

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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No. 29.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, EVERY SATURDAY, Topeka, - - - Kansas. Seventy Five Cents a Year in Advance.

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

Our regular subscription price, for single subscribers will be 75 cents, or two copies \$1.25. Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

Rare Newspaper Combination.

We send this number to many who are not subscribers to the Spirit, and invite them to become such. We send out no papers to subscribers that are not paid for. If you receive the Spirit, you may be sure it is paid for by some one or is complimentary. No bill for it will be presented hereafter. We believe in cheap newspapers. The large city weeklies can now be had for One Dollar a year. We can make a good paper at Fifty Cents. It costs us 25 cents to get subscribers and this we will remit to those sending their names and the money with in the next 30 days, and will send the Spirit one year on receipt of 50 cents. Or, the Spirit and the Chicago News one year for \$1.25. Or, the great Leavenworth Weekly Times and the Spirit one year for \$1. Better still, we give three copies of the Spirit and the Leavenworth Daily Times one year for \$5, the price of the Times alone. It is the newest daily in Kansas. This is the best newspaper combination ever offered.

Kansas is right on the line of the world's greatest civilization.

Congress votes \$100,000 annually for seeds. Each Congressman is allotted 5,000 papers of vegetable seeds and 1,000 papers of flower seeds.

A bill has passed the Nebraska legislature prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors and the Dacotah legislature has passed the women suffrage law. It would seem that the latter is a plant that matures best in the broad west.

A very interesting article in the April number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is the sketch and portrait of the Rev. Dr. Prime of the New York Observer. Dr. Prime enjoys the personal acquaintance of many of the great men of the world, and of the great men he considers Gladstone the greatest now living.

The New York legislature has passed an act making temperance education compulsory in the public schools of the state. It is the result of an effort by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The effect of this law in the great state of New York will be watched with much interest.

Gov. Martin is developing a happy way of stating things in which he may yet rival Gen. Grant. He put it very forcibly and yet very judiciously when he told the railroad strikers at Atchison that they were putting themselves outside the law. As the Governor said, the people are certainly in sympathy with the railroad men in their protest against a reduction of wages, but the people will not sanction open violation of law in this any more than in other cases. The reduction of wages or the discharge of employees, would work hardship to thousands. But the stopping of railroad trains works injury to many more thousands. All who have grievances of this kind must work within the law unless we are ready for revolution.

The Great Contest.

The great contest of nations is coming on apace. It has been foretold for years, and for years intelligent observers have been watching the movements on the world's great chessboard. Russia and England are to be the contestants. When the struggle comes and the end is reached, the world will probably see the end of England's supremacy. England has the highest civilization but in the worlds great struggles, where nation met nation in deadly conflict it has seldom been the highest civilization that triumphed. Eastern civilization centuries ago, fell before western barbarism. So fell Greece. So fell Rome. But English Civilization does not now live altogether in England, hence it need not fall with her national overthrow.

Russia offends England by her encroachments eastward. She stands with one foot on Europe and one on Asia, and demands that the key to both—Constantinople—shall be hers. More than once England has said that it shall not be, and England has had her way, and the northern bear sullenly slunk away, only to doggedly bide his time.

That time is doubtless coming on. England is great and powerful. But it has great internal weaknesses. Russia nihilism is not so weak as the Greek church is strong. The belief that Constantinople, the mother of that church, should be restored to her own, has ever cemented Russia sentiment. It prevades the hovel and the palace. It is the unification of the Russians.

England must protest against Russian encroachments toward British India. When this occurs the conflict begins. An idea prevails that delay can not longer be the policy of the British Cabinet. The enemies of England, at home and abroad, are anxiously waiting for the opening gun.

War means destruction and waste, to the world. To the United States this war, when it comes, will mean prosperity. Our grains will not then go a begging. Russia, from a producer, becomes a consumer, and England will not be her great customer.

The Growth of Kansas.

