absent, I droop—I joy, for thou arthere!"

#### "FOR LOVE OF HER."

"To-morrow I go."

The speaker said this softly, sitting upon the piazza of the Swan hotel, which overlooked the lake. Beside her sat a man, young, handsome, romantic, and evidently, to the most prosaic spectator, deeply in love with her. Within the windows a cantatrice. lifted her voice in phenomenal trills and quavers. One by one the other guests had crossed the sills of the French-windows to gather about the piano. Only these two remained—the

woman and the young man.

He was years her junior, and she was the object of his first passion. Had you told him her color was not all her own. that she had "done something to her hair" to change its brown tint to gold, he would have given you the lie direct. To him she was the only pure, perfect, and beautiful woman in the world. Men love like that at one-and-twenty. "To-morrow I go," she had said, as if she were sorry for it.

And the youth had answered:
"Don't go, Miss Chalmers. Why do
you go? Must you?"
"Yes, I must," she said. "I do not

she said. "I do not want to leave this place. One could stay here for ever, if it were summer for ever. But I must, Mr. Lester."

"For ever!" said the boy. "Do you know what I should do if I could? You would not be willing, perhaps; but I would stop Time just here, and we two should sit alone together on this piazza for ever. The moon over the water yonder, its light on your face; the music within there—I—. Oh, you ought to be able to read my heart! You know I love you.'

"Poor boy! I'm afraid I do," she

answered. "What I do not know, and want to what I do not know, and want to know, is, whether you love me?" he said. "Whether you love me enough to be my wife? Will you try to love me so much?"

"It's not a question of how much I could love you if I tried," she said. "I need not try much, I believe, to love you a great deal. But you say enough to merry you. Don't read to be the said. to marry you. Don't you know? Don you read the society papers? Haven't you been told of the engagement of Miss Charlotte Chalmers to the man worth millions? You surprise me! In three days I shall marry old Mr. Totty. We have been engaged a year. He is eighty years old. He is richer than even people think. Mamma is so greatly pleased. We are in debt every-Poor old Totty! He is not where. half bad."

Her eyes went out across the water again. The boy made no reply. She waited

for his answer, and, in surprise, looked towards him again. She saw only an empty chair.

How he had gone, when, or where, she did not know "So much the better for me," she said.

She sat and thought strange thoughts: how women had married old men, and been left widows very soon, and had married old lovers who had cared for no one else-She went to her bed in a sort of

dream. At breakfast someone said to her that young Leonard Lester had "gone off somewhere without settling with the landlord."

"He will come back and settle with im," she said, adding to herself, when the coast is clear of me." Mr. Totty met her with his carriage

at the station. A coachman drove a fine pair of horses; a footman folded his arms on the box beside him. Mr. Totty was a florid old gentleman, with a little white hair still left at the back

When they arrived at her mother's door, that old society lady met them smiling. She was for ever anxious now lest there should be some slip between the lip of her handsome daughter and that cup brimming over with gold which the millionaire offered. She smiled and flattered, and spoke

She smiled and flattered, and spoke to the son-in-law who was to be, as though he were a gay young man. He liked it all the better because she was twenty years his junior herself.

And now began the excitement that an approaching wedding-day brings to any fashionable household.

Dressmakers, milliners, caterers, were at the door; crates of china, bas-

a furore. Mrs. Totty was so lovely! Mr. Totty was so rich! The hotel flourished at a time when its glories

usually departed. The newly-made couple took a fine suite of rooms. The maid and valet lived like prince and princess. Troops of friends came down, all entertained at the expense of Mr. Totty.

All went merry as a marriage-bell until that morning, when Mr. Totty spoke to the landlord of a fishing-party at the head of the lake.

The landlord agreed to everything,

promised everything. The party started off in high glee. It was a warm day, but not a scorching one. A few little fish wave conclufew little fish were caught.

At last the cloth was spread on the

grass. Champagne-bottles were opened with jolly little poppings of corks.

Mrs. Totty's health was proposed, and he arose to respond.

As he opened his mouth, a shriek of

horror froze the words upon his lips. It came from Mrs. Totty's maid, who sat on the rocks beside the lake. "What the deuce is the matter with Therese?" he cried as she came flying towards them, followed by the valet. "What is it, Moore?" asked Mr. Tot-

ty.
"A dead person, sir—a drowned gen-"A dead person, sir—a drowned gen-tleman, I'm afraid. He's in evening-dress. The ladies had better not go down. It would be best, sir, not to let the ladies know, if you'll excuse me. It's very forrible." me. It's very terrible.

But the ladies had heard-one of them had gone to the shore. "It is Leonard Leste !" they heard

her scream. Mrs. Totty clung to her husband's arm. 'Take me home — take me away!' she sobbed, shivering and hiding her face from the others.

So ended the fishing-party. The coroner went down from the village shortly afterwards. Leonard Lester was identified. The verdict was

'Found drowned." The bride heard slow wheels come up the path from the lake after dark. and knew they brought the lover who had died because of his love for her. She knew they had telegraphed the news to a home of which he was an idol. She knew that peace would be hers no more, for in every way that a practiced woman of society could lead a man on to love and avow his love had she led that poor boy to his death

in the moonlit lake. Again the moon shone white and at her full. Again that long bright track lay upon the water. Wrapped in lay upon the water. Wrapped in white, she leant back in her chair in the same spot, and near her, just where Leonard Lester had been seated, sat her husband. He was anxious about

"The fright has been too much for you," he said. "My pet, you ought to go to bed."

'Let me stay here," she said. She felt too ill to move, too faint and strange. He took her hands. They were cold in his own.

"Sha'n't I get you some wine?"
She answered "Yes," then put her hand up, and drew his head down.
"Kiss me," she said.
He kissed her—oh, so fondly. He felt very happy, very glad; he said to himself:

"It was not all my money; she loves

And he went away to get the wine. Happily he could not see into her leart. He did not know that she was thinking how she had said to herself that she would be won and wooed by her young lover when this her old hussilent as the dead boy now lay upstairs. He never knew, thank

His heavy footsteps crossed the tiled hall, and she heard them fade away. Her eyes wandered out on the track of light to the moon, no longer round and wavering light. She recalled it, and saw Leonard Lester sitting beside her in the chair her husband had just left. "What I want to know is whether you love me," he said. "Do you?"

"I do!" she cried. "Oh, Heaven, I The old man, returning with the glass of wine, heard her cry.
"Lotty, my dear!" he gasped "Lot-

But his wife made no answer. She

A Scotch subaltern at Gibraltar was A Scotch subaltern at Gibraltar was one day on guard with another officer, who unluckily fell down a precipice 400 feet, and was killed. Non-military readers should understand that in the guard reports there is a small adden-dum, viz.: "N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting. friend, however, said nothing about the accident, and some hours after the brigade Major came to his quarters on brigade Major came to his quarters on the part of the officer commanding, with the report in his hand, to demand an explanation, "You say, 'N. B.— Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your brother officer on duty has fallen down a precipice 400 feet and been killed." "Weel, sir," and been killed." "Weel, sir," replied he, "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in that; if he'd faun doon a precipice 400 feet and no been killed, I should hae thought it very extraordinary, indeed, and wad hae put it doon in my report."—Cardiff Mail.

