VOL. XIX. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 27, 1888. NO. 29

## WEEKLY EDITION.

EIGHT PAGES,—FORTY COLUMNS.

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Secretary Adams of the Historical society, estimates the vote of the state at 326.

We are not sure that it is very much against Gov. Martin if certain democrats do regard him as a first-class humbug.

Capt. Booth, chairman of the republican committee, is the Booth of the salvation army, although he is at the head of an army that will save the state from going to the bad.

Some of the politicians have begun to make corrections. The work will continue up to the election, but will be left incomplete for want of time.

For one we are tired of this boyish talk about Emglish allies. This is not a nation of idiots, nor of heathens who can be frightened with a tom-tom.

A physician in attendance upon Mrs. James G. Blaine jr., last night said: "Her life is hanging on a thread."

It is charged that the republicans of Chautauqua county have nominated a man for county attorney who is noted for his drunkenness. We would like to see it authoritatively denied.

Prof. Herbert B. Adams of John Hopkins university, who has the matter in charge for the United States bureau of education, has written Prof. J. H. Canfield asking him to write the history of higher education in Kansas for the forthcoming government report. The history will be a monograph of about 200 pages and will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the state.

President Cleveland has practically abandoned the White house and spends almost his entire time at Oak View, his country home. There he receives his guests, his telegrams and mail, and from that place he issues his instructions relating to the campaign. He does not intend to visit the White house except on business which cannot be transacted at Oak View, till after election day. On the morning of that day he will go to the executive mansion and be placed in communication by special wire with New York and Indianapolis, and will receive direct information as to how the election is going.

Remarkable activity in the stock market, one way or another, is generally expected soon after the election. The collapse of the lead combination and the failure of the chief speculator, has increased the distrust of other speculative movements, which disregard legitimate considerations. A slight advance in cotton and a raise of half a cent in leather, are the chief changes in the other direction. The general level of all prices settle downward, in spite of the continued expansion. The iron market is less firm, though still of a waiting sort: but there are intimations that less than $28 has been accepted for rails.

It must be said that Thomas Nast is no longer the spirited artist that he once was. The time was when his cartoons in the Harper's Weekly were so distinctly his own that they were always recognized. Now there is nothing to them to distinguish them from the common place drawing of others. In fact they are painfully dull.

Several North Carolinans, now settled near Terryton, Finney county, pronounce peanuts the profitable crop for western Kansas. One of them, Mr. E. J. Copeland, has four acres of peanuts this year on high sandy upland, where corn failed, which average forty bushels per acre, selling at $1 per bushel, and himself and neighbors will go extensively into peanuts.

In his annual report to the secretary of the navy, Admiral Porter refers to the danger of continuing the present practice of admitting so many Scandinavians to the crews of our navy, on the ground that in the event of an action with a ship of their own, or a neighboring nation, they would haul down American colors and furl their own. He speaks of the need of the torpedo vessels, but thinks that our policy lies in building cruisers and heavy ironclads.

Senator Plumb has pledged himself, for $100 for ten years, to Baker university.

J. C. Lindsey, the young man arrested on the complaint made by Jennie Crandal charging him with robbery, was bound over in bonds of $1,000 to appear on November 8 for trial. Charley Holliday signed his bond.

The programme for the next meeting of the Leslie Club is as follows: Essay, Miss Turner; reading Mrs. Bruce; recitation, Miss Flora Davs; essay, Miss Sherburn; recitation Maggie Smeddick; reading Miss Brinker. The club adopted the Printer Girl, and will try to rear her as seems best. Many hopeful plans were suggested for future success of the magazine.

Mrs. W. Hite, aged 32 years, died Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, at her home in Meriden, of malaria fever. The funeral services will be held in that place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Baptist church. Just two months ago yesterday, on the 27th of August, her husband died of malaria fever. They leave two small children, a boy and a girl.

The St. Cecilias are making splendid progress with the opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," and will put it on in good and attractive form on the evenings of November 12 and 13, at the Grand. In connection with this, numerous other attractions will be introduced. The chorus which consists of thirty of the best voices of the city, is well trained under the direction of Mr. Battey. Miss Addie Jewell's orchestra is practicing especially for this occasion. This will be the musical event of the season and a rare treat for our citizens.

"THE MORNING GREETING" is the title of the premium engraving which Peterson's Magazine offers as a club premium for 1889. It is very beautiful, and in a style entirely different from any of preceding years. The background shows a picturesque cottage and landscape, and in front stands a lovely girl surrounded by the dumb pets of the farm. It is from a painting by a celebrated artist and is a gem. Another premium will be "Buds and Blossoms," a volume of original and selected poems, handsomely bound and profusely illustrated with beautiful steel and wood engravings. It is decidedly the most perfect gift-book ever offered by any magazine. Another premium is a year's subscription to the Magazine. The leading newspapers pronounce "Petersons" equal in a literary point of view to the highest-priced periodicals, and as a fashion guide far ahead of any of the lady's books. It has some of America's most popular authors among its contributors. It has numerous excellent wood-illustrations, and its fancy and house hold departments are unrivaled. TERMS $2.00 PER YEAR, with great reductions to clubs. Get up a club and thus secure one or more of these handsome premiums. Specimens, with full club-rates, etc., sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tillson & Hammon will soon begin the construction of a brick business block at 39 Kansas avenue.

One of the candidates on the third party county ticket, after looking the ground over thoroughly, stated to a press representative that it was altogether likely that he would cast his vote for General Harrison for president.

About 800 barrels of sugar and 1,500 barrels of syrup are stored at the sugar factory awaiting shipment. The product is much improved in color and quality, and is finding a ready sale in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Omaha and Topeka.

Mr. M. L. Bell, proprietor of the Capital City file works, which were completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday, has already received offers from Kansas City and Leavenworth to locate his establishment in those cities. Mr. Bell did not have a dollar of insurance, and in order to start up again it will be necessary for him to backed by some one who has capital. It will not do for this institution to leave the city. Our business men should take the matter in charge.

Captain J. B. Johnson is in Hugoton, making arrangements for the defense of the Stevens county murderers, Sam Robinson and his gang. The United States attorney general has ordered the federal courts of Texas to take jurisdiction over No-Man's-Land, and indict the men who killed Sheriff Cross and his posse, for murder. They have already been indicted for conspiracy, and this time it is highly probable that a more serious charge will be made.

Little Coline M. Campbell, who is still with her aunt Lou Arnold, celebrated her ninth birthday on Friday, the 26th inst. She received a number of beautiful presents. A handsome autograph album from her uncle Jack seemed to please the happy little maiden more than anything else. The NEWS gladly testified to its affection for this "Rocky Mountain gem" on this occasion. We shall miss the winsome lassie when she leaves us. May her days be as bright as her joyous young life now is, and may she come to cheer us soon again.

The Topeka Republican Flambeau club received an invitation to attend a big rally at Kansas City November 1, but had to decline on account of other engagements. The club has ecured the use of rink for the night of election day, and will receive all the associated and state dispatches and returns. The club is preparing arraugements to accommodate the mass of people, also to arrange matters so that all can hear and receive the returns. To do this it requires $300. Will our republican friends help defray the expenses? No charge for admission will be made to the rink. It will be free to all.

"Men like trees begin to grow old at the top." Avoid the first appearance of growing old by keeping the hair is a vigorous and healthful condition by the use of Warner's Log Babin Hair Tonic. Sold by all druggists.

### Visit to the Sugar Mill.

The larger pupils in Harrison school, under the care of Mr. Barber, Mrs. Clelland and Miss Anderson, assembled at 9 a. m. Saturday, on Sixth and Harrison streets and in two street cars in charge of Mr. Littlefield, were soon at the Belt line. A few minutes there and they were called from their admiration of the scenery to stow themselves in the car of "The Belt." A pleasent walk of a mile or more, over Martin's hill, and along the picturesque bluff of the river brought them to the mill, where after a rush through the building for some Kansas sugar, a lunch was eaten and the more serious work of learning the process of sugar making was then undertaken. At 2 p. m. a rosy-faced and somewhat tired but a highly delighted lot of young people returned to their homes. Great courtesy was shown by Mr. Littlefield in providing for the pleasure of the pupils, and by the conductor of the "Belt" car, who held his train twenty minutes, waiting for some of the party who were delayed by gathering autumn leaves.

M.C. Holman is packing a lot of furniture to day, to ship to California.

Evalina, the little daughter of Mr. Hartly, of the Santa Fe offices, is ill.

The registration of voters in the First ward is 1401.

Rev. A. W. White, of Mt. Olvet church this city, spent part of last week visiting Wamego.

Stearns & McNichols are having their feed store on Kansas avenue painted in artistic colors.

Lace Wood has withdrawn from the race for justice of the peace, in Soldier township, and A. W. Overton's name has been placed on the ticket in opposition to Justice Salyer.

Two young men of the city are booked for matrimonial ventures in November, one a young attorney, the other a Santa Fe man

Some one has been in the habit of breaking into the barn of the Home bakery in the rear of Ed T. Scott's cigar store and sleeping there. Thursday night last four or five boards were torn off the side of the barn to effect an entrance. Saturday night the police were informed and kept watch, but were unable to find anybody.

The quiet neighborhood of Menoken is disscussing an elopement that took place there a few days ago. Ed, aged 17 years, the son of John Booth, a well known farmer of that community, and Bertha, the 17 year old daughter of farmer Stout, of the same neighborhood, decided to become one Wednesday. The girl told her mother she was going to school, but when evening came she did not put in an appearance, and it was discovered thad Ed Booth and his brother Date were also missing. Thursday Date put in an appearance and informed his parents that Ed and Bertha had been married at Oskaloosa, Jefferson cnunty, and that he had procured the license for his brother. He did not know where they were now, but thought that they would want to come back home. The parents, were taken entirely by surprise, as they had never thought of the two getting married. He had only been keeping company with the girl for a short time. It has created quite a little sensation. The young couple will probably be received with open arms, should they conclude to return, for home is the best place after all.

A surprise party was given Miss Lillie Hamilton Friday evening at 1175 Kansas avenue, the occasion being her fifteenth birthday. About thirty of her friends spent the evening pleasantly with games and music until about 11 o'clock.

The November issue of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE now before us contains an excellent selection articles. Theodore Roosevelt's article, entitled "Some Recent Criticism of America," is a good specimen of hard hitting, and is animated by patriotic zeal as well as justice. Lord Wolseley dilates on "Military Genius," a subject on which he should be an authority. "The Glorified Spinster" is a charming study of old maids, which all readers specially ladies, will appreciate. F. T. Palgrave, one of the well known names in current English literature, contributes an interesting paper on "Chaucer and the Italian Renaissance," showing the connection between the day-dawn of English literature and the birth of Italian letters. "The Mexican Messiah," by Dominick Daly, is a quaint historical essay, which has the interest of a romance, and will be read with profit by all interested in American tradition and antiquities. John Rae continues his studies of "State Socialism," and Prof. Seeley discourse on "Literary Immortality" in his accustomed brilliant style. The brief paper on "Homiculture" speculates as to the measures practicable for producing an improved breed of the human race. Prof. Dowden contributes one of his brilliant papers on the wisdom of life and of living as shown in Shakespeare's dramas. The subjects of spiritualism and hypnotism are acutely analyzed by Percy Greg in his article called "The Gates of Hades." Striking short papers are those by Prof. A. H. Sayce (Story-Telling in the East,) and "Centenary of Bologna University," by an Oxford Delegate. There is a capital short story, "My Treasure," and a continuation of "Orthodox," by Madame Gerard. The poems are excellent.

With the February number The Eclectic will begin its monthly publication on the 1st of each month. This will enable the Editor to give the public selections from the foreign magazines one month earlier and fresher then is now possible.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms $5 per year; single numbers 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1. Eclectic and any $4 Magazine $8.

### The Library Course.

The entertainment committee of the public library takes pleasure in announcing that the library course, which was unavoidably suspended last year, will be resumed this season, for the joint benefit of the library and the art school.

The numerous and strong expressions of regret, by those who have enjoyed the refined and varied entertainments of the course during the past four seasons, at being deprived of the pleasure last winter, have stimulated the committee to secure for this season a much stronger and more expensive list of talent than has ever before appear here, while the price of tickets will remain $4, as heretofore.

This course will consist of Rev. Joseph Cook (lecture), "Kate Bensburg Opera Company," Frank Beard, the original and inimitable humorous artist. The Musin Grand Concert company. R. L. Cumnock one of the most delightful readers of the American platform, "The Meigs Sister's Local quartette" and Charless F. Underhill's charming readings. John DeWitt Miller's lecture, "The Uses of Ugliness" and the "Boston Symphony Orchestral club," embracing six artists, and a most charming soprano.

The committee feels confident that its efforts to make this year's course surpass any heretofore given, and equal if not superior to any course of its size in the United States, will meet with ready appreciation, and that, as in the course of 1886-7, the limited supply of tickets will be exhausted before the first lecture.

There is uncommon fascination in the brilliant novel entitled "Passe Rose," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, a fresh instalment of which appears in the Atlantic Monthly for November. This story furnishes abundant proof that Hardy's remarkable power as a writer of fiction was not exhausted in his earlier works. "Passe Rose" is as weird and strange a story as one could name, "A November Chronicle," by Bradford Torrey, describes in a charming way the possibilities of an out-door excursion at this season of the year. Ellen Terry Johnson contributes an article on "The After-Suppers of the King," illustrating the difficult task of the ladies who sought to amuse such an unamusable monarch as Louis XIV. Much of the genuine value of the Atlantic lies the trees, clean-cut, and vigorous articles on American history by John Fiske, the latest of which is entitled "The Eve of Independence." Mr. Fiske's historical articles are worthy of the highest praise. Lillie Chace Wyman continues her "Studies of Factory Life," Miss Murfree her story "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," and William Downes his papers on "Boston Painters and Paintings," and Philander Deming, of Albany, N. Y. an author from whom we should be glad to hear oftener, writes a bright skit entitled "A Lover's Conscience." The poetry of this number is "The Fifth Symphony," by Lucy C. Bull and "Dante and Beatrice, by the California poet, Walter Kelly. A review of Mrs. Delands's book, "John Ward, Preacher," Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere," is timely reading. There are other excellent notices and reviews of new books, the usual "Contributors' Club" articles, etc. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A pamphlet has been prepared by Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, which is to meet in this city the middle of November. It is entitled "The Origin and Progress of the Grange," and contains a declaration of its purposes, and illustrated with numerous portraits of the founders and early promoters of the order. Its publication was assumed by the Patrons' Paint Works, 243, Plymouth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and sold at 2 cents each, or 10 copies for 18 cents, or $1.45 a 100.

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

For a civil service reformer, George W. Glick is a queer fellow.

When George W. Glick goes Nutting again he will rub open his eyes and look a leedle out.

Another war on live stock rates from the Missouri river to Chicago, seems to be imminent.

Ex-Gov. Glick is very indignant that a man named Nutting, whom he recommended for deputy marshal, should think of voting for Harrison.

The Babylonian expedition of the university of Pennsylvania, which left for the orient early last summer, has been shipwrecked in the Mediterranean sea.

The total of mortgages on lands, lots and chattels in the State of Illinois is now about four hundred and two million dollars. Of this amount one hundred and forty-two million dollars is on farm mortgages.

An Ohio farmer created considerable consternation at an institute held at Marietta, by addressing the meeting on the subject of "Wife Culture." It was a branch of husbandry they had not been in the habit of considering.

Judge Sawyer has announced a decision in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, in two cases under the Chinese exclusion act. The Court holds that the act is constitutional, and that its provisions apply to Chinese now in port on shipboard, to those on the way from China, and to those still in China. It is estimated that this decision will affect about thirty-three thousand Chinese, as there are over thirty thousand return certificates still outstanding.

A week ago the Coffeyville dynamite tragedy was enacted and the detection of the wretches who did the job is still a matter of uncertainty. The Pacific express company has one or more detectives at work, but they did not commence operations at Coffeyville until Sunday, losing forty-eight hours. The governer has offered a reward which may stimulate county officers and amateur detectives.

Pardee Butler carefully preserved the famous flag which the proslavery men set in his raft in August, 1855, and by his direction it will be deposited with the Kansas State Historical society. A series of articles written by Mr. Butler within the past year for a Cincinnati religous publication, in which his share in the Kansas struggle is given, will also be presented to the society.

The W. C. T. U. superintendents concluded their labors yesterday. They decided to meet next in San Francisco, on September 28, 1889, on which occasion a grand harvest home festival will be held in honor of Miss Willard's fiftieth birthday. The work will be extended into the territories and a department will be established at the Paris exposition. Appropriations have been made for that purpose. Miss Jennie Smith was reelected superintendent of the work among railroad men.

The task of enforcing the Chinese exclusion act proves to be no easy one along the Mexican frontier. El Paso and Del Norte, Mexico, are separated only by the Rio Grande, which is at present practically dry. There are two or three hundred Chinamen in the two cities. Heretofore they have crossed freely from one to the other. Collector MaGoffin is enforcing the laws as fully as his small force of inspectors will permit, but it is an easy matter for the Chinese to violate them. Moreover, Chinamen can easily come up the Mexican Central railroad or across the country from Guaymas, or other Pacific points and slip into the United States.

A mountain in Colorado has been named Mount Sheridan.

There is a rumor that King Solomon's mines have been found in the Fembobo mountains.

One watermelon doctored with half an ounce of strychnine killed 2,000 rabbits on a ranch at Traver, Cal.

The newest oddity in brooches is a kitten of dead black enamel touched with white spots and having eyes of rose diamonds.

A San Francisco couple who desired to get married chartered a tug and had the ceremony performed while the boat was in the open sea.

At a New York festivity, a brilliant spectacle was a hunting quadrille danced by a dozen men in red hunting coats, with a dozen ladies each wearing red sashes.

A Connecticutt couple couldn't agree on a physician to attend one of their children, and a squabble which followed now has its outcome in a suit for divorce instituted by the wife.

### Foreign Hog Products.

We see it stated, says the Western Rural, that last year Great Britain took $33,000,000 worth of American hog products, and an English writer in an American paper says that that immense volume of trade has stimulated Sweden to attempt competition. She has imposed a duty on American bacon, and with English capital it is alleged a number of packing houses have been estalished in that country. It is said that even some of our American packers believe that there is a great future for hog products in Sweden. It is reported, too that Denmark is developing the business of packing pork. The writer referred to says that the English market demands a long, lean, well-fed, fleshy side, cutting full of lean. Professor Long, who has written a book on the pig, says that the man who feeds for fat instead of for lean loses money.

These are interesting facts to the American hog raiser, if they are facts, and we suppose they are. It is certainly a fact. as we have frequently pointed out, that there is no sense in creating from two to ten hundred pounds of fat, which nobody wants to eat. If instead of feeding so much corn we feed grass, clover—both green and dry—peas, beans, millstuffs, oil meal, etc., more largely, we shall get the weight and a more eatable and salable pork. It is possible that we may have to wait before doing this for the development of more sense among home consumers, but the time will come when there will be no sale for excessively fat hogs.

The farmers of Kearney county held a meeting at Lakin the other day to agree on what legislation was needed to protect the rights of the users of water as well as advancing the interests of the canal owner. The reports of their meeting have not yet been made public

Different farmers have different ideas about farming. While nearly all agree that deep plowing is better than shallow, there are to be found good farmers who think just the contrary. One of these is J. B. McGrew, a farmer of Victor, Osborn county, who don't believe in deep plowing, but just cultivates his land, arguing that the former process is all right in a wet season, but all wrong in a dry. He is not favorable to the lister, but thinks it better than deep plowing in a drouthy year. He says it took a great many years to convince him that deep plowing was injurious in a dry season, but since trying shallow stirring himself the past couple of years, he is fully convinced that it is the proper way to plant corn in this country.

We urge our farmers to give more dry feed to hogs and stock generally. Try corn meal, thorts, bran, or barley meal dry in troughs, supplying plenty of water, of course. This way of feeding is simpler, and will be found the best way for feeding the bulk of what is given to fattening hogs or growing pigs. There is a positive loss in mixing up a lot of water and meal in a barrel and dealing this out to hogs by the pailful.

The sugar trust goes right along with its work—and that work is to force the price of sugar up and push wages down. First the big Bay State Refinery in Massachusetts shuts down and then Castro & Donner over in Williamsburg send adrift their 500 workman and then close their doors. The next step is the lowering of wages in the refineries that still keep working, and the step was not long delayed, for notice has been given in the Boston Refinery of a proposed cut in the wages of protection to American labor.

### Stock and Farm.

Rossville News: The 200 head of cattle at the Hopkins corral have all been dehorned. One hundred and seventy passed through the de-horning process last Tuesday and Wednesday and thirty four went through the same operation a few months ago. The horns were taken off so close to the skull that the animals look like real Poland stock.

Winfield Telegram; John Paddock exhibits a stalk of cotton over four feet high containing 190 well developed bolls that are just beginning to expand—or flower. On one branch alone there were over fifty bolls This stock was volunteer and grew without attention. The successful cultivation of cotton in Chautauqua and Barber counties is proof enough that it is a good crop for Cowley county soil and climate and this specimen of Mr. Paddock's shows what it will do.

Fifty thousand cans of corn have been packed by the Waldoboro', Me. Packing Company this season.

A thousand cars of rejected wheat are blockaded at Minneapolis. The elevators refuse it and it stands on the track.

God gives every bird its food but does not throw it in the nest. There is food for reflection in the thought that Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla will purify the blood, thus ensuring good health, with which may come all blessings. $1 for 120 doses, of all druggists.

Aldridge, the photographer, is making some very fine little pictures and is making them cheap.

Young ladies who flirt with the dudes may expect to get compromised. Perhaps the Democrat reporter will not be so much on the mash in future.

A reporter on one of the Lawrence papers supposed he was interviewing Mrs. Langtry, and didn't find out till the call was over, that he had been entertained by her maid.

The NEWS is now the old reliable north side daily. All competition has faded away. There was no field for any intruder in the first place.

F. E. McFarland, the dry goods and clothing merchant of 308 Kansas avenue, has been happy this week. His wife and children, whom he has not seen for eigh months, arrived here from Portsmouth, Ohio. It was a happy reunion for all concerned.

Some miscreants attempted to wreck a train on the Union Pacific Thursday evening, by placing ties across the track, about one mile and a half this side of Perry. The Wamego plug discovered the obstruction in time to prevent a wreck, and a diligent search is now being made for the rascals who perpetracted the outrage.

Food Inspector Reck calls special attention to the places he has selected for slaughtering animals, which are J. S. McIntosh, Tillson & Hammond's, Ed Buechner's North Topeka, and Charles Wolff's and William Schlegel's south side,

Sheriff Fuller has apprehended and arrested Tom Hare, who was indicted by the grand jury at the present term of the district court for violating the prohibitory law, he having engaged in the traffic of a bootlegger. He gave a bond in the sum of $600, also Frank Radfor, for gambling, gave a $300 bond.

The capitals of the eight grand columns which will support the portico at the north entrance of the state house, are being carved from huge blocks of stone by the masons and attract a good deal of attention from visitors.

Next spring when the March winds spoil your conplexion, you should bear in mind that watermelon juice is a splendid cosmetic.

The Cottage Hearth, a fine $1.50 magazine, and the Weekly NEWS one year for $1.00. Call and see it, and other subscription bargains. The Forum and Daily NEWS both, one year for $5.00 price of Forum alone.

In 1887 the sales of liquor upon drug store permits in this city amounted to an average of 2,500 per month. The average in 1888 has been about 1,700 per month.

It is authoritatively stated that Major T. J. Anderson has decided not to accept the life position of National Soldier's home at Leavenworth as it was his first intention to do. The reason for this change of base is said to be due to the fact that the Rock Island company has made him an offer of a handsome increase of salary as general agent.

A Santa Fe official stated that no action had been taken among the railroads looking to a restoration of the fast train service between Kansas City and Chicago. He said that the Alton had lost money by taking off the fast train, and that the Santa Fe had profited by it.

J. A. Wilson and J. E. Duckworth, of Kearney county, are in the city soliciting aid for the people of a portion of their county which was not reached by the irrigating ditches. The part of the county under irrigation raised excellent crops, but about 300 families raised no crops and are in need of help.

We will have something to say in a few days about learning short hand writing or phonography. Having been a practical reporter and short hand writer and knowing something about it, we advise all those who wish to learn it to begin right. Money paid for learning phonography to those who have simply studied it a little out of books, and without practical knowledge, is money wasted. A class in short hand was started in North Topeka some time ago, of this kind, that amounted to nothing.

For the benefit of those who are interested in the advancement of Washburn, we submit the following facts: Since the school year of 1884-5, the number of students enrolled in the college classes has increased over 100 per cent., while the per cent. of increase of those in actual attendance is much larger. The proportion of new students that entered the higher preparatory class is much larger this year than ever before; and very few entered the English course. The opening of the school year, so far, has been marked by a determination, on the part of all connected with the college, to do thorough work. It is this progress, and this spirit of industry that will inspire the frienps, patrons and faculty to but fourth their best efforts for the upbuilding of our college.

