### SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance Or Two copies \$1.00.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENTS. The following are our special Advertising gents and are audhorized to take orders as we as can be obtained at this office. We escalally commend them to the advertising pubel.

EDWIN ALDIN & BRO, Cincinnati, O LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill Chicago, Ill.

Advertisers will find it worth while to include this paper in their lists when preparing to give out their orders. For sixteen years it has been familiar to Western resders and so has grown up with the state that is the best representative of western progress. It subscription price of only fitty cents a year, makes it the cheap at weekly farm and industrial paper in the world and brings it within the reach of all: Any advertising agent of standing will certify that its advertising rates are unusually low.

low.

Make a note of this.

Of late a great variety of so-called farm journals have appeared, each having an ax of its own to grind. Some are backed by patent medicine companies, and others by manufacturers of 'arm machine'y. None of these can be considered legitimate agricultural papers. They will be taken for what they are worth by careful advertisers, while there are plenty of genuine farm journals,

We would like to correspond with every real estate agent in Kansas. No Kansas paper is in so great demand abroad by those who contemplate coming to Kansas as the Spirit. We are sure of this. We will send the

We will give agents price for the Spirit in accord with hard time figures. Ten thousand wanted.

These are close times and the subscription season is closing. Some old subscribers have not yet renewed. We want them and offer the Spirit to the end of this year for twenty-five cents to any one whose name has been on our books within the past five years. Roll in the quarters, old friends.

We are not going very strong on premiums. Do not want people to take the Spirit for the sake of a premium. But we will give canvassers all there is in subscriptions over the cost of the white paper.

Send us three yearly subscribers for the Spirit and \$1.50, and get the Practical Dictionary free.

Do you want a Waterbury Watch? Then send us twelve yearly subscribers and \$6.00 and get one free. The price of Watch \$3.50.

Real estate agents who want some special write-up for their locality can get it cheaper in the Spirit than any the money.

Men of push in every rustling town in Kansas to help put the Spirit into every body's hand, one year at cost of white paper. Write us in regard to

25,000 Subscibers.
That's the figure we aim at for the next three months. That will be double the circulation of any other Kansas paper and more, too. But we can fetch it. We ask every real estate agent to help. Every stock breeder. Every fruit grower. Every poultry raiser. Every farmer. Every live Kansas man. All can make it profitable to themselves by writing us for terms to agents.

No bills are ever presented for subpepper, salt, sage or summer savdon't send it back thinking you will be called on to pay for it. It has been paid for you or you will not be corpaid for you or you will not be corpaid for you or you will not be corpaid for you or you will not be corporated by the same and the s tain to get many copies.

Get up a club of ten subscribers for the remainder of this year till January, 1, 1887, at 25 cents each. It will help on our 25,000.

# THE HOUSEHOLD.

Ice Cream: Scald one quart of and strain through a sieve; when cool, add one pint of cream, then freeze. The more it is paddled, the smoother it will be.

some asparagus, break them in pieces, then boil them soft, and drain the water off: take a little oil, water and vin-

closely and let it stew for 20 minutes. Take off the scum: add a tablespoon-

and cut it through the flour with a knife; wet this up with cream that has been on ice, if you have it, or else with rich, ice-cold milk; mold together, handling as little as possible, and roll out in cakes half an inch thick. Bake in jelly-cake tins, or cut out with a buscuit cutter.—This last is a very nice way to serve it, but is troublesome to prepare. - When done, split; butter them with the sweetest of butter, and put the ripest fruit between them, sweetening them plentifully. A layer of berries may be put on the top of the cakes, and you may pour cream over all.

# NUT CAKE.

One cup butter, two cups sugar, four eggs, one cup milk two teaspoons baking powder sifted through with where else. Extra copies \$8.00 a three cups flour, 12 cups shag-bark thousand, ordered in advance with meats. Frost the top, and before marking it off put rows of English walnut meats—broken in halves—

#### across on every slice. BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

One pint of buckwheat, 4 pint each which are put three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a tablespoonful

Separate each loin of the joint and make an incision into thick part of

bread crumbs with 1 chopped onion,

TAPIOCA CREAM.

Wash thoroughly 4-tablespoonfuls

### How to Cook Spinach.

twill be.

Spinach cooked plain appears to be generally preferred at English tables, and, being well washed and put in a colander to drain, the rest of the business is simple enough. Coarse stalks and stems and half-dead leaves should be removed as it is pickegar, let it boil, season it with pepper ed over before washing. Spinach that and salt; throw it in the asparagus, is a little seedy will cook well if care is taken to pull off the leaves separately with the tender tops and throw away the hollowstem, or greater part same sure of this. We will send the Spirit weekly one year to real estate agents for 35 cents, and will give them low terms for their cards or for two lines in a proposed Directory column. We also ask them to help us to a local agent to whom rare terms will be given. We strike for 25000 subscribers.

Slight rents in gloves can be repaired by drawing the edges together with the fingers and applying a piece of it. Some people cook it without water, but the result is a strong-flavored dish. A smallish allowance of salt and a very small quantity of soda is preferable; say, for a peck of spin-ach, a piece of soda not larger than a beam or pea. If you have rain water at command, you should not use soda at all, for the alkali is intended merebres. We send the Spirit to every post office in the state of Kansas, and seek an active agent in every township. We are prepared to offer unheard of rates.

Lamb stewed with Green Peas: Cut be goodness of the vegetable. Cram it down in the pot and put into a stew pan with just over two or three times, and keep it closely and let it stew for 20 minutes. then take out a little on a fork and Take off the scum; add a tablespoon-ful of salt and a quart of shelled peas; der and the leaves of a rich deep with half a dozen small new potatces added with the peas.

Strawberry Shortcake: Into 1 quart of flour, put 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and 1 of salt; sift all together; add to this \( \frac{3}{3} \) of a teacup of butter and cut it through the flour with a cooked a quarter of an hour in and cooked a quarter of an hour in additional cooked a quarter of an hour in a large of the cooked a quarter of an hour in a large of the cooked and cooked a quarter of an hour in advance without any harm. It should be served as hot as possible, and be of a rich deep green color and delightfully fragrant.

### Telegraphers' Paralysis and Telegraphers' Mistakes.

Telegraphers' paralysis is an ailment the most dreaded of all by telegraphers. It comes on very suddenly sometimes. On the night of the election, when the returns came pouring in, one of the best men in the New York office was struck men in the New York office was struck and compelled to give up. There is hardly an operator of any experience in that city that has not had a touch of it. Many telegraphers, after savying for years, are forced to throw up their po-sitions on account of this form of paralysis. Apart from the evil effects, physically energing against from the physically speaking, arising from the ailment, operators trace many mistakes they make in sending messages, to the same source. The slightest pressure on the key will ofttimes produce other than the letter the operator wishes to indicate. Mistakes are often the cause of much annoyance, and frequently loss, in a pecuniary way, as many operators can attest to their sorrow, as they are held responsible for mistakes. When an One pint of buckwheat, 4 pint each operator is attacked he soon finds that of Indian meal and wheat flour in his keen sense of touch has disappeared. N. Y. Telegram.

A teacher in one of our schools in-—A teacher in one of our schools inquired the other day if any of her pint of cold water, or enough to form a batter; stir as little as possible and bake immediately on a hot griddle.

ROASTED PORK.

Separate each loin of the joint and sold in the control of the scholars could give the definition of the word "dandy." This seemed a puzzler till a little boy near the front held up his hand and said: "I know what a dandy ith." "And what is it?" "He ith a boy what kitheth the girlth."—

Brooklyn Gazette.

the meat in which to place the stuffing, made as follows: Mix one cup of the will cloy on it than on corn.—N.

E. Farmer.

Brooms and Broom Corn Culture.

Any ingenious boy may easily learn to make a very good and durable broom, without any further instruction than an old, worn out broom. All the gether to keep it in place, bake in a needed machinery may be extempor quick oven. would encourage the boys in some such enterprise, it would give them more encouragement to remain on of tapioca and let it stand over night the farm, and to become better farin an earthen bowl, with one cup of mers. In the making of brooms, only cold water. In the morning, drain off the water and put the tanion into the water and put the tapioca into a double boiler with one quart of milk; by using second-hand handles, which, let it cook until it is clear, and then stir by a little sandpapering, will often an in the yolks of 4 eggs, thoroughly beat- swer well. To tie the brush, the twine en, with one cup of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Stir this mixture con-brush stems in water, and by winding milk, and thicken with three tablestantly until it thickens like soft cussepoonfuls of arrowroot, dissolved in tard. Season with a teaspoonful of tard. Season with a teaspoonful of under the feet the brush and handle milk. Flavor and sweeten to taste, lemon extract and serve perfectly under the feet, the brush and handle on atable, or suitable horse, it may be drawn with the hands tight as needful. A needle for sewing or tacking the brush may be extemporized by ta-king a wire from an old umbrella cutting it to length, and sharpening the end on a grindstone, using the hole in the other end as an eye for the twine. Take the old broom to pieces, carefully noting how it was made, and make the new one in the same manner. After a little practice you may be able to make a broom equal to the average broom in market, and then you will be in position to earn pocket money for yourself. I know of individuals who commenced in this way who earned quite a pretty little sum making their broom during their leisure time. The culture of broom corn is simple, requiring about the same care as Indian corn, and may be planted in the same field. A row or two can be planted at one side of the field, putting the rows about the same distance apart, and the hills two to two and one half feet apart. It is well to manure in the hill with some well to manure in the hill with some fertilizer. The planting is best de layed till after corn planting, as it is more sensitive to the cold, and needs good growing weather and cultivating when quite small to encourage its early growth. The after culture is merely ful of salt and a quart of shelled peas; der and the leaves of a rich deep cover and let them stew for half an hour; mix a tablespoonful of flour and butter and stir in and let it simmer 10 business, but you must not press it salk. This is done to keep the brush the minutes: then serve. If you mix the until much of the water has run aminutes; then serve. If you mix the flour with cream it makes it better.

Veal is nice cooked in the same way, inches of stem, and keep straight and one way; carry it to the barn or shed and spread it thinly on open racks, or frames. When well dried it should be divested of its seed, and the cleaned brush tied in small bundles, to a wait making up. Different modes are adopted by different individuals to clean the brush. If only a small quantity is grown, an old tow hatchel can be used to clean off the seed, or a board set edgewise, between which and short piece of board, ledged with a piece of sheet-iron, held in the hand,

# Bonnet Versus Flour.

with other grain.

the brush is passed, or some other de-

vice; but where large quantites are

produced, some machinery, like a grain-threshing machine, is used.