The recent inaugural of Gov. John A. Martin, of Kansas, gives a graphic picture of the growth of that state since its admission into the Union in 1861, intimately associated with our civil war which was then commenced. Her thirty-one organized counties then are now eighty-two, with thirteen still to be organized. Her population has increased from some 100,000 to over 1,250,000; her cultivated area of a little over 600,000 acres has increased about 9,460,000, and her wheat and corn crops, then respectively about 194,000 and 6,150,000 bushels, are estimated at over 48,000,000 bushels of wheat and nearly 191,000,000 of corn, for the season just closed. Over 4,486 miles of railroad have been constructed where not a mile existed in 1861, and seventy-three of her counties, four of them unorganized, are so traversed.—American Elevator.

"It has long been my opinion," wrote President Garfield, "that we are all educated, whether children, men or women, far more by personal influence than by books and the apparatus of the schoolroom. The privilege of sitting down before a great, clear-headed, large-hearted man, and breathing the atmosphere of his life, and being drawn up to him, and learning his methods of thinking and living, is, in itself, an enormous educating power."

Have we one law for the rich and another for the poor? asks the Kansas Anti-Monopolist. If you have 5,000 head of cattle, you can remain in Oklahoma and graze them undisturbed, but if you have only a yoke of oxen and a milk cow, you must "git."

We have now forty million sheep against a little more than half that number twenty-five years ago.

More rain has fallen in the growing months in Kansas in the last ten years than in any of the eastern states, or in Missouri, Nebraska or Minnesota.

Yale college is making for itself a lasting reputation. It has won three score and ten base balls and has them preserved as trophies. Kansas colleges can afford to allow Yale to monopolize these victories.

Kansas is a great country and will be no less so when its vast plains have been all subdued and changed into cultivated farms. The grass product of the wild plains bears small proportion to that of the improved farm.

Real estate agents in every part of Kansas should have a card in the Spirit. It comes into constant notice of parties seeking homes in the west, is more widely advertised than any other Kansas paper, and is the best medium between land owners and land buyers. Special rates will be given on short cards.

The decay of old sectional partisanship is one of the happy omens of the day. It was Mr. Randall, a democratic member who called up the Grant retirement bill in the very last hour of Congress and urged it through. And it went through with no dissenting voice, every southern brigadier voting for it with a yell.

Messrs. Henderson & Co., the well known New York Seedsmen, have on deposit in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company's Vaults, four hundred pounds of Snowball Cauliflower Seed, worth \$40,000. This is a new use for such vaults, but it was found to be cheaper than insurance, and safer in case of fire, as the seed could not be replaced at any price. Mr. Henderson writes the Scientific American that the experiment is so satisfactory that he will continue it.

The appropriations for the State Agricultural College amount to \$23,000. More land will be purchased for farm use, and we shall look for many needed improvements. We doubt if there is a better managed institution of the kind in the United States, than the Kansas Agricultural College. The test is not so much shown in what is done, as in the control of the means it has to do with. Practical, applied science is better illustrated in the Manhattan School than at any other similar college. The professors are noted for their attainments and their ability to practically apply and impart their knowledge. We are pleased to see the legislature recognize this institution, and hope the farmers of Kansas will do the same thing by sending their sons there for practical education.

All Over Kansas.

Chanute has received a diamond drill to aid in mining the black diamonds, says the Times.

The Gazette says Abilene will surely boom the coming summer. County Treasurer Kirby will begin with a \$6,000 house.

A Harp gentleman received a telegram of one word all the way from Africa that cost \$49. So says the Graphic.

The Leader says Kingman is enlarging its court-house.

The Nickerson Register speaks most hopefully of the prospects of that town. Much building will be done this season. Nickerson is the end of a division on the Santa Fe road.

Kansas is not a paradise for horse

thieves. The Seneca Tribune and the Oskaloosa Independent note the arrests of fellows who have tried it in those parts.

Garden making is well started in all the southern counties, which tempts the Concordia Empire to say, Lettuce turnip our garden soil and not be beet by our southern neighbors.

Leavenworth prohibitionists are doing a good deal of talking. The Times think they have a big job on hand if they close the saloons of that city, and the Times knows.

The Globe says that Gov. Martin would not order the militia to Atchison because he knew the boys don't know how to load a musket and their experiments would endanger the lives of the citizens of that town more than that of the strikers.