The telescopic stars, unseen by the unaided eye on account of their remote-ness, are classified as high as the four-teenth magnitude, and their number is reckoned as high as 20,000,000.

—Jones—"I understand that you are an artist. Do you paint portraits?" De Bonbon—"You mistake, sir. I claim to be an artist in my line, but I am not a painter." Jones—"What is your line?" De Bonbon—"I am a maker of French candles." Jones—"Ahl I see. You are a worker in clay."—Philadelphia Call.

Carpets should be shaken often. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. But do not sweep them oftener than is absolutely necessary. Take a brush and dusting-pan and remove the dirt in this way, and your carpets will wear enough longer to pay for your labor.—Boston Globe.

#### TO ADVERTISE and meet with success As re such information JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Ad ising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where divertising ructs may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

John Wand, Prescription Druggist Windsor Drug Store.

H. J. Canniff, Notary Public, 295 Railroad St. North Topeka.

Millinery at your own price at Mrs. Metcalf's. Over 500 hats to be sold out regardless of cost.

We are prepared to do the neates kind of commercial and small job print ng and can discount any office in the state in prees.

Will you go to work and get up a club for the Spirit? We depend upon Prohibitionists in every part of the state to give it a wide circulation.

Scribners Lumber and Log Book, and Fisher's Grain Tables, for 50 cents.

Either one of these books will be mailed post-paid for 30 cents, or the two for 50 cents. Send money to the office of the Spirit.

See advertisement these books on last page of this paper.

All kinds of Summer Millinery at half price at Mrs. Metcalfs. 239 Kansas Avenue.

· We are making prices to close out seasonable goods. E. A. TAFT & Co.

Webster's Dictionary Free!

Get us five subscribers at 60 cents each, and we will send you free the Webster's Dictionary, advertised elsewhere. Send us One Dollar and we will send the Spirit one year and the Tiction

Go to the 10 ct. Emporium corner of Sixth and J.ckson and see for your-selves the great variety of useful articles for the low price of 10 cts. each. Articles that are really worth several times that amount are sold for that small

Dr. McChesney referred to "funeral obsequies."

W. P. Tomlinson is now telegraph editor of the Commonwealth. There's one man on the paper of some news paper ability.

#### AGENTS WANTED.

To sell the Best Life of Grant that is to be published in this generation. The uncertainty attending the publication of Grant's Memoirs leaves this work the most important and the nearest to the great soldier that will appear for some time to come.

Ready early in September. Send 80c for canvassing book and begin at once.
For circular and particulars write to

We have had our choice for this state of all the "Lives" that are now in press and am sure we have the best. Address G. F. KIMBALL, Topeka Kansas.

Charles J. English is lecturing and organizing clubs in the Fifth Dis-

trict.

S. L. North & Co., were heavy los-

to good times. Failures are growing fewer and business prospects are brightening all along the line.

In an interview, at New York, on August 10, with Col. Frederick D. Grant, he gives the following as an associated press report:

"I think father's book will appear before long. We don't yet know ex-actly what or how much manuscript there is. The last pages my father wrote, have not been looked over, and there is a large amount of matter not in form for publication. On my return to Mount McGregor, I shall devote the next four weeks to looking over the manuscript. I shall make over the manuscript. I shall make copies of all his papers and preserve originals. I am not yet sure whether or not there will be enough matter for two volumes or not, but what there is will be published with as little revising as possible. The story will be brought down to my father's death and when this has been done whatever there is will be printed."

## A Big Drive FOR A GOOD MAN.

### WANTED

To Lease, Rent, or Sell

21 Town Lots in Topeka, Kansas, on the side track of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. A part of these lots front on Eighth Avenue, east. All have a front to the side track in good locality for manufacturing purposes of all kinds, or for storage. I will rent or lease one lot or all of them as the party may desire, cr. sil the same way. Better call and see me at 240 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

#### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-East Tennessee capitalists are pre paring to develop some of the marble beds of that region.

-The cataracts of the Nile are due to granite veins, which the river, while working a way through the sandstone, had been unable to destroy or remove.

-In Massachusetts in 1860 there was one divorce to every fifty marriages, in 1876 one to every twenty, and in 1883 one to every fourteen. In New England two thousand families are broken up by divorce every year. -Boston Jour-

-The German and Dutch books printed in dark blue on a pale green paper have not given a satisfactory result. It was confidently expected that the combination would prove restful to the eye, and diminish shortsighted-

tanned in a single year in America and Europe.—Chicago Times.

-A firm in Northborough, Mass., re cently received from Baltimore a cargo of rags, and in the center of one of the bales was found an old-fashioned pocketbook containing a twenty dollar Confederate note, a gold chain and some small change.—Boston Post.

—A fire-escape idea, and a good one, is seen in Massachusetts hotels. All the staircases and landings are marked out plainly by red lights. The bewildered traveler, in case of alarm, has not to grope about or lose precious time in taking the wrong turning for the stairs. They are always to be discovered by the red lanterns. - Boston

-The difference between an imita-—The difference between an imitation and a genuine amethyst can be easily distinguished. Just put them on your tongue alternately, and you will find that the spurious feels warm and the genuine icy to the touch. The stone which has had the greatest run feletic time are which has a pecuof late is tigor eye, which has a peculiar, dull fire. It is only a piece of petrified wood, turned, smoothed and polished .- N. Y. Graphic.

The word pen, in Holy Scripture, refers to either an iron style or to a reed, the latter being the earliest form of pen used in writing on papyrus. One of the earliest attempts to make steel pens is attributed to William Gad-bury, England, who, for his own use, constructed a clumsy article from the main spring of a watch. Steel pens were first brought into use about the year 1803.—Chicago Herald.

-Two years ago several large iron spikes were for some purpose driven into a very old apple tree near Clyde, N. Y., that for years had been nearly N. Y., that for years had been nearly barren. Last year it was filled with large, fine apples, and now the blossoms are plentiful enough to warrant a good supply of fruit. The owner believes that the spikes restored to the tree its original prolific qualities. He is now trying the experiment on other trees in the orchard.—Buffalo Express.

-It is said on good authority that cyclones always originate in equatorial regions, but never occur within eight or ten degress of that line. Another thing that is peculiar is, the whirl is from right to left in the northern and ers by the fire in Leavenworth on Monday night. They will have the sympathy of many friends.

The hard times are now changing to good times. Eailures are received.

The hard times are now changing to good times. Eailures are received.

-British Burmah is anxious to be-

Iwill also rent lease or se. is y part or All of 320 Acres of Land situated thirteen miles from Topeka, and one fourth of a mile from the U.P. depot at Kingsyille, and two and a half miles west of Silver Lake. This farm is all under cultivation, with good buildings and well watered. Will be seld in 5 or 10 acre. Sols for garden, purposes, and part on time.

Topeka, Kansas. U. DUNN.

Topeka, Kansas. U. DUN

#### TELEGRAPHERS' PARALYSIS.

A New York Operator's Theory of the Cause of the Disease.

A majority of telegraph operators sconer or later become "paralyzed." There seems to be no specific cause for the complaint, though it is generally attributed to overwork. It certainly can not be due to dissipation alone, as there are hundreds of cases where men who have been hard drinkers for many years still rank as experts in the profession, while on the other hand men who have led a strictly moral and temperate life have lost entire use of their arms after a comparatively short experience in the business. Nor does disease-nervous or otherwise-seem to be the eye, and diminish shortsightedness.