In order that success may attend the

ripening of broom corn in New Eng-

land, early and continuous growth must be encouraged, which may be ac

complished by careful, thorough cul-

feed for stock, when ground, mixed

The seed is held in esteem as

It is a question whether the flour barrel or the spring bonnet has "the call" in household discussions. Many old and inexperienced observers stake their money on the "S. B.," while to a casual onlooker the "F. B." would casual onlooker the "F. B." would seem to be of greater importance. It was just after the sermon, and they were wending their way home in a soothed and peaceful frame of mind.

"Oh, Job, did you see that delightful new bonnet of Mrs. Arbutus? I think I want something like that."

"Like that?" exclaimed Mr. Shuttle.

"That! why, it's the worst phantasy in rag roses I ever saw."

"Now, Job, you know better. That bonnet is a complete symphony in l'ar-

Now, Job, you know better. Inat bonnet is a complete symphony in flar-monious tones, an effect that is perfectly bewitching, and I'll have one like it I have to scrape the slivers off the inside of the flour barrel for the next loaf of bread."—Hartford Post.

—The King of Greece has conferred upon Dr. Manis H. Henry, of New York, the gold cross of the Royal Order of the Savior for his distinguished services in

# A HOME OF YOUR OWN.

I will sell five or ten-acre lots at

### KINGSVILLE STATION

On the Union Pacific Railway, thirteen miles west of Topeka, two miles west of Silver Lake, and two miles east of Rossville, on

# Five Years Time at 7 per Cent Interest

Or longe if desired. This is first-class land, well watered, under good cult vation, beautifully located, well adapted for small fruit farms, an I will make a profitable home of your own. Call on or correspond with

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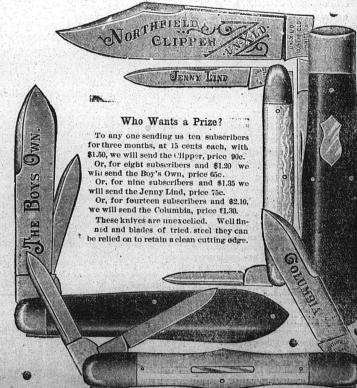
South Topeka D.C. Hewit. BLACKSMITH

CHANGE YOUR SEED. BROTHER FARMERS BUY SOME OF Such as the Celebrated Champion White Pearl Corn, (of which I am the originator,) at \$2,00 per bushel. Genuine J. S. Leaming Corn \$1,30. Pride of the North \$1,80, French Imperial Spring Wheat \$1,65. Welcome Outs \$1,25, Mansury Barley \$1,55. Dak. Red Potatoes \$1,55. Also Broom Corn, Sugar Cane, Buckwheat, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash reed, etc., etc., in large variety Seeds warranted. Stocks pure. Write for what you want, and I will quote you low prices. Address, J. C. Suffern, Seed Grower, Bement, Ills.

# A CENTS WANTED STOCK-DOCTOR Entracing Horse, Catch, Suice, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon, J. Periam and Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S



ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS M'F'C CO.
No. 1 Farm S23.50 Revery Buggy sold by the middle Platform Wagner SEE



The hens that lay eggs are young and healthly, and will lay in Winter freely if well taken care of. In most flocks one-fourth of the hens are non producers. With a little watching can be easily selected, and the worth-less ones marketed. Thus the food is less ones marketed. Thus the food is not wasted, and the force of egg layors is solified, as it were, and put into trim for active work. This is another of the secrets of Winter egg-laying—

then a raw Engishman from London, is now a famous berry-grower in Missouri, who also was the originator of a strawberry that is quoted in nearly every nurseryman's collection of fruits from Maine to Oregon. Another young man who leaved the of the secrets of Winter egg-layinggetting the hens that lay eggs and disposing of those that not only do not but will until next Summer. It is easy to make the mistake of condemning hens that with proper care will for strawberries," said Brother Smith for strawberries, said Brother Smith for strawberries, and Brother Smith for strawberries and Brother Smith for str begin to lay at once, but old hens, that is, those over two years of age, whether fat or lean, and young, halfgrown, pullets, will not be likely to lay till Spring. It will not pay to time at the head of a commission house keep them unless they may be needed in St. Louis, sold the berries. The as setters. As Winter egg-layers they are almost sure to prove unprofitable.

How Many Hours for Sleep?

There is an old saying that has frightened a great many people from taking the rest that nature demanded plants." for them. "Nine hours are enough for a fool." They may be; and not too many for a wise man who feels that he needs them. Goethe, when performing his most prodigious literary feats, felt that he needed nine hours; what is better, he took them. We presume it is conceded by all thoughtful persons that the brain in very young children, say 3 or 4 years of age, requires all of 12 hours in rest, or sleep. This period is shortened gradually until, at 14 years of age, the boy is found to need only 10 hour. When full grown and a healthy con dition, the man may find a night of 8 hours sufficient to repair the exhausttion of the day and new-create him for the morrow. But if he discovers that he needs more sleep he should take it. There is surely something wrong about him; perhaps a forgotten waste must be repaired. His sleep, evidently, has not been made up; and until it has and he can spring to his work with an exhileration for it, he should sensib'y conclude to let his instinct control him and stay in bed.

Ripe tomatoes will remove stains from white cloth, also from hands.

Cold starch is much improved if made with a soap-suds of white toil-

A teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will aid materially in the bleaching process.

cooking by stirring in a little soda.

be done before wet in any thing else.

A transparent mucilage of great tenacity may be made by mixing rice in a recent address, that, while scientists were great sticklers for revealed tists were great sticklers for revealed gently simmer over the fire.

To make starch polish, take two ounces of spermaceti, two of white wax, and melt them together with genthe heat; add one teaspoonful to one pint of starch.

To keep the hands soft, mix honey, almond meal and olive oil into a paste; ase after washing with soap. Castile soap is best for use; it will cure a scratch or cut, and prevent any spot.

When color on a fabric has been destroyed, sponge it with acid ammonia, after which an application of chloroform will restore the original color.

If the teeth are black, take equal parts of cream-tartar and salt; pulverize them finely, and mix well; then wash your teeth in the morning, and rub them with this powder. Afterward keep your stomach free from fetid gases.

Clarified fat is a great economy in · cooking. It may be used in making plain pastry and even apple dumplings. The same fat may be used for different cookings. One lot may be used 20 or 30 times simply by adding a little more fat when it becomes weak.

The editor of the Orange County Farmer sawin a farmhouse in a closet adjoining the kitchen, about 75 empty bottles which had at one time contained patent medicine of various sorts. The medicine had all been swallowed by the farmer's wife, who told him that she was constantly ailing. It lady still lived.

A tallow candle of piece of tallow wrapped in tissue-paper and laid among furs or other garments will prevent the ravages of moth. It is also a preventive of the Buffalo bug.

"Twenty years ago to day," said friend B. F. Smith, of the south Law-of strawberries raspberries and several millions of plants. Some of the men that have been in my employ, and learned the business from me, are now among the largest strawberryother young man who learned the value of strawberries while associated with me is now the owner of an eighty-acre farm in Tennessee, all in

strawberries." "The highest price I ever received said Brother Smith. first picking in the spring of 1873.

My second picking, 120 quarts,—five crates,—sold for \$60. The present Commissioner of Agriculture, at that lowest price I ever received was in Lawrence last season."

"Last year," said he, "I sent out of Lawrence nearly a half-million of strawberry and raspberry plants, My largest order came from Newton Kansas. The order was for 75,000

A Literary Curiousity.

The Glasse of Time in the First and Second Age. Divinely Handled by Thomas Peyton, of Ancelone Inne, Gent. Seen and Allowed. London, Printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman, and are to be sold at his Shop ever against Staple Inne, 1829 Now reprinted in a nent volume, Long Primer type, bound in fine cioth, glit top, bevied boards. Price 50 cents The quaint poem, of the title page of which the above is a transcript, appeared nearly hif a century earlier than Paradise Lost, and is intrinsically probable that it would have fallen under the eye of Milton; in any case there are striking points of resemblance, between the two poems, and many have supposed Milton's immortal work to have been inspired by the former. Only two copies of the work are known to be in existence previous to the issue of the present cidition, one being in the British Museum, the other in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The copy in the British Museum, was purchased at a noted sale of old books in 1819, by Baron Bolland, who notes upon a blank leaf that it coat him 211, 17a. 8d., about \$110,00 Seine years ago a gentleman of Yirginia, Mr. J. L. Peyton, sprung from the old English family of that name, made an accurate transcript of the copy in the British museum, preserving even the quaint spelling, punctuation, capitalizing, and talleiging of the original. This presention is printed without alteration. Apart from its presumed connection, with Paradise Lost, the poem has considerable merits of its own, and it nevery way a literary curiosity, John B. Alden, Publisher, New York. A Literary Curiousity.

John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Alden's Library Magains, which is generally acknowledged to be the most enterprising and most valuable of the selectic monthlies, and quite beyond all rivalry in its low price, slide a yarr or is cents a copy, presents the following attractive coatents in its March number: Mr. Gladstone as a Theologian, by S. Laing; A Pedantic Nuissnee, by Frederic Harrison; The "Tyrants" of Britain, Gaul and Spain, by Edware A. Freeman; Impressions of a Modern Arcadian, by Mrs. E. M. Nicholi, Myths and Mythologists, by Andrew Lang; My Contested Election, by A. Defeated Candidate; British Columbia, by William A. Baille-Grehman; Home Rule in Ireland, by Justin McCarthy, Actors and Their Calling, by K. S.; The Care of Pictures and Prints, by P. G. Hamerton; Tea Culture and T. a Drinking in E. A. Junker yon Langerg; On the Pleasure of Reading, by Sir Jehn Lubbeck; Ireland and the Victoria (plony, by A. v. Diey. Single copies of the magazine are sold at 15 cents. though the type is large and the Amount o, matter given is nearly equal to that of 35 cent monthles. John B. Alden, Pablisher, N. Y.

-Horace Greeley never learned, with all his acquirements and vast stock of miscellaneous information, to pronounce Milk which is changed may be the name of the newspaper he had founded and felt so proud of. He insweetened and rendered fit for use in variably called it to his dying day the

-It is stated that the average salary To remove machine oil; wash the spots in cold water, using soap; must spots in cold water, using soap; must shout \$4,000 and the highest \$6,000. about \$400 and the highest \$6,000. Only about fifty receive as much as \$2,000.—N. Y. Examiner.

-The Archbishop of Canterbury said, knowledge or proven facts only, were forever prophesying the end of the Church. He begged them, therefore, to be consistent and prophesy only what

they had found out. --Little Pauline had been repreved or some misconduct and was sitting on a small chair by the window, looking very disconsolate. "Halloo!" said papa, chancing to come in as two big tears were about ready to fall. "Look at Pauline! Why, what is going to happen?" "It has happened," said Pauline, solemnly.—Harper's Bazar.