The Iowa Courant reports twenty-five bushels of oats raised from a field sown in July.

Hiawatha Democrat: The splendid rain that fell Sunday will be of inestimable value to Brown county. It was the first good rain that has fallen for nearly two months. The wells and streams, fall pasture and wheat will all feel the good result.

Relic hunters are said to have almost stripped Gen. Harrison's residence in Indianapolis of shubbery.

Yale University has this year 326 Freshmen and nearly a thousand students in all, in its two departments.

### Died.

MARTIN.—Thursday morning, October 25, 1888, of congestion of the brain, John Milo Martin, only son of Dr. S. E. and Maria M. Martin, aged 17 years. Funeral from Grace Cathedral, Sunday at 2. p. m

### Sensational Robber Story.

On Friday, the 26th an attempt to was made rob Mr. Robert Forbes, who lives a few miles north west. The story of both parties are given. Mr. Forbes says, "They had camped Thursday night near my house, and I saw them once or twice during the evening at a distance. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock a little nephew of mine, about 6 years of age and myself, started in a small wagon to go about one-fourth of a mile north of the house to a cabbage patch. When near the patch some one drove up behind us in a wagon, and when I looked around I saw two men. One of them, the smallest, drew a revolver and said: 'Give us what money you have and your watch, or I will kill you.' I told him I did not have any money. He said it was a d—— lie, and that he knew I had, and for me to hand it over pretty quick. I parleyed with him a while longer, and when he was off his guard I gave the horse a smart rap with the whip, and escaped, followed by a volley of oaths. I went in the cabbage patch, and they passed on north. Pretty soon I saw them coming back, and when they had passed I went home and told my son William what had occured. He borrowed a shot gun, and with my other son R. M., we started after the rascals and overhauled them a short distance from the house. I told them to surrender or we would shoot. At first they seemed inclined to resist, but took a second thought and handed over the pistol, a large one, loaded in all chambers but one." (Here Mr. Forbes produced the pistol, which was in a case. It was an ugly look-in weapon. Placing it carefully back in his pocket he proceeded).

"My sons tied them with rope, and they begged of them not to let me get at them as they 'was afraid the old man would kill them.' I told them we ought to take them to a tree and give them their dues. They were terribly afraid I would kill them. They asked my son William what we intended to do with them, and he said that they would be apt to get board and lodging from the state for a while. They said that would suit them better than running around over the country."

THE ROBBERS' STORY.

The following is the story of the men arrested:—

"We are brothers; are of French descent. Our names are Frank and William Navarre, aged respectively 29 and 18 years. My brother William worked last summer in Colorado Springs, Colo., and I worked on a farm in Chase county, this state. We have an uncle living at St. Marys, and we concluded to buy a team and wagon and go east. We have been around Rossville and the Mission for about three weeks and had started for Indiana. Thursday night we camped near Mr. Forbes' house. Yesterday morning we started north on our journey and overtook Mr. Forbes in the road. Ten years ago my broth-William worked for him and Forbes still owed him $2. He told him who he was and asked him for the money, as he needed it. Mr. Forbes replied with an oath that he had never heard of him before and did not owe him any money. He cursed at my brother until he frightened the boy, and he reached down in the bottom of the wagon, where we kept an old pistol, and pulled it up so that it could be seen. I told him to put it back. As soon as Forbes saw it, he whipped up his horse and went in a field. He then shook his finger at us and said: 'I will have you fellows attended to for that.' We drove on and had not gone far before we changed our minds and thought we would come to town. We turned around and started back. After we had passed Forbes' house, we looked back and saw him and his two sons coming towards us. They told us to halt, or they would shoot. We gave them our pistol, and they tied us and drove us into town, and had us arrested on a charge of trying to rob the old man." When asked what they had done with their team and wagon, they replied that Constable Craige had them and would keep them to defray expenses of their trial. They secured the services of Lawyer White to defend them. The State will be represented by Gunn & Starbird.

A case in which a newspaper reporter was involved, was tried before Justice Hale a few days ago, and attracted considerable attention. We do not care to make any report of the case, as news or no news, we do give much attention to police courts, or prurient sensations. But we have noticed that the reporter in question has not made a sensational item out of this case which would, perhaps, have been quite as readable as any item he has had for some time,—readable we mean, for the class who relish filthy reading. It may also be noticed that fellow reporters on the other papers have passed it very lightly. Now has it occurred to this reporter that if some other person had been in his place, he would never have asked whether such person would have had the same feeling in regard to the publication of the facts, that he has himself experienced? Has he thought that if it is a proper thing to write up others to interest the public, he does not do his readers justice by refusing to write himself up. So we do not do as we would be done by

The peanut stands on the street and sidewalks have become such a nuisance that public sentiment is in accord with the fiat, that they must go.

The district clerk issued twenty-five naturalization papers yesterday, mostly to men whose names could hardly be spelled or pronounced.

The city clerk has estimated that more than 8,500 voters have registered this fall and that the number, when the books close to-nigh, will be far in excess of 9,000.

The Keystone watches, advertised in another column, may be had on weekly payments of $1. The watches are fine ones. For particulars, and to see the watch call at the NEWS office.

Box 66, Lecomption, Kansas advertises for C. N. Damaree, five feet eleven, blue eyes, black hair, smooth face, age 26. Last heard from in Colby, Thomas Co. His wife wants information.

The sale of unclaimed freight at the Santa Fe depot was in progress all day, and some fine bargains were had by purchasers.

The Rock Island's new line to Colorado will be opened for all classes of freight November 4.

Political stump speakers may appropriately be called political fakirs.

The Santa Fe's heavy stock shipments from the southwest continue, twelve special stock trains having been made up on the western and southern divisions within the past twenty-four hours.

The Kansas Financier, George M. Ewing editor and proprietor, was yesterday sold to a number of Topeka gentlemen, Mr. Ewing retiring. Under the new management, Mr. T. L. Seabrook, formerly publisher of the Kansas Home Journal will be editor and manager. The Financier has been published three months and has proved a successful venture. Mr. Seabrook, the new editor, is well posted on financial questions and an experienced publisher.

We have received a copy of the "Grammar School" a 32 page quarto monthly, containing stories and sketches of a high order for pupils in the higher grades. It is published by the Inter State Publishing Co. of Chicago and Boston, who also publish Monthlies for Intermediate and lower grades. The plan is an excellent one and should commend itself to educators.


NEW YORK PHILA.
THE BEST WAY
To get a First-Class Watch is in our Co-Operative Clubs.
Fine Watches
at the Lowest Cash Prices, ONLY
$1.00 A WEEK.
PHILA. OFFICE 904 WALNUT STREET
KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB
Thousands of the best $38 Gold Watch ever made are selling in our Co-Operative Clubs.
OUR $10 14-Karat Gold Filled CHAIN is guaranteed to wear 20 Years, and is 33⅓% 14-Karat Solid Gold
Look for the stamps —K.W.C.Co. 14 K. FLD.— and buy the BEST.
The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have in addition, numerous other improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only Dust and Damp-proof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled with Genuine Rubies. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service to any $75 Watch. Price in our Co-Operative Clubs, $38.00—either all cash down or $1.00 per week.
An Ajax Watch Insulator given free with each Watch.
Keystone Watch Club Co
Main Office in Company's Own Building,
604 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA
Agents Wanted.
AJAX Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Fit any watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
We refer to any Commercial Agency

FLORENCE LADIES' WAIST
Hand Finished
CORD FASTENINGS in place of Button Holes.
An embodiment of Hygienic principles in a Ladies' Waist.
COMFORT, Ease of Movement and a Graceful Form.
Price by mail, $1.00
Send for our Catalogue of Corsets, Waists, &c.
CHILDREN'S CORDED WAISTS WITH SHOULDER STRAPS
Hand Finished. Buttons at back.
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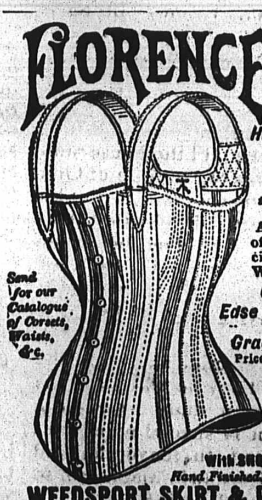


FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value, ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 10 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $2000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write as costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 613, PORTLAND, MAINE.

# TOPEKA, KANSAS.

November 3, 1888.

12 PAGES


**The News was the first paper, and so far as we know, it has been the only paper in the state supporting the republican ticket to censure the policy that sent out the so-called Vidette expose. We at once declared it to be an unwise and short-sighted act, and declared that it would cost Humphrey 10,000 votes**

It was the conception of an unmitigated and conscienceless demagogue. While not doubting the existence of an organized society similar to the Vidette, and possibly that order itself, such a publication was first a confession of weakness, and secondly, a remedy fit only as a last resort.

Its weak points were the tendency to intensify opposition, the impossibility of proof of genuineness, and the danger of a reply at the last moment that would prove to be a boomerang.

Such has come to pass. The Democrat of last evening has a long article quite as circumstantial as the great expose, charging the whole thing as being a republican scheme, and throwing the responsibility of the almost fatal dynamite explosion at Coffeyville upon the republican management.

Of course the charge is senseless, but it will have its effect just the same. No one who is at all acquainted with C. A. Henrie, one of the notorious labor reformers, will question his capacity as a conspirator. He would be quite capable of selling himself to Mr. Humphrey, or to Mr. Cleveland for a picayune office, and the charge that he expects the position of labor commissioner, is easy to believe so far as he is concerned. We are sure Mr. Humphrey has made no such arrangement. It may have been suggested by some supporters, for there are republicans none too good.

Mr. Humphrey did not need to make any such bargain. He is certain of election any way. If however he should appoint the man Henrie to any place, he would deserve the condemnation of all good citizens.

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An Albuquerque dispatch says that while detectives are scouring southern California to find the correspondent of Lord Sackville West, the man is in New Mexico. He wrote his letter from that territory. There are indisputable facts that the supposed Charles F. Murchinson, in reality is Charles F. Lummis. He is a St. Louis Globe-Democrat correspondent and a stanch republican. Lummis is a simon pure Englishman, eccentric in habit, bitter in denunciation of the democrat party About three years ago he came through this terrritory on a pedestrian tour across the continent. Reaching Los Angeles he secured a position on the Times, where he remained until a few months ago, when he came to New Mexico for the benefit of his health. He wrote his letter to Lord Sackville as a campaign trick, in hopes to win notoriety from the scheme. Lummis is at present at San Mateo, a small Mexican village in Valencia county, a visitor in the family of Bacons. who are hot-headed republicans, where he is engaged upon sensational literature.

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In the October American Magazine the series of illustrated articles on "America's Crack Regiments" was begun with a history of the famous Seventh of New York. In November, it is the turn of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn. This regiment is said to be the pet and pride of the City of Churches, and an account of the organization should make interesting reading. The regiment has a proud war record, and the article naturally devotes much space to that period when it in no sense simply played at soldiering.

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In acknowledgement of all that God has done for us as a nation, and to the end that on an appointed day the united prayers and praise of a grateful country may reach the throne of grace, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed throughout the land.

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The charming article by Mr. John R. Chapin, "A Drive Through the Connecticut Valley," begun in the October number number of The American Magazine, will be continued in the next number; and, both in text and illustrations, will exhibit delightful glimpses of the romantic scenery which helps to make poetical "the land of steady habits."

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The disappearance of ten registered letters and packages from the registry department of the Topeka postoffice, has caused no little surprise and excitement in the postoffice department and among the employes in the postoffice. At 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, while the registry clerk was absent for a moment, the letters disappeared from his desk, and nobody knows what became of them.

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A master in chancery sale of 160 acres of land in Neosho county was held at the goverment building by virtue of a decree of foreclosure in the United States court. The property sold for $5,353.

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The flouring mill property at Bunker Hill was sold under a judgment of $22,000 in the United States court. Henry Heel was the purchaser for the sum of $2,150.

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Mr. George Edgar Montgomery contributes to the November number of The American Magazine a most valuable and interesting article, profusely illustrated, upon the theatres which have been conducted by Mr. A. M. Palmer. This is the first article of a series on similar topics. A finely-engraved portrait of Mr. Palmer will appear as the frontispiece.

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The butter color which nearly all farmers and creameries use in increasing the yellow tint of their produce, is annota boiled in cotton seed oil. The New England Farmer publishes a letter from the commissioner of internal revenue with the decision that such a mixture, though containing an extremely small amount of cotten seed oil, comes within the letter of the statute defining it oleomargarine.

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The scarcity of cars on western railroads continues, and many cars laid aside as unfit for use, have been overhauled and put on to serve during the present rush of business. Three months ago the Fort Scott gave an order for 300 new cars, distributing the orders in lots of 100 each, in order to hasten the time of delivery. Less than one-third that number have arrived up to date. The Missouri Pacific has ordered 800, the Rock Island 700 and the Burlington 1,000.

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Harris Hersfield, who died at Leavenworth, was a queer man. He left a long series of instructions as to what should be done with his body. The following is the most amusing part of this amusing document:

"I shall be dressed in a shroud, without any trimmings whatsoever, and my funeral shall be without commotion or ruffianism. The place of death is not a place of mirth. My coffin shall be plain, no trimmings. They might allow a glass on the face. No flowers shall be admitted. The room shall be open for free air. Right after my death, carpets or anything that might be damaged shall be taken out. Before the funeral no one shall cry aloud; even my own children shall not cry aloud."

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**Alden's Literary Cyclopedia**

The eleventh volume of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature well sustains the very high reputation the work has secured. Among the eminent authors of all ages and all nations represented in this volume are: William Henry Herbert, American naturalist and novelist; Herder, German poet; Herodotus, Greek historian; Herschel, English astronomer; Hildreth, American historian; James Hogg, the Scottish "Ettrick Shepherd;" Holberg, Danish dramatist; Oliver Wendell Holmes, American poet and novelist; Houssaye, French essayist, etc. These names simply illustrate the comprehensive character and popular interest of the work, and are but a few of the names included—for instance, besides these Homer occupies over 50 pages, Thomas Hood, 15 pages, Wm. D. Howells, 13 pages etc. The work is a veritable mine of literary riches, and there are very few published so well worthy of place in every home library. The price, so marvelously low, places it within popular reach—50 cents a volume for cloth binding, 60 cents for half morocco; postage 10c. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco.

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The next issue of the Railway Age will contain the following:

Few people have had any correct idea of the amount of railway construction which has been in progress in the United States during the present year. The impression which widely obtained at the commencement of the year, that 1888 would show little additional railway track laying, was to have continued, although the statement published in this journal for the first six months, showed nearly 4,000 miles of track had been laid. The fact that the great companies which added thousands of miles of new road in 1887, practically ceased construction at the end of that year, for the time being, seemed to warrant the impression that railway building had practically come to a standstill. But while few of the principal companies have been doing much new building, still work has been quietly in progress on hundreds of short lines all over the land, and already new track has been laid this year in every one of the forty-seven states and territories, with the three exceptions of Rhode Island, Utah and Nevada; and almost 6,000 miles of main line have been added to the railway systems of the country since the first of January last.

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Perry.

Apples are selling at thirty and forty cents a bushel.

Corn forty bushels to the acre.

**Wood abounds around Perry and is the principal fuel. It doubly discounts coal.**

Perry shows unmistakable signs of progress. New buildings and improvements, on all sides.

John Gains who has been ill is improving.

H. W. Spangler has had a good trade in school books. We consider this a better pointer than a good trade in medicines, but he gets that too.

Bonton's livery stable looks better, and is a great convenience.

Methodist women will give a lunch on election day.

A son of L. E. Merrit is quite ill. Mrs. Farrell is able to be up again. We have had considerable diptheria, which is subsiding.

There is no better place in Kansas for small fruit farms, than about Perry.

It is time now for the defective flue to get in its work. The season for gasoline stoves is over.

The Valley Falls New Era promises its readers something besides politics hereafter.

A. G. Patrich, democrat candidate for Probate juege, explains that he cannot make much of a canvas of the county, and that he is not much of a partisan, and solicits the votes of all who are content to favor him.

They expect a big rally at Valley Falls Saturday, to close up on.

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**All the conductors on the City railway will be relieved of their duties next Monday.**

Willie Brooks, aged fourteen years, son of W. P. Brooks, of 1324 Kansas avenue, was shot in the right leg, a few inches below the knee, by an unknown person, while celebrating Hallowe'en with fifteen or twenty boys of about his own age.

The attorney general is receiving many inquiries as to whether women are entitled to a vote at the coming election in this state. The law provides that they can vote only at an election for city and school officers and school bonds, and they are therefor not entitled to vote on November 6.

Dr. A. M. Callahan left last night for California. He is troubled with asthma and hopes to find relief on the Pacific slope. Should his health improve he will remain in California.

Bids for the grading of Curtis street were received as follows: P. Smith, 23½ cents per cubic yard; Samuel Dolman, 25 cents per square yard; Micheal Treney, 21 cents per cubic yard for 1000 feet haul and 1 cent additional for each 200 feet haul. The bids were referred to the committee on finance.

A circular issued by President Strong has made its appearance in the east making a reduction of 10 per cent in all monthly salaries of all employees in the Santa Fe company's service east of the Mississippi.

The library and Y. M. C. A. associations have concluded to unite their efforts and give jointly a series of first-class lectures and concerts during the winter. Season tickets will be out soon and can be purchased at a reduced rate.

The meat inspector has given notice to the butchers and all retailers that he will enforce the meat inspection ordinance to the letter, which, of course, includes the the meat from Kansas City. A party residing four miles in the country has been selling dressed meat in the city, doing his butchering at his farm. The inspector informed him that the ordinance applied to his case the same as to any other. The only thing for him to do was either to drive his stock to the city for inspection or to butcher it in the city. Imported dressed meat will be condemned by the inspector.

A boy at the Reform school whose name we did not learn was severly hurt Saturday while playing football, and yesterday died from the injuries. He caught the ball and was holding it when one of the players attempting to kick accidently kicked him in the stomach causing his death. The deceased boy was said to be one of the most exemplary in the institution and his death is greatly deplored.

All Saints day was celebrated yesterday at the church of the Assumption and at Grace Cathedral. The real festival of All Saints was first regularly instituted by George IV. in 835 and appointed to be celebrated on the 1st of November. It was admitted into England about 870. The choice of the day was doubtless determined by the fact that November 1, or rather the eve or night preceding was one of the four great festivals of the heathen nations of the north, for it was the policy of the church to supplant heathens by Christian observance.

**The Santa Fe has within the past year or year and a half built large extensions and put over 3,000 miles of new road into operation. Much of this road is through sections which have had poor crops and they have proved a heavy expense in operation, as well as in the matter of construction. These extensions have made a great deal of extra work and given employment in all departments to a great many men. The employes should take into consideration the fact that had it not been for these extensions, many of them would not have had employment at all or would now be laid off entirely instead of reduced 10 per cent." The Santa Fe would not take this step unless it was absolutely necessary to do it. It has always shown a liberal policy toward its employes."**

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Second month of the night school of the Topeka Business College began November 1.

**140 students have been enrolled at the Topeka Business College since September 10, 1888.**

The Shawnee County Teachers' association will meet at the high school rooms Saturday afternoon.

Thomas' mill made the inside finish for the Throop hotel and Crawford building.

The famous Boston Quintette club will give a concert at Bethany college on Tuesday next. It will be one of the regular series of entertainments arranged by the college for the season.


**We are not paying big rents and our expenses are very light is the reason we can sell the Gold Coin stove cheaper than the same class sold by other dealers. Willis 131 Kansas avenue Topeka.**

**Tom Eckert is still at the old place 1002 Kansas avenue, selling good meat at very low prices. Consult his price list in the "NEWS," when your are making up your bill of fare for the days dinner, and you will be surprised to see at what small ost you can furnish your table with good utritious Roasts, Steaks, Boiling pieces, ausage in fact any thing kept in a first lass meat market. Dont neglect your wn interest, but see where you can do he best with your money.**


Ephraim Sells, the elder brother of Allen Sells, is in Topeka. He is one of the celebrated quartette. Peter and Lewis are running the big Sells circus on the Pacific coast. Allen puts into handsome business blocks a large amount of his own money and of that which his brothers collect with their circus aggregation, and Ephraim lives in Columbus, Ohio, the old home of the parents. All are wealthy and pleasant gentlemen.

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The November St. Nicholas begins the sixteenth volume. The first article is a charming sketch of girl life in the West, written and illustrated by Mary Hallock Foote. Mary E. Wilkins gives the remarkable experience of "Ann Mary," who had two Thanksgiving Days in one year, and from Octave Thanet there is a stirring story of the reconciliation between two men at feud, and how it was brought about by the "Loaf of Peace." Cecil W. Franklin tells us of the success of "'Little Lord Fauntleroy' as a Play in London," and John J. a Becket relates the romantic story connected with "The Carving over the Sally-port" on Fort Columbus in New York Harbor. "Great Japan: the Sunrise Kingdom," and its changes through the revolution of 1868 is the subject of a short paper by Ida C. Hodnett; the experiences of Miranda, who spent part of Thanksgiving Day "In a Cellar" are described by Martha Walcott Hinchcock, and "Elsie's Invention" of a self-adjusting, back-acting, hammocky easy rocking chair, is justly celebrated by Charles Ledyard Norton.

Of permanent interest and value are "The Queen's Navy" by Lieutenant F. Harrison Smith, R. N., a paper describing the British Navy and its maneuvers during the Queen's Jubilee, fully illustrated from photographs of the men of-war; and the serial papers on "The Routine of the Republic," by Edmund Alton, which begin in this number and should be read by all young Americans and their parents who need to know—and who does not?—about the Federal Government in actual operation.

Besides these, is a practical paper on "Wood-carving" by John Todd Hill; an account of the "Western Meadow-Lark" by Ernest E. Thompson, illustrated by an exquisite drawing; and a report from St. Nicholas's healthy offspring, "The Agassiz Association," and then we have barely enumerated the prose. All of these articles are richly illustrated. Of course there are poems, verses, and other pictures, by N. P. Babcock, Grace Winthrop, Lizbeth B. Comins, Margaret Eytinge, Oliver Herford and others, the departments, and a fine frontispiece from a painting by Romney.

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Silver Lake.

Jack Oliver has bought the farm north of town lately owned by Chas. Oliver, and the latter has bought the O'Brien farm.

**Silver Lake is waiting for the Rapid Transit railroad.**

The Lake has been over run with politicians this week. Not only county, state and national politics has been stirred from the bottom, but, the contest for township officers is animated.

Corn to the right of us, corn to the left of us, everything reminds us that Kansas is the Kingdom of corn and that the throne is in Silver Lake.

Fred Thomas extends his trade in corn as far as Valencia, buying only in large lots.

R. A. Richard will soon open a feed store, in the old Petro building.

**Next Tuesday the Methodist ladies will give an election dinner, at Entsminger's hall. There will be every thing necessary to stay the stomach of the hard worked voters.**

It was a grand rally that the republicans had last Saturday night.

The dehorning fever has struck the Lake country. A. S. Thomas has 150 operated upon lately.

The destructive hog cholera has entered the yards of Ely Nadeau who has lost in three weeks over 300 head, many of which he had brought from the west, and was fattening.

A party went out hunting cayotes and jack rabbits the other day. North of Kingsville, they are quite numerous with now and then a larger wolf thrown in. Dan Delong who lives in the neighborhood has a pack of hounds and they and the boys have great times,

A possum and a couple of skunks made a raid on Leu Clevelands chicken house the other night, and were found in a barrel in the morning. They were all laid out.

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Ed Klussiman's possum is dead.

The electric light on the corner of Twelfth and Buchanan streets was broken last night by some boys. The lamp was worth $35, and an attempt is being made to catch the scamps.

Rev. J. M. Busser, of Kingsley, Kans., will conduct the services at the North Congregational church next Sunday, both morning and evening.

Topeka mills and elevators received during the month of October 200,000 bushels of wheat, all of which will be manufactured into flour and shipped east. A considerable quantity of the same has already been ground. The receipts continue large. The mills are paying $1 per bushel now.

In Leavenworth the Halloween vandals who destroyed private property and committed depredations on monument Place church have been arrested.

**The Home Bakery was entered yesterday afternoon by some sneak thief while the clerk was out of the store a moment and the money drawer was robbed. It is not known how much was in the drawer but it is thought that the thief secured nearly fifty dollars.**

For Monday evening next Manager Macoy announces the appearance at the Grand opera house of the Charles L. Andrews company in "Michael Strogoff," a strong and popular play and with many new and interesting features this season.