—It appears that they grow to a green old age in Surrey, England. Recently a widower of eighty-four was married to a widow of eighty-seven. The bridegroom was attended by a grandson, and the bride by a couple of great-grand-daughters.

—The consumption of alligator-skin leather is said to have fallen off to almost nothing. The demand for it has been such that as many as two hundred and fifty thousand skins have been troubled with it from the moment they commenced to learn, and there is no doubt that it has predicted by a grandson, and the bride by a couple of great-grand-daughters.

—The consumption of alligator-skin leather is said to have fallen off to almost nothing. The demand for it has been such that as many as two hundred and fifty thousand skins have been troubled with it from the moment they commenced to learn, and there is no doubt that it has predicted by a grand that it is such that it is a fact that many operators have been troubled with it from the moment they commenced to learn, and there is no doubt that it has predicted by a great grand-daughters.

—The consumption of alligator-skin leather is said to have fallen off to almost nothing. The demand for it has been such that it is a fact that many operators have been troubled with it from the moment they commenced to learn, and there is no doubt that it has predicted by a great grand-daughters.

—The consumption of alligator-skin leather is said to have fallen off to almost nothing. The demand for it has been such that it is a fact that many operators have been troubled with it from the moment they commenced to learn, and there is no doubt that it has predicted by a grand-daughter.

—The consumption of alligator-skin leather is said to have fallen off to almost nothing. The demand for it has been said that paralysis is the cause of many of the blunders made by good men. To accruit the principle of the moment they commenced to learn, and there i the prime factor, as it is very common nerves generally from the elbow to the ends of the fingers. In its early stages it takes the form of cramps, causing great pain in the wrist and hand, or a numbness of feeling such as one feels from bad circulation of the blood. It gradually develops until the fingers seem to lose the sense of touch, and, without warning, they will "flip up" and utterly refuse to be governed by the mind. Now, if these "flips" or paroxysms should occur very often while an operator is being "rushed," while an operator is being 'rushed,' it is bound to cause him a great deal of annoyance. He will get behind, say ten or fifteen words, and if he has the reputation of being a good man his pride will keep him at it until the sender is finally so far ahead that he is compelled to open the key. In the meantime he has possibly left out a word or half-spelled one, which, if he is careful, can be corrected, but the sender is impatient by the time he has "caught up," and he easts but a rapid glance over his copy and commences the struggle once more. Thus, through inability to form the letters and words as fast as he formerly did, he makes errors unconsciously, through he makes errors unconsciously, through getting behind, while at the same time giving the work his entire attention. The only remedy for him is to "break, break," or take some second-class wire, with a reduction of wages and a loss of his professional reputation as a "fast one." This is a hard thing to do and many a man is to-day thing to do, and many a man is to-day called "first-class" who has seen his best days as an operator.

There is another reason why first-class men make errors. Although the words are sent letter by letter, the operator receives them apparently in their complete form only, frequently having several words in his head at one time. Through the loss of sensitiveness in his fingers he is unable to form the characters with his former ease and precision, and will very often change the word entirely by the substitution or omission of a letter. For stitution or omission of a letter. For instance, "thing" will be made to read "think," "bough" for "bought," and other common errors. Of course, the misspelling of words is mostly caused through ignorance, but cases of this kind occur where the men have had long experience and are well educated. The most common reason why first-

to thirty. The survivors are all ages, and none of them will probably be alive ten years hence. The property of the society is estimated at fully one million dollars for each member, and partly within the park, rise to heights alive ten years hence. The property of the society is estimated at fully one million dollars for each member, and what will be the final disposition of it is known only to a small circle. It is said that many of the members have never handled a penny in their lives, and would not know a piece of money if they way it. Post and would not know a piece of money if they saw it.—Pittsburgh Post.

—A few days ago a farmer living near Howe's Cave was plowing in a field about half a mile from the caye's to rest himself and horses under the spreading branches of a tree. Moving on a little distance he turned and looking back was dumbfounded to see that the large tree was gone. He ran back and almost fell into a large chasm which had swallowed the tree and a plot of ground. It is believed that this will lead to the discovery of an outlet from the rear of Howe's Cave, and should this theory prove correct the field will be more valuable to the farmer than before the shade tree disappeared from view.—Albany (N. Y.)

Journal.

a winter resort for invalids, Davos possesses from its elevated position, would be enjoyed even in a greater degree in the Yellowstone Park. The period of permanent snow is longer, so that invalids could remain there probably until the end of April, whereas the melting of the snow generally compels them to leave Davos early in March, when the climate of the valleys is peculiarly unfavorable for chest-complaints. It is to be expected, from its greater elevation, that a still clearer sky and a larger proportion of sunny days would be experienced in the Yellowstone Park, while the wholesomensor of the air would be still more marked, owing to its comparatively greater freedom ffom zymotic matter.

—Prof. Edward Frankland, in Popular Science Monthly.

Journal.

—The cure of one actress-smitten man is reported. He had been for many years an inmate of an insane asylum. He became a furious lover of Ristori as Mary Stuart, and immediately went daft. Of late years the one mania of love for the mimic queen was all that ailed him. Seeing that Ristori, on her recent farewell tour, had become a middle-aged woman with none of her personal beauty left, the physician decided to take his particular to age, and did not seem to notice the limit of the results of the care had been for many years an inmate of an insane nest of half grown mocking birds in her yard recently. She succeeded in her yard recently. She succeeded in the cage put in a temporary cage, and the cage put in a room. During the day the mother bird flew into the room and was readily caught and placed in the cage with the brood. She began instantly to feed them with the food which was in the cage, and did not seem to notice the lines had been as a long of the physician decided to take his particular to age her. The caught and placed in the cage with the physician decided to take his particular to age her. The caught and placed in the cage with the physician decided to take his particular. them with the food which was in the cage, and did not seem to notice the imprisonment. On the day following the male bird flew into the room, and offered no resistance nor showed any signs of flight when the lady captured him. He was put into the same cage, and the lady now has the entire family. They seem contented and happy—Pittsburgh Post.

#### A NOTED REVIVAL.

Scenes at a Great Camp-Meeting in Ken-tucky in 1799.

Two young men began the work in the summer of 1799. They were brothers. preachers, and on their way across the pine barrens to Ohio, but turned aside to be present at a sacramental solemnity on Red River. The people were accustomed to gather at such times on a Friday, and by fasting, and praying, and singing, and hearing sermon, prepare themselves for the reception of the sacrament on Sunday. At the Red River meeting the brothers were asked to preach, and one did so with astonishing fervor. As he spoke the people were deeply moved, tears ran streaming down their faces, and one, a woman far in the rear of the house, broke through order and began to shout. For two hours after the regular preachers had gone the crowd lingered, and were loath to depart. While they and were loath to depart. While they tarried one of the brothers were irresistibly compelled to preach. He rose and told them that he felt called to preach; that he could not be silent. The words which then fell from his lips aroused the people before him to a "pungent which then fell from his lips aroused the people before him to a "pungent sense of sin," Again and again the woman shouted, and would not be silent. He started to go to her. The crowd begged him to turn back. Something within him urged him on, and he went through the house shouter that the started to go to her. ing and exhorting and praising God.