—"Ah!" said Sarcasticus to his feller bearder who was shoyeling hash

low boarder who was shoveling hash into his mouth with his knife, "you must be descended from either the Athenians or the Spartans." You flat-Athenians or the Spartans." You flatter me," blushingly responded the putative barbarian. "What makes you think 1 had such distinguished ancestors?" "Because the use of the fork

the Dardanelles, and she replied. "O, yes, I know them well. They are intimate friends of mine."—N. Y. Sun.

THE BEE HIVE.

Mysteries of a Bee-Hive. A lifetime may be spent in investi gating the mysteries hidden in a beehive and still half the secrets would be undiscovered. The formation of the cell has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematican, while the changes which the honey undertrace of sugar in it. Upon straining however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes solid lump of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to a photographic action; that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of iodine of silver on the excited collodion plate and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle causes the syrup honey to assume a crystalline

form. This, however, is the case. M Scheibler has inclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, while others have been exposed to the light. The invariable results have been that the sunned portion rapidly crystalizes, while that kept in the dark has remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees work in perfect darkness, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The exstence of their young depends on the liquidity of saccharine food presented to them; and if light were allowed access to the sirup it would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cells, and in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive. We will also state that whoever may attempt getting up a hive of any merit they must observe the one thing needful, that of perfect darkness within the hive, if they expect to succeed. The nearer the natural laws are observed by man in the management of bees the better will be the results and more certain will be

The Labors of the Busy Bee. The bee has long been a type of the industrious worker, but there are few people who know how much labor the sweet hoard of the hive represents. Each head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of exceeding the five hundredth part of variety of food, to be a success. a grain. Some patient aparian enthu siast, who has watched their movements, concludes that the proboscis of the bee must therefore be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain

his success.—Ex.

California is the greatest bee State. In four counties there are 500 bee farms, and the annual product of these farms is between four and five million pounds of honey. From New York State to Colorado, also, there are thousands of bee farms where the owners give their whole time to the care of the honey gatherers. The production of honey is enormous, but the demand has not been supplied.

sucked by bees.—Nebraska Farmer

Bee Notes for March.

The experience of many beekeepers, not all novices, is that while they can get their bees through the winter well, the early spring is the most trying time. The life of the worker beeke been the stream of the great procestors?" "Because the use of the fork at table was unknown to the ancient Greeks."—N. Y. Journal.

Not long at the season is the season in th over. New brood must be reared to Greeks."—N. Y. Journal.

—Not long ago a lady who had just returned from Europe was asked by a friend if she had seen the lion of St. Mark. "O, yes," she replied, "we arrived just in time to see the noble creature fed." The late Dr. Beadle, of Philadelphie, must have encountered the weather remains continuously propitiadelphia, must have encountered the same lady. He spoke of the beauty of the Dardanelles, and she replied. "O, coming through the winter very strong coming through the winter very strong may be trusted out earlier than weakly ones. Warm weather will excite the bees to activity; if this occurs un-—A man having built a large house was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His Irish steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain t. "And what," said he, smiling, "what shall I do with the earth I dig up from it?" To which the steward, with treat oravity, replied: "Have the pit

much easier prevented than cured. A dust-bath should always be provided for the laying hens; and as a last caution always be regular and punctual in all the details of the care of poultry as well as with their feed.

With this kind of care they are bound to return a good profit.—Spec Spencer in Poultry Yard.

STOCK AND DAIRY. NANA NANA NANA

Over stocking is a common source of loss. Too much stock is always a loss. Fewer animals and better care pay best. The proper time to market lambs

s when they will dress from 25 to 30 lbs and if of right breed and well fed that weight ought to be obtained when 60 days old, if not earlier. The more attention and care that

can be bestowed upon animals, with a view to their comfort, the more will they be of service and a source of profit to their owners. If any animal has a rye beard or

chaff in its eye, a sure and simple way of removing it is, to dip the finger into honey, open the animal's eye and touch the foreign substance which will adhere to the finger.

An overfat animal unless for the outcher, is not desirable in all cases. Fat animals are poor breeders, as a rule, though there are exceptions, but exercise and surrounding conditions affect the animal, and render it suitable or unsuitable according to the objects desired to be obtained.

Is a cow or an ox bloated or "hoven" badly? Pierce the hide and paunch with a penknife where the two adnere on the left side, halfway between the hip and ribs. If the gas does not escape rapidly enough, in-sert a quill. The orifice will heal at

If farmers who have never tried in will cut their own corn fodder and straw finely for their cattle, they will be surprised to notice their cattle, how much better the stock will eat them, and how much further the same amount of fodder will go than when fed whole. A little sprinkling of meal does not injure it in the least

It does not follow that because a sow is in farrow that therefore she should be kept hog fat. Fat is not alone a source of heat, it is the occasion of fever, and fever means irritation and weakness, hence we find so many pigs dying in coming, and being laid upon or killed by the dams. Breeding sows must be kept in good which contains a portion of sugar not heart, have plenty of exercise and a

It is stated that French farmers have succeeded in preserving ensilage for green soiling in the open air. It consists of stacking exclusively green fodder on a bed of rough stones, on a of sugar can be obtained. There are dry place, and covering the mass with 7,000 grains in a pound, and as honey a weight of a ton or a ton and a half contains three-fourths of its weight to the yard. In soilos, it will be recattle, are sometimes caused by decayed to dry sugar, each pound of honey membered the outer crust, of varying suffer from the toothache. represents 2,500,000 clover tubes thickness, is unfit for food, and of suffer from the toothache. course in this open air-system the crust is much thicker.

Western farmers complain severely of the heavy decline in prices of beef ago and fed with corn all the time bring less per pound now than then. One cause of this excessive supply is the forcing on the market of large berds pastured in Indian reservations. cattle. Some beeves bought a year herds pastured in Indian reservations. Another cause is the extra abundance of hog products caused by fears of hog cholera. Both these causes are temporary.

Professor Morrow says: "Our at all seasons, the hot months being the least desirable, but for rearing on skim milk the preference is given to practice is to have the calves dropped those dropped in the Autumn.. With comfortable quarters these will make almost or quite as much growth when young as those dropped in the spring. They can be weaned at the time when they can go on grass, and will come to the second winter robust and in shape for the change to dry feed. Spring-dropped calves must go into Budget. winter quarters soon after weaning."

the ground when it is soft. It makes a material difference in the health and vigor of every animal, whether its twhat shall I do with the earth I dig up trom it?" To which the steward, with great gravity, replied: "Have the pit nade large enough to hould it all."—

N. Y. Independent.

—Young Featherly, who was dining with the family, was unremitting in his attentions to the eldest daughter. "I wentured watchful Bobby. "Never mind what your sister is eating, 20bby," interposed the father in alarm. "Little boys should be seen, not—" "Well, she ought to eat salt," insisted Bobby; "'cos ma told her las' night that everything the everything that eve filth of its own droppings. Many seem to think that it makes no difseem to think that it makes no diftime and food to do it.—N. E. Farmer.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Oleomargarine is not profitable in poking—it lays down solid.—N. E.

Farmer.

Golden Pudding. Bread crumbs, marmalade, brown sugar and suet; of each, one quarter of a pound. Beat two eggs and mix the ingredients well together. Steam in a basin for two hours and a balf.—The Household.

The following is given by "one who has tried it" as a cure for neuralgia. Dip a few tobacco leaves in hot water, and bandage them over the painful part. The pain will soon be re-moved, and a few applications will cure it .- Toledo Blade.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

lects under them grinds out the threads. Do not sweep carpets oftener than is necessary. A broom wears them very much. When a carpet is faded, strong salt and water will often restore the brightness of the colon.—N. Y. Tribune.

—A house furnisher says that in carpets of all kinds the preference is given to small patterns. Large designs are almost entirely a thing of the past. The demand for light colors, and for dark, is about equal, the choice depending altogether upon the furnishing and decoration of the room, upon its use and the amount of service it is likely to have.

—The quince, to be successfully

—The quince, to be successfully grown, wants a good soil and location. Instead of being stuck into some fence corner and left to the ravages of insects, put it in a good soil that will mature a paying crop of corn or po-tatoes. It will do well in a dry soil if well worked. It succeeds in a moist soil, but dreads wet feet.—N. Y. Her-

—A horticulturist says that grape trellises made entirely of slats are not desirable, as the tendrils can not clarp. the wood. While brush supports the vines nicely, it does not last long, and is inconvenient to pick from. The best trellises are made of large wires eight inches apart, stretched horizontally from post to post. The tendrils clasp the wires readily.

the wires readily.

—Raised Doughnuts: One cup of yeast, one quart of milk, three cups of sugar, five eggs, a good sized piece of butter and flour enough to make stiff. Mix it at noon and let it rise until eight o'clock in the evening, when mold and let it rise until morning. After cutting them out let them rise again, then fry. Raised doughnuts are very nice, and this will be found a reliable recipe.—

Detroit Post. Detroit Post.

-One of the best manures for the garden is made by mixing two bushels of fine bone with a wagon load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolves the particles of bone. —During severe cold weather the hog is more susceptible to cold than any other animal on the farm .- Troy Times. -Clay soils are apt to become hard

through the successive tillage of hoed Plant a green crop and plow it -It is safe to infer that fruit tree

need manuring if the annual growth is short and stunted. Thrifty trees make a growth of at least a foot. -Rice is one of the best substance

for fattening fowls quickly. Boiled and mixed with ground oats and corn meal it cannot be excelled.—Prairie Farmer. -It has been found that a good rem edy for cabbage worms, to be sprinkled on the heads, is made by dissolving a tablespoonful of saltpeter in twelv

quarts of water .- N. Y. Herald. -There is no abatement in the craze for rugs. big and little, foreign and domestic, cheap and costly, and, be it understood, no fashionable house nowadays is complete without several.—N. Y. Mail.

-It has been discovered recently by medical men that "lump-jaw," as it is called, or lumps found on the jaws of

-Tapioca pudding: One cupful tapioca soaked in water over nig One cupful of one cup of sugar, one and a half pints of milk, five eggs; beat all together, pour into a pudding dish, break butter in small pieces on the surface and bake thirty minutes .- The Household.

suds is an excellent fertilizer the trouble will be more than compensated for by the increased growth.—Detroit Post.

-Quinces can be raised as readily as apples or pears. But the ground where they are growing needs to be kept from grass and weeds; and it is an excellent bractice to spread ashes of any sort and lime around the trees, and dig such

-Bread cake: Two cupfuls of light bread cake: Iwo cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, three tablespoon-fuls of milk, in which has been dis-solved a very little soda, half a grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cupful of raisins, floured; stir well together, adding fruit lastly. Let rise half an hour and bake in a moderate oven. This is easily made and healther children than rich cake. - Boston

-The man who keeps an ox until it winter quarters soon after wearing."