Mrs. J. F. Bacon and two sons left yesterday for California to join Rev. Bacon, who is pastor of a Congregational church in a town north of San Francisco. Mr. Bacon was pastor of the North Congregational church of Topeka two years ago, whence he went to Dakota, his health not being good in Kansas. California's climate seems to agree with Mr. Bacon and he has charge of a prosperous church.


# Western Foundry

AND

# MACHINE WORKS.

R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

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

WRITE FOR PRICES Topeka, Kans-

FOR $2.15 OUR

# WEEKLY EDITION

AND

**Demorest's Monthly Magazine.**

A WONDERFUL PUBLICATION.

Many suppose DEMOREST'S MONTHLY to be a fashion magazine. This is a great mistake. It undoubtedly contains the finest FASHION DEPARTMENT of any magazine published, but this is the case from the fact that great enterprise and experience are shown, so that each department is equal to a magazine in itself. In DEMOREST'S you get a dozen magazines in one, and secure amusement and instruction for the whole family. It contains Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions, including Artistic, Scientific, and Household matters, and is illustrated with original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Water-Colors, and fine Woodcuts, making it the MODEL MAGAZINE OF AMERICA.

Each copy contains a PATTERN ORDER entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in any number of the Magazine, and IN ANY OF THE SIZES manufactured, each valued at from 20 cents to 30 cents, or over $3.00 worth of patterns per year, free.

Yearly subscription, $2.00. A trial will convince you that you can get ten times the value of the money paid. Single copies (each containing Pattern Order), 20 cents.

Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, NEW YORK.

The above combination is a splendid chance to get our paper and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY at a reduced rate. Send your subscriptions to this office.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

JOHN GRAIS, the Sioux chief, is said to be very quick at figures. He is an Indian summer, so to speak.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is said to have more than 2,000 head of cattle, mostly thoroughbreds, on his big Louisiana plantation.

MARION CRAWFORD has been spending the Summer at Vallombross, near Florence, and has completed the sequel to "Saracinesea."

ANNA DICKINSON refuses to recognize the existence of the last twenty years. There is a good deal of the woman about her after all.

THE prince of Wales is about to go bear hunting in Transylvania, accompanied by twenty-five royal shooters and a Hungarian brass band.

OLD TOM KING, who fought Heenan, died last week in his own house in England, having made a considerable fortune on the turf as a book-maker.

GOLD has been discovered in the principal street of Helena, Montana. Happy town that can run its own gold mine and pay all its expenses without collecting taxes.

MRS. PARSONS, the Louise Michel of Chicago, is going to England to lecture on anarchy. No further retaliation against Great Britain should be thought of by Americans.

GENERAL MASSEY has arrived in New York, having completed his tour around the world. He will lecture at Vassar college and is thinking of publishing some of his poems.

THE emperor of Austria is a great smoker, but he prefers a bad cigar to a good one. He uses the cheap cigars the Vienna cabmen affect. Doubtless he thinks that as a man of rank he ought to smoke rank cigars.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of New Jersey, has a fortune of $12,000,000, which is invested about equally in real estate and railroad stocks and bonds. He is a large holder of Washington real estate.

THE richest man in the national house of representatives is Congressman W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania. His fortune is said to reach $30,000,000, the bulk of which was made from mines and railroad. Mr. Scott is also noted for being one of the best dressed men in congress.

IT is thought the tomb of St. Flavier has been discovered near Toulon, France. He was murdered in that vicinity by the Visigoths in 512 A. D. At St. Mandrica, where the sarcophagus was discovered, it is believed that the tomb is his, as the inscription on the effigy bears his name.

A PHILANTHROPIC Mme. Batifol established some time ago an annual prize of 10,000 francs to the most deserving and industrious young woman. This prize has been awarded this year by the appointed jury to M'lle Terminaux, who has for years kept her father, mother and half a dozen brothers and sisters by being a "cutter out" in a millinery shop.

MR. WESTINGHOUSE'S summer house, now being built at Lenox, it is said, will throw all other American palaces into the shade. Its cost, when finished and furnished, will run into millions. It is said that Mr. Westinghouse, while in Italy recently, bought a title and an estate for his son and heir, now a lad, who may be seen, dressed after the style of Millais' painting of the Princes of the Tower, out driving with his mother.

THE British museum authorities have made a rather startling discovery lately. Some time ago they purchased a magnificent marble bust of the Emperor Hadrian at a very reasonable price. In natural pride they invited a number of distinguished foreigners to view it, and all conceded that it was a priceless treasure of antique art. Among the spectators, however, was a member of the Greek diplomatic service, who instantly declared that he had seen the same bust in the Royal museum at Athens. He notified his government, and an investigation has followed, which reveals that not only the bust in question, but a large number of the most valuable specimens, have been stolen. Some high Greek officials are under suspicion, it being evident that the thefts have been carried on systematically for a considerable time.

## BILL TRUBER, BURGLAR.

Smith, the porter, was at work in the alley behind the establishment of Hoskins, Son & Co. He was a big, burley fellow, with a bullet head set strongly on his shoulders. He whirled the heavy packages end over end and flung them on the dray as if they were a hundred weight each. He seemed just the man for the job.

In the office at the back of the store sat Mr. Hoskins. His back was towards the window that looked out on the alley. A man was standing talking to him, when suddenly he seemed to notice Smith. Then he stopped talking and stared.

"What's the matter," asked Hoskins.

"Who's that loading the boxes on the dray?"

Hoskins wheeled round on his revolving chair and looked out. "That? Oh, that's Smith, one of the porters. Why?"

"Smith, is it? That man's Bill Truber, the burglar. How long have you had him?"

"Impossible. He's been here six months or more. Gives perfect satisfaction, I believe."

"All the same, he's Truber. Was let out of state's prison less than a year ago. Served three years, I believe. I'd investigate if I were you.

When the man left, Hoskins sat for a few moments looking out the alley window. Then he called to one of the store boys and said:

"Ask Smith to come here, will you."

Smith came in, looking embarrassed at the unusal call.

"Just close the door," said Hoskins.

Smith closed the door.

"See here, my man, is Smith your name?"

The man looked up quickly at Hoskins, then replied sullenly:

"Ain't Smith as good as any other name?"

"Yes, if it is your own. Is it?"

"No, it ain't."

"What *is* your name, then?"

"It's nobody's business as long as I do my work."

"It's *my* business. I'll *make* it my business. I don't want any of your insolence. What's your name?"

Smith did not answer.

"See here, my man, you've got to be careful or I'll give you up to the police."

"What for?"

"You know very well what for."

"No, I don't. What for?"

"Because you're a burglar. Do you deny it?"

"Of course I deny it. I *was* a burglar. I've served my time. I've done no harm since. I've worked hard enough for what you give me."

"Well, you can't work any longer for *me*. Call at the window and get your pay."

Smith did not move.

"You heard what I said. Get out of here. You may thank your stars I don't hand you over to the police."

"You've nothing to hand me over for and you know it, or you'd do it quick enough. I've got to eat like other men. Who gave me away?"

"That don't matter. The clerk will give you what's coming to you."

"See here, if I get another job you won't give me away will you?"

"I don't wish to have any further conversation with you. Next place you get, don't get it under false pretenses; you'll find honesty the best policy."

The burglar drew his pay and started hunting another job. He tried honestly for a while, but found that a good record in state's prison was not necessarily a good business recommendation. He doubted the policy and dropped it.

At last he got a place in the hardware house of Irons & Co. All went well for a week until one day he came on Irons and Hoskins together. He was not kept a moment in suspense.

"That man in your employ?" asked Hoskins. "I suppose he told you he was a jail bird?"

"Good gracious, no!" exclaimed Irons. "Is that true, Jones?"

"Oh, he's Jones now, is he?" Hoskins went on. "He was Smith at my place. His real name is Bill something, burglar, late of state's prison."

One night a week Mr. Ezra Hoskins was in the habit of staying late at his office. Hoskins will never again be so near death's door until he finally enters therein as he was the next night he stayed in his office.

The burglar was concealed within ten feet of him but murder and not robbery was his object that night. His only regret was that he would have to kill Hoskins so quickly and silently that the merchant would never know what struck him and into his bullet head there came the thought after all the revenge would be incomplete if the victim did not know of it.

The merchant took out of a safe a little leather hand satchel whose contents should have been in the bank that night, but which had been just too late to get there. Hoskins always after bemoaned this fact, but then he never seemed to realize that the contents of that little satchel was the price he paid for his life.

Seeing that the door was locked and the blinds secure, Hoskins opened the little satchel with a key from the safe and the next moment the iron hand of the burglar was around his throat.

One yell would have brought him help, for a passing policeman tried the front door while the burglar closed his grip, but the yell could not be uttered. The burglar gagged him with an old handkerchief thrust between his teeth and tied in a villainously hard knot behind his head. Then he leisurely tied up the respectable merchant like a bale of goods.

He picked out the bundles of bills from the satchel and for a moment seemed puzzled where to put them. His clothes had not as many pockets as were necessary and he evidently did not wish to take the satchel along with him. He retired softly to the interior of the store and the merchant groaned to think that if he could get that cash in the safe and lock it, or if he could but reach the telephone just above him, everything would have been all right.

Perhaps it would and perhaps it wouldn't. Hopkins was not accustomed to the ways of disappointed burglars. When his enemy returned Hopkins' heart gave a momentary jump of delight. He thought help had come, but it was only Bill rigged out in a new suit with a fine overcoat on. He stowed away the money, put the loose silver and gold in his trousers pocket and then turned to his old master.

"I meant to have killed you," he said, "and perhaps I ought to yet, but I guess you'll be about as sorry to lose all this money as most any other man would be to lose his life. You'll be here all safe enough till half-past 8 tomorrow morning. You'll try your best to find me, but I'll have a good start of you and wish you luck. Next time a poor devil tries to earn an honest livin' don't shove him back into the gutter.

"Ta, ta, old man. You've a comfortable night ahead of you."—*Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.*

## Definitions of Bible Terms.

A gerah was 1 cent.

A farthing was 5 cents.

A shekel of gold was 38.

A talent of gold was $13,800.

A talent of silver was $538.33.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet.

A shekle of silver was about 50 cents.

A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.

A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.

A piece of silver, or penny, was 13 cents.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

An ephah, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.

A firkin was seven pints, an omer was six pints, a cab was three pints.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches. A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.—*Evangelical.*

## Soon Will Come the Snow.

White are the daisies, white as milk;
The stately corn is hung with silk;
The roses are in blow.
Love me, beloved, while you may,
And beg the flying hours to stay,
For love shall end and all delight.
The day is long, the day is bright,
But soon will come the snow!

Up from the meadow sedges tall
Floats musical the lark's clear call;
Scarlet the lilies grow.
Love me, I pray you, while you may,
And beg the flying hours to stay,
For love shall end and dear delight,
The day is long, the day is bright,
But soon will come the snow!

An islet in a shoreless sea,
This moment is for you and me,
And bliss that lovers know.
Love me, beloved. Soon we die.
Joys, like the swallows quickly fly,
And love shall end, and all, delight:
The day is long, the day is bright,
But soon will come the snow!

—*Elizabeth Cummings.*

## Started With Fifty Dollars.

Smith—"This paper says that Pullman started with fifty dollars."

Jones—"It does, eh? Where does it say he started for?"

Smith—"He started to get rich, of course."

Jones—"I thought he didn't start on any considerable journey with only fifty dollars. His porters' fees would use that up before he could get back to his home again."—*Texas Siftings.*

The man who promenades at midnight with the infant heir to his title and estates is like a prudent general. He retreats from a task. *Merchant Traveler.*

## STRIKING RESEMBLANCE.

### A Washington Preceptor Who Looks Exactly Like James G. Blaine.

One of the most striking cases of resemblance is one which I have never seen mentioned in public print, says a Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch.* The famous man from Maine has a double here in Washington. He is Prof. Charles B. Young, who for years has been prominently identified with the educational interests of the capital. Mr. Young bears a striking resemblance to Mr. Blaine. He is somewhat slighter in form and smaller in face than the Plumed Knight, but the similarity is very noticeable. His resemblance to so famous a character has caused Prof. Young some amusement and no end of embarrassment. While waiting to board a train at New Brunswick, N. J., while Garfield lay dying at Elberon, he was approached by a New Brunswicker, who, with doffed hat, stammeringly said:

"'Scuse me, Mr. Secretary, but, as I heard you were in Elberon to-day, won't you please tell me how the president is?"

"I am not a 'Mr. Secretary,' my good man," said the professor, "and I haven't been in Elberon to-day."

"That's all right, sir. I understand that you want to travel incog. Just tell me how he is and I won't give you away."

"I really don't know how the president is, and I am not Mr. Blaine."

The man doubtingly retired to a group of associates near by, and having spoken to them was greeted with jeers and the remark that he was a dummy and that Blaine had bamboozled him. The man was so nettled at the chaffing that he returned and said "that his fellow-townsman were very anxious to know how the president was, and—" but the train arrived at that moment. The professor hurried aboard, and as the train moved away was greeted with a ringing cheer for "James G. Blaine."

Perhaps Prof. Young's most singular experience was the one that occurred several years ago, when Mr. Blaine was secretary of state and living in Washington. He called at the Blaine house one evening to see the secretary on business. One moment after he entered the drawing-room, Mr. Blaine, in response to the card he had received from the visitor, opened the folding-doors and asked his visitor to remain a few minutes, as he was then busily engaged with a previous caller. Mrs. Blaine, with whom the professor had a pleasant acquaintance, entered the room in a short time, and, with a slight glance at its occupant, walked to the window. Prof. Young felt hurt at what he supposed was his hostess' forgetfulness. When he made himself known, Mrs. Blane admitted her amazement by saying:

"Why, I thought you were Mr. Blaine's brother!"

"I have been taken for your distinguished husband, but never before for his brother," said Mr. Young.

"Well, professor, you might very easily be taken for either of them," said the lady, and the preceptor of youth joined his famous double.

## Transformations.

A lady and gentleman were traveling together on an English railway. They were perfect strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentleman said:

"Madam, I will trouble you to look out of the window for a few minutes. I am going to make some changes in my wearing appeal."

"Certainly sir," she replied, with politeness, rising and turning her back upon him. In a short time he said:

"Now, madam, my change is complete, and you may resume your seat." When the lady turned she beheld her male companion transformed into a dashing lady, with a heavy veil over her face.

"Now sir, or madam, whichever you like," said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window for I also have some changes to make in my apparel."

"Certainly, madam," and the gentleman in lady's attire immediately complied.

"Now, sir, you may resume your seat." To his great surprise, on resuming his seat, the gentleman in female attire found his lady companion transformed into a man. He then laughed and said:

"It appears that we are both anxious to avoid recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a bank."

"And I," said the whilom lady, as he dexterously fettered his companion's wrists with a pair of handcuffs, "am detective J—— of Scotland Yard, and in female apparel have shadowed you," drawing a revolver, "keep still." *San Francisco Wasp.*

A white salutation—A milk shake.—*Puck*

## TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.

### A Grocer's Endeavors to Increase His Business Cause Him to Make a Blunder.

An uptown grocer early last spring, with a view to increase his trade, fitted up the corner of his store as a meat market and undertook to dispense the choicest lot of beef and mutton to his patrons at a far less price than they had been paying in the past to their butcher. A New York *Mail and Express* reporter who happened in the place when the new department was made chanced to pass the door the other day, and saw the employes loading the butcher paraphernalia on to a truck preparatory to removal. When asked concerning the change the grocer said: "I made a big mistake when I undertook to sell fresh meats, and so will any other grocer who tries the same thing. There are several grocers who are handling meat, and if they could get rid of it they would do so very soon. Selling fresh meats may possibly attract some trade, but it is also attended with expense, and as the majority of such dealers now handling meats know absolutely nothing about the business, at the end of the year, they kept a separate and strict account, the balance on their ledger would be on the wrong side. It requires a particular training which cannot be picked up in a day. For instance, a grocer is liable to cut into a side of beef to please a customer who wants a certain piece, usualy the very choicest cut, and my experience has been that all my customers wanted the choicest cuts and refused everything else. The consequence was that when all the first cuts were sold I had a lot of stock on hand that was unsalable except at less than half cost. No one would buy it, and it had to be sold for soap grease at 1 cent a pound. If a grocer must sell meats he should place the department in charge of a competent butcher—one in whom he has the utmost confidence. Groceries and meats should be kept apart, and the grocers should devote their energies to developing their own business. A single instance of the financial success of a grocery and butcher store combined is not on record."

## Division of Labor.

A new idea has been developed in Germany, in the shape of the manufacture of mortar, to be sold at retail to small builders and private individuals. The business requires very little capital, and the mortar, which is mixed by machinery, and of excellent quality, finds a ready sale, something like two million barrels having been disposed of last year in Berlin alone. It is rapidly becoming usual for city builders here, as elsewhere, instead of maintaining large yards, at enormous rents, for the storage of materials, to keep only an office contracting for their bricks, lime, cement, doors, lumber, glass, and so on, to be delivered at the building where they are to be used. This involves the manufacture of mortar on the ground, under unfavorable circumstances, and at an unnecessary expense; and a provision by which, on dropping a card into a box or speaking a word through a telephone, a suitable quantity of first-rate mortar for any purpose, ready for use, could be delivered at an hour's notice, when required, seems likely to be very useful.—*The Architect.*

While, in the course of time, adds the *Review* and *Record* (Brooklyn), architects will become divided into men who devote themselves wholly to designing churches, or office buildings, or factories, or residences, no one man attempting to cover the entire field, similar subdivisions will be made in the building trade. We shall have firms supplying mortar only, or cement; others that lay bricks or certain kinds of stone, or make foundations, or construct roofs; no one man undertaking to do everything himself. And, by the way, the principle does not end with the architect and the builder, but it is applicable as well to the trade of the decorator, plumber, plasterer, etc.

## Looks Like Grant.

Capt. Davis, U. S. R. M., is one of the jolliest of Uncle Sam's sea dogs, and but for one thing his good nature would be complete. Hardly a day passes but what he is stared at by strangers, and sometimes followed for blocks by cranks. The reason is his remarkable resemblance to Gen. Grant. The likeness is startling. Even to the cut of his beard and the wart alongside of the nose. By a strange coincidence, Capt. Davis is now in command of the revenue cutter Grant. It is going out of commission, and lies at the foot of Fourteenth Street, N. R., being overhauled. Capt. Davis expects to be assigned to Lake Michigan, with headquarters probably at Milwaukee.—*New York Sun.*

## RACING AFTER BABY.

**How Sympathetic Railway Men Reunited a Mother and Her Child.**

Twenty years have passed since a certain Bath sea captain, entering the port of New York, telegraphed his wife at Bath to join him, writes the Portland correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, at the metropolis prepared for a sea voyage. Accordingly, a day or two after the arrival of the message saw the wife embarked upon the through train from Bath to Boston, accompanied by an infant child scarcely two years old. This car was shunted on to the end of the Portland train at Brunswick, and, leaving the child asleep, the captain's wife seized the opportunity to fill the baby's bottle with milk in the depot restaurant.

While the mother was intent upon her errand the train slipped quietly out of the station, and when the mother emerged from the restaurant door it was fast disappearing under Spring street bridge.

Eagerly she explained the situation to the sympathizing group of railroad men who gathered round. Baby and purse, containing all her money and ticket, were in the fast-disappearing train.

A hurried council followed, and a plan was instantly formed.

Old No. 23, "the Brunswick," was sidetracked, waiting the passage of the train just gone. Uncle Thompson, the station baggagemaster at the time, ran hastily to this engine and asked her aid to overtake the flying train. The genial Charles, ever ready to aid in the cause of any female in distress, volunteered to catch the robber. Hastily filling the fire-box with wood from the tender, while Thompson was assisting the woman to mount the engine, with a command to the switchman to "give us the main line," with hand upon the throttle, No. 23 fairly flew over the switches and commenced her run. An empty engine chasing a heavy train up "Oak Hill grade," which extends four miles straight away from Brunswick, has an easy task, and before they had covered more than half of that distance they could see ahead the object of their pursuit.

To sound the whistle, calling the attention of the train men to the chase, and thereby stop the train, was not part of his programme, fearing that he might run over them should they suddenly stop. So, quietly running along, the roar of the train deadening the pursuit, he is soon immediately behind them. Then his tender—for they are running backward—rubs against the rear platform of the train, and while the engineer holds her there Thompson assists the woman over the tender, down upon the platform of the car containing the baby still fast asleep, the mother clasping tightly the bottle of milk which cost such effort.

The captain attempted to reward the men who came to his wife's relief so nobly, but they, with true nobility, refused to accept money for such a service.

## No Chicago Men.

A party of Chicago capitalists, prospecting in a mountainous region of Tennesee, stopped near a log cabin and inquired of an old and angular fellow who came forward if they could get something to eat.

"I reckon you mout," the old fellow replied. "Sorter travelin', I reckon."

"Yes, prospecting."

"How prospectin'?"

"Looking after mining lands."

"Ah, hah! Jule (calling to his wife), put on a pot full of turnips an' fling a midlin' uv meat on the fire. Jest get out gentle*men*, an' tie yo' hosses thar ter the fence. Whar mout you be frum?"

"Chicago," one of the men replied.

"What! wall you neenter tie yo' hosses here. Say thar, Jule, take the turnips outen the pot an' snatch the midlin' offen the fire."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Wall, I'll tell you and then you may go on erbout yo' bizness. Erbout two weeks ergo I was workin' down yander in the fiel' when 'long come a feller and axed me ef I could send him over ter the railroad erbout ten miles frum here. I told him that I was so powerful busy that I could not spare my hoss. 'Wal,' said he, 'ef that's the case I reckon I'll have to skuze you.' Then he tuck out a pint bottle, shuck it an' said:

"'I reckon I've got some uv the smoothest licker here you ever seed. Jine me.'

"I turned loose my plow han'les, an' j'ined him. W'y, it was a treat. All this country is prohibition an' you kain't git a drap fur the warmest love nur the brightest money. I know that I had ter send forty miles fur er pint bottle full ter keep in the house in case uv sickness, an' I know that many a time I had wanted ter swig it but hil off on ercount of its preciousness, so when that feller handed me his bottle I jest opened my valve.

"'Don't be erfeerd uv techin' it,' said he, 'fur I am goin' whar thar's plenty mo' ter be got. Keep on helpin' yo'se'f' said my friend, an' I kep' on. The birds sang puttier, an' all at once I noticed that a big saw-legged grasshopper, that had been worryin' me all the mornin', turned loose with the nicest sort uv er clatter; an' a ole hawk that had kep' er bad eye on er dominecker hen an' chickens all day, flapped his wings an' sailed away.

"Then I opened my valve ag'in, an' amejitly the birds in the woods tuck up some new songs. The dancin' black gnats, that had erwhile befo' 'peared ter be so ugly, now had silver on ther wings, an' er pantin' lizard that set on the fence seemed like er thing uv beauty.

"'That's what I call silk velvet,' said my friend. I said 'Yes,' an' then opened my valve ag'in. I thought uv my bottle uv whisky at home, an' wuz thankful that I had not toch it.

"'Off yander whar the blue smoke uv the burnin' bresh-heaps 'peared ter curl up an' meet the sky—now, hole gentlemen, don't git restless, fur I want you ter hear me clean ter the eend.

"'She's mo'n ha'f gone,' said my friend, 'but I want you ter un'erstan' that er Chicago man ain't erfeered uv the bottom uv nothin'. Smite her hip an' thigh, ez the bible says. Wush you could have some feller take me over ter the railroad,' said he.

"'I don't know but we kin make some 'rangements,' says I, 'fur you've wound me up might'ly, I tell you.'

"'Oh, I don't want ter put you ter no trouble,' says he. 'That's jest erbout one mo' drink in that bottle. Finish her up.' Wall, I finished her, an' then I called my son Bill, I did. 'Bill,' says I, 'unhitch this here hoss from the plow, hitch him ter the carryall and take this here gentleman ter the railroad.'

"Bill he done so, an' that Chicago man, after shakin' me warmly by the han', rode away. I went on ter the house 'bout the time the sun set.

"'Wife,' says I, 'dinged ef I didn't meet the high priest an' the elder an' the scribe, all in one jest now.'

"'Whut did he do?' she axed.

"I told her, an' the tears come ter her eyes, fur wife has got er mighty heap uv sympathy in her natur. Yas, sah, wife she cried, and 'lowed she would lack might'ly ter have seed the feller. 'I wuz erway all atter dinner,' she said, 'ur I mout er seed him.'

"'Wife,' says I, 'bein's ez this here is er mighty fine ercasion, I think we oughter open that pint bottle uv licker an' take er couple uv small snorts.'