In a moment the floor to use his own words, was "covered with the slain." Their cries for mercy were terrible to hear. Some found forgiveness, but many went away "spiritually wounded," and suffered unutterable agony of soul. Nothing could allay the excitement. Every settlement along the Green River and the Cumberland was full of religious fervor.
Men fitted their wagons with beds and provisions, and traveled fifty miles to camp upon the ground and hear him preach. The idea was new, hundreds At the Cane Ridge meetings began.

At the Cane Ridge meeting 20,000 were encamped. The excitement surpassed anything that had been known. who came to scoff remained to preach. All day and all night the crowd swarmed to and fro from preacher to preacher, singing, shouting, laughing, now rushing off to listen to some new exhorter who had climbed upon a stump, now gathering around some unfortunate who, in their peculiar language, was "spiritually slain." Soon men and women fell in such numbers that it became impossible for the multi-tude to move about without trampling them, and they were hurried to the meeting-house. At no time was the floor less than half covered. Some lay quiet, unable to move or speak. Some talked, but could not move. Some hours at a time. Others rushed wildly over the stumps and benches, and then plunged, shouting "Lost lost!" into the forest.—McMaster's History.

define for the disease are ointments of sulphur and carbolic acid; tar and fat; and, indeed, any of the usual sheep dressings of which sulphur is an inpunged, shouting "Lost lost!" into the forest.—McMaster's History.

PRESENCE

Why Girls Should Be Taught Self-Control as Well as Boys.

If boys require to be taught self-con-

trol, doubly so do girls. Having by nature weaker nerves and a more vivid imagination, they shrink from pain, suffering and danger in a fashion utterly unintelligible to their brothers. But the more natural this shrinking is, class men make errors is that they are generally overworked. After working the more carefully should they be taught generally overworked. After working hard for seven or eight hours, if they are partially paralyzed, their arms become heavy and tired, and no doubt the brain is also affected. Every word is put down with an effort, and it is a wonder there are not more mistakes then usually occur. Cor. Chicaga then worder to sew and to read. Fa-British Burmah anything in common with India.

—A socialistic society called the Harmonists, at Economy, Pa., near Pittsburgh, which once numbered thirteen hundred members, has dwinded to thirty. The survivors are all ages, and none of them will probably be and no one of the narrow valleys dips.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of wonder there are not more mistakes than usually occur.—Cor. Chicago as a matter of course as they are than to ore or the saw and to read. Especially should quiet and coolness to the province is starved, and that its wants are neglected by the Indian Government, while its surplus revenue is drained away to meet the wants of other provinces. It is also urged that the Yellowstone National Park possesses, in a high degree, and the Yellowstone National Park possesses, in a high degree, and the the Yellowstone National Park possesses, in a high degree, and the Yellowstone National Park possesses, in a high degree, and not one of the narrow valleys dips.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant of Morning in Summary colorus as they are shard coolness or many ended to them. A girl is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A girl is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A girl is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A girl is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A girl is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A girl is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A girl is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A utterly useless at any emergency, or, as their friends plead, "so highly endowed with sensibility" (those who are not their friends make ampleasant ref-erence to "folly" and "hysterics"), are generally selfish and self-absorbed to a degree utterly unintelligible to their more sober sisters, who are taught to forget self and control both mind and body by their large-hearted sympathy with and comprehension of suffering. But the sick-room is not the only place where presence of mind is required. Scarcely a day passes when we do not more or less require it. Thank goodness, the notion that women should faint or go into hysterics for the small-did. (fill est thing is pretty well exploded; still, even yet the opposite lesson might be more strongly inculcated.—Exchange.

#### Not Because of Lonesomeness.

"So you went to that party with Mrs. Elberton, did you?" asked a wife of her husband.

There is a colored preacher who lives near Jasper, Ga., that rules his horse by butting him. If the horse is fractious or stubborn he takes the kinks out by deliberately seizing it by the ears and butting it squarely in the forehead until it falls to its knees. This it generally does at the second or third butt, when the old parson steps behind and drives shead again.—St. Lowis Post.

If the horse is fractious or stubborn he takes the kinks out by deliberately seizing it by the ears and butting it squarely in the forehead until it falls to its knees. This it generally does at the second or third butt, when the old parson steps behind and drives shead again.—St. Lowis Post.

In which you may rise, as I have risen, morning after morning, to catch that fleeting first scene in the first act of the spectacular drama of a sunny day in the sunny South.

Do not wait to hear the clock strike or look at your watch, but when dawn is acar, the swift passing dayn of that latitude, which you will know by the low murmur of insects and bird life around you, rise and hasten forth. You

#### CAMELS IN AUSTRALIA.

Efforts Made to Raise a Home-Bred Stock In many parts of Australia are large tracts of arid country—deserts, we might call them—overwhich, especially in times of drought, it is difficult, if not impossible, for any but the aborigines to travel without the assistance were in the beam of the rising sun In of camels as carriers. Owing to the great increase of population at the antipodes, it has become a matter of some importance to have all possible facilities for opening out new districts; and in South Australia attempts not altogether unsuccessful have been made to raise a home-bred stock of camels. At the present time there are some two thousand or more of those useful ani-mals in that part of Australia alone. These are greatly in demand, and reg-ular market prices are quoted for them, the value of a good pack bull being sixty pounds, and a pack cow sixty-five pounds. Camels for harness are even more valuable, selling from sixty-five to seventy pounds, according to sex,

whilst those used for riding purposes fetch from seventy to seventy-five pounds. Camels were not imported into South Australia in any number until 1866, when Sir Thomas Elder entered into the enterprise with a determina-tion to establish a herd, and succeeded in landing one hundred and nine, which shortly increased to a hundred and twenty-five. Soon, however, the little herd was attacked by a kind of mange; and the camels suffered so much from this disease that at the end of six months their number was reduced to sixty-two. In time, however, by the most careful treatment, the dis-ease was stamped out; the herd then throve well, and has now largely in-

It was not until about 1883 that the settlers generally began to see the great value of camels in certain districts, and then the demand far exceeded the supply. In that year, Messrs. W. R. Cave & Co., made a trial shipment of six, and this venture proved so successful that in 1884 six hundred and sixty-one camels were imported. In India great losses have been sustained from foot-and-mouth disease and tuberculosis; it has been therefore deemed necessary, as a protection to what has now become a very important interest in South Australia, that all imported camels should be subjected to a rigorous veterinary examination; and regulations to that effect were published in the Australian Gazette December last. Those camels which have become acclimatized or the homebred are particularly healthy; but the imported ones, as a rule, suffer greatly at first from skin disease of a highly infectious order (scabies), and many have died from this cause. The rem-edies for the disease are ointments of

terior of Australia they are firmly estab-lished as most valuable stock, and are turned to many and varied uses. In that country there must always be large tracts of land over which it will be difficult to travel; and there can thus be no doubt that the enterprise of the importers and breeders of camels will be rewarded. Should we, some years hence, have the misfortune to be engaged in another Egyptian cam-paign, we may perhaps be able to procure that absolute essential of desert warfare, a stock of camels, from our colonial friends.—Chambers' Journal.