If it can by any possibility be avoided hogs should never be fed on avoided hogs should never be fed on food and care to maintain an old animal than a young one. As the vigor of life fails, digestion is less perfect and assimilation slower and more difficult, and the waste is greater. As the de-cline goes on, more and more food is equired to produce milk or meat. Old

—A naturalist has discovered that one of the curiosities of natural history is that a woman says "shoe" to

—The first wedding in America was that of Edward Wilson and Susannah White at Plymouth in 1621.—Boston Journal.

—It is better not to trust to onion seed two years old.—Cleveland Leader. —The higher the ground intended for grape planting the better.—Rural New Yorker.

-The Farm Journal advises that we keep cribbing horses loose in stables without mangers. Let them eat off the

-Make up your mind that every acre you cultivate the coming season shall be made to do its very best.—Troy Times.

-Molasses Cookies: One teacupful lard, two cupfuls molasses, one cupful brown sugar, one cupful hot water, two tablespoonfuls soda, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger. Mix soft and bake quick. A hot oven is necessary to bake a good cookie.—De-

-A herd of cows having only a very —A nerd of cows maring only a voly pure, soft water to drink were seriously affected with the disease called bone-brittleness; when the herd was supplied with hard water (lime) the disease disappeared, but only to reappear when the cattle were put back on the soft water again. Prof. Caldwell mentions the above in the New York Tribune.

-Pear trees seldom need trimming after they go to bearing except cutting out dead wood, if there is any. The best condition for a pear orchard is to keep the land in sod and never to plow it, but not allow the grass to grow with n two or three feet of the trunks of the trees. Keep the circle mulched with manure, leaves or stones. Manure the land liberally once in three or four years.

-Prepare the land for strawberries as soon as the weather opens. Work it well and make it fine, set out the plants well and make it line, set out the plants early so as to get the benefit of the early rains. A plentiful supply of superphosphate and muriate of potash should be given to the plants by sowing it broadcast over the land before setting them. Work the plants well, keep out intruding weeds, and also grasses, and do not allow any blossoms to fruit. Runners should also be kept away.— Albany Journal.

—Pigeons are more profitable than may be supposed, as they often hatch and raise as many as ten pairs of squabs in a year. No one should expect them to see the second of the square of the second of squabs in a year. No one should expect them to pay a profit unless a suitable poultry loft has been provided. If left outside in boxes the owls raid on them. Hundreds of squabs and adults are yearly destroyed without the knowledge of the keeper by such midnight maranders. The hawks also destroy the old birds during the day, but the owl is the principal enemy.—Boston

—The revival of the polka-dot suggests to some people that the world of fashion is in its dot-age.—Yonkers Ga-

zetle. -"Gossiping," says an exchange, "in some persons is nothing less than a disease." Sort of rumortism, we supdisease. posa - Boston Courier.

wh, George, I'm ashamed of you rubbing your lips like that after that dear little girl has given you so sweet a kiss!" "Im not rubbing it off, nurse. I'm rubbing it in."—Life.

—Belmont, N. H., beasts of a woman who chops wood with her husband. That's new. There have been reports of women mopping the floor with their husbands.—Philadelphia Call.

-"Mamma," said Johnnie, who had just been reading the war news, "I am afraid we are short of sauce for supper Hadn't you better call out the preserves?"—N. Y. Independent.

-An English paper, describing the American cowboy, says: "Let us take the life of a cowboy about the first of April." Our transatlantic friend will have to draw his weepins mighty sudden to do this. - Boston Transcript.

den to do this.—Boston Transcript.
—They had been married six weeks, and she said: "Now don't oo stay out late, but come home soon to oor 'little wifey, tifey!" They had been married six years, and she said: "If you go out to-night, Smith, I'm going to lock up the house and go over and sleep at the house and go over and sleep at mother's."—Boston Gazette.

-Two little boys talking: Johnnie, would you strike a woman?"
"No, sir; you bet I wouldn't. No man "No, sir; you bet I wouldn't. No man would unless he was a coward."
"Well, I would. I'd strike my own mother." "What for, you wicked, wicked boy?" "I'd strike her for a nickel to buy a kite-string with." Exchange.

-A certain distinguished Cincinnatian says the proper way to kiss a girl is to plant it in the middle of her hand and shut her fingers down on it for safe keeping. It may not be as sweet as the real yum-yum variety, but it certainly takes the palm over all the ordinary brands. — Cincinnati Merchant

-Anfold stockman gives, as his opinion, that cattle never become fat enough on grass to injure their breeding qualities.

—One who retains the "sweet tooth" of his childhood will find this to his liking: Make a banana pie with a lower crust only; bake the crust first, then fill it with sliced bananas and powdered sugar; the fruit will soften sufficiently in a few moments. in a few moments. Cover the top with whipped cream and eat at once.—Detroit Post.

—Chrysanthemums are to the fell garden what hyacinths and tulips are to the spring garden—respectively the last and earliest of the season. Chrysanthemums are better known as artemesias. The kind of later introduction, from Lagar and China and seedlings of from Japan and China and seedlings of them, are extremely showy and beautiful. - Exchange.

—A tree overloaded with fruit, Mr. Barry says, can neither perfect the fruit nor ripen its wood properly, and in a severe climate is quite likely to succumb to a degree of cold which, under proper treatment, it could have resisted. The grape is very sensitive in this respect. It is safe to say that millions of trees are annually ruined in this country by over crops. —Cincinnati Times. -A tree overloaded with fruit, Mr.

—Colonel William Kent, of Concord, N. H., ninety-two years of age, and a brother of the late Governor Edward Kent, of Maine, is of the opin on, says the Concord People and Patriot, that he is the only person now living who heard Daniel Webster's first public address, made in Concord July 4, 1806, at the old North Church, then the only church in town. -Colonel William Kent, of Concord, church in town

Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, fo

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

Hendrick & Co. have opened a new Boot & Shoe store, and a e selling goods way down. They also have a good work shop attached. They are between railroad and bridge. Give them a call and you won't regret it.

Those who have used the Boss Zinc and LEATHER PADS and ANKLE BOOTSSAY they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a life time. Sold by Harness makers on 60 days trial. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

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Spring Hats and Millinery just received at Mrs. Metcalfs, 239 Kan Ave.

READ the advertisement of Taintor Bros, Merrill & Co., 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York City, on the third page of this number of the Spirit. We have tested these pens and find them excellent. Please notice the followin offer appended to the advertisment; We will send a c mpartment box containing one gross of Lenox pens—assorted; twelve each of the twelve numbers—144 pens—by mail postpad, for \$1.00; or a handsome nickle-plated, covered c se, containing two of each number—24 pens—for twenty-five cents. The case serves for a beautiful pocket match safe, or may be used to carry pens, plns or pills.

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Great Bargains in 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, & \$1.00 Articles. Don't forget the place. Opposite Windsor Hotel. Near Central Bank.

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All Sausages, our own make, 3 lbs. for 25 Cts.
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Attention Farmers.

1 am selling the best Cherokes coal for \$4 50, Osage \$4 00, and Scranton \$3 75 per ton, at Seuth east corner of Sixth and R. R. st eet. Now remember the place and come and see me. W C. AMEISH.

FOR GOOD

# LaundryinG

You should go to

Thomas Rodgeis. He does the best work and as cheap as the heapest. We especially solicit ladies wash

only first-class Laundry in North Tope-We go after and deliver washings when re-uested. Office in back part of the Adams

THE OCEAN CATTLE TRADE. teasons Why the Dead Meat Trade Should

Putting other considerations aside, there is one reason, and that a very strong one, why all humane people should wish to see the importation of live cattle from distant countries replaced by the dead meat trade. This is, the horrible sufferings too often en-dured by the miserable animals during heavy weather. A gentleman who has just landed at Liverpool from New

just landed at Liverpool from New York gives his experience of what happened en route "in a well-ordered steamship." She had on deck when leaving port one hundred and thirty-two fine heasts; only sixty-seven of these were landed alive. All the rest porished in a succession of gales, being folled about the deck with every lunch of the ship. The filmsy sheds which had been constructed for their protection were soon washed away, and then

you could see them hanging from the head with the blood pouring out. Their knees were raw, their legs broken and their sides gored as they tumbled against the iron winches and bulwarks of the ship. For a whole week this went on, and, to make matters worse, sometimes an entire day elapsed with went on, and, to make matter, went on, and, to make matter to the sometimes an entire day elapsed without food or water being given to the poor creatures. The Captain and crew did all in their power to mitigate their did all in their power to mitigate their specificals, but the raging sea was sufferings, but the raging sea was sufferings, but the raging sea was suffering to the suffering to the suffering to the same and the suffering to the suf did all in their power to mitigate their sufferings, but the raging sea was more meteriful still when it swept away the wounded and put them out of pain. Owing, too, to the great weight of the animals, they gradually battered wide gaps in the ship's bulwarks as they dashed from side to side, and through one of these openings the boatswain was washed overboard and drowned. Whether cattle should be allowed to be Whether cattle should be allowed to be carried on deck in trans-Atlantic steam-

earried on deck in trans-Atlanto steamers during winter seems open to grave question, but there can be no question at all about the imperativeness of so securing them as to prevent their becoming shuttlecocks whenever stormy weather sets in "London Globe." Smart and Dull Boys. Go into the school-room and mark there the difference between that pseudo genius which has no industry and the careful diligence that has no genius. The clever boy, with dash, originality, brilliant capacity of all kinds, and inherent idleness, makes magnificent spurts and takes dazzling leaps into the enchanted regions of success. He can do what he will, and no grapes need be sour for him if only he w.ll g ve himself the trouble to jump. But the mischief of it is just this: He does not give him the first and he fits and chief of it is just this: He does not give himself the trouble save by fits and starts. He prefers the business of amusement to that of learning, and between basebail and Horace prefers the former and lets the latter slide. Hence on examination days he fails, while the dull dogs whom he has despised—the boys without genius who have stuck to it—get all the prizes and carry off the honors so well within his reach. In process of time those dull dogs come to the front in other things beside schoolthe front in other things beside school-boy prizes, while the brilliant genius who could but would not trails behind as a failure, all men wondering why. With his power he could have done anything, they say. So he could, and so he would, had he had just that one bit of useful ballast we called industry.—N.

Y. Herald. PERSONAL AND LITERARY. -In 1802 Daniel Webster was choolmaster in Fryebury, Me., and

was paid a salary of \$350 a year. -Mr. Garland is a Roman Catholic, the second to occupy the place of At-torney-General of the United States.— Washington Post.