"Wall, she was agreeable, an' started ter rummage fur the bottle, but she couldn't find it. I j'ined in atter while, an', sahs, we soon found out that my frien', the Chicago man, had stole my bottle in the fust place, an' had been givin' me my own licker. So, gentle*men*, you neenter hitch yo' hosses. Say, thar, Jule, empty them turnips outen the pot an' snatch the middlin' uv meat off'n the fire."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

## Some Rare Bibles.

Among the most important acquisitions made by the trustees of the British museum during the year are the following works: A Bible in the Georgian language, in folio, printed at Moscow in 1743 at the expense of Prince Bakar, the son of King Vachtang, who made use of materials collected by his uncle, King Artchyl. This book is excessively rare, as nearly the whole inpression was destroyed in the burning of Moscow in 1812. Only ten copies are known to exist, and no other edition of the entire Bible has ever been printed in the Georgian language. Another rare Bible is the one in Armenian, printed at Amsterdam in 1666, quarto, illustrated with numerous wood cuts, as also a psalter in Armenian, printed at Venice in 1565, octavo. This book was the first production of the Armenian press, established by Abgar at Venice, and is believed to be the first portion of the Bible printed in Armenian. To these should be added Archbishop Parker's rare work, entitled "De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Brittanicæ," printed in Lambeth Palace, by John Day, in 1572, folio, and intended for private distribution among the friends of the Archbishop. It is believed that no more than twenty-five copies of this work exist, and no two copies agree entirely in their contents. Four copies are now in the British Museum. Finally, the missal for the use of the Diocese of Seville, printed at Seville by Jacob Cromberger in 1507, folio; a service book of the greatest rarity and printed on vellum. If is a magnificent example of early Spanish typography and issued from the press of the first of a family of German printers who worked at Seville until the middle of the sixteenth century. Only one other copy is known to exist and that is in the Casanati Library at Rome.

## Ideal Death.

The feeling of the free and high spirits of all times has ever been that the ideal death was the sudden, or, at least, rapid one. All men who have thrown off in any degree the shackles of the material and the commonplace have at some material expressed a wish that their passing over might be in this kind. The verdict of the unthinking when the thread of a life is snapped at the moment of its richest promise of floriation is "the pity of it." Yet "they whom the gods love die early" means this only. Not young necessarily is the matter of years, but young in illusion, in the power of dreams and visions; young in that the wine of life in the veins is still rich with the flavor of the grape.

Curiously enough it is the epicure, throughout the long passing of the shadowy presences of history, who dies the easy death, not the ascetic. Those who quaffed the living elixir most eagerly seem always to have been those who could lay it down most philosophically; and an intellectual curiosity for what might extend beyond the black veils appears to have upheld them, almost like the hope of a new sensation. A refined sensualist would find the death of Alexander the Great to have been part of an ideal fate. Stricken down at the apex of his glory, in a moment of peace, filled with feasts more than Belshazzarean in their voluptuous magnificence, he lingered but ten days of a low fever amid the hanging garden of Babylon, removed from one dream-like palace to another that he might be eased, and finally breathing his last among worshipers, who scarce dared touch his body after death lest they might defile a holy thing. A singular resemblance of a sort, by the way, suggests itself between the death of Alexander and that of Skobeloff, who, likewise a warrior to his fingers' end, and a voluptuary, and one of the most picturesque personalities of modern times, died in the full flush of his fame drinking of such joys as Mohammed promised to his faithful ones, and as awaited the Norse heroes among the Valkyries of the Scandinavian heaven, not wisely, but too well.

To the poet the death of Shelley must ever be a sort of ideal type. Drowned off the shore of Spezia, in the waters of that tideless Mediterranean he had loved so well, his recovered body was reduced to ashes on the spot where he had spent so many months in close communion with nature; burned on a pyre, with Italian skies above it, and the soft Italian wind to fan its flame. His very heart fared well. For does it not lie—"Cor Cordium," saith the simple slab—under the shadow of the Aurelian wall, in the little English cemetery in Rome, close by Keats, "whose name was writ in water?"

Matthew Arnold wished at his death he might be moved to some near window and, seeing, "bathed in the sacred dews of morn, the wide aerial landscape" spread before him, might feel the pure, eternal course of life outside of himself, and, composed, refreshed and ennobled, sink his willing spirit in its embrace.

"There let me gaze till I become
In soul with what I gaze on wed!"

This is the desire of the Buddhist; the desire of absorption into Nirvana, of final reunion at death of the spirit with the eternal principle of life.

Where men and women have died for a cause they have always died beautiful deaths. All the Christian martyrs, it may be said, died happily as well as ideally. Moral heroism is contagious, and at times when all life has been swung upward from its normal clogged condition into a state of feverish high pressure, men and women have seemed almost wholly to put away the fear of death. Thus it was during the French revolution when hundreds mounted the scaffold with unblanched cheek who might have seen the end approach with an agony of regret lying, in normal times, in their beds.

Socrates, reasoning with his disciples the night before he drinks the bitter hemlock draught, is the type of the philosophic death. Perhaps there are few lovers who would not feel that Leander, overcome by the waves while straining every nerve to reach the farther shore where Hero's arms awaited him, had not died ideally. And even poor lovelorn Sappho, springing from the rock to her own undoing for the sake of that bitter thing a passion unrequited, is more enviable in their sight than *mater familias* living prosaically to pick flaws in her lord and master's armor, and to sit up for him o' nights.—*New York Mercury.*

## Snake and Stag.

Mr. Barras, in one of his tiger-shooting expeditions in India, had a singular adventure with a serpent which some of his men found in the act of swallowing a stag. The front part of the reptile was tremendously distended, so that it looked exactly like a small beer barrel with a long tail. On a nearer inspection, its head could be seen projecting from the thick end, with the hind feet of the deer sticking out of one corner of its mouth.

We could not shoot the monster for fear of disturbing the tiger of which we were in pursuit. We therefore commanded one of the natives to go and cut off its head. But none of them seemed inclined to obey. The more we reiterated our orders, the more seriously they wagged their turbaned head, and the more they seemed glued to their respective elephants.

At last the veteran Seesoo raised his voice, and thus expressed the sense of the company:

"O my lords, I am indeed the slave of your highnesses, and were the creature before us only a tiger, bear, or indeed any four-footed beast, I would at once advance to the combat; but this is an awful brute, and the most baleful of the inhabitants of the jungle. If anyone goes within reach of his tail, he will be killed to a certainty."

In short, our native assistants meant to keep clear of the huge reptile, which they probably mistook for a god or a devil, on no account to be interfered with. So, as my friend assured me that these snakes were not dangerous, I descended from my elephant, and proceeded against it with a heavy hunting-knife

I confess to some misgivings whether his or the native's estimate of the beast's character might prove correct. What more likely than it should throw a fold of its body round any one approaching within range? for behind the inflated portion containing the deer there must have been about thirteen feet of the serpent in its normal state.

However, I advanced, knife in hand, on a line leading straight to the head of the reptile, and watched narrowly for any sign of its moving; but it remained motionless as I stood over it and looked upon its weird countenance, capable of but one fixed expression.

All its life seemed concentrated in the bright yellow eyes that returned my gaze with a glittering stare. I raised the knife, and brought down with all my might on its neck, thinking to cut its head off. But the bones were solid, and nothing but a horrible gash was the result.

Even at this not a muscle stirred, and the eyes glittered and looked piercing as before. I was now advised to dispatch him by severing the spine just behind the great enlargement caused by the body of the stag. But the snake instantly lashed out so vigorously that I thought it prudent to return to the head, and with a few more blows I killed it. Its length was just seventeen feet.

The stag, on being taken out, looked as if it had been neatly trussed for the table. It was about the size of on ordinary sheep, and its head, neck and limbs were packed into a sort of square, but none of he bones were broken, nor were there any signs of external damage. The poor thing was quite dead, and we abandoned the two bodies to the vultures and jackals.—*Ex.*

## It Ruined Him.

My Memphis friend told me about old John Bass, of Troup county, who was a good old hard-shell Baptist, but in an evil moment was persuaded to buy a lottery ticket, writes Bill Arp in the Atlanta *Constitution*. Sure enough it drew a prize of $2,500. Before he received the money the brethern heard of his sin and notified him to appear and be tried for gambling. The day he was to be tried he went to town early to see if the money had come. It was there and he got it. Never before had he had as much as $50 at one time, and so he was crazy with delight. He stuck the roll of bills in his bosom and took a big drink of whisky and rode back to the church and up to a window, and asked what they was all a-doing in there. They told him they were trying him for bettin agin a lottery. He pulled out the big roll and shook it at them, and said: "And I won the bet, too, and I'd druther stay outside with the money than inside without it." Well, it ruined him just like it ruins everybody who gets something for nothing.

## Score One for Louisa.

Louisa: "Clara, if I were you, I'd take Mr. Oldboy to a certarn store on Broadway before I'd let him take me to the theater again." Clara: "And what store is it, pray?" Louisa: "The one that advertises 'Old bows rehaired while you wait.—*Puck.*

Many a man who is unable to open the door with a latch-key accomplishes the desired result by means of a fry in a box.—*Merchant Traveler.*

## HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie says all trusts have in themselves the seeds of early dissolution, and are most to be feared by their own members.

A ten per cent. increase in the number of cattle to be fattened calls out the prediction of extra good beef at reasonably low prices for the coming year.

Captain R. H. Pratt, chairman of the Soux Indian Commission, says there is no longer any doubt of the Indians and the government coming to terms.

Notice is given by the treasury department that the [illegible] of deposits for the reduction of national bank circulation has been reached for this month and no more deposits will be received during the month.

The French board of trade of Montreal has passed a resolution requesting wholesale merchants to refuse a discharge to any man burned out whose stock is not insured to the amount of at least 60 per cent.

The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office shows that during the year 8,605,104 acres of land have been conveyed from the government, either by patent or by certification under specific grants.

Francis W. Williams, senior partner of the firm of Williams, Black & Co., an old and extensive commission house in New York, which recently suspended, committed suicide because of losses growing out of the Chicago wheat bulge.

The window glass factories of the country, which closed June 15, for the annual shutdown, started up again a week ago. About 10,000 men are employed in this industry, and the output for the coming year is expected to be unusually large.

The collector at Port Townsend, Ore., reports that Chinese laborers are arriving from British Columbia with proper return certificates, and asks if they shall be allowed to land. Assistant Secretary Maynard answers by sending him the Chinese exclusion bill, and saying that it went into effect Oct. 1.

The *Farmers' Review* of Chicago, in a careful estimate of the corn, puts the total yield for 1888 at 2,110,920,858 bushels. The seven states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska show an estimated yield of 1,435,184,353 bushels as compared with 780,425,000, the yield reported by the department of agriculture for 1887, or a gain of 654,759,858 bushels.

Sir John A. Macdonald, premier of the Dominion of Canada, in an interview expressed the opinion that the Liberal party is irretrievably committed to some sort of political and commercial surrender by Canada to the United States, call it what you will—unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union or annexation. The next federal election, he says, will be fought out on these lines.

An amusing case of absence of mind was the recent one of a lady who called at a house where she is a frequent visitor and where are employed as servants two sisters. One being away, the other answered the bell. The lady taking her to be the absent one greeted her amiably with a "Good morning, Jenny." Then, vaguely impressed with the thought that she had blundered, she followed up with, "Oh! Molly, arn't you your sister?"

New Brunswick farmers have been heavy sufferers by the floods in that province. Hay and buckwheat crops were in some instances destroyed, barns were swept away and a number of cattle are said to have been drowned. At Musquash, N. B., the mill of C. F. Clinch & Sons was carried away. The loss will be about $5,000, a heavy blow to the firm. Extensive damage has been done to other mills and bridges in the St. John river region.

Judge O'Brien, in the New York supreme court, granted permission to Attorney General Tabor to bring an action for annulment of the charter of the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining company, on the ground that in becoming a party to a sugar trust, which, it is alleged, is a conspiracy under the state laws against the welfare of the people, the company has forfeited its corporate rights, and is exercising privileges not conferred upon it by law.

In Paris and in Rome no young lady is allowed to walk without her maid, governess, mother or protector. Even at thirty-five an Italian single woman would consider herself compromised should she walk half a block alone. No young girl in Europe is allowed to go to *table d'hote*, in her own city, even to dine with friends; the dinner must be given in a private room. This is done to protect young girls from the adventurers who frequent *table d'hote*, and who might call or leave a card.

There are two dogs, one on the Canadian and another on the American side of the Niagara river, just below the railway suspension bridge, out of human reach. The one on the American side is a small black and tan, which was thrown into the river some four months ago, and manages to live where he landed. The other is a large Newfoundland dog, which was thrown from the bank. He landed some one hundred feet from the top of the rocky precipice, and [illegible] lives roaming about and wagging h[illegible] at his smaller companion across the [illegible]

The Philadelphia [illegible]*mes* says there exists a popular delusion that the Quakers, at least the old-time broad-brimmed sugar-scoop Quakers are dying out. It is not so in Philadelphia. Ten or twenty years ago people said the same thing, but the high-backed benches in the meeting-houses are as full now as then. The truth is that, after coquetting with "worldly" ways and fashions for a season, the young generation of friends undergo a reaction and gradually fall into the same ways and the same austere life, even to the plain garb, of their grandfathers and grand mothers.

The making of big guns is a long and elaborate process. Colonel Whittemore, the commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y., estimates that the gun-foundry will be ready for work on the heavy cannon called for by the fortification bill a year from next summer. Five hundred men will be employed in making twelve 8-inch, seven 10-inch and five 12-inch guns. At present twenty-eight men are employed in the foundry, and in a year make two heavy sea-coast guns and twenty-five field pieces. Before the foundry can make the new guns in sufficient number, buildings must be enlarged and a new plant must be put in.

The united labor candidate for mayor of New York, James J. Coogan, has borrowed sixty thousand dollars on a mortgage, running one year.

It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of about $4,000,000 in the public debt during the month of October.

It is reported that the accident to the czar's train yesterday resulted in the killing of twenty-one persons. The minister of war and commander of the body guard were injured.

The latest joke, and one that is getting stale is the expressed willingness of every country paper in America, to do the press work for the Topeka "Printer Girl."

Labor Commissioner Betton, was in Kansas City, Kan., this week. Wyandotte has always been a very close county, but Mr. Betton says the whole republican ticket will receive a good majority. He says there is a hot fight over the senatorship between W. J. Buchan and C. F. Hutchings, but Hutchings is clearly beaten

By direction of the president, the secretary of state informed Lord Sackville that, for causes heretofore made known to her majesty's government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations of the two countries.

The rumor is current that Prof. Canfield conducted the devotional exercises at the Lawrence university one morning last week, when a large number of delegates to the Lutheran synod were present, and at the conclusion of the services a little lad, a son of one of the delegates, plucked his father's sleeve and whispered: "Isn't that Martin Luther who has just been praying?"

Ed Dudlett, of Wamego, a single young man just entering upon his manhood, while in a fit of despondency, took fifteen grains of morphine at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, from the effects of which he died at 11:30 a. m. to-day. He was a bright boy and had resided with his parents here up to a few days ago, when on account of some misunderstanding with his father, he began to work for a neighbor.

A prominent prohibitionist yesterday uttered a keynote that our Kansas brethern would do well to heed, when he said: "Let us elect Ben Harrison and prevent the formation of a democratic supreme bench and the wiping out of existence of the prohibitory enactments of Maine, Iowa and Kansas; the destruction of all war legislation, such as the greenback act and the civil rights bill." There is meat in that utterance, not only for the thirty prohibitionists, but for the union labor men, the old soldiers, and the colored brethern, with whom the Kansas Democrat is so tenderly flirting.

Louis Brubaker, of Marysville, aged 24, while just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, called his mother, aged 55, to his room. His sister, on hearing a scuffle soon after, went to the room, and was horrified to find her mother lying on the floor dead, her throat cut from ear to ear. As she entered, Brubaker drew a knife across his own throat, but without inflicting a fatal wound. He fought desperately but was finally overpowered and lodged in jail. He is considered a hopeless maniac.

Dave Terrell, a well known sporting man, filed an application in the local land office September 25, 1885, asking permission to make a homestead entry for land upon which the city of Greely, Col., a town of about 7,500 people now stands. The local land office refused entry, alleging that the tract asked for belonged to the Greely Town Company. Terrell appealed from the decision of the local land office. At the time he asked to homestead the Greeley tract he also made application for a timber culture claim on land situated near Greeley. Terrell yesterday received word through the land office here that the timber claim had been allowed by the secretary of the interior and that the homestead claim would also in all probability be granted. The property in question includes that portion of Greeley on which the most valuable buildings in town are situated. The timber tract included in a section of land owned by the Union Pacific railway company. The action of the secretary of the interior has caused great consternation in Denver as much of the real estate of Greeley is owned by Denver parties.

The great bulk of wheat received by the Topeka millers comes from the northwestern part of the state, and is the best quality that has been grown there in many years. The southern part of the state will send a small amount to market as compared to the record of last year.

Five cents per ton advance in wages to railroad miners, took place this week throughout the bituminous coal mines in the United States. In western Pennsylvania alll coal miners, with the exception of W. L. Scott, have given notice that the advance will be granted.

While testing a rope fire escape at the Monongahela house, Pittsburg, Pa., this afternoon, the rope broke, and three boys, James McClure aged 14 years, John Duddy aged 15 years, and Daniel Nagle aged 15 were precipitated from the fifth story to the pavement a distance of 70 feet. McClure and Duddy fell head foremost and were killed instantly. Nagle's arms and legs were both broken and he will probably die. H. C. Wilson, of Seansville, O., who is the agent for the fire escape, and who hired the boys to come down the escape, paying them 5 cents each, has been arrested pending the coroner's inquest. He is almost crazy over the unfortunate affair, and he is being watched closely as it is feared he will attempt suicide.

The very original wedding tour of Mr. and Mrs Sigourney terminated on time. When they were married in Buffalo, in 1882, their wedding cards read: "Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney at home Thursdays in Sacramento, Cal., beginning May 10, 1888." They arrived promptly in Sacramento on the date specified, after a prolonged wedding tour of six years, during which time they had explored very nearly the whole known world at a cost of something like $75,000. Children were born to them during this long period of absence—twin boys in St. Petersburg, a girl in China, and another boy in Brazil. Now they are keeping open house in California and enjoying a new sensation in not having to get up early to catch trains and make steamship connections over night.

Hon. George R. Peck has returned from a visit of several weeks in the east. "I have been in New York, Boston, Chicago and many other places intermediate, and I of course met many people who are engaged in the campaign and had an opportunity to see something for myself. The republicans feel even more confident than they did a month ago, more so than they have felt since the campaign began. They have steadily gained strength and are aggressive and confident. I am sure of New York and Connecticut. I don't know much about Indiana, not having been there, but I believe that that state will go republican. I saw several Indiana men, among them Hon. John C. New, and they assured me that their state is all right."

The new railroad bridge at Omaha has been opened for traffic Speeches were made by the governors of Nebraska and Iowa, and a grand celebration was had.

California travel still continues to be quite heavy on all the roads. The Santa Fe are compelled to run extra trains to accommodate the travel.

### An Unusual Club Offer.

The demand for thorough discussions of both sides of the living questions of the day has induced us to procure for our subscribers a combination rate with the Forum, the ablest American review, by which they may secure the NEWS practically free. The price of the Daily NEWS is $3 a year, and of the Forum $5. For a limited time we will receive subscriptions to both for $5 a year. See review of November number in another place.


THE FIRST WINTER TERM OF THE

**Topeka Business College,**

AND

**Shorthand Institute,**

Will commence November 19.

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

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS.


### The Forum for November.

The forum for November contains a broad review of Old-World politics, European and Asiatic, by Prof. Arminius Vambery, the famous Hungarian author, who writes on "Is the Power of England Declining?" After a retrospect of the methods whereby the British power was built up, he reviews the modern mismanagement of India, Russian encroachments the decline of the British army and navy, and the changed condition of colonization and conquest since the rise of the mere party politician in England. His conclusion is that there is danger of a decline of British power. Another foreign political study in this number is "Canada and the United States," by Prof. Goldwin Smith, who believes in ultimate annexation. He discusses the subject from many points of view, and pays his compliments to the politicans of both countries. No important phase of the subject is overlooked in this review of the present status of the question.

Following the discussion in the October Forum by Prof. Taussig, of Harvard, of "How the Tariff Affects Wages," in the November number, Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge shows, from a Democratic point of view, "How the Tariff Affects Industry." He points out a number of industries that are strangled by the present tariff, and shows how the passage of the Mills bill would add to our industrial activity. Mr. Edward Atkinson's article this month is on "The Struggle for Subsistence." He shows, among other things, how greatly the hours of labor have been lessened by the present generation of working men. Charles Dudley Warner points out the criminal methods that are prevalent of dealing with criminals, and contends that the proper way is to sentence them to prison till they are reformed, whether it be one year or a lifetime. His argument is against sentences of specific duration.

Besides Mr. Atkinson's and Mr. Warner's articles, social subjects are treated in "After us—What?" by the Rev. Dr. Kendrick, who insists on the value of religion as a practical force in men's lives, and shows that there is really no religious retrogression; and in "The Last Resort of the Landless," by Mr. H. J. Desmond, of Chicaga, who sees danger to our institutions in the lessening of the number of landholders.

Andrew Lang, the British critic, writes severely of the method of studying poetry followed by the Browning "societies," and indicates wherein Browning is a great poet.

A novel and interesting scientific view of the relation of the sexes is presented by Prof. Lester F. Ward; and the Superintendent of the Nicaragua Canal points out the inevitable changes in the direction of the world's commerce that will follow the completion of this enterprise. The Forum Publishing Company, 253 Fifth Ave., N. Y., 50 cts. a number; $5 a year. We have arranged with the Forum to furnish it and the Daily NEWS, for the next thirty days both one year for $5.00

### Blue Post and Corps.

Tuesday afternoon at Post headquarters, Blue Relief Corps was duly inspected, as per announcement in this paper on Monday. Mrs. Brady, of Sabetha, and a dozen members of Rice Corps, including the President, Mrs. Tim McCarthy, were in attendance. Blue Corps, Rice corps visitors, Mrs. Inspector and all were locked in at about half past five by the careful janitor, who supposed the meeting adjourned.

As this proceeding was not part of the advertised program some of the good ladies protested "What shall we do?" "I've got to get home to get my husband's supper." "I must get out. I have boarders" etc., etc, are a few of the exclamations heard. The president instructed a member to go to the front room of the building and hail anybody in sight and get said body to call Commander Steele to the rescue. The command was duly acted upon and in a short time the back door was opened and Mr. Steele's smiling countenace indicated he enjoyed the joke. "You'll be there ready for the next meeting' said he "if you can't get away.' Some of the number got down the back stairs over piles of boxes, but the majority waited till a key was found that would open the front entrance. The gas was lighted and a right jolly time enjoyed. We hope Fort Pillow corps excused any tardiness on the part of the Inspector. The South side ladies scarcely anticipated as warm a reception and detention. They assured us they would call again.

State Auditor McCarthy has registered 149,000 improvement bonds of the city of Wyandotte, and $30,000 refunding bonds of the city of Downs, Osburne county.

The board of railway commissioners have granted the petition of the mayor and citizens of Pleasanton, asking that the fast train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad, which passes Pleasanton at 11:50 p. m. daily be required to stop at that city.

The cold weather will soon be here prepare in time by purchasing one of the soft coal base heating Gold Coin Stoves. No gas no smoke nor dirt and keep fire all night. Equal to the best hard coal stoves at Willis 131 Kansas avenue.

Hallow eve was observed by the hoodlums in the usual way.

Topeka reporters look at things through wonderful glasses.


TOPEKA

**Steam Dental Establishment.**

No. 729 Kan. Avenue.

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

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

Teeth Extracted without pain.

All work warranted.

HANLEY BROS.,
Dealers in

**Groceries, Flour & Feed.**

Corner Gordon and Topeka Avenue.
Leave orders for coal. Goods promptly delivered
NORTH TOPEKA.


### Topeka to have the Largest Electric Plant in the World.

Mr. L. H. McIntire, mechanical engineer of the railway department of the Thomson Houston Electric company of Boston, is in the Capital city to put in the electric plant which is to supply the new motive power generators, and provisions for additional ones will also be made. These generators are to supply the electric current which is transmitted to the motors under each car by means of an overhead wire. The power necessary to operate the generators will be furnished by two Corliss engines, one of 250 and the other of 150 horse power. These engines are of the latest improved designs and are made exceptionally heavy in every part to insure reliability. These engines will be so connected by means of friction clutches that they can be operated separately or together

The boilers which are to supply the steam for their engines will be five in number. The shells are six feet in diameter and made of the very best steel to be obtained in the market, and will be set in brick masonry. The boilers have an aggregate capacity of 800 horse power.

THE STATION.

The station in which this electric plant is to be placed will be located at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, and will consist of a building eighty-five by one hundred feet, one half of which will be two stories hign. The structure will be of brick and stone. A brick chimney will also be constructed one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, the highest in our city.