#### A SILVER SUNRISE.

The Splendid and

high cultivation of the slave system, a sheet of verdure breathing incense in the month of March, April, and May. The tall cypress, the thick-leaved ambrosial 'live-oak, the heavy-scented magnolia grandiflora, form the upper foliage, helting the clear dark ponds that dot the low, flat level tracts. Around their sedgy borders the cranes and curlews call, on their dark bosoms

and curlews call, on their dark bosoms swim the broods of mallard and teal ducks. All the beauty and picturesque charm of nature do not belong to mountain lands alone. To the lover of nature in all her phases and moods this pond land is full of beauty as of bloom. It is lively at all seasons of the year, all hours of the day, but especially when seen under a silver sunrise.

Not every morning of the whole year round is this wonder witnessed. It takes peculiar conditions of the atmosphere to produce the phenomenon. To the savant belongs the task of telling what the conditions are that produce a silver sunrise. The effect I will try to describe. In April or May, when the early spring rains that have soaked the porous soil and filled the ponds, and given the flush and lusty green hues to the earth, have ceased to fall, when the atmosphere is rarified by a heat that makes the young cotton plants grow visibly under your eye; in the darkness of a morning that is only slightly cooler than the night in which you have watched the motions of the constellations in the early fall, the resources provided in the early fall, the resources available. His stock enter winter guarters in a good condition, having made all the good condition, having made

ean see the white sands under you feet, but barely note the long, gray mosses that hang like stalactites from the branches of the trees above your were, in the beam of the rising sun. In were, in the beam of the rising sun. In the negro parlance of the old times: "It is broad day before you know what you are about." The sedgy rims of the ponds, the tall cypress and oaks, the heavy trailing creepers of the vines, the light swaying banners of the moss, every tiny blade of grass and leaf of plant and weed, every flower petal and wheel of field cobweb is grammed with heads of dew, but it does gemmed with beads of dew, but it does not drip. It looks almost or quite like not drip. It looks almost or quite like hoar frost spread over the ocean-like expanse of land and water, like a white veil blending and making more beautiful the darker verdure of the foliage around the pools, and the glowing emerald and color shades of the cotton

eraid and color snades of the couldn' and corn fields.

A thousand mocking birds are all of a sudden cleaving the blue vault above you with such strains of unpremedi-tated art as skylarks never dreamed of. In fact, if one of the Southern mocking birds ever hears the song of one of those English skylarks which the late Isaac W. England found a home for in the meadows of New Jersey, he will beat him so badly in his own song that the British warb-ler will hide his head under his wing, poor thing, and die of grief and

Afar off from thicket and leafy covert comes the cooing of a thousand doves, the soft whistle of as many qualls, the shrill cries of the redbirds, the shriller calls of the catbirds, and the notes of many another feathered songster, many another teathered songster, whose names you must learn from Mr. Audubon. The thrushers, too, hardly less musical than the mocking birds, sing from the leafy boughs and shrubber reach.

sing from the leary boughs and shrub-bery near by.

While bathed, as it were, in this out-burst of liquid melody, this first diapa-son of the opera of the day, suddenly, without warning, with no rosy glow to herald its coming, up from the white misty horizon bursts the sun, a blaze of silver light bigger than the biggest eart-wheel that ever was made, daz-zling, as if composed of ten thousand burnished silver mirrors flashing elec-tric light through panes of crystal, flooding the landscape with silver lace dotted with diamonds and powdered with sparkling silver dust. The sense of the exquisite coloring of the scene is lost in the wondrous radiance shed over a landscape that stretches miles away, until the dazzling view is lost in the silvery haze of the horizon. It looks as if all fairy land had met to do battle on a field of jeweled silver, pan-oplied in silver mail, and every shield and every spear decked and tipped with gems. Not one moment is there rest in this wondrous scene, which lasts but a few minutes, for the first breeze of morning waving the spark-ling banners of long moss, and the first warm kiss of the sunbeams sweep the glittering pageant all away.—N. Y. Sun

## LOOKING AHEAD.

Useless Creature is the One Who is Al-ways Behind.

The most useless man in the world is probably he who is always a few minutes behind time. His life is a record of opportunities missed, and his motto, the words that the poet has pronounced to be the saddest "of tongue or pen." In the voyage of life, whatever the character of that life may be, whatever the channel may be, the pilot must look ahead. Still this is occasionally more necessary in some lines of life than others, and while in a few they are exceptional, a man has to look ahead for years, the stock far Morning in Southwestern Georgia.

Poets have sung of rosy dawns, of orange sunsets waning low, and of that done, or should be done, with refer-

the market? are questions to be put in regard to all kinds of stock, and that regard to all kinds of stock, and that man is never a success who never gives either an answer till the time for action has arrived. In summer the prudent stockman thinks of and prepares for the forthcoming fall and winter. He is always forearmed, and in case of a long, dry season, leaving him with pastures parched and burned in the early fall, the resources provided in case of emergency are available.

and partly to his book-keeper:
"Well, well, I guess I'll have to be getting a new pair of pants."
"Why, it hasn't been any time since you got a pair, has it?" replied the economical book-keeper.
"Not very long."

### Grace Lilburne's Secret.

A STORY OF

#### TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

Roland Ayre, true to his word, never came near Silverton Castle, and the Lib-burnes received no message from him; but Victor Gayherd, a cousin of his,

but Victor Gayherd, a cousin of his, came frequently, and so also did Algernon Colebrook.

But Grace never felt quite at ease in the presence of the latter. Algernon would sit or stand, and calmly and steadfastly look at her as though she were a curious study; and when on one occasion she was rendered sufficiently irritable and uncomfortable to make her ask sharply what made him do so, he replied with a bow; "My profound admiration."

But his admiration did not lead him

But his admiration did not lead him to transgress in like manner again, and soon after this he ceased to call at Sil-

soon after this he ceased to call at Silverton Castle.
Victor came pretty frequently, however. He was handsome, light-hearted, and uncomfortably poor, and it was above all things necessary that he should find a rich wife.

He made no secret of his position, but treated all the accidents that befell him in life in a happy-go-lucky fashion, taking nothing very seriously or very much to heart.

Personally he was very like his cousin, Roland, and in other respects was far too good for treacherous Grace Lilburne.

For a time Grace kept him from proposing, hoping that Roland would tire of his fruitless search, and would return to her, for she felt that he knew that she loved him.

But Roland, payer game your chewed.

But Roland never came nor showed the least sign of coming, no news of him reached the castle, and Grace phil-osophically came to the conclusion that she might as well take what she could get, since she could not obtain what she

wanted.

So one day Victor Gayherd proposed and was accepted, and Grace sent him off to her father to obtain his consent. So far she was safe, and if she could get away for a time and forget her crime she thought that all would be well.

When Victor returned, however, the expression of his countenance quickly told her of the non-success of his mis-

told her of the non-success of his mission.

"I don't think your governor is quite right," the young man remarked as he took a seat by her side; "he seems a little bit touched," and he tapped his own forehead significantly.

"Why, what did he say?" asked Grace breathlessly.

"He said a good many things. He seems to believe that your sister is alive, though he has not seen her nor heard from her, and he says that until he has received proof of her death beyond all doubt, that he will only give you the portion you would have had before she was lost."

was lost."
"That is provoking, but it won't matter in the long run," returned Grace heartlessly, "he can't live for ever, and then all he has must be mine."
"Unless your sister is alive," replied

"Unless your sister is anye, Tephase Victor slowly.
"Oh, she's dead safe enough," was the callous answer; "you needn't trouble about her."
"You speak as though you had seen her die," he exclaimed with sudden suspicion.