The Holten Recorder says that Capt. Smith the new warden of the Penitentiary, who has two sisters living in Holten, is such a genial gentleman that it will be a pleasure to be sent to that institution. That may make it expensive to the state.

We half suspect the Leavenworth Times is preparing to put on a clean shirt—in other words a new dress. The Times is the leading paper of the State.

Leavenworth has secured the Soldier's Home, and is now in hot pursuit of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, and the Mo. Pacific Shops, now located at Atchison. If it gets the latter it promises to take care of the strikers even if it requires Warden Smith to smile on them.

Salt and ashes is a good conditioner for hogs. When kept in a healthy condition they are not liable to take disease of any kind. We recommend them more as a preventive than as a cure. A good preparation is the following: One quart each of salt and air-slacked lime to a peck of ashes for twenty hogs or less, twice a week. Give pure water to drink, and give them charcoal.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Keep the farm tidy. It is always a good plan to have things look neat.

—Pretty lamp shades are made in the form of flowers of gigantic size. The French imported shades are made of cloth, like any artificial flowers, while those of home manufacture are of tissue paper. Dahlias and roses are the favorite flowers.

—It is a conceded fact that the farmer is most prosperous when he combines with his farming the manufacture of pork and beef. The corn, grass, hay and fodder are his raw material, the pork and beef and wool his finished product.—Albany Journal.

—It is useless to attempt to keep winter squash that have been injured by frost. They are best kept on shelves in layers, in a location where the temperature does not fall below forty degrees. Be careful that they are not kept too warm.—Troy Times.

—The unprofitable trees in an orchard, if they have sound bodies, should be grafted over to more productive varieties. Now is the time to secure grafts, which should be tied in bundles and placed in dry sand in the cellar until wanted.—N. Y. Herald.

—Dark Marble Cake: Two cups dark brown sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup sour milk, five cups flour, the yolks of seven eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, one of nutmeg and one teaspoonful of soda.—Boston Globe.

—Gas-tar will drive away ants, but where they gather around apple trees, as they are apt to do, it is a question whether it is to the advantage of the orchardist to get rid of them. Ants are very destructive to the apple, or plant lice, which on apple trees are a frequent cause of unfruitfulness by destroying the foliage at a time when it is most needed for starting the young fruit.—Chicago Times.

—Light, warmth, air and moisture are the things to be avoided in the keeping of winter fruit. Moisture is not so dangerous in the absence of heat, but the two together are very bad. A pit in the ground on a dry place, or a tight, cool, dark cellar, will preserve fruit in its natural freshness and flavor that would be spoiled in a few weeks in a common cellar, subject to all the changes of the outside air.—

PENALTIES OF FAME.

Bill Nye Tells of a Harrowing Episode of the Days of His Youth.

Some years ago, when I was younger, I was very easily approached by strangers, especially if they intimated that they had met me before. The most downtrodden and offensive human failure could borrow my watch and chain then, if he went at it right, and it was a cold day when I wasn't called upon to feed some "great admirer" of mine who had footed it through from Boston to the coast in order to shake hands with me.

I am not so much that way now. I would rather be famed for pants than to pant for fame (stall-fed humor). When a pale-eyed tramp takes me by the hand and tells me how he has journeyed from Nova Scotia to see me, I perpetrate a little *coop de tat* on him by asking him if he has a dollar in his clothes that I could borrow till next week. After that there is a lull in the conversation that you could cut with a knife.

Many years ago there was a red-headed conductor running No. 7 over the Sherman hill, whose name was Boils—at least, that's near enough. No. 7 wasn't really a train of "varnished cars." It was an emigrant train, but had a comfortable caboose on behind with leather-covered seats and an observatory on top and oil paintings in it painted by Michael Angelo Prang, and I used to ride over the mountain with Boils in the caboose quite frequently.