WORK ALREADY BEGUN.

Yes, we begin work on the chimney today. We shall positively have the plant in operation on or before January first. next. When completed Topeka will have the most extensive electric railway system in the world as well as the most complete in all its appointments.

No, there can be no doubt whatever as to the success of this system as the electric current is capable of developing through the motors under each car, all the motive power necessary to drive the cars as fast as is practical to run them in the city, say from six to eight miles an hour."

Sunflowers are feminine gender.

Topeka did not furnish a very big crowd to hear Emma Juch

Topeka has more school children than any other city in the state.

W. P. Tomlinson of Topeka Democrat, has gone east to offer words of consolation to the democracy of pivotal states.

Now that the campaign is over, let us all put a shoulder to the Kansas boom.

A genuine Kansas Indian Summer week, such as can only be seen in Kansas.

The Topeka democratic flambeau club went up to Horton to spend Hallow eve, and burn $350 worth of fire works, a foolish waste.

A North Topeka newspaper reporter has gained more notoriety by assaulting a crippled girl and being find $50 for it, than he could have gained in a lifetime as a writer.

The Sedalia daily Democrat has suspended. The newspaper sexton has had a busy year of it, but has several jobs yet to do.

The newspaper can be made to do your town a heap of good. You should make the most of it.

Don't forget to send your job printing to this office.

We have had very little political excitment, but there is a sense of relief that the campaign is about over.

There are serious complaints made against Mr. Jordan, the republican nominee for County Superintendent of schools of Shawnee county, and he will not be able to control the party vote.

A good many will retire from politics this year. They will be sick.

The North Topeka Rapid Transit railroad will be one of the best things for several towns along its route. Silver Lake will be one to be greatly benefitted, and it is expected that many persons doing business in Topeka will seek its quiet and pleasant location for homes. Meriden is asking that it be extended to that town, and possibly it may be run sooner or later to Thompsonville and Perry.

The Kansas Farmer has moved into its new office.

St. John in Topeka Friday night.

Topeka has laid the corner stone of another Methodist church.

It must be said that Judge Martin has made a splendid campaign for Governor, but of course he has never had an idea that he would be elected.

The union labor party of Shawnee county has endorsed the democratic county ticket so far as it can through some of its leaders.

Large amounts of corn come into town daily. Corn is king.

Fifty-eight students enrolled in the night school of Topeka Business college the first month.

If you wish to save the price of a stove this season go and see the Gold Coin at Willis 131 Kansas avenue.

It is urged by some that a good plan for profitable entertainment would be the organization of a lyceum.

Topeka has a food inspector, Now why don't they raise a howl against such sumptuary business.

Hon. George H. Sharritt went to Leavenworth Wedensday to procure his bond as clerk of the United States circuit court. The amount of the bond is $20,000. Mr. Sharritt's term of fifteen years continuous service as first deputy United States marshal will have expired on November 10th next,


**The Union Pacific.**

THE ORIGINAL

**Transcontinental Line.**

Carrying the United States Overland Mail for California, Australia, China and Japan.

ONE DAY SAVED
CROSSING THE CONTINENT
BY TAKING

**"The Overland Flyer."**

BETWEEN

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City and Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

**The Union Pacific Railway Co.,**

Adds to its Service everything that will in any manner contribute to the comfort of its patrons. Among other conveniences, its equipment includes

Modern Day Coaches, Elegant Pulman Palace Cars, and New Free Family Sleepers.

☞ Baggage checked through from all eastern points to destination.

Eating houses along the line are under the direct supervision of the Company, and the meals furnished by the Pacific Hotel Company are unsurpassed.

Instead of going abroad, why not visit some of the numerous health and pleasure resorts of the West, so widely noted for their curative springs and wonderful scenery. Among those reached by the UNION PACIFIC are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Idaho Springs, Colorado, | Guyer Hot Springs, |
| Georgetown, " | Idaho. |
| Central City, " | Soda Spring, " |
| Boulder, " | Shoshone Falls, " |
| Garfield Beach, Utah, | Yellowstone Nat'l Park |
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Politics is terribly mixed. Ben. Butler is this year supporting the republicans' ticket. The last time he was with the greenbackers.

As a republican procession with fireworks and flambeaux was passing under a fine Cleveland flag at Danville, Ill., on Monday night, it was set on fire and entirely consumed amid great enthsiasm.

If it appears that any considerable number of republicans will not vote for Jordan, and are not satisfied to vote for Miss Della Stearns, then a new candidate should be brought out. It might be Mr. E. G. Shull, or Mr. McDonald might be re-elected.

The secretary of state is in receipt of a dispatch from Minister Bragg, saying that J. C. Lawrence, an American citizen who has been confined in prison at Siloa, Mexico, on a charge of train robbery upon the Mexican Central railway since June 17, was discharged from custody on the 20th inst.

Judge Perkins says the Kansas delegation is credited with introducing over one-eleventh of all the bills, resolutions and measures which have passed the session just closed. This is a better record than any other state—not proportionately but actually a better record in point of number and importance of bills passed.

The Topeka Commonwealth has consolidated with the Capital. The public announcement was made this morning in both papers. The consolidated paper will be the Capital-Commonwealth, an unwieldy verbal combination that cannot last. Life is too short. The move is a good one. But one morning republican paper is needed. With the NEWS on the North side and the Capital and Journal on the South side, the field will be adequately filled. The Democrat, of course, will remain and will probably obtain a press franchise and become a morning paper.

Rev. Monroe, a Methodist minister living in Wichita, at a third party meeting in that city, the other night, declared that "the two old parties were the enemies of the church, of Christianity and of the republic" and that "Methodists who voted the republican ticket allowed their politics to get the better of their religion." Of course such talk makes republican votes; and it is enough, even, to drive voters from the ranks of the third party.

Captain J. B. Johnson has been employed as attorney for the Hugoton men who are charged with the murder of Sheriff Cross, and has been investigating the affair. Captain Johnson says the trial of these men will show they are not the villains which they have been pictured to be by the Woodsdale men. It will be shown, he says, that the shooting was done in self-defense; that they were first attacked by the Woodsdale men while they were with their families, and that they would have been murdered had they not defended themselves. Captain Johnson says that the story of the boy Tobey, that Sam Robinson shot down Cross and the Woodsdale men one by one, is very thin. Captain Johnson says that all the men who were held for murder, are respectable citizens of Stevens county.

Governor Glick paid out the mo $94,901.40 for pensions last week.

The wire cable for the coal hole was received yesterday, and work will be resumed to-day.

Miss L. M. Baird, who has been the very efficient operator at the Union Pacific depot for several years at North Topeka, resigned her position Monday, and left for her home in Kansas City, Kan. Miss Baird has a large circle of friends who regret to see her depart.

M J. Dolan and Joe Rabbitt were finep $10 each for intoxication. Dolan's employer states that he has paid him $54 within the last two weeks, and of that sum his family had received but $3

R. Wilkins was fined $100 in the police court for boot-legging whisky. His employer, Mr. P. G. Noel, became responsible for the amount of his fine and Wilkins was released.

The Topeka daily Leader, the organ of the third party, suspended publication Tuesday owing to a lack of patronage.

### How's This.

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

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We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and beleive him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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

G. J. Donald, of Leavenworth, writes the United States attorney that he is in jail in that city, charged with violating the revenue law by selling whisky without a government license and desires to plead guilty to the charge. He claims he is the victim of George Godell, a member of the metropolitan police force of Leavenworth.

Mr. W. W. Admire, stenographer to Governor Martin, has been engaged by one of the leading American magazines to write a series of articles on western topics. The menu will include essays on Fort Riley, the Indian school at Lawrence, (Haskell Institute), the State Historical society of Kansas; Kansas governors, territorial and state; early legislatures, etc. By his official position and long residence in this state Mr. Admire is eminently qualified to present some very interesting and important additions to the history of Kansas, and his papers will be prepared in a style which will make them a most fascinating contribution to current magazine literature.

The "nig" who paid the brakeman 25 cents for a ride in the upper deck of the Santa Fe stock car Saturday evening says he don't like being mixed up in the ditch with those long horned Texans. He will pay full fare or walk after this. The fellow who was stealing a ride on the cowcatcher, and was warming his hands on the end of the boiler at the time the train jumped, feels the same way about it.

### No Bounty on Triplets.

The governor of Kansas, and, no doubt, the governor of any state, receives many curious and often very funny letters during a term in the executive office. Here is an extract from a letter recently received by Governor Martin: "As I have been told by different ones that you promised to deed some land to any woman giving birth to three or more children at one birth, if that be so I claim mine, as I gave birth to triplets the 4th day of last July, 1888, two girls and one boy. The girls each weighed seven and one-half pounds, the boy weighing eight and one-half pounds. The girls are living and doing well, and weigh twelve pounds apiece now. The boy died at birth. I have four older children, all boys, the oldest being nine years old. Any favor thankfully received." It is hardly necessary to add that Governor Martin is just out of land, and hence is unable to encourage the birth of triplets by offering a bounty to any woman giving birth to three or more children at one birth. Still, our generous hearted governor might be induced to offer a small money bountry to any woman giving birth to six or more children at one birth.

A man named Blizzard living in Dakota, is to go on the stage this winter.

Manager Macoy has some good fish on his line, for the coming month.

Leave orders for all kinds of fine job printing at this office.

The grand jury has shaken up Osawkie and it will be the healthier for it.

The late rains have been more than usually favorable for the putting in of wheat, and more than usual has been put in.

A curiosity on legs was in town on Monday. It was a tramp who was willing to saw wood for his breakfast.

For a good smoke place a board over the top of your chimney.

An Indiana paper says Prof. Bloss of the Topeka schools, were robbed of $150 at Indianopolis a few days ago.

It is better to have a candidate for county superintendent whose character does not need to be bolstered up. He should be somewhat like Cæsar's wife.

Fifty men have been laid off in the Santa Fe lumber yard. The force is now reduced to its lowest capacity.

The republicans will hold a grand rally at Lukens' opera house Saturday evening. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Thomas Osborn, Hon. H. J. Safford and Hon. R. B. Welsh. A large crowd is expected.

The members of the Topeka police force will give a grand ball at Metropolitan hall November 22.

Sale of reserved seats for Robson & Crane take place at the Grand opera house box office Thursday morning at 9 o'clock sharp.

The early spirit rappings by the Fox sisters, have been explained away, by the confession of one of them, now an old woman. The mischievous girl's did it all with their pretty little pink toes.

A mammoth locomotive is nearly completed at the Hinckley works, Albany, street, Boston, for the Atchison railroad. It is designed by G. S. Story of New York carries two cabs, one over the center of the boiler for the engineer, the other in the old style for the fireman. It is the largest packing locomotive ever built. All the wheels are of paper, with steel ties, and the driving wheels the largest ever manufactured. A Washington steam pump so works that a great part of the exhaust steam is pumped back and serves to heat the water in the tank. Another economy in fuel is the work of a large combustion chamber, which burns up all the gas. It is expected to make eighty miles an hour with ten passenger cars on an ordinary road.

Tibbee, Miss., Oct. 16, 1886.

Messrs. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.

Rochester, Pa. Gents.—The bottle of Shallenberger's Pills sent me in February last I gave to W. G. Anderson, of this place; a long standing case of chills and fever. He had tried everything known without any permanent good. In less than ten days after taking your Antidote he was sound and well, and has gone through the entire season without any return. It seems to have effectually driven the Malarious poison from the system.

Yours truly, V. A. ANDERSON.

## THE GRANGE.

*What it Has Done and What it is Doing.*

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

The Grange organization is now twenty years old. It is no longer a theory, an experiment or an untried plan. It has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. If there had been no good in it it never could have lasted all these years. It is the largest and best organization farmers have ever had. Farmers' clubs and other local societies do good, much good, but their influence is local and not wide-spread. The Grange covers the whole country. It is local, State and National in its work. A single Grange has strength, but "strength united is stronger."

In common with all other forward steps in the world's history, the earlier days of the Grange were days of struggle, of opposition, of misrepresentation. Yes, even of persecution in some instances. Even farmers then opposed it, or treated it with silent contempt. "He came to its own and his own received him not." Mistakes were made in its earlier work. Its own members did not always understand it. It sometimes fell into improper hands, or was used for wrong purposes. Still the child grew and waxed strong. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

The Grange deserves success and success came. The Grange grew because it was right, founded on the right, on justice and on truth. It has succeeded because thousands of weary, isolated and lonesome toilers have felt the need of a bond of union—the strength and support that comes from a union of strength; that farmers must have an organization as well as all other classes and professions. And so, silently as the morning sun, did it arise, spreading its bright beams of hope to the farmers all over our land. It is now really stronger than ever before. More new Granges were organized last year than for several years before. Maine added 1,100 to its membership and 11 new Granges; New Hampshire; 700 and 9 new Granges; Massachusetts more than doubled its membership, and 10 new Granges; Connecticut increased its members 150 per cent. and 16 new Granges; Pennsylvania 1,700 new members and 18 new Granges; Texas, a large increase of membership, Oregon and Idaho Territory a good increase. It has come to stay and is now one of the permanent institutions of our country. As permanent as are the churches or the common schools.

WHAT IS IT DOING?

In as few words as possible, the Grange is teaching the farmer to "mind his own business," as a producer, as a man and as a citizen. In a single sentence the Grange means EDUCATION. It teaches the farmer that he has mind as well as muscle, brains as well as land, and that it pays him to cultivate the one as well as the other, for "knowledge is power."

It is teaching the farmer not only how to be a better farmer, how to get better returns for his labor, how to grow a crop; but how to sell it. Not only how to earn his money, but how to spend it to the best advantage. By organized effort and on business principles he knows the cost of goods and the value of his products; and how to open up the channels of trade so as to reach the best markets. Grange banks, Grange fire and life insurance companies, Grange co-operative stores, creameries and schools organized and run by farmers as a part of their business have been in successful operation for years. Grain ware-houses, grain elevators, freight lines, fruit growers and other "exchanges," and dozens of other organized business helps, are springing up more and more in all parts of the country.

Through organization farmers are checking the greed of giant corporations and monopolies. They have obtained the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court on their side. The Grange has made and is making the farmer a better citizen, freeing him from the party lash and causing him to think and act for himself and cast an intelligent ballot. And it is doing this in all parties, and is so purifying and elevating all parties. It is securing for him better representation in Legislatures and in Congress, and getting laws passed in his interest. More than all other causes combined, the Grange secured the passage of National and State oleomargarine laws. Has opposed and headed off the "free raw material" tariff bill (all farmers' products are raw materials, wool, hides, flax, hemp, tobacco, rice, sugar, etc). It headed off the bill started in the interest of express companies to double the postage on packages by mail. It has secured agricultural experiment stations and wants more. It has and is working to free the farmer from the unfair and unequal taxation. It is educating him on all matters of economy.

The Grange has and is making the farmer and his family more social. It makes brighter and happier homes. It benefits its members mentally, morally, socially and financially. Temperance is supported, charity is a prominent characteristic. It makes the farmer better to himself, better to his neighbor, better to his country and better to his God. It has by none of its teachings ever made a man or woman worse, but it has made hundreds of thousands better. Its lessons all develop the good, the beautiful, the true. The half has not been told of its good work, and it can and will do more in the future. Every farmer and his family should become members. It will return dollars for every cent that it costs if its advantages are improved.

Remember it is farmers who are asking you, as a farmer, to unite with them and help them in the great work of protecting all our rights and interests.

Think on these things, then act. Join the nearest Grange to you, or, if none is within reach, write to parties whose names are on this paper and they will send you more documents and information "how to organize a Grange," its laws and regulations. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

The next National meeting of the Grange will be held in Topeka, commencing November 14.

Anything that enables the housekeeper to do her work in the quickest and neatest manner, is true economy. The following has been proved by trial as a most satisfactory method of washing dishes: Have ready a large, deep dish-pan. Pile plates, saucers, etc., neatly according to size. Then pour boiling water over and through them, letting them stand for a few minutes, while attending to some other matters. Then take out the water which has removed all the grease, and, as you will find, nearly everything adhering to them. Then wash in lukewarm water with nice soap, and rinse with boiling water. Done in this manner dish-washing is no drudgery, but nearly as pleasant as any other work. Pour boiling water into kettles, spiders, dripping-pans, etc., add a little ammonia, and they are nearly clean at once. This method also saves the hands, and if we can keep our hands from becoming red and swollen, and having a paeboiled appearance, we certainly have a right to do so Try it, and we are sure you will not regret it.

"Some Adopted Americans" is the title of an article in the November number of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. This article was prepared by the Editor of the Journalist, Mr. Allan Forman, who has made a careful study of the lower class immigrants and tenement-house dwellers of New York City. Mr. Forman has not been a mere casual observer, but has lived in these densely-populated tenements, and is, therefore, competent to give strong and graphic pictures of the mode of life of these poor people wiihout any aid from his imagination.

Geo. Stansfield writes that he will be at home about Nov. 14.

J. E. Phillips and E. Gregg were each fined $2 for failing to pay poll tax.

The capital stock of the Rapid Transit company has been increased from $250,000 to $500,000.

Aus. Perkins, D. G. Kline, Bert Lucas and Will Long left on a duck hunt to be gone several days.

Walter Burgess leaves next Monday for the east, on the a pleasure trip. He expects to be gone about three weeks.

An extra freight made up of thirty-two car loads of sheep, passed throuh over the Union Pacific noon, en route for Chicago.

The Oddities will call a meeting next Saturday night to complete their organization, and decide when the next dance shall be given.

The case of Forbes vs. Navarre brothers of Rossville, charged with highway robbery, in Squire Hale's court, was continued until November 9.

Mr. F. L. Dana, secretary of the Deepwater convention and editor of the Denver Journal has been in Topeka for several days, gathering statistics. Mr. Dana is an authority upon the question of building a port on the gulf for western commerce and says the project is being rapidly pushed to a successful consummation.

The Topeka Rapid Transit company has filed an amended charter with the secretary of state, increasing its capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000. This is necessitated by the expenses to which the road will go in adopting electricity as a motive power, The poles for the new electric wires will arrive in a few days and work will be begun as soon as they arrive.

Mr. E. J. Wheeler, of the fuel department of the Santa Fe, was married Tuesday, at Lawrence to Miss Addie Sutliffe. The cermony was performed by Dr, Cordley at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jennie Sutliffe.

Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock, as the west bound local passenger entered Osage City, it ran into an open switch. Although moving slowly, the train came with tremendous force against a coal car, disabling the engine and throwing the passengers from their seats. No one was seriously hurt, and after a delay of two hours, the train proceeded.

The Topeka firm of Thomas E. Price & Bro., dealers in artist materials, wall paper, etc., were served with an attachment issued by the United States district court, at the instance of Spoor Mackey of Chicago. The claim of Spoor Mackey against Price & Bro., is $2,450.28. The have other obligations aggregating several hundred dollars, judgment for which is asked by several firms that have commenced proceedings in the districtc urt


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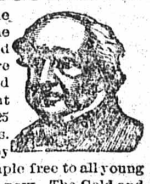

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# Deceitfulness of Appearances.

BY MRS. A. W. SPENCER.

"Please, young gentleman, do we change cars here? These conductors are so cross to a body, and I have got to change here, and change there, a dozen times. Is this Oakland, and do we change?"

"Don't know," said Ray Allen lazily. "Ask the conductor, old lady."

"But I hev asked," said the old woman, "and they are so cantankerous—snap your head off almost."

"What does she want, Ray?" asked his cousin, Ed Price, leaning across the aisle. "Perhaps I can tell."

"Bother," said Ray. "Old women are forever fussing when they travel. I make a rule of never answering them, or I'd be tormented out of my senses; I go around so much, you know; and no one ever yet entered a car who did not find there at least one old woman who had lost her way."

Ed leaned further forward.

"Madam," he said," perhaps I can help you. What did you enquire?"

"Whether we changed here," said the old lady with a nod. "Much obliged to you."

"We do change here," said Ed.

"I wish we didn't," said the old lady. "A body could get along, if they let 'em sit still to their journey's end. It's upshakes the hull time. Expect to find myself in Canada, or some out o' the way place yet. In my young days, stages took ye where ye wanted to go; and anyway, the driver was always ready to answer a civil question."

"Excuse me, madam," said Ed; "where are you going?"

"New York," said the old lady.

"Very well," said Ed. We are going there also. I will see that you go right, and get there safe."

"Very much obliged," said the old lady. "You won't forget, now?"

"No, indeed," said Ed.

"You've got yourself in a pretty mess," said Ray Allen. "You are in for it now, Ed."

"For what?" asked Ed.

"Bother with the old girl there."

"It's no trouble," said Ed. "Besides, I have seen you take a great deal of pains to attend to ladies in dilemmas."

"Young and pretty ones," said Ray. "Besides, talking of ladies, observe her bonnet, and listen to her grammar."

"Why should that make any difference in my conduct?" asked Ed.

"Oh, if you don't know, I can't tell you," said Ray. "I suppose you wouldn't see the reason why, if she was a darkey?"

"Certainly not," said Ed. "A woman, young or old, plain or pretty, rich or poor, who needs assistance, shall always have help from me."

"Don Quixote," said Ray. "Catch me plagueing myself, unless there is something to repay me for it—a pretty face, and a bewitching smile, or, at least, the knowledge that I appear to know one of the upper tendom."

"Change here," said the conductor.

Ray arose. Ed also started to his feet, and turned to the old lady.

"This is our place, madam," he said. "Now give me your basket and parcels. I'll carry them."

"Ed has gone crazy," said Ray to himself. "A queer old woman. But he always was a queer one, always."

In the meantime, Ed was helping the old woman down the steps, and finding her a comfortable seat in the next car.

"You are very polite young man," said the old lady, when the arrangements were completed. "There used to be a number like you in my young days; but now the most of them are like your friend yonder, and that stuck-up conductor. What house is that yonder with the flag on it? It's so stupid, this here traveling alone, with nobody to explain things."

Ed immediately sat down beside her, and pointed out the various objects of interest on the road. The old woman was plainly dressed, very countrified, and a little prosy. But Ed had a good, kind heart, and felt it a great pleasure to make her enjoy herself. When at last the cars had arrived in New York, she shook hands with him, and declared loudly, "He was the nicest young fellow she had seen since she was a gal."

"I wouldn't have been you for a kingdom," said Ray, when his friend rejoined him. "What a goose you are."

They had proceeded but a short distance on their homeward way, when a voice, sharp and shrill, cried in their ears:

"I say, young men, can't you tell me which is Broadway? They said I was to take the Broadway stage to Twenty-second street."

"Your old woman again," said Ray.

Sure enough it was, and delighted she seemed to meet Ed once more.

Of course Ed put her right, hailed an omnibus, informed the driver that this lady must be put down at Twenty-third street, and saw her drive away, nodding and smiling from the window.

Ray was gone out of sight. Some of his friends might have fancied he had something to do with the old woman, had he waited. Ed found him at dinner, relating the story to his mother, father, and young sister.

"She had a black straw bonnet, with an immense bow on it, a regular coal-scuttle, and a hand-basket, an umbrella a mile long, with a tremendous hook on the handle; she wore a short blue frock, and yarn stockings, and leather boots, and a plaid shawl," said he, "and people asked me whether it was Ed's grandmother, or whether he had married a tavern-keeper's widow for her money?"

"No one spoke about the matter," said Ed, quietly eating his dinner, "and if they had made any such remarks, I should only have thought less of the person who made them. I was only doing my duty."

"It certainly is nobody's duty to play the gallant to all the shabby old women in the cars," said Ray. "However, do as you please. It's all one to me, only you will never catch me travewith you under such circumstances again."

Ed Price was an independent sort of a fellow. He did what he thought right, though he was the poor relation of the family, and had only a situation in his uncle's office, which Ray would have scoffed at. As it was, he was economical enough to pay his own way with the salary, and now boarded with his uncle, although he might have lived there free of expense, and have cut a dash, instead of dressing as any mechanic. Ray despised him for the latter fact. A man in kid gloves was much better in his estimation than a man with bare hands. And only an idiot, he thought, would wear a soft hat, value two dollars, when, by accepting favors, he might have spent ten upon a glossy stove-pipe.

Ed thought d fferently. He was a kindly fellow, too, always doing something for somebody. Little crossweepers were sure of pennies when they saw him approaching. He set the broken legs of vagrant dogs, delivered distracted emigrants to their friends, like lost parcels, and was always stopping cars, handing up fares, and making a martyr of himself in a press of passengers in the city cars. He undertook errands for his aunt and cousin, and always brought home the shade of worsted or width of ribbon that was wanted,

Ray could also be polite when it served his own interest. The next day at dinner-time, Mrs. Allen, who had been paying calls all the forenoon, was found in a state of great excitement. Something was on her mind. At last she gave it utterance.

"Who do you suppose has come to the city, Mr. Allen?" said she.