The poet Mr. Paul J. Hayne is six feet high and so his friends call him the Longfellow of the South."—Chi-

1788.—N. Y. Sun.

—The recent trial of blind Tom for idiocy at Columbus, Ga., was a friendly proceeding, which accomplished its purpose in placing him under the legal guardianship of uen Bethune, who was his owner in the days of slavery. Efforts were being made to get hold of the man in on purposes. Tom is no

—The widow of the late President Barrios has one of the finest houses in New York. It is on Fifth avenue and cost \$300,000.—N. Y. Sun.

her own expense, purchased and equipped a house in a Southern city, where colored girls may be taught house service.—Cleveland Leader.

SNIPE IN WYOMING.

the Kind of Game Found in the Far West —Hunting for Tenderfeet.

There are a good many kinds of game a Wyoming. Prominent in the list are intelope, deer, elk, sage hens, bear, inrequent buffalo, illusive Indians, curcowboys, philanthropic rattlenakes and confiding tenderfeet.

The cowboys hunt all the different rarieties of game mentioned with great ordinary lead-pencil. At one end there success, but the emerald-hued tenderong one tenderfoot than a dozen grizilies or a brace of Indians. The danger s vastly less, and there is heaps more

As for the tenderfoot, he would rather As for the tendericot, he would rather be chased all day, and even caught and bitten, by an antelope than be corralled for an hour by a cowboy on the war-path. The danger to the tendericot lies in the fact that while there is some-thing flores and blood condling in the of the ship. The nad been constructed for their protection were soon washed away, and then thou were soon washed away, and then the great a most horrible scene. "Their horns were broken off at the root, and horns were broken off at the root, and see them hanging from the voiced as a summer's breeze. The tender of the summer's breeze. The tender of the summer's breeze. derfoot may escape the rattle-snake, and even by great dexterity clude the antelope, only to be gathered in by the cowboy. When the tenderfoot sportsman leaves the train at Cheyenne or Rawling disquired as a walking disquired as a walk

"Any Iellow can out-wrestle a griz-zly, or knock over a do en buffalo," re-sponds the cowboy: "but if you want sport that is sport, you just want to go 'sniping." It takes a rustler from Rus-tlerville to get snipe out here. Game? That's no name for it!" In the end the tenderfoot, who wants

to see "all there is to it," gladly ac-

Then the cowboy, with a party of his friends, takes the tenderfoot under his kindly care. They outlit him with either a broken-down or a bucking broncho, and astonish him with the information that he must leave all his artillery behind. They don't capture snipe with guns—they know a trick worth several gross of that. The only load they allow him to take is whisky, which they concerned in the capture. which they generously insist on help ing him carry—at his expense. After a long, hard trip through sand and sagetong, nard trip through sand and sage-brush, they pause at nightfall at the mouth of a gloomy canyon, or possibly in the edge of a wood—although timeer in most parts of Wyoming is as hard to capture as a grizzly or a paying gold-

mine.

They dismount and prepare a primitive camp for the night. Then they take a weary, devious tramp to the spot where the snipe are said to be plenty. It is now dark as a pocket. There is a lantern in the outfit, or else a torch is provided. A meal-bag is produced, and the mouth of it is fastened onen by the insertion of an improvised open by the insertion of an improvised

hoop.
"What does all this mean? How in

"What does all this mean" flow in thunder are you going to catch your snipe?" asks the tenderfoot.
"Snipe are just like fish and moths and s ch," says the cowboy; "the light attracts them. It's about time for them to take a rise, and then they will fly straight for this 'ere blaze. Now you straight for this 'ere blaze. Now you just stand here and hold the torch and the bag, and when you hear 'em coming you just clap your bag over 'em, and there they are.'

"But who's to stay here with me? Where are you all going?" seke the

Where are you all going?" asks the tenderfoot, as all the others show evident intentions of going ahead. He doesn't want to say he is afraid to

be alone, but he feels that way.

"Oh, we only leave one man in a place. Two would scare off the birds; so wainst scatter alone and so we just scatter along, and when our bags are all full we come back over the trail. We'll be here before you get trail. We'll be here before you get your bag crowded, unless you are spryer 'n most new men."

cago Herata.

—An invitation to Mrs. Harriet
Beecher Stowe to appear at the Copyright League entertainments brings the
answer that she is now seventy-three
years of age and too feeble to appear
in public.—N. Y. Tribunc.

—Sexton, the billiardist, is a man of
grave and thoughtful mien. He is said
to be economical, and has saved no inconsiderable sum of money out of his

whether terror has easest aggrate the danger, or ignorance, to understand it. At this stage of the game he fully and comprehensively appreciates how many kinds of blanked fool a tenderfoot is who goes "sniping" with

A QUEER OPERATION.

How a New York Man Managed a Jack

Screw in His Mouth. A slender man of quiet and respectable appearance, sitting in a Sixth avenue elevated train, last evening, drew from his inner coat pocket a narrow steel rod about six inches in length. The rod was flat and the width of an

was a small slot in it. So curious an oot is their meat. They would rather implement and the preoccupied manner of the man attracted the attention of the other passengers in the car. A lady opposite, accompanied by a little boy, lanced with a arm toward the conglanced with a arm toward the conductor, who was intently watching the man, as the latter put the slotted end of the steel rod in his mouth. The man shut his teeth together and his face underwent a series of contortions as he worked his hand with a motion as if he worked his hand with a motion as if he worked his hand with a motion as if he were tightening up a loose nut on a bolt. The lady became so agitated that the left her seat and took one nearer

the door.
"You needn't be frightened, marm," said the conductor, "I guess that's only the circus man with the iron jaw." "What in the world's the matter with

hin!" asked the lady.
"I guess he is only tightening up his jaw, marm," replied the conductor, consolingly.

The man had now finished the opera-

The man had now finished the opera-tion, and he restored the steel rod to his pocket. Then he took out a memo-randum-book and made some entries in it carefully, and, having finished these entries. he remarked to his neighbor in the adjoining seat, as he closed the the adjoining seat, as he closed the

the adjoining sear, to be book:

"Science does remarkable things in these days." The neighbor nodded.
"Now, I don't suppose you would have the least idea that I had a jack-screw between two of my teeth."

"A jack-screw?" inquired his neigh-

"A jack-screw?" inquired his neigh-

"Yes," returned the man, smiling. "I'm undergoing a dental operation. One of my teeth had been extracted, One of my teem had been extracted, and one of those adjoining it began to grow over in the vacant space. It was a good tooth, and I didn't want it pulled, but the dentist couldn't get it pulled, but the dentist couldn't get it back to its place, until one day an idea struck him and he said he'd put a jack-screw in there. So he made one. It is less than a quarter of an ich long, but less than a quarter of an i en long, out it is on the same principle as the other jack-screws—just like those used in lifting up Cooper Institute, only on a small scale, you see."

"Is there no danger of its slipping

"Oh, not at all, my dear sir. It is a very ingenious little contrivance. The whole thing is made of gold and the nut by which it is turned is next to the face; by which it is turned is next to the face; you saw me turn it just now? Well, I turn it once around every twenty-four hours, and that turn is equal to about a two hundred and fiftieth part of an inch. Then, you see, I make a memorandum of each turn. Generally I turn it twice a day, but only half-way round each time. I expect that it will take two or three weeks to straighten take two or three weeks to straighter the tooth.

"Is it uncomfortable? No. not esp cially. A little unpleasant when I am-turning it. Makes me grit my teeth some, but I soon get used to having it there. The only objection is that gold is a little too soft a metal where there is so much pressure brought to bear. You see, the serew is a very slender wire and the thread on it is very delieate, though it feels as though eate, though it leets as though the whole thing was a foot long and as big as those used under a building. A day or two after I began to use it the thread snapped under the strain. Then I thought there was a dynamite cartridge in my month and the whole too of my thought there was a dynamue cartruge in my mouth and the whole top of my head was coming of. But it did not hurt me. The dentist is going to make one of platinum in case this should give out. That is a harder metal. This is my station. Good n ght," and the man with the jack-screw between his teeth left the train.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Wonderful Fish

A correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner writes from Lake View, Ore.: "A wonderful fish is becoming numerous in Goose Lake. It has the Sexton, the billiardist, is a man of grave and thoughtful mien. He is said to be economical, and has saved no inconsiderable sum of money out of his winnings with the cue. His other ventures have also prospered.—Philadelphia Times.

—Mr. John Jacob Astor has presented to the Astor Library, in New York, three manuscripts which are probably the oldest classical works to be found in any collection in this country. They include Hesiod's "Works and Days," "Asop's Fables" and Lucian's "Pharsalia," and were formerly a part of the private library of Pius VI. who occupied the Vatican from 1775 to 1788.—N. Y. Sun.

—The recent trial of blind Tom for idiocy at Columbus, Ga., was a friendly proceeding, which accomplished its purpose of the said to him to decount the doesn't know and the shouts, but a character to superinduce hilarity. He holds bag and torch until cold or fear-or common-sense—causes him to drop or common-sense—causes him to drop or common-sense—neither do his friends. He is unarmed. He knows no more which way to go than the man in the moon. He shouts, but receives no answer. There are wild beasts prowling about. He doesn't know whether terror has caused him to exaggerate the danger, or ignorance, to understand it. At this stage of the game in the short ride in the air. The fish is a great curiosity, never having been a tenderfoot is who goes "sniping" with power to fill itself with air until it beis a great curiosity, never having been found, I believe, in other waters." The

diocy at Columbus, Ga., was a friendly proceeding, which accomplished its purpose in placing him under the legal guardianship of the Bethane, who was his ownerin the days of slavery. Efforts were being made to get hold of the man fish owners in the days of slavery. Efforts were being made to get hold of the man fish owners in the days of slavery. Efforts were being made to get hold of the man fish owners in the days of slavery. Efforts were being made to get hold of the man fish owners are the one of the finest houses in Mew York. It is on Fifth avenue and cost \$300,000.—N. Y. Sun.

—Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes has, at her own expense, purchased and show it to the first cowboy that invites you to hunt that sort of the workingmen at Point Breeze, and she manages her own business without masculine help.—Philadelphia, has built several rows of cottages for workingmen at Point Breeze, and she manages her own business without masculine help.—Philadelphia (Call.

—Moses Dow, the founder of the Workingmen at Point Breeze, and she manages her own business without masculine help.—Philadelphia (Call.)

—Moses Dow, the founder of the Workingmen at Point Breeze, and she manages her own business without masculine help.—Philadelphia (Call.)

—Moses Dow, the founder of the Workingmen at Point Breeze, and she manages her own business without the magazine is spaid for, and think the special profits are said to be \$30,000 a year.