Well, I didn't see her die," she re-"Well, I didn't see her die," she re-torted defiantly, as she contracted her brows and clenched her teeth; "but I haven't the least doubt she is dead. If she were not, do you think she would stay away from everything that can make life enjoyable? No, she is dead enough, and Silverton must one day be mine. But what else did papa say? He did not refuse his consent to our mar-riage, did he?"

"Yes, and I hete Christman."

"Yes, and I hate Christmas," ex-claimed Grace passionately. "We won't wait, Victor. If papa won't give his consent we will be married without it." Victor Gayherd shrugged his shoul-ers and made a rueful face before he

AI admire your courage, Grace, and should applaud it, if it were not for the pitiful condition of my own finances, but your father has foreseen the possi-

bility of our dispensing with his permission, and has told me that if we marry without it he will not give you one sixpence while he lives."

pence while he lives."

"If my estates were not mortgaged for almost their value, or if you had a fortune from your mother, as your sister had, we might afford to do as we please, but now it is impossible."

Grace threw herself upon a couch, and wept, and declared that he didn't love her, and she sobbed and cried, and altogether made herself exceedingly ridiculous; but Victor was not sufficiently infatuated to be imprudent, and as her father happened to come in just as this scene was at its height, Miss Grace was ordered off to her own room, and desired to remain there until she had regained her senses.

Then Mr. Lilburne talked quietly but kindly with the young man, and it was aggraded between these this security in the surface of the sense.

and desired to remain there until she had regained her senses.

Then Mr. Lilburne talked quietly but kindly with the young man, and it was agreed between them that, if nothing unforeseen occurred in the interval, the marriage should take place immediately after Christmas Day.

When Miss Lilburne heard of the arrangement, and found that she could not have her own way, she resigned herself to the tyranny of circumstances with the best grace she could assume.

The rest of this terrible year must be lived out at Silverton Castle, for Mr. Lilburne, with the morbid expectation of his eldest daughter's return, would not go to London or Scotland, or to any of the places on the Continent that it was almost his yearly custom to visit. Here at the castle he remained, and here, sorely against her will, Grace was obliged to stay with him.

As the days shortened, and the nights grew dark and chilly, and Christmas was again approaching, a horrible fascination seemed to draw her to the room under which she had consigned her sister to so terrible a fate.

At last she could resist the feeling no longer, yet when she at length yielded to the desire, she dared not move the sliding floor and look down upon the body of her victim.

She had no earthly doubt that Kate lay there as she had fallen, or, if not exactly in the same position, if she had not been actually killed by the fall, the guilty girl was equally sure that her sister was lying dead at the bottom of that horrible pit.

But though she would have given half

of all she might ever possess to look upon the face of her victim, she dared not remove the floor that hid the murdered girl from view, because she feared that as surely as she did so, she should be irresistibly impelled to cast herself down beside her.

As Christmas came nearer, however, and the wedding was fixed for the succeeding day. Grace became rather wild

ceeding day, Grace became rather wild and excited.

and excited.

Since they must spend Christmas Day at Silverton Castle, they would be merry over it, she said, and as her marriage was to take place immediately afterwards, she invited a great number of guests to come to the castle for the Christmas festivities, and stay over the wedding-day.

Christmas festivities, and stay over the wedding-day.

"We will forget last year if it is to be forgotten," she exclaimed to her lover almost hysterically; "and whatever we do we must keep papa cheerful. I dread Christmas Day; oh, how I do dread it!" She broke down, and began to sob and tremble as she said this, and it was some time before Victor could soothe her.

But when Christmas Day really dawned, Grace was calm and cheerful, and only those who knew her well could detect the under-current of excitement which she suppressed with so supreme which she suppressed who so supreme an effort.

"To-morrow is my wedding-day," she kept whispering to herself, "and then I shall be free—free from the nameless terror that in this house always haunts

me."
"To-morrow! But what will even to-day bring forth?"

CHAPTER IV.

COMRADES IN CHIEF.

COMRADES IN CHIEF.

Frank Fairfield sat in an office that was situated in one of the large thoroughfares within a couple of hundred yards of the Bank of England.

He was only a junior partner in the well-known irm of engineers to which he belonged, and he had obtained this position some two years before our story opens, partly by his own great talent and industry, but principally through Mr. Lilburne's generosity.

To all intents and purposes Frank Fairfield was a working partner in the firm; he had been to South America, to Russia, and to India, superintending

Russia, and to India, superintending the construction of railways and bridges, and though he had now been in Eng-land some three or four months, he knew that he might be required to start off again at any time with but scant notice.

The young engineer is only eight-and-twenty, but he looks much older, for since he returned from his last journey abroad, his thick wavy hair has become perfectly white.

He is seated this morning at a table

He is seated this morning at a table with plans and drawings spread out before him.

He is trying hard to fix his mind closely upon the work he has in hand, but the effort required is a great one, and he looks up with a feeling of relief when a clerk opens the door and brings him a card.

"Roland Ayre," he silently reads with keen surprise; then he nods to the youth to admit the visitor.

Mr. Ayre came in, sad-looking it is true, but youthful and handsome, and he started with unfeigned astonishment when he saw Fairfield, for he had been given to understand that he was a man

given to understand that he was a man

about his own age.

"I suppose I am addressing the person I really came to see?" he said, taking the seat offered him; you were—you are acquainted with Mr. Lilburne, of Fairfield's face slightly flushed as he

Fairfield's face slightly flushed as ne replied:

"Mr. Lilburne has helped me to the position I now hold; do you come to me from him?"

"Yes, he told me where I should find you, and I should have sought you months ago, but I have been very ill in consequence of a shock I received on Christmas Day."

"A shock!" repeated Fairfield.

"Yes; you have heard of the strange disappearance of Mr. Lilburne's eldest daughter?"

And as he asked this question Roland

And as he asked this question Roland looked keenly at the man who he had been assured was his rival.

"I have had no direct communication with the Lilburnes for more than a year," replied Fairfield, meeting his companion's fixed gaze without wavering; "be good enough to tell me what occurred."

Roland complied, and he told his at

Roland complied, and he told his at-Roland complied, and he told his attentive listener how when the merry-making was flagging on Christmas night, Grace Lilburne had proposed a game of hide-and-seek, and how she had persuaded Kate to join in the game, the latter having been lost from that time to the present.

"Ahl then it was Grace who hid with Kate," he remarked thoughtfully; "what did she say had become of her sister?" "She didn't know."

"And did she make no suggestion?"

"And did she make no suggestion?" and the engineer looked at Roland

and the engineer looked at Roland sharply.

"Yes, it was she who mentioned your name," he replied with hesitation.

"Ah, I thought so. She suggested that I had persuaded her sister to elope with me, I suppose?"

"Something of the kind."

"And may I ask, Mr. Ayre, why you come to me from Mr. Lilburne? Why did he not come himself or send for me? I should have been only too ready to obey his call."

"He ridiculed the idea that you would

obey his call."

"He ridiculed the idea that you would harm his daughter; he said you had given him your word never to press your suit with her again, and that he had as much confidence in yourword as he had in mine."

"Ah!"