One night there were several of us coming over the hill, and we were having a good, fair average time smoking Alex Joelman's cigars and telling stories as we poked up the heavy grades of the Union Pacific road from Cheyenne west. After awhile Boils went through the train, with a self-cocking punch, and made the usual assessment. Then he came back and told me that there was a lady in one of the cars ahead who had heard in some way that I was aboard, and was very anxious to meet me if I wished. I rose majestically, felt my mustache, to see if it was still there, and then went into another car where Boils introduced me to a corpulent woman about eighty-seven years of age, whose teeth were made for some one else. She couldn't hear very well either. The train made some noise, and so when she wanted very severely to hear what I said, she would lean over on my shoulder, with the cold and somewhat soiled rim of her ear close to my face, so that she could catch my words as they fell.

"She said she was just returning from the Centennial."

"Ah," said I, "where do you go to celebrate your centennials nowadays?"

"Oh, down to Philadelphia," she said, as soon as she had collected my question into her Jumbo ears.

"I should think you would go to the Acropolis," I said, getting a little weary of my companion, "or to Pompeii, where you could have a kind of reunion of ruins."

"Yes, we went to Injinopolis, too," she replied.

And we chatted along up the hill. While the boys back in the caboose were having a nice joyful time, I was there yelling playful *bon mots* and such things into the recesses of an old emigrant's ear, who, I afterwards learned, thought I was a foreign missionary on my charge via Frisco.

Finally, I asked her to excuse me, as I had to go back to attend to a friend who was dying. It took me a long time to work this palpable falsehood through the labyrinths of her mind, but finally she seemed to grasp it all right.

Then she wanted to go, too. I told her no; it would certainly hasten the end.

How I wanted to get hold of Boils and bring him to a head! At last I got away from the aged conversationalist and went back to the caboose.

It was locked!

I stood out on the platform in the cold all the way down the west side of the hill to Laramie, where we arrived at a little past midnight, as the train was late.

I never felt anywhere near even with Boils until a year or so afterward, when the general superintendent wrote and asked him if he wouldn't be kind enough to resign, so as to give the stockholders a chance. He told Boils that if he would resign and get a job on a river road, and be as economical about turning in cash fares as he had been with him, the company would present him with a gold-headed cane.—Bill Nye, in St. Paul Herald.

—Mrs. Farley, of Bridgport, Conn., aged one hundred and three years, frequently goes shopping with her daughter of seventy. This seems to be a case of ruddy passion strong in dress.—Indianapolis Journal.

GOAT AND SHEEP SKINS.

How They Are Made into Leather and Worked into Various Fancy Goods.

"Morocco" manufacture deals with the little goat and sheep-skins for ladies' wear. Goat-skins in their raw state come to the market "dry salted." They are soaked, limed, unhaird and tanned in a similar manner to large skins, but they are tanned with sumac bark, as these produce softer finishes. Being small, compact and of fine texture, they are desirable for high finishes, which do not "crack" if the skin is properly treated in tanning. Goat-skins retain the whole of the grain and flesh, except thin shavings of flesh removed from the back and neck to procure even thickness. Glove finishes on small skins are generally procured by "alum-tanning." The unapproachable French kid and French glove leather are fruits of years of experiment, and to rival their excellent quality is the laudable aim of progressive morocco manufacturers everywhere. The skin of a wool-bearing animal, or sheep-skin, is inferior in quality or service to a goat-skin. Its texture is loose or "spongy," absorbing liquors so readily that it can be tanned in a short time. It absorbs moisture in the same manner in wearing, so that in wet countries it is ill adapted to hard service. Sheep-skins are used for linings and facings in almost every pair of shoes made, and the best selections only are used to make upper-leather. We buy most of our South American sheep-skins from England "in the pickle," as a high duty on wool makes it cheaper to have the "wool-pulling" done in England, and let the skins come to us as our raw material. The English thus have a great hold on the wool-pulling and sheep-skin market, and, further, their famous Southdown sheep furnish us with our "skivers." The skiver is a large-sized split sheep-skin used for linings and facings.