"Can't guess," said Mr. Allen. "Queen Victoria?"

"Queen Fiddlesticks," said Mrs. Allen. "But you will never guess, men are so stupid. Aunt Charlotte Ray, after whom we named our Ray. Actually I found the old lady at Warren's, as queer as ever."

"'Why didn't you come straight to me, Aunt Charllotte?' said I."

"Forgot your street," she said, so I'm to send a carriage for her to-morrow. Ray, now do remember how rich she is, and not another relative as near as we are, and you are named after her—do be attentive."

"I'll do the correct thing, mamma, don't fidget," said young hopeful. "I'll get Ed to teach me how to pay proper attention to the old woman."

"The best of her money at interest all her life, for she spends nothing," said Mrs. Allen, "and that row of brown-stone houses and the place at Rayville. She must be worth at least a milllion. It's worth a little trouble, Ray.

"A fellow could enjoy himself with that sum." Did you remind her of her namesake?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Allen, "and she said she hoped he had grown up to be like the young men of her days."

"All bows and flourishes, eh? Well, I'll please her," said Ray. "Don't be afraid, mother. I'll act as escort to two old women for half of that money. If she wasn't my aunt, I'd make all sure by marrying her." And Ray meant it.

"There comes the carriage," said Mrs. Allen. "Ray run out and hand her from it. It's an attention she will appreciate. Mind your bow."

"Oh, yes," said Ray, "I'll do it up in style;" and out of the parlor he flew, just in time to open the carriage door.

"My dear aunt," he began, "so delighted! allow me."

"Law," said a voice within, "I kin get out myself. 'Twas teu much teu answer a civil question for a body in the cars, and I don't need any assistance now. No, I'll take my own basket. I might hev done it before, for all of you;" and Ray, quite annihilated, followed his snappish relative into the parlor.

"How d'ye do, niece and nephew? This is your darter, I suppose," said Aunt Charlotte, while Mrs. Allen questioned Ray with her eyes; "and oh, my! how are ye? So glad to see ye agin. Never should have got nowhere if it hadn't a been for you; and teu find you here, I am delighted;" and Aunt Charlotte pounced upon Ed Price, and shook hands with him.

Then, in an instant, everyone in the room comprehended the true state of affairs. The shabby old woman to whom, from sheer good-nature, Ed Price had offered so much kind attention, was the rich and eccentric Aunt Charlotte, who was able to make the fortune of any one she fancied, and was known to be a constant friend to anyone who pleased her, and hard to conciliate when once offended. Mrs. Allen was in despair, and Ray blamed his unlucky stars, Both felt disposed to quarrel with Ed, and to fancy that he knew Aunt Charlotte all the while; but his conduct during her stay disarmed them, He was polite, of course, but he paid no court to her, and left the field clear to Ray, who had devoted himself to the old lady untiringly, and who, at last, flattered himself that he had obliterated all remembrance of his former rudeness. Alas for their hopes! All this sacrifice of time and patience was thrown away. Aunt Charlotte was no fool, and enjoyed herself at the expense of Ray, to her heart's content. But on her return to her own home, she sent for her lawyer, made a will in Ed Price's favor, and sent word to Allens that she had done so, by a friend who was ordered to report.

She would have him at Christmas, also, and by-and-by actually moved to New York, to be near him. They formed a close friendship, and Ed, an orphan from his birth, valued the old woman's motherly kindness, more than the fortune she had bequeathed to him, and when at last she left the world, shed many tears for her loss, He was a rich man, and able to do good on a larger scale than formerly. He was not extravagant, and lived well but plainly. And Ray sneered at him for a slow-going fellow, who did not enjoy life while he could. He kept on friendly terms with his cousin, however, who at last, having run through the property his father left him, settled down a dependent on Ed's bounty, which interesting character he sustained, until, in the fullness of time, he actually died of gluttony and idleness combined. Ed is living yet, the head of a numerous family, and an actual proof that good nature and politeness are not always thrown away, even on a shabby old woman.—*Yankee Blade*

## Two Pictures.

Last night I saw her at the ball,
In beauty's circle proudly gay,
A stately figure, grand and tall—
She was the belle, I heard them say.

To-day I see her as she stands,
The fresh wind blowing from the south,
With pillow-cases in her hands,
And several clothespins in her mouth.

Yet she's as fair to me to-day,
As winsome, beautiful and bright,
As when among the dancers gay
I saw her at the ball last night.

—*Boston Courier.*

## He Saved His Neck.

We can vouch for a remarkable "find" in the case of a gallant Federal officer, of Brookline, Mass., who, upon visiting one of the battlefields around Richmond some fourteen years after the war, traced up the former location of his command and found the neck of a champagne bottle, with which was connected a little incident of those stirring times. The bottle, with its exhilarating contents, had been carefully watched over and saved for some time previous to the battle, for the purpose of "celebrating the event," when Richmond was captured. A sudden dash of Confederates, however, changed the proposed programme, and headquarters had to be hastily abandoned, but not before the neck had been knocked off the precious bottle and its contents put beyond the reach of the attacking Confederates. The officer mentioned above has since had the neck made into a handsome ornament for his office table, and naturally prizes it very highly on account of the peculiar associations connected with it. *Norfolk Landmark.*

## Affects Somebody's Eyes.

It may be doubted whether the practice of chewing gum has an injurious effect on the eyes of the gum-chewer, but it hurts the eyes of other people. —*Somerville Journal.*

## EXACTLY LIKE PARROTS.

**Mahratta Women Who Are Wondrously Beautiful Until They Talk.**

"Poonah, the old capital of the Mahrattas, and still the principal English station of the country, is quite a fine town, and was to us a revelation," says Carter Harrison, writing from Madras, India, to the Chicago *Mail.* "We have not often enjoyed exquisite female beauty. Some ladies were having a picnic in the public garden. Their bourkas were thrown off, showing their faces in full. I think they fully appreciated our admiration, for they did not cover when we sat on a bench close by to read our guide-book, but rather turned toward us, either to show us their jewels or their faces. It is not often one sees uncovered Hindoo ladies. These were evidently such and of opulent houses.

"Never had I seen a purer type of face or more aristocratic features. All were pretty, three very beautiful, and one of a perfection of style which begun to make me unhappy.

"A wonderfully beautiful woman always makes me thus. I do not know why. I see a beautiful horse; I do not wish to ride or drive it. I see a splendid house; I do not wish to possess it or live in it. I see sparkling gems; I never wish to wear them. I do sincerely enjoy a prosperous man's happiness. But I can not realize that any man is good enough to be the possessor of a perfectly beautiful woman. She is something which instinctively I feel should be beyond the reach of any man, and yet she is not; very probably she is not beyond the reach of a very poor stick of a man. She may be beautiful, but is always fool enough to give herself to a miserable piece of masculine clay; whereas she is something to me so perfect that she should not be enshrined in her own individuality. I do not want her, but do not want any one else to have her.

"Thus I was beginning to feel when looking on this piece of dusky perfection. There was growing about my heart-strings a sort of paralysis. One of the little girls with the party ran off a little distance. My beauty called to her. She did not at once obey. The call became an angry screech. Presto! The spell was broken. Thank Heaven. There was always something to break such spells. What a beautiful thing would many such be if they would only be silent."

## IS INSANITY CURABLE.

**How It Happens That Many Asylums Confine Sane Patients.**

A New York correspondent asked a young doctor who has served his time in the Morris Plains Asylum, whether sane people were ever kept there when they ought to be at liberty.

"That is a very delicate question," he said, "and very hard to answer. The dividing line between sanity and insanity is very narrow and very faint sometimes, and it is a very delicate matter to say when a person has crossed it. Sometimes a patient will be jolly and apparently sane for months and then suddenly fall back into the depths—perhaps into the dangerous stage—of lunacy. It may be laid down as a safe rule that a man who has been insane may become so again, especially if worried and fretted, and facts like these must enter into discussion of the question you have asked.

"Now it frequently happens here, as at all asylums, that a patient reaches the state so close to a cure that it would be hard to say that he was not all right. He begins to fret over his confinement, and if he could be taken out and not worried with the cares which invariably accompany a battle with the world, he would be far better off, perhaps, than under the nagging influence of the bolts and bars which he knows stands between him and liberty. To send such a man out into the world and compel him to fight for himself would be cruel. Nine times out of ten he would be back very soon and much worse for having left the asylum. I will say this, that if the medical staff of a New Jersey asylum is satisfied that a patient is thoroughly cured—cured so well that he or she can face the strain of a battle with life—no heartless relatives would be able to keep that patient imprisoned."

"But how about inebriate patients?" asked the reporter.

"Well, they are a sort of exception to the rule," said the doctor. "Many a man is kept in an insane asylum who is perfectly sane, who, if he were allowed the liberty of the outside world, would be sure to drink to excess. The insanity of drink is in him. Such a man, I think, is better behind asylum walls."

## An Open Question.

"Shay, darling — hic — ain't yer going t' let me in?"—*Botson Courier.*

## FACT AND FANCY.

Mrs. Lyman Beecher has given $30,000 to Baldwin University.

Jas. R. Osgood thinks of making his home permanently in London.

Gladstone has recommenced his autumnal recreation of tree felling.

Gen. Lew. Wallace is writing a tragedy that is to be entitled "Commodus."

Barnes, the colored jockey, is 15, weighs 70 pounds, and earns $10,000 a year.

Bismarck has sent to Philadelphia for a dozen pairs of canvas back ducks.

Geo. McDonald is preparing to publish a new novel, entitled "Of Our Blood."

Anson Rubinstein's new opera is to bear the title of "Eine Walpurgis-nacht."

Mrs. Sheridan will enlarge her cottage at Nonquit and spend her summers there.

St. Pancras, London, is the largest railroad station in the world. It covers 10 acres.

Shakspeare spelled his name 43 different ways and his friends gave it 217 variations.

Ice skates promise to be cheap this winter, as several of the patents have just run out.

Pauline Lucca says she will close her career on the stage with her coming American tour.

The Empress of Japan has certain days of the week upon which Japanese is a forbidden language.

The spirit of Capt. Kidd has been giving out to the treasure hunters that the bold pirate left no money.

Felix Campbell is the only plumber in either house of congress. His check is said to be good for $500,000.

The average vineyard is exposed to twenty-two different perils each season, and it's a wonder we ever get grapes enough for a single meal.

The Netherlands will celebrate on November 15 the two hundredth anniversary of the accession of William of Orange to the throne of England.

The English army is kicking about rations, having discovered that the soldiers of every other army in the world draw larger if not better rations.

It is estimated that one man in every 200 takes a college course in this country. In England only one man in 500 avails himself of a college education.

An undertaker at Cresco, Ia., advertises the fact that twenty-one of his debtors have remarried without having paid a cent on the first wife's funeral expenses.

Dr. J. J. Bayard, a hermit, now nearly ninety years old, and living in a hut near San Antonio, Tex., says he is an uncle of the present secretary of the state.

A new dog is coming into fashion in London. It is the Tartar fox terrier. His coat is silky smooth and red, with markings at head and tail. He is good tempered.

When puffing at a cigarette you don't know what you've got, but when you get two cigars for a nickel you are dead on to cabbage leaves and can't be made a fool of.

There was no meeting of "The Woman's Health Reform Club" in New York the other day, as all the members were sick. The reform didn't reform worth shavings.

Greely predicts that the coldest day of the year will occur about January 25, and the prudent young man will arrange for a cutter ride between two girls for that date.

A New York saloonist who was complained of under the exercise law brought in fourteen witnesses to swear him clear. It was ascertained that each one perjured himself.

It must be pretty hard for a woman to lead "in fashion." Out of 500 toilets and 750 hats surveyed on a recent afternoon on Broadway no two were alike, while all were fashionable.

Mr. Blackburn, the famous chess player, played eight simultaneous games blindfolded at the London Chess Club a few nights ago and won five of them. The other three were drawn.

At Washington, Ga., a well has been dug on the grounds of a worthy colored woman named Mrs. Jarrett that turns out to have fine mineral water. She has been offered $1,500 for a half interest.

The far-off country of Samoa is showing signs of progress. One of the latest laws is that a fine of $100 be imposed upon every member of the legislature who attends the session without his clothes.

Mrs. John A. Logan is having her Washington house extensively improved. She is having a gallery built, in which she will place her collection of articles connected with the public life of the general.

It is said that Jay Gould has in the course of his life given $2,000 to churches, once having purchased a bell costing that amount for a little wooden church at Roxbury, N. Y., near which the millionaire was born.

The family of Admiral Dupont possesses a much prized heirloom in the form of a pearl breast pin. This pin has been worn by the brides of the family at their nuptials for over a century past. It is said to bring good luck.

Says an old Yale college man: "I never knew whether to attach any significance to it or not, but when I was in college the law school adjoined the jail; the medical college was next the cemetery, and the divinity school was on the road to the poor house."

Emile Olivier, Premier of Napoleon III., will probably complete by the end of the year his great work on the war of 1870, and of which he recently said: "I shall especially point out that our misfortunes were due to a lack of commanders, and not to the greater strength of the enemy. The Germans have said this long ago, but in France it does not appear to be recognized."

Dr. H. C. Potter, the well known Michigan railway manager, heard Gladstone speak at the great Welsh Eisteddfod at Wrexham, and he says of the Grand Old Man: "He spoke for an hour without notes and the whole thing was a revelation to me of his power over men. The grace of it, his play of wit, the light of his smile, and his recognition of all those things that his audience have most at heart, were the work of a master. He dealt with the history, the wars, the repressions of the Welsh people, their religion, their literature, their music, their bravery, their hardiness, their frugality and encouraged them to maintain their nationality."

# FARM AND HOME.

### Preparation for Winter.

Good farming consists more in the care of little things than in the ability to manage great ones. It requires what Lamartine, the French historian, once said was the truest test of real greatness, the capacity for attending to details. There is, in the farmer's life, some work appropriate for ev season. The losses from doing work out of time are exceptionally great in all farming operations. It would be hard to win success by delaying seeding past the proper time; but even this were better than to leave the labors of the year to waste for lack of effort at the right time to secure the crops that have been grown. A fully grown crop of anything has necessarily cost a good deal of money as well as labor. In corn and potatoes, which are usually the latest crops to be harvested, the cost is greater than for any of the crops harvested earlier in the season.

There is an indefiniteness about the time of harvesting corn especially that leaves much leeway to the careless or sluggish farmer. It is not absolutely ruined by exposure, though much of the value of the fodder is lost by leaving it too long in the field. There is also loss of the grain by ravages of vermin and by decay. In the end the cost of husking corn late in the season after cold weather has come is usually greater than it would have been earlier. Aside from slower work, there is a great discomfort in feeding stocks of corn from under the snow, and husking when the temperature is little, if any, above the freezing point.

There are many things about the house and barns that can be better done early than late. While the grouns is unfrozen it is comparatively easy to make whatever additional protection to shed or stable is needed by driving posts down into the soil a little outside the building to be protected, filling the space between with straw or coarse manure. In this way a few hours labor will often save a good deal of feed during the winter, and increase the quantity and quality of milk given by cows. The carbonaceous food that in a cold stable goes to keep up animal heat is turned, in a fully protected cow, to the increase of the cream and butter product of her milk. It is hard to churn cream made in winter, mainly because so large a proportion of its fat has been used to maintain animal heat in the cow.

Where wood is mainly used for fuel, enough that is well seasoned should be ready provided to go through the winter with. Green wood is expensive in many ways. Its moisture in stoves rusts them out more than long use will do with dry fuel. The heat that is required to turn the water in green wood into steam is mostly wasted. For this reason wood should be prepared for the stove a year in advance, and in most cases winter itself, when the work of hauling can be done on the sleigh, is the best time to do this. The farmer will not allow his busy season, either of spring seeding or fall harvesting, to be cumbered by work that might better be done in winter.

One of the jobs that should be done before the coldest weather sets in is building an icehouse. In the winter, when the ice has to be cut, the weather makes it almost impossible to put up such a building. In summer, when the ice is most wanted, there is usually no time to do the work. An icehouse put up where it can be conveniently filled will pay well for its cost in the preservation of meats and the cooling of water for use, to say nothing of its necessity for the creamery. No farmer who has cows enough to make much butter can afford to dispense with either the creamery or its complement, the well filled icehouse.

When winter itself comes there are many days when the weather is unfit for men or teams to be on the road. It is bad management that leaves odd jobs that must necessarily be done than when with a little forethought this may be avoided. We know well enough what winter is. Why, then, should not everything be in readiness so as to make its discomforts as little as possible?—*American Cultivator.*

### Warming Water for Cows.

I pump water by horse power from a well in my barnyard near the barn—well thirty-two feet deep; it is about twenty feet to the water. The temperature of the water in winter is about forty-two or forty-three degrees, in summer forty-four or forty-six degrees. I keep about twenty-five cows; they drop their calves in spring, and I milk them all summer and as long as I can in winter. I fed, milked and fatted five farrow cows last winter, and intend to do the same this winter. Now, with regard to this warming water in winter for stock. The first I ever thought much about it was after attending the Farmers' institute, held in Utica last winter. It was discussed there, and it struck me as being a practical thing, providing it could be done and not cost too much. I once saw this question in a newspaper: "Which is the cheapest, to warm the water for stock to drink with coal at $4 per ton or let them drink it cold and then warm it with meal at $20 per ton?" Now, if I understand this matter right, the temperature of a cow is about 98 degrees, and if she drink water at 40 or 42 degrees she has got to warm it with animal heat at 98 degrees. Professor I. B. Roberts said it should be warmed up to from 80 to 100 degrees; had read of it being warmed to 100 degrees for steers being fatted, and they drank it and gained faster.

F. D. Douglass, from Vermont, who claimed to get on an average 300 pounds of butter a year from a dairy of, I think, about twenty-five cows, said he warmed the water to from sixty-two to seventy degrees. E. W. S. thinks warm water good for milch cows. If good for milch cows, why not for dry cows? Will not a cow eat less if given warm water than she would if she drank cold and then warmed it with animal heat? Of course we suppose cows are kept in comfortable, warm stables. I would like to see the matter discussed more fully, and perhaps some one will tell us of a cheap and practical way of heating the water, so that dairymen with limited means can adopt it. I talked with a man last winter who was experimenting on the matter. He tried heating to a boil in a cauldron kettle of water and then pouring it into his tank. In this way he had to handle his water twice, and could only heat a limited quaintity at a time. The plan I spoke of was suggested by a man who had used it to heat water to boil plank for bending purposes; he said water could be boiled in it in a short time, and that it would not take much fuel to heat water to 80 or 100 degrees, as the heat was all utilized before it reached the chimney. I think I shall try it, and should it not work it will not be a dead loss, for I shall have a good water trough left anyway, and that will be the principal expense.—*Country Gentleman.*

### Sappy Sweet Potatoes.

As rainy weather at this time of the year causes sweet potatoes to be watery or sappy, from which circumstance they do not keep well after being dug and cellared, it is best to cut the vines from the ridges, and remove them from the ground a week or more previous to digging. Severing the vines from the hills cuts off the supply of sap, and the tuber ceases to grow and ripens up, and hence is in better condition for keeping well. Removing the vines from the patch as they are cut, before the potatoes are dug, allows the sun to warm and dry the soil, which helps to extract moisture from the potatoes, and they keep better.

A careful hand with a sharp hoe can easily remove the vines without in the least injuring any of the tubers that may be growing near the surface, and the vines make excellent feed for milch cows, sheep and pigs. They may be put away under a cool shed, and fed out as needed during two or three weeks.

This plan of cutting the potato vines a few days before digging is better than waiting for a frost to check the sap and cause the roots to ripen. By this plan, by drawing a little fresh earth to the top of the ridges to protect the ends near the surface, the potatoes may be allowed to remain in the ground till near the end of October, and thus have time to ripen thoroughly (unless the season is rainy) before digging. Of course every farmer knows how important it is to get the sweet potato ripened well before putting away in pit or cellar.—*Country Gentleman.*

### Farm Notes.

Manure may be spread upon green sward which is to be plowed late next spring, and the increase in grass to be turned under will enrich the land for next year's crop more than would the same amount of manure spread in the spring.

Mineral manures comprise ashes, salt, phosphate of lime, plaster, etc. They supply plants with earthly matter. Their usefulness depends in great degree on their solubility. Animal manures supply the same substances and much more ammonia.

One thing that should be kept prominently in mind is that plant life cannot be sustained without proper food any more that animal life can, and that the growth of the plant will be directly in proportion to the amount and suitableness of the food furnished it.

When a tree is to be transplanted never leave more branches than are wanted for mains, four or five at most. Never grow a mass of unnecessary limbs to be crowding, which must be cut out afterward, much to the injury of the tree; remove them from the head at first.

The sow that has a litter of pigs requires plenty of water. Her food should be sloppy, but pure water should be provided also. She should also have a mess of grass or cut hay, steamed, with shorts (middlings) twice a day. Only a small allowance of corn meal is necessary.

Sound potatoes dug in dry weather need little drying, and if it is required let it be in a dry, shady place, where it is as cool as possible, and as soon as they are dry they should be stored in a cool, dark place. Potatoes should be handled carefully; rough handling is more or less injurious to them.

Whenever rhubarb throws out a great many leaves and the stalks are small and worthless, the roots should be dug up and transplanted, dividing them so that only one thrifty bud is left to each piece of root. This should be done early in the spring, as soon as the newly formed buds are ready to push through the soil.

It is said that in some parts of Asia, where melons are much grown, they are ripened in the dark by drawing the soil over them as they approach maturity. It is well known that some fruits are much improved in quality in hot houses by shading the glass during ripening, and the experiment of throwing earth over melons is worth a trial next season.

### Household Hints.

Kitchen floors painted with boiled linseed oil are easily cleaned.

When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals, and the blaze from dripping fat will not annoy.

A cloth saturated in kerosene and dipped into whiting, for cleaning tinware, is much better than anything else used.

Carbolic acid may be used with satisfactory results during summer months to destroy ants and as a disinfectant.

If new calicoes are allowed to lie in strong salt water an hour before the first washing the colors are less likely to fade.

No kitchen should be without scale to test the integrity of things purchased by weight and to measure the quantities of various recipes.

Old boot tops, cut into pieces the right size and lined, make good iron holders. The leather keeps all heat away from the hand.

Keep large squares of thick pasteboard hung conveniently to slip under pots, kettles, stew dishes and spiders, whenever you set them down.

A patent nutmeg grater and an ounce of nutmegs will keep a restless child busy and happy half a day turning the tiny crank, while the grated spice, carefully preserved from the air in a tin box, is a real help when one is hurried in cooking.

Oilcloths can be kept like new if washed once a month in skim milk and water, equal quantities of each; rub them once in three months with linseed oil; put on very little, rub it in well, polish with an old silk cloth, and they will keep for years.

The best method for cleaning old brass is to pour very strong ammonia over the brass and then thoroughly scrub it with a regular scrubbing brush. After five minutes of labor the brass will become as clear, bright and shining as new metal. Then ringe it in clear water and wipe dry.

### A Faux Pas.

She affected to know
What was dainty and neat,
From the crown of her head
To the soles of her feet;
And her toilets set off her fine figure;
But she missed one nice point
When she came on the street,
'Mid the city's hot glare,
From her seaside retreat,
In those tan-colored shoes cut de rigueuer.
—*Annie C. Starbuck in Judge.*

### The Modern Way.

"Handsome? Yes, beyond expression,
Rich? Immensely so, I hear,
Love him? That is gross digression,
Marry him? Of course, my dear."
—*Chicago Mail.*

### Pain in His Amputated Feet.

Dr. J. S. Wilson, whose feet were cut off by a switch engine in Augusta, was on the streets yesterday in a roller chair, looking the picture of health and contentment. The lower part of his body was covered with a shawl, and he was surrounded by his friends, who were delighted to see him out. He said: "I suffer more pain in my feet than from anything else, although my feet were amputated two months ago. I can still feel the pain and itching in my toes and in the ball of my feet, although as I tell you they have been buried for two months. The nerves are still irritated. I suppose this weird pain will wear off after a while."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"A wild girl is running at large in the forests of Louisiana." Perhaps if her pursuers were to set a bustle, properly baited, they might capture her without further trouble.—*New Haven News.*

## BOTTLED LIGHTNING.

### Some New Uses to Which Storage Batteries Are Put.

Storage batteries, in which electricity is bottled, so to speak, are destined to fill an important place in the world in the near future. A New York *Mail and Express* reporter visited the officer of a company which controls a large number of patents covering this invention and learned from the secretary some of the varied uses to which it may be put. As long ago as last summer the experiment of running a street car with a storage battery was successfully tried in Philadelphia. The batteries were placed beneath the seats of the car, and they supplied the current to a dynamo-electric motor geared to the axle. These batteries consist of a series of cells, in each of which are plunged twenty-three lead plates, twelve being united together to form one pole and eleven to the other. The plates are perforated at regular intervals by square holes which are filled respectively with litharge and red lead. The cells for use upon street cars measure 7 by 7 by 9 inches and weigh about forty pounds. It requires eighty-four of these to run a street car. In order to charge the battery the cells are removed from the car and are then connected with an electric dynamo. It takes about four hours to fully charge the eighty-four cells. The charging, of course, in actual running would go on continuously, one series of exhausted cells being replaced on the car by another series fully charged. On board the car the cells are automatically connected together, and the terminal poles run to a vertical cylindrical switchboard, stationed on the front platform. The switch is so constructed as to make twenty-two different combinations of the force, so as to exactly regulate the expenditure of energy.