—Elihu B. Washburne, Hamilton Fish William M. Evarts and James G. Blains are the only living ex-United States Secretaries of State. Mr. Frelinghrysen is the first Secretary of State who has died since William H. Seward, who passed away at Auburn thirteen years ago.—Chicago Journal.

HUMOROUS.

—A man in New Mexico caught the bronchitis riding a pony. He first caught the bronco.—Chicago Current. - "What pains a father more than the cry of his infant child?" asks some one. We don't know unless it is the cry of his infant twins. —Norristown Herald. —"Got anything in your purse?" asked
Mr. Ball of his wife, as they sat down
in the street car. "Yes, dear; lining,"
she replied, sweetly, and Mr. Ball paid
the fare. —Merchant Traveler.

-"It is really wonderful to see how well the men keep step." He: "Bah, that is nothing! When I was a soldier I used to keep step better than all the rest put together."—La Vedetta.

rest put together."—La Vedetta.

— "Run for the doctor, quick! Help!
help! Dot baby has swallowed a nickel!" exclaimed Mrs. Schaumburg. "You
make so much fuss as if it was a twentydollar gold piece. Be calm, Rebecca,"
replied Mose.—Texas Siflings.

The following passage between bench and bar occurred in a certain bench and bar occurred in a certain court the other day at the end of a lengthened wrangle: My Lord: "Well, Mr.—, if you do not know how to conduct yourself as a gentleman, I am sure I can't teach you." Counsel: "That is so, my Lord."

The celebrated Signora Howlinski was in the middle of her solo in the Houston Opera House, when little Houston Opera House, when little Johnny Fizzletop, referring to the director of the orchestra, asked: "Why does that man hit at the woman with his stick?" "He is not hitting at her; keep quiet." "Well, then, what does she holler for?"—Exchange.

she holier for?"—Exchange.

—The Egg of Columbus. "Who was Columbus?" asked a teacher of his class, in one of the public schools of Austin. "Columbus was a bird." replied a little girl. The whole class laughed vociferously, and the teacher asked the little girl what she meant by such a silly answer. She explained, shedding bitter tears, that she had read in the book of an older sister a piece of poetry about the egg of Columbus, and poetry about the egg of Columbus, and as only brds lay eggs she supposed Columbus was some sort of a bird.— Texas Siftings.

Texas Siftings.

—Johnny (who is spending the afternoon at the Smiths').—My mother says she'd like to look like you, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. S. (who is extremely plain, but not entirely aware of it).—Like me, my dear? I take that as a compliment, indeed, from so very pretty a lady as your mamma. You're quite sure it was I, Johnny, that she meant? Johnny (accepting another cruller) was 1, Johnny, that she meant?
Johnny (accepting another cruller)

-Oh, yes'm. She said that if she could have your health and strength she believed she'd as lief look as you do. - Farper's Bazar.

do.—Farper's Bazar.

—'What do you suppose I'll look like when I get out of here?" snapped a young lady at the conductor of an overcrowded cable car. "A good deal like crushed sugar, miss," said the bell-ringer. And the young lady hung on to a strap and rode four miles further with the smile of an angel.—San Franciscan.

-"Jabez," said his wife sharply, "Habez," said his wife sharply, "that new man you hired last week is down with the lockjaw. Now I want to know if that's anything ketchin'?" And Jabez looked at her with tears in his eyes and said, in mournful tones: "Oh no. No. No. Alas, no; 'tain't ketchin'." And he says, although she don't believe it, that he doesn't know what made her so outrageously mad what made her so outrageously mad about it.—Boston Transcript.

about it.—Boston Transcript.

—"I saw you nodding in church this morning," Crimsonbeak got fired at him between the courses at 'Sunday's dinner. "Well, suppose you did," replied he. 'It was while the collection was being taken, too," replied his wife. "And what were you doing?" "I was giving my mite. I contributed a penny." "Well, isn'tla nod as good as assent, any day?" Mrs. Crimsonbeak caused the pickles and everything sharp—but Crimsonbeak—to be removed from the table.— Yonkers Statesman.

table. - Yonkers Statesman. —A French magazine has an article telling how George Washington shot the apple off his son's head at command of the tyrant. The scene is located near St. Louis.—Chicago Times.

-Young ladies who will not marry when they have a chance Miss it.—Exchange... No doubt of it. But what are they to do? When one accepts an offer she generally Mrs. it, too.—Boston Post.

— They were talking of weighing at a friend's house the other night. Turning to a bright little son of my host I said: "Charley, how much do you weigh?" "I'm about eighty-five pounds new but whan I got mad I weigh a now, but when I get mad I weigh a ton."—N. Y. Star.

ton."—N. Y. Star.

—A gentleman who usually wore bushy whiskers almost as white as snow had his beard cut off. When he entered the house his little three-year-old grandchild exclaimed: "Why, grandpa, whose head have you got on?"—Golden Days.

on!"—Golden Days.

—"Are you going out to the theater to-night?" asked one lawyer of another. "No," was the reply, "I have a retainer to keep me at home." "Indeed!" exclaimed his companion. "May be the retainer is?" "You I ask what the retainer is?" "Yo may—it is my wife."—N. Y. Herald.

may—it is my wife."—N. Y. Herald.

—Little Tim—Good night, mamma.

Mamma—Why, you must not go to bed yet. You have not had your supper. Little Tim—Oh, no; I'm not going to bed. I thought you were, Mamma—Go play, child. This is my new Mother Hubbard.—Philadelphia Call.

Call.

—English tourist—"Why is it, can you tell me, that your American inn-keepers always put pink muslin over their pictures?" American wit—"Very easily explained. The productions of our chromo manufacturers are so exceedingly natural that we are obliged to take some means to prevent the mosquitoes from biting them. — Harvard Lampoon.

"Buckle my shee Eghert dear" said

Campoon.

"Buckle my shoe, Egbert, dear," said a Chicago belle to her near-sighted fiancee. Egbert went down on his knee like a true knight, but, as he had lost his eye-glass, his vision was a little uncertain. "Is this your foot, darling," he inquired. "You bet," she said. "Aw, pawdon, I—I thought it was the lounge." Egbert is now disengaged.—

Texas Siftings.

—Daniel Stawart of Alleghany City.

—Daniel Stewart, of Allegheny City, Pa., says he is the oldest brother of General Stewart, the hero of Abu Klea and Shabacat Wells.—Chicago Inter

—New York school teacher—"Which is the highest mountain in the State?", Boy—"Sing Sing." Teacher—"Why?" Boy—"Father went up 2 year ago, and hasn't come down yet."—Boston

—"Denny, answer me now; phat was the name av the little by ye wor playing' wid out in the yarred this mornin'?" "Donohue." "Well, I want you to be findin' out who; I won't have yez playin' wid any an' iverblody's have yez playin' wid any an' iverybody's children."—Merchant Traveler.

children. —Merchant I to the children. —Vas Fooled.

Hans fell in love mit a shwweed leetle maid, Und every night by her vindow he shtood, Und dhere int a pooty sharanade. He voke out der whole naborhoodt.

But fainly he tried once to rouse. Dot mait out her shleep so pewitchen; He vas play on der front of dot house, Und she shleeb on der leetle pack keetchen.

—Carl Pretzel.

—"Pa," said a young Danbury boy to his father," "where are you going?". "To a hog-guessing match, my son." "What do the hogs guess about, pa?" was the next querry. "Little boys should be seen and not heard," said the father, in an impressive voice."—Danburn News bury News.

—Miss Mary A. Fletcher, who died in Burlington, Vt., recently, bequeathed all her property, amounting to nearly \$200,000, to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, save a few personal bequests, including one of \$10,000 to her faithful servant, Migheel Kelly Michael Kelly.

—Osman Digma's original name was
Alphonse Vinet, he being a full-blooded
Frenchman. He was at one time sold
as a slave to Mohammed Ahmed el Mehdi, but quickly rose in that prophet's favor and became his son-in-law. He is now about fifty-three years old.

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ON THE CARS.

Crowded cars, Pleasant day, Maiden traviling Vacant seat By her side, Only one In which to ride. Conductor gone, Drummer "ily," Looks at maiden With a sigh. Asks the maiden "Is there one "Is there one Loves you more Than I have done?" Maid looks consciou

Rather coy, Drummer's heart Full of jey.

"I will win you From his side,"

Drummer says, With conscious pride

"Hardly think so," Maid repl es.
"'Tis conductor."
Blank surprise.

"He's my husband, Don't you see? Here he comes, You'd better flee.

Door flies open, Drummer bold, Dashes out Looking sold.

Dandy drummer, Thinks good chance To make a mash. Grinning, asks : May be ride In vacant seat By her side.

"May 1 ask Wondrous bliss, For the boon Of one sweet kiss?" Maid says: "Yes," Looking sweet; Drummer happy To his feet. Mald says: "No,
"Twould hardly do,
For there's one
That loves me true."

Happy drummer! Hard-carned cash, Spends for "goodles" For his mash. Train boy's stock Disappears. Grins with joy, To his ears.

Sells the drummer Apples, cakes, Nuts and candy, Awful "fakes." Conductor comes

Conductor looks
At train boy ely,
With a wink
From weather eye.

—Tom P. Morgan, in Through Mat. AT HOME.

At Home we keep our treasures, the precious ones of life:

Father, mother, brother, sister, children, husband, wife; At Home we lay foundations for coming good or ill,
And start out on the journey up life's unever At Home.

At Home we build heart tomples wherein w At Home we build heart temples wherein we may enshrine
The altars and the tables where our olive branches twine;
At Home we ask and answer the questionings of fate,
And seek to find the narrow path up to the gate that's straight,
At Home.

At Home we shun the broader way that open wide,
And hold the path of rectitude when opening
paths divide;
At Home we trace the chait of Time, with
mingled hopes and fears,
Find pain and pleasure, sun and storm, 'mid
treasured smiles and tears,
At Home. At Home we shun the broader way to gates

At Home, where loved ones gather, the purest joys we know.
While hciding closely in embrace our own, for weal or woe;
At Home we drink of sorrow's cup, when falls affliction's tear. falls affliction's tear.

And greetings and farewells are said by those we hold most dear.

At Home.

At Home we tire and wander, but though w At Home we tre and wander, but though we roam afar,
We keep the range and reckenling of our magnetic star.
At Home, the dearest spot on earth, where defly and with zost
We weave life's web to lay it down and seek eternal rest,

-Clark W. Bryan, in Good Housekeeping.

# AT APPOMATTOX.

The Apple-Tree Business Authoritatively Settled.