Small skins are finished on the grain side, being "glazed" or "figured" as desired. Sometimes a kid finish is used, sometimes a pebbled grain, and often the poor sheep are made to masquerade as alligators. The race of alligators and seals would long ago have been exterminated to satiate fashion's demands for fancy-colored leathers for vesticles and portmanteaus had not the docile goat or sheep again appeared in history as a sacrifice. "Russia leather," too, is not now an unknown quantity in the accomplishments of the American tanner. The late Hon. Marshall Jewell, one of America's most distinguished leather merchants, when Minister to St. Petersburg, accepted an invitation to visit a tannery. In the course of the inspection he noticed a mixture in some barrels in an obscure part of the building, into which he dipped his fingers, prompted no doubt by a practical curiosity. On returning to his apartments he discovered on his hand the odor of Russia leather as the result of his experiment. He afterward learned that the liquor contained assafetida and birch tar, and that the materials used were selected because of their cheapness, and not because they produced a peculiar fragrance. He sent home several barrels of the ingredients, but in the meantime a Russian knowing the secret of the manufacture had come to New York, and, after attempting to set up a manufactory of his own, entered the service of an American firm, who with others have since developed the manufacture so that the little is now imported from Russia.—H. M. Newhall, in Harper's Magazine.

To Remove a Musty Odor.

Mustiness is produced by the presence of the germs of mold or mildew in damp, confined air. The so-called ground or earth smell which comes from confined places where there is no ventilation is caused by the air which percolates through the ground constantly and rises from it, and being unable to escape remains charged with the germs of various fungoid plants which exist in the soil. These are exceedingly dangerous to health, producing so-called malaria and various fevers, diphtheria, and other serious disorders. The best method of removing and preventing such odors is to give good ventilation under the building, so that a good current of air blowing through as all times; also, to burn sulfur matches under the house and one or two in the "noisy" where the odor is most perceptible. A sulphur match is made of sulphur, a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur, is scattered over a sheet of newspaper, which is then rolled up loosely in a long roll, this is set on fire in an iron pan and burns slowly, giving off sulphurous acid, which is one of the most antiseptic substances to these fungoid germs of all kinds, and the most potent.—N. Y. Times.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending March 28, 1885.

Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for transmission as second class matter.

Caldwell, McPherson and Russell are building up circulating libraries.

Barbed wire fences are both a convenience and a nuisance—they are not adapted to every demand for a fence.

It is stated that in one day last week 384 tickets for Kansas, were sold at the Union ticket office in Indianapolis.

Since the building of the Gulf road to Memphis the grain trade of that city has largely increased. It affords a ready southern outlet for much of the surplus grain of this state.

Kansas has many most excellent newspapers, and it has some that affect oddity and originality that is not particularly creditable.

Manhattan has an Horticultural Society that meets monthly at the college. These societies are springing in many parts of the state.

When it is said that the egg product of Kansas is worth more than the corn product of the state, it is not to undervalue the latter, but to show the immensity of the former.

The rate of taxation in Kansas has been decreasing for years, contrary to the usual rule in new states.

A Michigan farmer kills his Canada thistles by putting salt at the roots of one and then turning in his sheep to eat it off close to the ground.

We do not need large farms. Little farms well filled are much better, and more profitable in proportion to the labor bestowed upon them.

There are in Kansas fully and possibly over 6,500 organized school districts, and school property valued at five and a half millions of dollars.

The immigration to Kansas this year will exceed that of any former years. Reports sent east from those who have tried Dacotah and other more northern parts of the country have not been favorable.

The Australian wool crop is almost a failure. Drouth has cut short the food supply and many sheep have died of disease.

The new administration at Washington is working a reformation in clerical labor. It is one good move.

The negro in Kansas forms a quiet, peaceful, progressive element in our society. He is improving wonderfully.

Government lands of any value will not be known in the United States at the end of another generation.

The loss of the Idiotic Asylum to Lawrence, and its permanent location at Winfield, will be no detriment to the state.

With increased rainfall even the alkaline plains of the west will be cleared of the superfluous potash and the soil become among the best that we have.

The Saloons Must Go.

So says the Atchison Champion, Gov. Martin's paper. We endorse the sentiment.

We have no doubt the people mean what they say. They mean it with all that the expression implies.

The saloons must go. Not only the low groggery, the common whiskey shop, and the gilded drinking palace, but the hotels in whose drawing rooms the men who make our temperance laws, hold high carnival and revel in drunken debaucheries.