Street cars upon which these accumulators are used run at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppages, and will carry a full loaded car from forty to fifty miles. Not only do the batteries propel the car, but they maintain an electric light system with which the vehicle is illuminated, and also ring the signal and warning bells. The storage of electricity has made the use of electricity possible in many instances where hitherto it seemed impracticable, and in others has made this luxury an economy where before it was an extravagance.

To-day many offices and private houses and towns are lighted, and many vehicles and motors are drawn by means of the storage system, while formerly electricity could not be used at all. For lighting purposes it is invaluable, particularly for use on steamers and yachts. A gentleman in Philadelphia has one of these storage batteries arranged on his carriage, which gives a three candle-power light on each side of his vehicle, which inside is as light as day.

### New York's Big Guns.

The fortifications bill just enacted will enable New York to construct, mount and maneuver the largest mortars which can land 12-inch solid round shot upon the decks of war vessles with a crash through the deck of any ship known, and with such accuracy that one-quarter of the projectiles thrown will land on a ship's deck 11 feet wide and 139 feet long at a distance of 4,900 yards. By the continued operation of its provisions, with additional appropriations from year to year, we can manufacture guns that will throw a 5,000-pound shot a distance of 6,000 yards with such accuracy that one-half the projectiles thrown will strike within a target 17 feet wide, 125 feet long, or 55 feet high. At a range of 2,000 yards these projectiles will strike the target with an energy of 43,000-foot tons, and will pass entirely through from 20 to 30 feet of wood, or 35 inches of wrought iron, or 20 inches of forged steel of the hardest kind, which is an armor greater than that with which any war ships are armored throughout.—*New York Morning Journal.*

### Emile Ollivier's History.

Emile Ollivier (the light-hearted" Premier of Napoleon III.) will probably complete by the end of this year his great work on the war of 1870, and of which he recently said: "Two follies, dangerous in their consequences, have taken hold of the people's minds; the first, that liberty ruined the empire; the second, that our army was weighed down by superior numbers. I shall demolish these two defallacies, and I shall especially point out that our misfortunes were due to a lack of commanders, and not to the greatest strength of the enemy. The Germans have said this long ago, but in France, it does not appear to be recognized."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

## CORA'S INDIAN LORD.

### The Redskin Marriage Ceremony of Miss Fellows and Chaska.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* describes the Indian ceremony of the marriage of Miss Cora Chaska, the Sioux Indian, in Swift Bird's Camp, near Pierre, D. T., as follows: The most interesting part of the whole proceeding was the Indian ceremony. After the conclusion of that, performed by Rev. Handford, the bridegroom was taken by the medicine man of the tribe and led into a lodge near by, and placed upon a pile of skins near the center of the room. When seated, forty young warriors, gaudily painted in all hues of the rainbow, filed in, and took positions in an arch around the couple. They were also followed by a like number of Indian maidens, who took positions just outside the ring, each carrying a present, which was given to the bride to show their love for their new white sister. The medicine man went through a series of gestures, and the Indians in attendance set up a dismal chant, which continued half an hour, after which the medicine man took herbs from a bag and threw them upon the fire which had been started in front of the couple, as the smoke ascended the Indians all fell upon all fours and set up most unearthly yells, which were kept up for several minutes.

Thus this part of the marriage was completed and the great father pleased with the union. A young squaw, dressed in a beautiful beaver-skin robe reaching to her feet, now entered the lodge, bearing in her hands a crown, made from the skins of otter set with elk teeth and gold ornaments.

This was placed upon the head of the bride and another howl of chants went up from the group of redskins. Immediately another Indian girl, daughter of the medicide man, entered the lodge, bearing a beautiful bear-skin robe ornamented with figures. The girl took a position outside the bride, and the medicine man again entered the circle and explained the words written on the robe, translated as follows: "To Cora Belle, our dearly beloved Queen of San Arcs, we will always be ready to do you homage and shall always recognize you as our sister and Queen."

At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the medicine man took ashes from the fire, sprinkled on the couple to keep off the bad spirits, after which he again moved the blessing of the Great Spirit, and then assisted the couple to their feet. This concluded the wedding, and dancing was in order and kept up until morning, being mingled in by both Indians and whites.

At midnight an elegant supper was served, consisting of venison, bear, buffalo, wild turkey and roast bear tail. Each article of food was served on a large dish placed upon the table around which the guests were seated.

### Numismatic Facts.

"It is not by any means the age of a coin which constitutes its value, but its condition and scarcity," says an old coin dealer in the Boston *Herald*; "for instance, a half cent of 1796 is worth $5, but if in fine condition it is worth $15. A silver dollar of the coinage of 1803 is worth but 10 cents premium, while one of the date of 1804 is worth $500. There were but ten silver dollars of that date issued, and six are known to be in existence. A neat sum awaits the finders of the missing four. A coin badly worn, plugged, pierced, scratched or damaged in any way is not called a good specimen; a fine coin must be bright and sharp and show every hair line to perfection."

"What are the principal dates and denominations of rare American coins?"

"In addition to those I have named, the 1794 silver dollar is worth $25 the ones of 1838, '39, 51, '52 are worth $15 to $20. The silver half-dollar of 1796 is worth $15 to $20; the 1838, $5. Of quarter dollars, dates of 1823 and 1827 are worth $25. The 1887 and '78 twenty-cent pieces are worth $1.50 each; the 1804 dime I will give $3 for, and an 1802 half-dime $25."

"How about old copper cents and half cents?"

"They were first coined in 1793; no copper cents were made in 1815, nor half cents in 1799 or 1790. All of these are quite scarce and bring from $1 to $10. Half cents of the date of 1840 to 1849 inclusive are worth $5 each."

### Reduced to a System.

Two vagrants called on a kind lady in the suburbs of New York.

"To which of you two shall I give this nickel?" she asked.

First tramp—"Give it to him, madame. He has purchased the route from me, and I am just taking him around to introduce him to the customers."—*Texas Siftings.*

It is gratifying to learn from local and contemporaneous sources that "Farmer Funston," in canvassing his district this year is waking them up to a realization of the fact that he is abundantly able to grasp, analyze and discuss in the most vigorous manner the great financial and economic questions that are agitating the nation. His capabilities come from his constant and patient application, added to a healthful, vigorous constitution and a fertile, elastic, comprehensive intelligence. Labor is the key that unlocks the golden storehouse, and "Farmer Funston" knows how to use this clue, just the same as if he was going to produce a crop of potatoes. He is growing because he is working in all directions to achieve the highest and best results as a thinker and legislator. His practical lessons in farm work have made him practical in legislation; and the honesty of nature has become in him the honesty of life and business. No man suspects Mr. Funston of jobbing in congress, for his character and reputation are synonymous with honesty and fair, square dealing.

A suit to recover $10,000 and interest, for services rendered General Grant while the latter was engaged in preparing his "Personal Memoris" was begun a few months ago by General Adam Badeau. Yesterday the case was settled. The settlement was of the precise nature that the widow of General Grant agreed to at the beginning of the controve asy. Mrs. Grant never disputed the fact that her husband had made a contract with General Badeau, nor that the latter rendered certain services thereunder. The claim, however, as originally presented and as sought to be enforced in the suit was coupled with the assertion of joint authorship of General Grant's "Personal Memoirs." Mrs Grant could not for a moment admit the truth of this assertion nor recognize any claim of which the assertion formed a part. This morning Badeau withdrew from his suit the offensive allegation of joint authorship and expressed a willingness to waive any intention, desire or right to claim the authorship of the "Memoirs;" to admit that it was the composition entirely of General Grant, and to limit the claim to that of suggestion, revision and verification. Under these circumstances the position of Mrs. Grant being fully acknowledged and vindicated, she has paid the claim. The arrangement thus made is substantially the one which the late Mr. Conkling tried to bring about at the beginning of the dispute, and the one which Mrs. Grant has always been willing to assent to.

The November Magazine of American History is of special interest and excellence. The delightful chapter of Texas history, by Lee C. Harby, is concluded in this number; and readers who followed the story of "The City of a Prince," in the October issue, with its surpassing revelations, will find the sequel none the less graphic and attractive. The half smiling portrait of General Houston forms the frontispiece of the number, as if he was on guard for the future of his territory. "Boston in 1741 and Governor Shirely" is illustrated with a map and portrait, as widely remote from Texas scenes as the times and seasons of which the two papers treat. The third article is a clear and comprehensive account of "The Treaty of Ghent," by Hon. Thomas Wilson, and containing no little fresh information on the subject, together with a picture of the house in Paris where the famous treaty was considered. A spirited and timely paper follows, entitled "A New France in England," by Dr. Prosper Bender, which will be widely read and discussed. The unpublished diary of Colonel Stone is continued, "A Trip from New York to Niagara in 1829," and it increases in animated interest as he describes the western towns in their infancy, and primitive modes of travel at that period. Then comes "Unconscious Heresies," by the Hon. William L. Scruggs; "The Autobiography of General Joseph B. Varnum," recently discovered; and "The Poet's Awakening," a brief poem by Edmund Smith Middleton. Among the shorter papers is a contribution from Gen. Marcus J. Wright on the "Revolutionary Troops;" "Dr. Franklin's Morals of Chess"; and "President Lincoln's Leg cases." The Original Documents contain a quaint and curious dressmaker's bill of the last century, there are some ably written Book Notices, and the diversified departments are filled with pleasant reading. It is a splendid number, in every respect, of an admirably conducted periodical, and the only one of the kind on this continent, which every one should possess. Price $5.00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

The Santa Fe as well as all other railroads is doing an immense freight business just now. The Santa Fe now runs fifteen freight trains each way daily over a large part of the line, extending through this city as far south as the territory. The big end of these shipments now are wheat, cattle and coal. Of the first there has been a larger supply shipped into this city during the past few weeks than for any corresponding time in many years.


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Jo in C. Coffman vs Lee Scott. } Before M. M. Hale, a Justice of the Peace of the city of Topeka, Shawnee county Kansas.

The defendant in the above entitled case is here by notified that on the 26th day of September, 1888, suit was brought by the above named plaintiff before above named Justice of the Peace, for the sum of $10.60, and that a garnishee process was served on the North Topeka, Silver Lake and Rossville Rapid Transit Railway Company, a corporation, and that said case is set for trial on the 12th day of November, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JOHN COFFMAN, Pl't'ff.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee. } ss.
THEODORE ESKEW, Pl't'ff. vs. SARAH A. ESKEW, Def't, } In the District Court, of Shawnee county, Kansas.

Mrs. Sarah A. Eskew: You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, by Theodore Eskew, for divorce, and unless you answer on or before the eighth day of November, 1888, the petition of plaintiff will be taken as true, and said Theodore Eskew will be divorced from the bonds of matrimony with you.

F. S. STUMBAUGH, Attorney.
Attest: W. E. STERNE, Clerk District Court.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee. } ss
Susanah Brown, Pl't'f, vs Jefferson Brown, Def't. } In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

Mr. Jefferson Brown, defendent above named, you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District court of Shawnee County, Kansas, by Susanah Brown, your present wife, for devorce, and unless you answer on or before the 15th day of November 1888, the petition will be taken as true, and the plaintiff, Susanah Brown will be divorced from the bons of matrimony with you, and also she will be awarded the custody of your two boys, aged 7 and 6 years.

Attested W. E. STERNE, Clerk. F. S. STUMBAUGH Att'y fos Pl'f.


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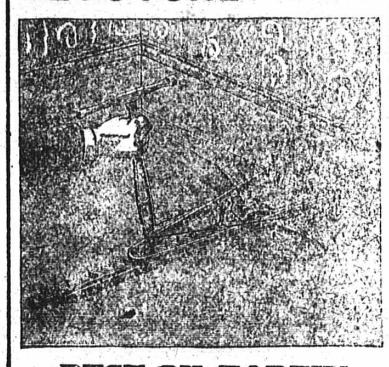

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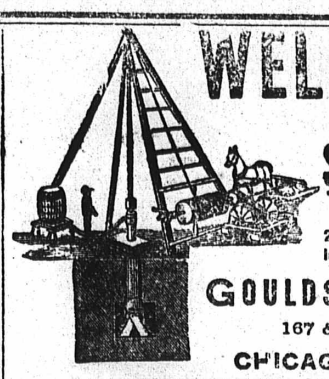

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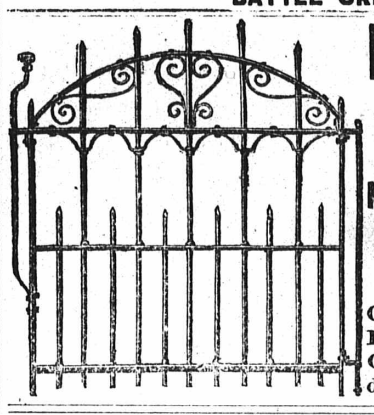

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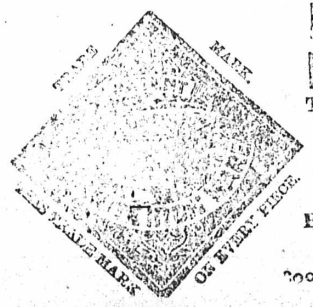


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## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

### Lecturer's Department National Grange

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

*Washington, D. C.*

It is now quite generally known that the Grange for a number of years has been asking Congress to provide the law so that the Commissioner of Agriculture should become Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the President's Cabinet, as in France, Canada and other countries. Year by year it has been kept before the people and Congress by the action of the National Grange at its annual sessions. The efforts of the Grange have again been recognized and Friday, Sep. 21st, the Senate took up the House bill, to make the Department of Agriculture one of the effective departments of the Government—the question was on the amendment reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture to strike out the section which transfers the Weather Bureau of the Signal Service to the Department of Agriculture. After considerable discussion, the vote on the amendment was taken and carried. So the proposition to transfer the Weather Bureau was defeated. Mr. Reagan then offered a substitute which was tabled and the bill was then passed.

The department of Agriculture has never in its history been of as much real practical benefit to farmers, or as popular among them as at present. One great reason is that a practical man is at its head. The American Grange Bulletin in a late issue said:

Probably no appointment made by President Cleveland has afforded more real satisfaction to American farmers than that of Hon. Norman J. Colman, the present popular Commissioner of Agriculture. That Department is now presided over by a self-made man, one who, as a farmer's son, teacher, agricultural editor, fruit grower and breeder of fine stock has demonstrated to every farmer's son the possibility within his reach, if energy and enthusiasm are brought into requisition. In the administration of the affairs of his Department, Gov. Colman has demonstrated the fact that it can be conducted on business principles. He is throughly identified with the varied agricultural interests of the country, not making a hobby of one branch to the neglect of any other. He has already shown a broader appreciation of the scope and needs of American agriculture, and has attracted the attention of practical farmers to the Department, as it has never been done before. This desirable result has been attained, in part by his unusual executive ability and by reason of his experience as an agricultural editor, which has enabled him to comprehend the full intent of the work of the Department over which he presides. His extensive acquaintance with the leading men engaged in the development of the agricultural interests of the Nation has enabled him to choose such assistants as were needed to successfully carry forward the proper work of the Department. In fact, having made the agricultural problem of the age a special study for more than a quarter of a century, he is eminently qualified to preside over the vast and varied interests of the Department which he has in charge.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The bill, which has been pending for some months, creating a Department of Agriculture, and making the Secretary a Cabinet office, has passed both houses, and, no doubt, will now become a law. It is believed that agriculture will now get the share of attention it deserves as the chief foundation of our National prosperity.—Farmer's Home Journal, Ky.

The late meeting of the Texas State Grange was a large and profitable gathering of the best farmers in the State. The Order is reported in a prosperous condition, and important steps were taken for its future advancement. State Master A. J. Rose, in his annual address, speaking of the education the Grange offers the former, said:

"The Grange offers apportunities to the farmers for improvement that is not obtained elsewhere. An education that can be used profitable in the field, orchard, garden, convention and State and National Legislatures. That kind of education that puts them to thinking and thinking aright; which will help lift them out of the quicksands, open their eyes, and enable them to see whither they are drifting; cause them to rely more upon their own judgment, teaching them that those who use their minds to the best advantage are those who govern best, and that no one should be given positions of trusts that are not eminently qualified to fill them. There is a great surplus at the foot of the ladder who will ever remain there unless prepared to go higher. Room, plenty, at the top, but only those who strive hard ever reach it. Farmers are as much in demand to fill positions of trust as men of other vocations. The greatest demand of the age is thinking men and women. The Grange is a good place to improve this faculty.

Success in breeding depends quite as much upon close attention to all the details of management as upon anything else.

Judge Gresham declines to take active part in the campaign as being improper, in which respect he is not at all like G. W. Glick.

We frankly admit we do not know which party will carry New York. It is safe to day the republicans will carry Kansas.

In England the annual agricultural products have been trebled within the last thirty years, by the knowledge of better methods which public and private enterprise has disseminated.

Among the Kansas exhibitors at the St. Louis Fair, was the Topeka Garden Tool and Implement company. The presentation showed to good advantage.

People who steadily drift along with "the crowd" are rarely ever able to foresee a change in the direction or volume of the current which bears them along.

A good many farmers are making up their minds that lightning rods do more harm than good on farm buildings. If the end of the rod which is buried in the earth becomes oxidized and rusts off, the rod is worse than useless; so also if the insulators which attach it to the building are defective. Unless the rod is intelligently managed, it is a detriment rather than a benefit.

Teach your horse to walk rapidly. To do this requires attention on your part, and if you are lazy you will probably have a slow walking horse. By gentle use of the spur or whip keep him awake, and yet restrain him from trotting. Gradually his capacity for rapid walking will increase.

Gen. Hugh Cameron, of Lawrence, once a democrat, and for some years past an independent prohibition labor reformer, is this year supporting Harrison on the protective tariff theory. He publishes an open letter in reply to an attack by the Lawrence Gazette that must be as palatable to that journal as a dose of tartar emetic. But then we recall a frequent boast or claim of Gen. Cameron, that he always aims to be with the minority.

Kansas is destined to take the lead as a silk state, a sugar state, a salt state, a corn state, a stock state, a fruit state. Nothing equals it in the married state. Its real estate is unparalled. Its earth is full of richness. Its air is full of ozone. Nature has done about all for Kansas that it could do, and a wide awake stirring people are doing the rest.

The use of tobacco in any form is a vile, filthy habit. If its attractions are such as cannot be resisted by its victims, they should be practiced in secret, or away from society. One of the fundamental rights of mankind is the right to pure air and pure water. No one has a better right to vitiate the public air with tobacco, than he has to drop dead cats into a public well.

Among the various matters of special interest to the farmer disclosed during the past year has been the heavy importation of beans from Europe. It can be safely stated that not one farmer in fifty, has ever given the subject a thought, but why is not very clear. There are no secrets about the cultivation of beans, nor is there any need for skilled or expensive labor in connection with their cultivation, gathering, and assorting, and with such a wide range of territory as we have adopted to their culture it is singular that Canada and Europe can ship here profitably and pay a duty of ten cents per bushel on them in addition to heavy freights and incidential expenses. They have come from Europe lately not only by the hundreds of car loads, but by the thousands of cars, a quantity somewhat startling in its extent and showing that the product of this country during the past year or two must have been surprisingly small

Last night's dispatches convey the news that Hon. Thomas L. Kimball has at last received the appointment as general manager of the Union Pacific. He has done nearly all the work for ten years past and has earned the honor of the title as well.

The report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the months of August and September, 1888, is just out. It is a pamphlet of fifty pages, containing tables showing the square miles, population, value of farms and farming implements for 1887 and 1888; the cities of Kansas, ranked according to population; the area and product of crops, and numbers of live stock for the years given, together with extracts from the report of the department of agriculture of Washington, in relation to wheat, etc.

The November issue of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE now before us contains an excellent selection articles. Theodore Roosevelt's article, entitled "Some Recent Criticism of America," is a good specimen of hard hitting, and is animated by patriotic zeal as well as justice. Lord Wolseley dilates on "Military Genius," a subject on which he should be an authority. "The Glorified Spinster" is a charming study of old maids, which all readers, specially ladies, will appreciate. F. T. Palgrave, one of the well known names in current English literature, contributes an interesting paper on "Chaucer and the Italian Renaissance," showing the connection between the day-dawn of English literature and the birth of Italian letters. "The Mexican Messiah," by Dominick Daly, is a quaint historical essay, which has the interest of a romance, and will be read with profit by all interested in American tradition and antiquities. John Rae continues his studies of "State Socialism," and Prof. Seeley discourse on "Literary Immortality" in his accustomed brilliant style. The brief paper on "Homiculture" speculates as to the measures practicable for producing an improved breed of the human race. Prof. Dowden contributes one of his brilliant papers on the wisdom of life and of living as shown in Shakespeare's dramas. The subjects of spiritualism and hypnotism are acutely analyzed by Percy Greg in his article called "The Gates of Hades." Striking short papers are those by Prof. A. H. Sayce (Story-Telling in the East,) and "Centenary of Bologna University," by an Oxford Delegate. There is a capital short story, "My Treasure," and a continuation of "Orthodox," by Madame Gerard. The poems are excellent.

With the February number The Eclectic will begin its monthly publication on the 1st of each month. This will enable the Editor to give the public selections from the foreign magazines one month earlier and fresher then is now possible.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms $5 per year; single numbers 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1. Eclectic and any $4 Magazine $8.

Lippincott's for November opens with the long-expected novel by Grace King. "Earthlings." The novel which she contributes to Lippincott's is her first complete book, the first work in which she puts forth her whole strength. It is delicate and beautiful; the story has a tender, dreamy pathos, a poetical charm, but has vigor and color. John Habberton develops still further the character of the delightful little child who is the real heroine of his story. J. P. Blondin gives a very interesting sketch of his "Experiences as a Rope-Walker." An article of particular interest is Mr. Edgar Saltu's "Morality in Fiction," in which he takes occasion to deliver a panegyric on Amelie Rives and to administer some hard raps to the critics. Another article that will be eagerly perused is the "Extracts from the Diary of John R. Thompson," compiled by Elizabeth Stoddard. Thompson, a well-known Southern litterateur, was sent to London to edit the Index on behalf of the Confederacy, and he was thrown with men like Tennyson, Carlyle, Gladstone, Dickens, Thackeray, and many others, of whom he gives entertaining reminiscences and anecdotes. The departments are as interesting as ever.

### Great Britain.

Mr. Levy, proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, is dead.

Mrs. Hutchinson, Queen Victoria's house-keeper, is dead.

The Cornwall Canal in Ontario broke Oct. 11, and occasioned serious damage.

A well rich in petroleum has been discovered at Andertown, Cheshire, England.

Montreal has decided to have its winter carnival in 1889, and it is proposed to eclipse all past carnivals.

The ladies of the Maltese nobility are to present Queen Victoria a dress of black silk pillow lace.

A serious fire occured in Glasgow, Oct. 14. An entire block of seven story buildings were consumed, occasioning the loss of £100,000.

Daniel Golding, a former warden in Tullamore jail, was arrested Oct. 12, on charge of perjury at the inquest on the death of John Mandeville.

Dr. Mackenzie is angry over the published forecast of the contents of his book, which he says is accurate. He cannot explain how it was obtained.

Alfred Tennyson, who is rapidly approaching his eightieth birthday, will pass the winter at the Riviera. His mind retains its vigor, though he is physically weak.

James Dunne, who at eighty had been evicted from Capt. Singleton's estate, ejected from his home and placed in the road, died Oct. 11, in a barn, whither his freinds had taken him.

A lad with a soap-box under his arm walked into the Quebec Bank, Oct. 15, and putting the box on the floor stepped on it, reached over and grasped a parcel of bills valued at a $1000, and disappeared before the theft was realized by the surprised clerks.

To-day is important. Yesterday has gone. To-morrow never comes. Take care of your cough to-day by using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy. It is a sure cure.

The Santa Fe company is building the largest locomotive in the world, one that is expected to make eighty miles an hour.

The sixth biennial report of the auditor of state and register of the state land office, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1887, and June 30, 1888, has just made its appearance. It is a book of 496 pages.

### Where Log Cabins Flourish.

A party of American gentlemen, who had been camping out on an island in the great Lake Nipissing, Canada, last summer, were returning in a sail boat and were yet seven miles from port when the sun went down, and with it the sailing breeze.