There was pain, satisfaction, and relief in the exclamation.

A few seconds later he spoke again:

"You have not explained your interest in the matter, Mr. Ayre. I don't understand what Miss Lilburne was to you."

you."
"She was my promised wife," was the

"She was my promised wife," was the answer.
Fairfield shrank a little as though he had received a blow, and his pale face became still paler, but he quickly recovered himself, and he asked with a bitter smile on his face:

"Do you seriously believe that Kate Lilburne, your promised wife, would voluntarily leave her father's roof to run away with me?"

"Most certainly not." was the prompt.

"Most certainly not," was the prompt

reply. "You think I carried her away by violence, then?" "Good Heavens, nol I should not be here talking calmly if I believed such a thing possible."

ner your wife, than have any doubt as

her your wife, than have any doubt as to her safety or welfare."
"My wife!" repeated Fairfield with mournful bitterness; "the woman is not born who will be my wife. But you ask for my help, and perhaps I will give it to you. I must think the matter over, however. Will you call on me three days hence, or, better still, give me an address where I can write to you."
"And you will write to me?" asked Roland, as he gave him his address in town.

Roland, as he gave him his address in town.

"Yes, I will write without fail."

Then Roland reluctantly went away. He would have liked to ask several questions, but he felt that if he did so the engineer would think he doubted him, and he estimated the man's character with sufficient accuracy to feel convinced that only by treating him with perfect trust and confidence could he win his co-operation.

But as Roland Ayre walked away from Fairfield's office it was with the disagreeable conviction that the latter had questioned and cross-questioned him, and learnt all that he had to tell, and told him absolutely nothing in return.

and told him absolutely nothing in return.

"The fellow is as close as an oyster," he muttered, "and yet I like him; there is something firm, and strong, and massive in the man's character, while he gives one the idea of possessing a certain amount of latent power which only exceptional circumstances will bring into action. And how he loves Kate! Surely together we ought to be able to find her alive or dead."

It was with some impatience that he waited, day after day, for the promised communication; but a whole week elapsed before a brief note came from Farifield asking Roland to meet him on the following day.

Fairfield asking Roland to meet him on the following day.

The appointment was kept, and when the first brief salutation was over the engineer said:

"If you are disengaged to-day I will take you to see my mother. You know she was Miss Lilburne's nurse?"

"Yes, I have heard she was her foster-mother."

Fairfield inclined his head as he con-

"My mother was as much devoted to her as though Miss Kate had been her own child, and she is in great trouble about her now. I promised to take you to her. Perhaps you can help each other."

"But how can I help her? Does she know where Kate is?"

"She will explain everything to you herself," was the evasive answer. "Do you feel disposed to go with me to my mother's house?"

"Certainly; my time is at your service. Where does your mother live?"

"About twenty miles this side of Silverton Castle," was the reply, "and fifty from London; but we shall get down there in a couple hours."

Then the two young men went off together, Fairfield leaving word at the

gether, Fairfield leaving word at the office that he should not return for the day.

It was late in the afternoon when they reached Beechcroft, and Fairfield remarked that they had still three miles

"Let us ride," said Roland inpatiently. "I feel as though every moment we spend upon the road stands between me

and my meeting with Kate."

Fairfield looked at his companion in startled surprise, and he said with a

sigh:
"You are anticipating too much.
You must prepare yourself for something the reverse of happy. What
made my hair turn white in a single
week can bring you no comfort nor satisfaction."

isfaction.

"Was Kate the cause of your white hair?" asked Roland in unfeigned sur-

"Yes; last Christmas Eve I was as free from grey hairs as you are. Now look at me." "But how did it happen? Why are you so mysterious? Why don't you deal frankly with me?"

"My mother will tell you all that you need to know," was the answer "I only warn you to anticipate evil rather than good."

than good."

Roland felt a chill come over him.

It was not the keen air of early spring that made him shiver, but the cold feeling of dread and anxiety that Fairfield's words caused him.

words caused him. For, despite all reasoning to the contrary, he had cherished the hope that when he reached Mrs. Fairfield's cottage he would clasp Kate Lilburne to his heart.

his heart. When he glanced at the white hair of

When he glanced at the white hair of his companion, however, and heard what was the cause assigned for it, he felt only too well convinced that some dark tragedy had linked itself with the fate of his beloved.

For the rest of the journey the two men were silent, one was too sad, and the other was too nervously anxious to talk

talk.

It was a large handsome cottage at the gate of which they drew up, and as they walked towards the door it was opened by Mrs. Fairfield herself.

She was a tall fine-looking woman, comparatively young-looking still, and very like her son, though her dark-brown hair as yet showed no sign of approaching age.

There was deference rather than humility in her manner as she gravely invited Mr. Ayre to enter, while she herself led the way into a comfortably furnished sitting-room.

vited Mr. Ayre to enter, while she herself led the way into a comfortably furnished sitting-room.

The young man eagerly glanced round the apartment as though he hoped to see someone, but if so he was disappointed; there was not a single sign of anybody having been in the room save the woman to whom it belonged.

"I have told Mr. Ayre that you could probably help him in tracing Miss Kate," said Fairfield when they were all seated; "but perhaps it will be as well if he tells you first how Kate disappeared and what steps have been taken to find her; you will then be better able to connect his part of the story with the little you know."

Roland almost fumed with impatience. He did not want to go over the old ground again, he wanted to know without delay what they could tell him.

But Mrs. Fairfield, though very polite, was likewise very firm.

was likewise very firm.
Moreover, she was suspicious.
Yes, she was suspicious even of her own son, and as Roland, finding no escape, began to tell the story of that Christmas night over again, she more than once interrupted him with questions.

[To be Continued.]

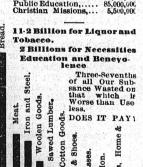
"Good Heavens, no! I should not be here talking calmly if I believed such a thing possible."

"Then what made you come to me?" "I came, as drowning men clutch at straws, to ask if you can, or will, help me?" was the eager response. "Nobody else can, I feel convinced. It is for Kate's sake, rather than my own, that I ask you. The mystery that surrounds her fate maddens and appals me. I love her so truly that if it would be for her happiness I would rather see

Our Drink and Tobacco Bill Compared with Other Items of Expenditure.

We pay annually in the United States the following bills: States the following bills:

Drink \$900,000,000
Tobacco, 600,0 0,003
Bread, 505,000,000
Meat, 280,000,000
Iron and Steel, 280,000,000
Woolen Goods, 237,000,000
Sawed Lumber, 283,000,000
Cotton Goods, 100,000,000
Boots and Shoes, 100,000,000
Boots and Shoes, 155,000,000
Christian Missions, 5,500,000



It does no good for a man to sneer at the agnation in regard to the liquor traffic. The subject is altogether too important to be laugical down, ignored, or passed-over without any serious attempt to settle it. Aside from the law-lefying spirit which it has elicited, asid from all its moral the religious aspects, the question considered purely as one of dollars and center, in its effects upon the National prosperity and wealth, is one of the most important that can be named.

Directly and indirectly, this country spending that the National debt. The cost of that traffic to the country, direct and indirect, is greater than the profits of all its capital not invested in real estate. It costs every year more than our whole Civil Service, our Army, our Navy, our Congress, including the River and Harbor and Pension bills, our wasteful local debts, besides all the schools in the country. In fact, this Nation pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be put aside with a sneer?