But more than this. The cloak and committee rooms in the state capitol—a building built by, and that belongs to the people—shall not be made the place of deposit for illicit liquors to be used by our good temperance law makers.

This is what the people mean when they say the saloon must go.

At the close of the late session of the legislature a very stringent prohibitory law was passed.

Our people should see to it however that the spirit of the law shall be carried out. This demands the total extinction of the whiskey traffic in our state.

Let us have prohibition, strait honest prohibition, as the people demand it, and as they have frequently expressed in convention and at the polls.

The Governor has predicted that the present law will not be effective in practice. It can be made so by judicious action and wise forethought but is not a law deserving commendation beyond that given by Gov. Martin.

The Negro in Kansas.

We recently met a very intelligent gentleman traveling in the interest of a large medical publishing house in Philadelphia.

The same may be said of the legal profession, while the progress made in colored schools, and in the education of teachers is no less to be noticed.

In less than a generation, ambition has been revived, their spirits have become buoyant.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Curious Things About the Lobbies of Congress.

The Ladies Reception Room and the Women Who Frequent It—How Statesmen Get Their Money—Salaries, Mileage, Stationery, Etc.

The inside chambers of the House and Senate, where the sessions are held, are by no means the only important places about the Capitol during a Congressional session.

The corridors of the House present a lively scene during a session. At each door leading into it two door-keepers stand, and these are kept constantly busy carrying in cards and bringing out messages.

The ladies of the lobby are the greatest bore of the average Congressman. By this I do not mean the lady lobbyists.

Many of them are deserving, and notwithstanding what has been said about them, I have yet to find the first questionable character in this room.

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to the door with blood in her eye and a cowhide whip under her sealskin sack.

At the end of this hall is the elevator, which keeps going down and up, from gallery to sub-basement, hundreds of times a day.

The postmaster, a pleasant man with red whiskers, tells me the Democratic mail has increased five per cent. with the election of Cleveland.

The cashier does a regular banking business as far as the members are concerned. It deals with no others.

When it is remembered that this is enough to pay one passage around the world, and that you can go from New York to San Francisco for less than one-eighth of it, it seems a good deal.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner, CITY MEAT MARKET, No. 406, Kansas Avenue, NORTH TOPEKA.

Parker's Bakery, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery, 406 1/2 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

J. D. Pattison, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves and Ranges, 440 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

W. H. Moody, Barber, No. 427 Kansas Avenue, First class work done, North Topeka.

GEORGE DOWNING, Photographer, Until April 1, I will make first class, Cabinet Photographs for \$3.50 per doz.

MANUFACTURERS' Boot and Shoe Store, The best goods and the lowest prices. Give us one trial.

LA PONT & CO., General Blacksmiths, Horse Shoeing and Plow Work a specialty, South of Methodist Church.

J. W. WALTER, North Topeka Carriage Factory, Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

J. C. BRATTON & CO., Grocers, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Butter, eggs and produce a specialty.

THE Chicago Weekly News AND THE WEEKLY SPIRIT OF KANSAS, One Year. for only \$1.25.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is now an eight-page, sixty-four-column paper. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America.

Few papers in the country are so extensively quoted by the press in general for its bright and humorous paragraphs as the Chicago Daily News.

WHAT OLD SUBSCRIBERS SAY

William Cannon, Pontiac, Oakland County, Mich., says: "I think it is the best paper in America."

Its size and character considered, the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest weekly in America.

Our special Clubbing Terms bring it within the reach of all our subscribers.

Specimen copies may be seen at this office. Send Subscriptions to this office.

The jury have found that this was done without exercising due care to prevent taking the disease into the boarding house.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Damages Awarded for Introducing the Disease into a Boarding House.

In a case recently tried in the United States Circuit Court at New York, damages were asked against a person because he had taken his children to a boarding house when they were sick with the whooping cough.

AN AFRICAN CUSTOM.

How the Abyssinians Eat Beef at a Wedding Feast.

A wedding feast is like all banquets in this country, more or less composed of the Abyssinian piece de resistance—raw flesh.

Philadelphia's great City Hall, begun many years ago, is not yet completed.

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