A discouraging situation, truly.

"Never mind, I can row you there inside of two hours," said the guide who had charge of the party, as their murmurs arose.

"Why, man, it is seven miles, there are four of us in this heavy boat—its a big job you undertake," said one.

"No matter, I have done the likes before, and can do it again," cheerfully replied the broad-shouldered Irishman, as he stowed away the sail and bent to the oars. He was a splendid oarsman and the boat was soon under headway again.

"What would I not give to enjoy your health and strength," remarked the Professor.

"Yes, I am pretty healthy, and though I am past sixty I feel as strong as ever," replied the guide. "But only three years ago I stood at death's door, and never thought to pull an oar again. You see, I was in the woods all winter, logging, and I got into the water one day and caught cold. It settled on my lungs and I had a bad cough which hung on till I ran down almost to a skeleton."

"Call in a physician?"

"Yes, I went twenty miles through the bush to see a doctor; he gave me some medicine, but it didn't help me much."

"How was the cure effected?"

"An old Scotch lady, who had come over from the States, gave me a preparation of balsams and herbs, which she said the early settlers in America used, and it soon stopped my cough and put me on my feet again."

One has but to travel along the frontier to learn how easy it is to get along without doctors, and how effective are the natural remedies which the old grandmothers know how to prepare. They often cure where the best physicians fail.

Every mother of a family knows how coughs and colds are quickly and radically cured with syrups and teas made from balsams and herbs which "grandmother taught us how to make."

Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy was, after long investigation into the merits and comparison with other old time preparations, selected from them because proved to be the very best of them all. It has brought back the roses to many a pallid cheek—there is no known remedy its equal as a cure for coughs and colds.

### Typhoid Fever.

The Boston Board of Health have issued a circular, from which we extract a few passages, as follows:—

This circular is issued for the purpose of inducing greater care in preventing the spread of typhoid fever, which, according to the most reliable authority, may be contracted by contagion and infection.

When a case of typhoid fever occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house and should be nursed, as far as possible by one person only.

The sick chamber should be well ventilated, warmed and exposed to sunlight; its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window and table drapery, woolen carpets, upholstered furniture and all hangings, should be removed from the room during the sickness. The physician and nurse, as a rule, should be the only persons admitted to the room. A five per cent. solution of chloride of zinc is an effectual disinfecting fluid, and closets, cesspools and vaults ought to be disinfected daily with a solution of copperas—two pounds to the gallon of water.

The Gilbert plow works at Wichita have a capacity of one hundred sulky plows a day. The factory has been running two or three weeks, and it is claimed that it can furnish the Kansas farmer with as good a plow for the money as any other factory in the United States.

### Read And Run.

A huge panther was recently shot in the streets of Newton, California.

The river Nile is lower now than at any previous time this century.

The corn palace recently erected at Sioux City, Iowa, cost over $72,000.

The shoe factory at Orono, Maine, is running evenings in order to fill orders.

It is asserted that the Maine State Prison is in a very unhealthy, filthy condition.

Sixty men and eighty girls are employed in the Palermo mica mine at North Groton, N.H.

### Kansas Thrift.

The debt of the State is only $815,000.

Nickerson will build a city hall.

Kingman's packing house has a capacity of 500 hogs a day.

Quenemo has incorporated a company for manufacturing ochre.

A Sedgwick County farmer has this year raised 3.000 bushels of onions.

Emporia's canning factory did a large business during the packing season.

Wichita County has at least ten thousand acres of land sown to fall wheat.

One Pratt County man raised between 500 and 700 bushels of peaches this year.

A. Petrie shipped 18,675 pounds of Halstead Creamery butter last month to the Western States.

The Lawrence barbed wire factory is working on a contract for 250,000 pounds for different Indian reservations.

W. O. Finch of Garden City, raised several hundred bushels of sweet potatoes for which he found good market in Denver.

The credit of Kansas is so good that its bonds cannot be purchased for less than $1.35, being considerably higher than Government bonds.

The longest main line of railroad track in Kansas is the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, 904.25 miles. The shortest is the Kansas City Belt road, 3.05 miles.

The agitation of the question of what has become of the surplus of wheat has resulted in the discovery that it is in the ground throughout the State. Fully one-half of the wheat grown this year has been turned over to the production of wheat, and an immense increase in acreage will be sown.

A lady teacher of music inserted her professional card in one of the county papers. It was seen by an old love, in Chicago, who at once hunted her up, explained his absence of a quarter of a century, and married her. It pays to advertise.

The largest amount of bonds purchased in one day since the circular of April 16, by the U. S. Treasury, was that of Tuesday, Oct. 8, when the aggregate was $7,124,350.

Some New Jersey farmers find their apple crop this season too abundant to be profitable and are feeding them to swine.

Six head of cattle belonging to Timothy O'Connel, of Colchester, Ct., were recently poisoned, evidently maliciously.

The discovery of a large bed of potter's clay at Parsons, Kansas, makes the only deposit known west of the Allegnanies.

Col. Child of Missouri, the United States Minister to Siam, says on his return to this country that there is a great field for American trade in Siam.

### The Best Fed People on the Globe.

If we take as a starting point the year 1870, when the armies on both sides of the civil conflict had become finally absorbed in the pursuit of peace, we find that while the population increased from 1870-1887 only 55 per cent., the product of hay, which is synonymous with meat and products of the diary, increased 70 to 80 per cent.; the product of grain increased 85 per cent.; the product of cotton 112 per cent.; the consumption of wool, domestic and foreign, nearly 100 percent.; the product of pig iron 285 percent: the construction of railways 523 percent; and so on in varying proportions, all in excess of population, with regard to all the necessities and comforts of life. It follows of necessity that since there has been produced or imported in exchange for the export of domestic products has been consumed, the general consumption of the mass of people must have been greater, more adequate and more satisfactory than ever before.—October Forum.

The Kansas party which permits its managers to attack its credit and to fraudulently declare it a bankrupt, is having its throat cut.

So far as one can observe in this state there has been less political excitement than usual in presidential campaigns. It is safe to say however, that more persons have become disgusted and tired of political legerdemain, than ever before. It has been a campaign on all sides of political clap trap.

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.—"Sarsaparilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy,"—"Hops and Buchu,"—"Extract,"—"Hair Tonic,"—"Liver Pills,"—"Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),—"Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

### School Superintendent.

We call attention to the action of the teachers of the county in regard to the office of county superintendent of schools. It is given in another column.

We believe the recommendation of the teachers should be seconded by the voters of the county. From the day of the convention when the republican nomination was made there has been a strong public sentiment it was one not fit to be made. That it was made was a surprise to nearly every body.

It has often been the policy of the republican party in Shawnee county to repudiate improper nominations. In fact there is nothing better calculated to give character to a party and to inspire confidence in its virtue.

The republican party elected John Martin, a democrat, to the office of district judge It elected C. S. Spencer district clerk, in both cases against its own nominee. It elected Glick, governor of the state, and other instances might be named as ample precedents to justify the most staunch republican in refusing to support the regular candidate when such repudiation is in accord with the better judgment of the community.

The republican convention should have nominated some other man for county superintendent. The convention was no doubt misled. Its mistake may now be rectified by the people. The office is in no sense political. It is one that has been most worthily filled. It affects the homes of the people. Its moral influence has been high. The children of the county are better and their homes are purer because of the influence that has been sent forth from the office of the county school superintendent for years past.

The standard ought not to be lowered. The people in their sovereign capacity should now come forward and defeat the nomination of Mr. Jordan, as advised by the teachers of the county. We believe they are right.

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Judge Thurman and party left over the Baltimore & Ohio for Wheeling at 11:20 this morning.

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At a meeting of the directors of the Omaha, Dodge City, & Southern railway company, at Dodge City, on Saturday, the capital stock of that organization was increased from $7,000,000 to $10,000.000.

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The Farmer's Review says that the present potato crop is the largest ever grown in this country. The total for the eleven central states and Dakota is 116,373,915 bushels. The total for the union is 216,646,059.

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Senator Ingalls. at the solicitation of the state central committees of New York and Indiana, and consent of the Kansas state central committee, has concluded to remain in the east and cancel his engagements in this state.

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The Echo du Nord states that the president of the Geographical society of Lille has received news from Africa that Henry M. Stanly has been massacred, with all his expedition excepting two men.

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Tom Standifoer, a noted desperado and horse thief of the Panhandle has captured by Deputy U. S. Marshal Bowling, and will be taken to Wichita, Kansas, on the charge of stealing a herd of ponies from Comanche Indians.

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### Two Million Readers

are a great many to claim for one publication, but it is undoubtedly true that as many read The Youth's Companion every week. It has a world-wide reputation, and is sent all over the globe where English language is spoken or read. The reason for its large circulation is found in its exceptional value. It is always safe, pure, entertaining and instructive. Its influence upon growing boys and girls can hardly be overestimated. It is remembered affectionately by their parents who read it a generation ago.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Special Offer of the publishers, an opportunity which comes but once a year. Any new subscriber to The Companion who will send $1.75 at once, can have the paper free to January 1, 1889, and for a full year from that date. This offer includes four holiday numbers, for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter, all the Illustrated Weekly Supplements, and the Annual Premium List with 500 illustrations. Address The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.


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A very cordial recognition of merit from President Tylor of State Normal school at Emporia, was paid to S. K. White, director of music in public schools of Topeka. Mr. Taylor happened to be present at the Saturday music drill for teachers. Introducing himself he said. "I want to say that I have been very much interested in these exercises and could not help thinking all the time what a grand educational work you are doing."

### The Late John Wentworth.

The late John Wentworth of Chicago, was one of the "characters" of his day and generation. In personal stature he was a giant, and of this he was proud. To see "Long John" and the "Little Giant" mount the platform together, a familiar spectacle in Illinois before the introduction of the Nebraska bill, was always provocative of mirth. Long John was almost as good a speaker as the Little Giant, but the former had the fatal gift of humor, while the latter had none. Consequently the public went to hear Wentworth in order to be amused, and to hear Douglas in order to be instructed. Their greater contremporary, Abraham Lincoln, had the sense of humor in a higher degree than Wentworth, and the logical faculty in higher degree than Douglas, but he surpassed both in still greater measure in his moral perceptions, of which neither Wentworth nor Douglas had anything to speak of.

It may seem to our readers an idle tale to compare Long John to either of these men, whose names have filled so great a space in the country's history; but in truth Mr. Wentworth was scarcely inferior to either of them in natural gifts, while he was the superior of both in education. Yet when we consider all his endowments and opportunities. and the great time in which he acted his part, we must consider his life essentially a failure, except in the mere matter of money-getting, as to which he was eminently successful. Although ardently fond of office, he never reached any higher place than that of Representative in Congress, and this he was not able to retain. He was never able to make the impression of sincerity upon his contemporaries. He had a sardonic way of intimating to his closest friends that politics was a grand humbug Nevertheless, he did much good work for the city of Chicago during his several terms as Mayor, and during the later years of his life he wrote several very valuable papers on the early history of Illinois. History was the only thing that he was ever really earnest about except money-getting.

Notwithstanding his faults, Chicago will sadly miss the gigantic form and sardonic smile of Long John. He was the most important remaining link between the past and the present, the old and the new. His public life extended back almost, but not quite, to the "reign of Andrew Jackson." His newspaper, the Chicago Democrat, was published in "Jackson Hall," and he continued a Democrat of the Hard Shell type down to the Kansas-Nebraska excitement of 1854. Very few now remember him as a journalist, and those who do, remember that journalism was regarded by him as a means and not as an end. His newspaper was but a stepping-stone to office, and when it ceased to be good for this, he dropped it. It is to be hoped that he has left an autobiography, for such a work will hardly fail to be both amusing and illuminating in a high degree.

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The above sketch of the life of a remarkable man, we find in the New York Evening Post. In many respects it is the best one we have seen. But the writer does injustice to Mr. Wentworth. He retained his seat in congress longer than most members, having been reelected five times. Although his political ambition may not have been fully gratified, it is certain that he did much for the country He became wealthy by his happy location in Chicago at an early day, as others have done, in Chicago and elsewhere. It was not a fault.

In his favor it may be said that perhaps no one did more than he to improve the live stock of the land. In this alone he did more to benefit his country than most men do in Congress whether their term of service be long or short. It is a great error to suppose that the best service to the nation can be done in Congress. Marshall P. Wilder did more for the country than Daniel Webster, James Vick more than W. A. Harris is doing, more than J. J. Ingalls, E. Bennett more than Thomas Ryan, and G. W. Glick has done more as a breeder of Short Horns than he has ever done in politics.

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Mrs. A. J. Arnold gave a very pleasant informal party at her residence last evening. Every body present enjoyed themselves, for Mrs. Arnold is noted for her hospitality and ability to entertain. Music, games and conversation occupied the evening, and when the visitors rose to leave they quietly wished that such informal gatherings occurred oftener. The ladies present were: Miss Payne, Miss Fleener, Miss Mitchell, Miss Stevenson, Miss Perkins, the Misses Kimball and Miss Coline Campbell, of Denver. The gentlemen present were: Messers., Kline, Wood and the representative of the "NEWS."

The grand concert to be given by Marshall's military band at the Grand opera house, is booked for the 21st of November.

The complaint against Jennie Crandall, the North Topeka dressmaker, for sending an obscene letter through the mails was dismissed in Commissioner Wilson's court yesterday, it appearing that the prisoner is a cripple and that she denies being the author of the filthy missive.

### Log Cabin Grandmothers.

An Indiana doctor has recently discovered in a common weed whose medicinal qualities have never before been suspected, a valuable remedy for bowel disorders.

There is nothing particularly strange about this fact.

Nothing.

And yet the very simplicity of the new discovery would, with some, seem to throw just doubt upon its power. To make it one has only to pour hot water over the leaves of the plant. In its preparation no vast chemical works and appliances are required.

Is it to be wondered at since such plainly prepared remedies are accounted as of such great merit in these days, that such wonderful results attended our grandmothers, whose teas and infusions of roots and herbs and balsams, have exerted so great an influence in the maintenance of health and life.

Certainly not!

The greatest pieces of machinery strike us most by their exceeding simplicity.

The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and balsams, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid away for use. Dreading to call a doctor because of the expensiveness of his far-made trips, they immediately gave attention to the disease and routed it before it had gained a foothold.

The old Log Cabin grandmother, in cap and high tucked gown, and perchance be-spectacled in rough silver, her weary feet encased in "hum made" slips, is the dear, sweet nurse who rises to the view of many a man and woman to-day as the early years of life pass in retrospect.

The secrets of grandmother's medicines were rapidly being forgotten and the world was not growing in the grace of good health. To restore the lost art of log cabin healing has been for years the desire of a well-known philanthropist in whose ancestral line were eight "goodly physicians" of the old style, men who never saw a medical college save in the wood, nor a "medical diploma" except that inscribed on the the faces of healthy and long lived patients. Much time and money was expended in securing the old formulæ, which to-day are put forth as "Log Cabin remedies,"—sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption, and several others, by Warner, whose name is famous and a standard for medical excellence all over the globe. These oldest, newest and best preparations have been recognized as of such superexcellence that to-day they can be found with all leading dealers.

When Col. Ethan Allen was making history along our northern frontier during the revolution, Col. Seth Warner, the fighting Sheridan of that army, who was a skillful natural doctor, used many such remedies—notably like the Log Cabin extract, sarsaparilla and cough and consumption remedy, among the soldiers with famous success.

They are a noble inheritance which we of to-day may enjoy to the full, as did our forefathers, and using, reap, as did they, the harvest of a life full of days and full of usefulness.

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The Modoc's will give the Chimes of Normandy, by and by.

Two car loads of meat from the Kansas City packing houses were sold in this city yesterday in violation of the city ordinance The Kansas City packers doubtless intend to bluff the city authorities.

W. L. Allen, general superintendent of the C. K. & N. railway, left last night for a short trip over the southwestern division.

Several loaded stock cars were derailed Saturday night on the Santa Fe, near Grover, causing several hours delay. The passengers on the west bound train were transferred at Lawrence to the Union Pacific road and brought to this city. The damage was not great.

Attorney General Bradford is making speeches in New York. He writes that he is meeting splendid crowds and wonderful enthusiasm. He believes that the prohibition vote in that state will show a decrease of 35 or 40 per cent as compared with 1884.

Circuit Clerk Thomas, of the United States court has resigned his office, and Deputy United States Marshal Sharritt is appointed as his successor.

The great Campanini concert company has been engaged by Manager Macoy for holiday week.

J. C. Hebbard, the prohibition candidate for congress, is out again after four weeks confinement, the result of injuries received from a fall.

The price of wheat is advancing slowly. Local millers are paying for No. 2 soft, from $1.02 to $1.04. No. 2 hard from 98c to $1. Corn is being bought at 25c per bushel.

### Teachers' Protest.

The following resolutions were adopted, after a thorough discussion, by the Shawnee County Teachers' association, at a special meeting held in the Topeka High School hall, Saturday afternoon, October 27:

The vote stood 45 yeas and 4 nays.

WHEREAS, The interests of election are, and should be, paramount to the success of any political party; and,

WHEREAS, the supervisors of educational affairs should be persons of temperate habits and sober conduct; and,

WHEREAS, Concerning the republican nominee for superintendent of public instruction of this county, Mr. Josiah Jordan, we believe, that,

First—Four years ago he was a slave to the drink habit.

Second—He continued the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage until but little more than a year ago.

Third—On October 5, he presented himself at the annual reunion of the G. A. R. on the fair grounds in a state of reeling intoxication, and his excuse for the same is unsatisfactory, and unworthy of belief.

WHEREAS, Concerning the same individual we believe, and have good reasons for our belief, that.

First—He still uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Second—His most intimate associates are men of drinking habits.

Third—On the 21st day of September, 1888, on the testimony of Mr. A. S. Taggert, contradicted by Mr. Jordan, he was drunk, and had been drinking during the fair-week.

Therefore, basing our action upon the above statements. we the teachers of Shawnee county and the city of Topeka, in association assembled, are

RESOLVED, That we ought not extend and will not give our votes to Mr. Jordan, but we shall use all legitimate influence at our disposal to prevent his election.

RESOLVED, That we call upon all men of Shawnee county, irrespective of party, who love our schools and our homes to join us in the attempt to prevent the impending danger and disgrace to both.

RESOLVED, That this statement and these resolutions be printed and sent to the citizens and voters of Shawnee county.

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F. E. McFarland, at 308 Kansas avenue, offers Ladies wool dress goods, hosiery, men's and women's underwear at very low prices. It will pay you to call and see his goods. He offers a superior article of shoes at prices much lower than the same grade can bought elsewhere.


The trial jury is discharged till November 7, day after election.

A serious cutting affray occurred at about 5 o'clock on the corner of First and Jefferson streets between two colored men armed with razors. The assailant's name was Aaron Cross and his victim was James Glen, who received a ghastly gash, nearly severing his left ear and coming uncomfortably close to the jugular vein. The quarrel arose over a wire puzzle. Cross escaped and at last accounts had not been captured.

The following are the attractions at the Grand for the month of November: "A Night Off," Robson and Crane in The Henrietta; Michael Strogoff; The Doctor of Albantara; Fred Douglas, lecture, Beach & Bowers' minstrels; An Evening with Ben Hur; Marshall's band, annual concert; Gypsy Ward; Lillie Clay specialty company; Legal Document.

A pleasant company met last Saturday evening at the residence of H. C. Phelps of the fuel department of the C. K. & N. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of Mr. Phelps, and a number of his gentlemen friends of the Rock Island offices were invited to assist in celebrating the glad occasion. An elegant supper was served, after which the guests enjoyed themselves in various ways. Among others in making a "Pig Album" by each one closing his eyes and drawing a pig with some appropriate legend written below. The effort of H. B. Ray elicited great praise, as he drew a curly tailed poker, affirming below piggy's picture that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." After enjoying themselves till a late hour, they bade good night to their hospitable host wishing him many happy returns of the joyous day.

The dedication of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Van Buren and Second streets, occured Sunday, and was participated in by the congregation and large delegations from surrounding cities. Special trains from Atchinson and Leavenworth brought to the city about 380 members of the German Lutheran denomination from those cities, while representatives of that faith were present from Alma, Argentine and other towns. The day was bright and beautiful and the consecration of the church could not have peen made under more favorable auspices. After the arrival of the last train the congregation assembled in front of the new church edifice, the Rev. F. Pennekamp, pastor of the church, made a few introductory remarks and offered prayer. The doors were then thrown open and the auditorium was soon filled. The dedication service was opened with prayer by Rev. Pennekamp, which was followed by an eloquent sermon in the German language by Rev. E, Jehu, of Kansas City. The afternoon services were conducted by Rev. C. Hafner, of Leavenworth, and the evening services were held in the English language, Prof. H. Karppel, of Concordia, Mo., officiating. The church structure has been erected during the past five months upon the site of the old one. The building is eighty-seven feet long by forty feet wide. The spire is seventy feet in height. The interior is simply and tastefully decorated, particularly so as to the alter and pulpit. The cost of the church was $5,000, which sum was rised entirely by the congregation.

### The Farmers' Congress and the National Grange.

The National Grange of the order of Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers' Congress of the United States, two seperate and distinct organizations, each having for its object the education, moral, social and material advancement of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits, will each convene in annual session in this city on November 14.

The grange will be made up of two delegates each from thirty-two and thirty-six states, and sixteen officers, distributed generally throughout the country.

The congress will be composed of representatives from agricultural colleges, state boards of agriculture and delegates appointed thereto by the governors of the several states. The grange will remain in session for about ten days; the congress will probably not exceed four days. The grango will meet in Representative hall. the congress in the senate chamber. A public reception will be given the two bodies in Representativa hall at 2 o'clock p. m: on Thursday, November 15, to which the public is invited and their attendance earnestly requested. Addresses will be delivered by Governor Martin in behalf of the people of the state; John G. Otis, in behalf of the farmers; Hon. A. W. Smith, in behalf of the state board of agriculture; President George T. Fairchild, in behalf of the State Agricultural college, and some one, who is to be selected yet, in behalf of the city of Topeka. Responses will be made by members of the grange and congress. Music will be a prominent feature of the occasion.

The grange will confer the fifth and sixth degrees of the order on the evening of November 14 in Metropolitan hall and the seventh degree on the evening of the 16th.

The first grange of the order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted a little more than twenty years ago in the office of William Saunders in Washington, D. C., and it is now well established in every state of the union and Canada.

The congress is a later organization with aims similar to the grange, but holds open sessions while the grange is a secret order.

The last meeting of uhe grange was held an Lansing, Mich., and the last meeting of the congress was held in Chicago. This is the first time the two have convened in the same city at the same time. The fact that they do meet here is due to the efforts of Major Sims, who with ten others, were representatives to the congress and the grange a year ago.

The occasion offers Kansas, and especially the capital of Kansas a golden opportunity to display their advantages to a large number of representative people of the union, for these conventions mean a gathering of the staunch farmers from every quarter of the United States.

State gatherings at the capital of any state are of frequent occurance but it is only now and then that a state's capital is favored with a national gathering, and when two are granted at one time it is a double favor. Topeka has proved herself equal to great occasions, and will no doubt do herself proud by way of entertaining her guests during the coming gatherings.

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Praise not the day before the evening glow. You may praise Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood without danger for it brings the glow of health at once. The largest bottle on the market. 120 doses for $1.00. All druggists sell it.


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O. J. Fields, of the C. K. &N. general officers, resigns the first of the month and leaves for Chicago, where he will work for the Rock Isladd.

Charles Curtis contracted a severe cold at Emporia last Friday night and is suffering from sore throat, being so hoarse as to prevent his speaking above a whisper. He will not be able to make any more campaign speeches this week.

Miss Della Stearns, of Rossville, spent the Sabbath on the north side, the guest of Miss May Shaw.

A horse car ran over a valuable Irish setter belonging to A. W. Pliley yesterday morning in front of Eckert's meat market. The wheels ran directly over the dog's back, breaking his spine. The animal was put out of his agony as soon as possible at the point of a rifle.

Rev. Dr. J. N. Lee of Cameron, Mo., formerly of the Good Shepherd, is visiting his family at the corner of 7th and Horn.

Saturday night a sample case containing tea and coffee was found in the alley between Harrison and Van Buren streets near Norris street. It had been broken open and the contents scattered. The case belongs in Salina. Apply at police headquarters.

A. Manifold opened his jewelry store yesterday and invites the public to inspect his goods and prices.

George Rigby, the little son of J. H. Rigby of 607 Kansas avenue had an ugly fall yesterday morning. He was standing at the top of a flight of stairs at the rear of the building and fell off the side. When picked up he bled copiously from the mouth, and Dr. Ashmore was at once summoned, pronounced his injuries serious, though in all probability they are not fatal. The boy is 5 years old and a stout little fellow for his years.