General Grant, in his personal memoirs, describes the Wilderness campaign. and estimates Lee's strength at eighty thousand men. The latter, he says, was operating in a country with which his army was thoroughly familiar, while to the Federal forces it was entirely unknown. He tells of General Lee's surrender, and takes occasion, in the course of it, to explode the famous story of the surrender under the apple-tree. He says there was an apple orchard across one tree of which was close to the roadside; that General Babcock reported to him (Grant) that he had found General Lee sitting under this tree, and had brought him within the Federal lines to the house of a man named McLean, where the Confederate General and one of his staff were awaiting General Grant. Of their interview he says:

"When I went into the house I found General Lee. We greeted each other, and, after shaking hands, took our seats. What his feelings were I do not know, being a man of much dignity, and with an impenetrable face. It was impossible to say whether he felt in-wardly glad that the end had finally come or whether he felt sad over the result, and was too manly to show it.
Whatever his feelings were, they were
entirely concealed from observation.
But my own feelings, which had been quite apparent on the receipt of his let-ter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a fee that had fought so long and gallantly, and had suffered so much for a cause which I believed to be much for a cause which I believed to be one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and for which there was not the least pretext. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us. General Lee was dressed in full uniform, entirely new, and wearing a sword of considerable value. wearing a sword of considerable value, wery likely the sword that had been presented by the State of Virginia; at all events, it was an entirely different sword from the one that would ordinarily be worn in the field. In my rough traveling suit, which was the uniform of a private, with the straps of form of a private, with the straps of a General, I must have contrasted very strongly with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high, and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterward. General Lee and I soon fell into a conversation about old army times. about old army times. He remarked that he remembered me very well in that he remembered me very well in the old army, and I told him, as a matter of course, that I remembered him perfectly, but owing to the difference in years—there being about sixteen years difference in our ages—and our rank, I thought it very likely I had not attracted his attention sufficiently to be remembered after so long a period. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting."

—The Darry Farmer recommends coal oil for thumps in young pigs, and for pneumonia in older ones.

AT GETTYSBURG.

resident Cleveland and Party On the His toric Battle Ground-The Exercises of the Day and a Tour of Interesting Point of the Memorable Conflict.

GETTYSBURGH, PA., May 5 .- The train rom Washington, bearing President Cleveland, Vice-President Hendricks. Scoretaries Endicott and Lamar, Postterday. There were but few incidents worthy of mention on the trip.

At Baltimore a large crowd had con-gregated, but the President, who was the center of observation, sat in his car reading a paper, seemingly oblivious of the act that a large crowd was gazing at him. At other points along the road crowds had assembled, but they only caught a limpse of the President.

At Hanover, Pa., there was a short deay, caused by the breaking of the driving spring of the engine. Another engine was obtained and the train proseeded without further incident to Gettysburg, where it seemed that the entire population of the town and surrounding country had assembled to meet it. As the train drew into the depot a National salute was fired. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania and Congressman Swope boarded the car, and after a few remarks by ex-Governor Curtin the crowd made an opening, and the President and party proceeded to carriages in waiting. The party were then driven to the National Cemetery, where Governor Pattison, in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, made an address of welcome. Hon. Martin McGinniss, on behalf of the First Army

Corps, responded.
Ex-Governor Curtin then addressed the crowd, and reviewed the history of his connection with the war and the part Pennsylvania troops took in it, particu-larly in the battle of Gettysburg.

After the exercises were over here, the President and party spent the rest of the afternoon in driving over the battle-field, visiting the points of interest, where the positions of the contending forces were At six o'clock the President, Vice-President Hendricks and the remainder of the Presidential party, started for Washingion, evidently pretty well fagged out by their journey over the battle-field. Most of the visiting veterans will re-main here until to-night.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Twelve Chleago Firemen Engulfed in Falling Debris-Two of the Number Crushed

to Death-Brave Rescue of their Remains. CHICAGO, II.I., May 4.—At 11:10 o'clock last night flames were seen issuing from the rear windows of the third story of No. 161 South Water street, and an alarm was turned in The fire had secured a good start before it was discovered, and was breaking from the roof and windows before an engine appeared. The buildings Nos. 161, 162 and 163 is a fourstory brick of rather inferior construction and good food for flames. It was occupied by commission houses solely. The fire originated from some unknown cause in a large quantity of bale hav in one of the houses. The smoke was intense, and the flames traveled quickly. A good fight in the alley drove the fire to the front, where it was met by half a dozen steamers sent there by a second alarm, which was turned in five minutes after the first. The further

progress of the flames was prevented by the firemen gaining an entrance through the windows, and the adjoining buildings were saved. Early in the night buildings were saved. Early in the night ten or twelve firemen took up a position on the third floor of No. 161 to extin-guish the embers that dropped. The heavy weight on the fourth floor, in-creased by the deluge of water from the pipes, overtaxed the floor, which ove heads of the firemen, who found them-selves engulfed in a mass of debris. When all the engine men were supposed to have been extricated, it was suddenly discovered that two of them were miss-ing. Fifty men lost no time in clamber-ing up the ladders, and with hooks and picks dragged away the debris until their two comrades were found. Both were dead. The weight which had suddenly borne them down had crushed their lives

As soon as possible they were carried down the weak stairway and taken to a drug store, where a physician left no doubt as to the futility of hopes for their recovery. Both men were knocked sense less and then asphyxiated by the dense smoke.

The losses on the buildings will reach \$32,500; insurance, \$20,000.

-Cabbage Salad. Cut the cabbage very fine, and put into a dish in layers, with salt and pepper between. Then take two teaspoonfuls of butter, two of sugar, two of flour, two of mustard, one cup of vinegar and one egg. Stir all together, and let it come to a boil on the stove. Pour it hot over, and mix well with the cabbage; cover up.—The

-A decided improvement on the old —A decided improvement on the old-fashioned bibs for children is made of a towel. Take a towel long enough to cut two bibs, cut it in half and hollow out for the neck at the top. If you take an all-white towel you can work a fancy border in colored worsteds, but be careful not to get the towels too wide, or the bib will always be over the hands. Bind the neck with white tape and eat-stitch with color. and cat-stitch with color.

-Excellent corn bread is made of two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and very light, one pint of corn meal, a good lump of butter about the size of half an egg, one quart of boiling milk, half a teaspoonful of salt; put the lump of butter into the hot milk then while stirring with one hand scatter the meal in with the other, little at a time, so that there will be no danger of lumps. When entirely smooth add the yolk and then the whit of the eggs. Have a bread pan well buttered, pour the mixture into it, and bake in a quick oven.—N. Y. Post.

John Morgan, the agent of the Queen Crescent route 'at Millets' Landing, Ala., has been arrested. He was charged with embezzling \$112,700 of the company's

RUSSIAN PRISONS.

The Horrors of the Fate Reserved to From an Unsentimental and Practical Point of View.

When an accused Nihilist is sentenced to Siberia, his friends "congratulate been asked a thousand times, and which each other and say that their beloved in spite of monotony Grenville Murray prisoner was born under a lucky star." And well they may, hard as is the fate emphasis in his new book, "Under the of exiles to "the land of cold and mis- Lens." He treats the subject with a master-General Vilas, and about two ery, of brutal task-masters, and cruel hundred veterans of the army of the punishments," when they think of the Potomac on their visit to the battle field Central Prison—where in 1878 the po-Potomac on their visit to the battle field Central Prison—where in 1878 the po-of Gettysburg, arrived here at noon yes- litical prisoners enforced a demand to be treated as well as murderers by refusing to eat anything whatever until their claim was given attention, a resolution they maintained for eight days and nights—or, worse still, of the famous fortress of Peter and Paul. From "Peter and Paul" three letters written in the prisoners' blood have reached the outside world, and Stepniak has held them in his hand. After reading, one does not wonder that exile and death are eagerly sought in preference to this imprisonment. The extracts we make tell but little of the story. There are details of outrage, and of enforced life in rells reeking with corruption, almost too horrible to repeat. Here is a picture of the condemned cells, "real underground vaults, dark at noonday, and infested with loathsome vermin." The small windows are on a level with the river, which overflows them when the Neva rises. The thick iron bars of the grating, covered with drt, shut out most of the little light that else might filter through these holes. If the might litter through these holes. If the rays of the sun never enter the cells of the upper floor, it may easily be imagined what darkness reigns below. The walls are moldering, and dirty water continually drops from them. But most terrible are the rats. In the brick floors large holes have been left open for the rats to pass through. I sympass for the rats to pass through. I express myself thus intentionally. Nothing would be easier than to block up these Nothing holes, and yet the reiterated demands of the prisoners have always been passed by unnoticed, so that the rats enter by scores, try to climb upon the beds and to bite the prisoners. It is in these hideous dungeons that the con-demned to death spend their last hours. Kv. atkovsky. Presniakoff and Soukanoff passed their last nights here. At the present moment, among others, there is a woman with a little child at her breast. This is Jakimova. Night and day she watches over her babe lest he should be devoured by the rats."

And here, finally, is a glimpse of the treatment of the sick, among whom "are horrors that defy description, that only the pen of a Dante could adequately portray. "Oh. if you could see our Kv. atkovsky, Presniakoff and Soukanoff

sick! exclaims the writer of the blood-written letter. 'A year ago they were young, healthy and robust. Now they are bowed and decrepit old men, hard ly able to walk. Several of them can not rise from their beds. Covered with vermin and eaten up with scurvy, they emit an odor like that of a corpse.' But is there no doctor?' it may be asked; and 'What is he doing all this time?' Yes, there is a doctor; there are even two doctors. One, however, is past fourscore, and past work. He comes to the fortress only occasionally. The other is young, and probably kind enough in intention, but not very resolute in character, and standing in great awe of the officers of the jail. When he visits his patients he is invariably ac-companied by a brace of gensdarmes, lest he should surreptitiously convey letters to prisoners. He enters a cell with a troubled countenance, as if he were afraid of something; never goes further than the threshold, much less approaches the sick man's bed, or approaches the sick man's bed, or makes any examination of him, feels his pulse, or looks at his tongue. After asking a few questions he delivers his verdict, which is almost always couched in the same words: 'For your illness there is no cure.' 'No mercy is shown even to the mad,' says another of the letters, and you may imagine how many such there are in our Golgotha. They are not sent to any asylum, but shut up in their cells and kept in order with whip and scourge. Often you hear down below you or at some little shrieks, cries and groans. It is some wretched lunatic who is being flogged into obedience." - Stepniak.

A JAPANESE INDUSTRY. The Straw-Braid Trade of Japan-The Dexterity of the Plaiters.