There is certainly spent for drink in this country more than \$800,000,00 and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds, National, State, country, city, town and school district, is stated on authority of the Census Bureau to be not more than about \$700,000,000.

But the cost of the liquor drunk is not by any means the whole cost of the liquor traffic. An official report, prepared with much labor, by the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, under authority from the Legislature, states that \$4 per cent of all the crime and criminal expenses in that State comes directly from the abuse of liquor. There is a teast one in twenty of the able-bodied men in this country who is rendered idle by his habits, or incapacitated for work. These persons, at the ordinary wages of workingmen, would earn, if industrious and fairly employed, over \$200,000,000 yearly. The proportion of persons in hospitals, who reach them because of excess in drink is very large, but cannot be definitely ascertain

BUTTER and CHEESE making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & Co. 253 and 255 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of g sods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune, opens before the workers, also netwy sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine-Every Farmer and Miller Should Have



Contains 192 pages of useful tables for easting up grain, produce, hay, cost of pork, interest wages, tables, wood measure, ready reckoner plowing tables, and more miscellaneous marter and useful tables for furmers and others, than any similar book ever published. Ask your bookselle for it. Sent postpaid for 30 cents.

G. W. FISHER, Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

C. F. KIM



The "Sorghum Growers' Guide" maile CHAPMAN & CO. MADISON, IND.

## ZIMMERMAN FRUIT & VEGETABLE 一 EVAPORATOR Made of Galvanized Iron. 5 SIZES. 16,000 SOLD. Economical, Dura-ble and Fire Proof. Will pay for itself in 30 days use, out of sale of FREE! Our Illustrated Cata-Logue and Treatise. Address ZIMMERMAN M'FG CO., BUBLINGTON, IOWA AGENTS WANTED.



Lumber AND Log Book

Most complete book of its kind ever published. Gives measurements of Luuber, Logs, Scantling; cubical contents of square and round Timber; hints to lumber dealers. wood measure; speed of circular saws; care of saws: cord wood tables: felling trees; growth of trees; land measure; wages, rent, board, interest, stave an heading bolts, etc. Standard book throghout the United States and Canada. New illustrated edition, 1882. Ask your bookseller for it. Sent postpaid for \$5 cents.

G. W. FISHEER, Box 228, Rochester, N. Y

THE BEST BOOK OF THE KIND Live Stock Journal Topolog

## A Book for Every Owner of Live Stock.

The Cheapest and the Best. \$3.00. **\$2** 50.

The Best Book of the kind.

The Diseases of Live Stock.

Their Most Efficient Remedies; INCLUDIN-

Horses, Cattle, Cows. Sheep, Swine. Poul-"To every one engaged in raising or hand-ling stock this work will be of great value."

Col. A F Rockwell, Ass't Quartermaster U S A

'This book appears to me to be exhaustive and thorough " try & Dogs. and thorough "
Prof Finlay Dun, of the Edinburgh, veterins
ry College.
"This volume contains a great amount et
useful, practical information, expressed in
terse and readable language."

BY W. B. E. MILLER, D. V. S., Chief veterinary Surgeon of the New Jersey state Board of Health: President of the United States veterinary Association, and

LLOYD V. TELLOR, M. D. with a special article on the profitable man-agement of Cows, by

WILLIS P. HAZARD. Editor of the "Guernsey Cow Breeder," etc. One volume, 8vo. 521 ppges, with numer-ous full page colored illustrations. hanh-somely bound. Price, Cloth, \$2,50; Full Sheep, \$3,00.

Live Stock Journal, London.
"It is the best book of the kind we have yet seen, from either the English or American

Turf Field and Farm.
"One of the best books of the kird."

This is, without doubt, the most thor oughly useful work of the kind before the public, as well as the Cheapest. The directions it gives are plain and brief, and have met the approval of the best authorities in England and this country. It has been recommended by the officers of the U. S. Army, and by the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

READ THESE OPINIONS!

Col. James Moore, Quartermaster U.S.A.

"I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the very best work on the subject that has come under my observation."

Gen WG Leduc, late U S Com of Agriculture.

Live Agents wanted in every town and county. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given. Circulars free. Single copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

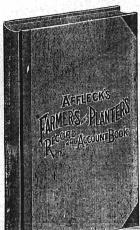
Agents Wanted in every County in Kansas.

Sent Postpaid on receipt of Price. G. F. KIMBALL, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas,

# The Farmer's Record Account Book

THE ONLY COMPLETE WORK PUBLISHED.

Every Farmer can double his Profits!!!



This work must not be compared with anything else ever published for the purpose. It is large in size, 9.1-2 by 13 inches, very handsomely bound and made of the very heaviet extra double French folio cap paper, ruised in blue and red, and has printed headings for every item and transaction, so that by merely putting down a few figures each day, the farmer knows exactly what crops pay him best, and where he can make changes to advantage. It is worth at least \$1,0000 por yozar to any average farmer. It does not require anything but a legible hand writing to keep it, no knowledge whatever of book-keeping being necessary. It has been endorsed by all leading agricultural papers, and very highly recommended, by the Grange and its officers. The condensed table of contents below will show how complete it is. There are a number of blank pages for contracts, receipts, etc., also 154 tables of ready reference and reckoning, many of which give information worth ten times the cost of the book, and can only be obtained by purchasing expensive works on these special subjects. It tells all about fertilizers and their value, remedles for accidents, recipes for making solders and cennists, paints, etc., how to lay out surfaces, computation of interest, business laws, weather tables, weights and measures, etc., etc., etc., this Information alone being valuable beyond computation. The poption for keeping the accounts is very full, but for want of spaces we can only specify as follows:

Full discertions for antering every transaction on the farm: mans arranged

follows:

For plating correctly the farm, the garden, and orchard; ample space for plating correctly the farm, the garden, and orchard; ample space for plating correctly the farm, the garden, and orchard; ample space for implement on the farm; facts relating to tenath, and the of each similar description of the farm; facts relating to tenath; the forest land, its expense and profit; each tract of land in cultivation, its plowing, fertilizing and planning; the havesting of every crep, with expenses and profits from the field to market; the breeding, increase, purchase, loss, rails, and profits from animals; the productions of the poultry yard, the day, the garden and orchard; outlay on account of the farm and the home; cash neceived gard to the side; as tationent of all liveds and implements, value, etc., at the close of the year; a statement of all farm expenses contracted during the year; a statement of all farm expenses contracted during the year; a statement of all farm expenses contracted during the year; a statement of all farm expenses contracted during the year; a statement of all farm expenses contracted during the year; a statement of all farm expenses contracted during the year; a statement of all farm expenses contracted during the year;

AND OTHER FRUIT MACHINERY.

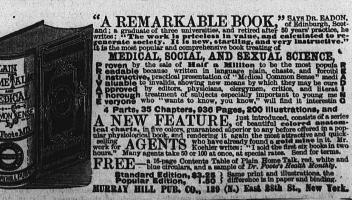
Price per copy, postpaid, in English Silk Cloth, - - \$3.00

Agents Wanted. Sample Copies, mailed free

G. F. KIMBALL, General Agent, Topeka, Kansas.







Many Agents are Making \$5 to \$10 per Day \*\*