Within the last three years quite new industry for Japan has sprung into existence-the manufacture of straw plait or braid for men's hats and women's bonnets for use abroad. The first year the export consisted of some 5,000 pieces only, the next it increased to 60,000, and the last to nearly 1,000,000 pieces of sixty yards each. The price, of course, varies according to the season and quality of the article, ranging, we believe, from eighty sen down to as low as twenty-five sen per piece, the latter being, we understand, the price just now, owing to the fact of the season being over, for it has to reach America in time to be made up by the hat makers for the summer's trade. There is also an immense production in China of the same article, which has

China of the same article, which has existed for many years past; the price there; however, mostly rules considerably lower than there, owing to the cost of Chinese manufactures being generally less than the Japanese ask for their wares. The Japanese plait ordinarily commands a better price abroad, as the straw of which it is made is brighter and whiter in color; it is also mostly very neatly made, owing to the deft fingers of the Japanese being admits the reply.

"Reckon he is that."

We examined the body and found life in it. He was a poorly-dressed man, seemingly in hard luck, and for the matter of that so was the other. brighter and whiter in color; it is also in it. He was a poorly-dressed man, mostly very neatly made, owing to the seemingly in hard luck, and for the matter of that so was the other.

"I think," said the stranger who had stopped the train, "that he's taken larger and larger proportions, is an especial benefit to the farming class, the raw material costing nothing and the making of the plait furnishing occupation to the female branches of the family during leisure hours and winter nights, when work outside can not be followed. The money earned being so much clear gain, it is a welcome supple-ment to the incomes of thousands of

LOVE AND WOMEN.

What is love? is a question which has repeats with a certain freshness and decided dash of cynicism, like most fashionable writers of the present day. made himself more agreeable than other men. He may not be a pleasant fellow at all, but some physical or social superiority he posse sees lifts him temporarily on a pedestal, where he lords it till his very arrogance helps to complete the fascination of the simple creature groveling at his feet. I have seen girls tall in love with the veriest cubstock half of them was expensed. for lack of other male society. Don't tell me there was any deep sentiment in these attachments. The girls wanted husbands; that is all. They were obeying the natural law which attracts

obeying the natural law which attracts sex to sex, and the social law which bids a girl get married as fast as she can, lest she glide into old spinsterhood.

'It a girl, after deciding to accept a genteel pauper, chances to allure a man who has it in his power to make her a hed of rose-leave, see how quickly her a bed of rose-leaves, see how quickly her eyes get opened to the beauties of indoience and luxury. Self-esteem tells her that she was not made merely for the study of that parsimonous arith metic which consists in paring down baker's bills. She wants to walk in silk attre, and feels grateful to the man who, by his courtship, acknowl-edges her right to do so. Who can deny the magic of fine linen, jewels, soft-cushioned broughams, champagne, and obedient menials upon a woman's mind? And who can not impute the still greater magic afforded by the prospect of eclipsing sisters and school friends who have married poorly?

Sometimes if a girl has got hopelessly engaged to a fellow with a shrunken purse—if she be so near her wedding day that it is impossible to break off the match without making a scandal— pride and vanity will induce her to keep her pledge, and this will be simply because the plutocrat came too late int the field. If the two had started at the post together, or if the pauper had had but a half-distant start, the plutocrat would have run him down and come in first with flying colors. Moreover, a woman feels sore all her life at having missed the chance of a rich marriage The thought of it turns her sour and her wretched husband has uxorial peevishness and contempt poured upon him by the bucketful.

That may be, but we have also in stances of rich men's wives who de-plored not having married their first loves, poor though they were. "Which all comes of the contrariness

"Which all comes of the contrariness of human nature in never being satisfied with the present lot," responded the misogynist emphatically. The man who wrote the "Praises of Poverty"— Seneca wasn't it?—indited his remarks upon a golden ,table, and had a couple of slaves to fan the flies away. woman who sits by her boudoir fire, with her feet well warmed, a novel on her lap, and a five o'clock tea, and cream and crumpets at her elbow, is very apt to dream that she was cut out for the part of a heroine. She gilds poverty with her imaginative touches till it looks all rosy. Her husband bores her, and she thinks of the other man who used to make her laugh and whose muscles were like whipcord. She attributes to him talents which he never had, charms which she never discovered in him while she had the opportunity of observing him every day, and dreams of herself as fighting life's

battles by his side and winning.

It never occurs to her to reflect that the lot she renounced was that living upon mutton hash, and growing up into a dowdy slattern, worried, and perhaps bullied, by a man rendered cantankerous by failure in his profession. It is easy to be happy in fancy with a man whose ideal perfections one may depict at one's leisure. A woman is often found whimpering over a novel which portrays the life of a heroine such as she thinks herself to be; but just let her rich husband die, leaving penniless, and you'll see whether she doesn't at once set her widow's cap at another rich man sooner than partake herself to that like of struggling which she deemed so exciting when viewed she deemed so exciting when vie from a distance.—Chicago Tribune.

LIFE IN IT.

How a Couple of Tramps Played It.on the Conductor.

About eighteen miles above Centralia. Ill., the engineer began to blow toot! toot! toot! and to slacken his pace, and by and by the train came to a standstill. The male passengers rushed out, as in duty bound, and in time to see a man lying on the rails in front of the engine, and another man bending over him. When the crowd, headed by the con ductor, reached the spot the man on his feet explained:
"I discovered him about ten minutes

ago, and as I didn't want to see the train run over him I gave you the sig-

stopped the train, "that he's taken pizen and laid down here to make sure

out."
The conductor assented, and we lugged the body into the baggage-car The case created considerable tal followed. The money earned being so much clear gain, it is a welcome supplement to the incomes of thousands of poor and industrious families. We observe that the workers at the village of Omori, near Tokio, are about holding a competitive exposition, to test the dexterity of the plaiters and the quality of the article turned out by them.—Japan Herald.

The case created considerable talk among the passengers, and a purse of seven dollars was made up for the unfortunate. However, as we slowed up for Centralia, and before the purse was resented, there was a great yelling from the baggage car, and we looked out to see the two tramps dusting it across a field. It was a game they had played to get a twenty-mile lift.—Detroit Free Press. Stuart Robson's Mistake.

While Robson and Crane, the comedians, were playing an engagement in this city recently, they made up a party of a dozen actors, among whom were several stars besides themselves, who were playing at other theatres, to visit the Forrest Home for Aged Actors, at Holmesburg. Stuart Robson originated the scheme, and acted as pilot to the party. After he had made some inquiries as to the location of the home, the party went to the Broad street station and boarded a train for Holmesburg Junction. On alighting, Robson led the way up the maple grove lane that leads to the home, but instead of turning to the left he kept straight alread. After the party had walked about three-quarters of a mile, Robson stopped in front of a handsome brown-stone mansion, with beautifullyappointed grounds, supposing it to be

ne Forrest home.
"Are you sure this is the place, Rob?" asked Crane.
"Sure," was the sanguine answer o

Robson, as he pulled the door-bell. A colored manservant came to the door, and Robson asked him: "Is the superintendent in?"
"The superintendent! Do you mean

the gentleman of the house? The pro-"Yes, yes," said Robson. "The gentleman of the house or the proprietor, or whatever you call him."

The colored man looked at the dusty etors suspiciously, and said:
"I'll go call him. He's in the field looking at the gardeners."
The band of actors were left standing

in the hall, and they remarked to one another that the hospitality of the home was rather freezing. The colored man had been absent about fifteen minutes, when Robson said:
"This is damned awkward, boys;

let's stroll through the home our selves.

So the party walked about the ele-gantly furnished parlors and reception-rooms and then Robson led the way up-stairs. The first room they came

up-stairs. The first room they came to was magnificently appointed. "I suppose this is the superintend-ent's room, boys," said Robeson. "He takes good care of himself, don't he?" Just then Robson turned around and saw a handsome, elderly gentleman standing with white face and elenched fists at the head of the staircase, trembling with rage.

"How dare you, sirs?" began the old

gentleman.
"Ah! here's the superintendent, boys," said Robson. Then, addressing the old gentleman, he said: "We're making a tour of inspection. You've a beautiful room for yourself."

"Inspection, sir? This house is not open to inspection," gasped the proprietor of the palatial mansion.

"Now, look here," said Robson, "we are the heirs of the dead man. Wewe actors were his fellow-laborers and

The dderly gentleman, almost beside himself with anger, cried out:
"This is not the Forrest home. This

But before he could finish what h was going to say, Robson plunged down-stairs, followed by his actor friends, who ran pell-mell out of the house into the road. They did not go to the Forrest home, and Robson never spoke a word until he got back to his oom in the Continental hotel. -Philadelphia Times.

Arm-Chairs.

It is much to be regretted that when more luxurious notions began to pre-vail the fine oaken chairs of our castles, halls and country houses were banished to the servants' hall or the lumber-room, or sold as worthless antiquities that few persons cared to pre-serve. It is possible that some of them were put to even lower uses. When Sir Roger de Coverley had seen the two coronation chairs in Westminster bey, Addison says he "whispered in my ear that if Will Wimble were my ear that if Will Wimble were with us, and saw these two chairs, it would go hard but he would get a to bacco stopper out of one or t'other of

When Sidney Smith entered upon his newly built parsonage at Boston, near York, he gave a carpenter who came to him for parish relief a cart-load of deals and a barn to work in, with the laconic injunction, "Jack, furnish my house." One of the chairs that Jack made stood for some years in Sidney Smith's "justice room," then found its way into the kitchen, was given to Mrs. Kilvington, and is now in the possession of his new biographer. Mrs. Stuart J. Reid. It is a rustic chair of justice, and as such it is worthy a pass-

ing allusion.

The transition from the arm-chair to the easy chair was not made all at once. When men and women wanted real repose they formerly found it in divans, couches, sofas, and what in Shakspeare's time were somewhat re-proachfully called "day-beds." A loose cushion was made for wooden chairs, and it was sometimes placed upon, at other times underneath, a richly embroidered cloth or an animal's skin. It is doubtful whether for many hundred years the easy-chairs of western Eu-rope were anything more elaborate. The fixed seat and padded back and arms did not come into use in England until Queen Elizabeth's time. An arm-chair was, in fact, an article of costly luxury, and sometimes of reproach. In Wycliffe's New Testament, he makes the scribes fond of the "first chairers in Sinagogis." Marston, an English dramatist, describes "a finefac'd wife in a wain-scot carv'd as a "worthy ornament to a trades-man's shop," but he is lashing the practice with his whip. Ben Jonson, satirizing the way in which women spend their time, writes: At twelve o'clock her dinner time she keep. And gets into her chaire, and there she sleep. Perhaps till foure, or somewhat thereabou

Freemasonry was introduced into China by an Englishman about sixty years ago, and among the Chinese in America about fifteen years ago. The ritual has, of course, been translated into Chinese, and in China thirty-two decrees are administered but in this degrees are administered, but in this country only three are allowed to be conferred. There are 30,000 Chinese Freemasons in America.

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