

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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## TWELVE PAGES.

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G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

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When the C. K. & N. railway is known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, we suppose it will be called the C. R. I. P. or Crip railway.

There are those who believe that in one hundred years from this time the negro will be the dominant race in this country.

The Delphos Carrier, a paper that came out for the Prohibition party after the Chicago convention, has died the death.

Prince Bismark is accused by the St. Petersburg Messenger of planning as far back as 1863, for the annexation of Russian Poland to Prussia, under cover of siding the Czar.

There are 1,400,000,000 people living on the planet which we inhabit, and yet there is now and then a man who wonders what the rest of us will do when he dies. There are people in "society" who honestly think that all the world closes its eyes when they lie down to sleep. There are men who fear to act according to their own convictions, because, perhaps, a persons in a crowd of 1,400,000,000 will laugh at them. Why, if a man could only realize every moment what a bustling, busy, fussy, important, little atom he is in all this great ant hill of important, fussy little atoms, every day he would regard himself less, and think still less of the molecules in the corral.

Ex-Empress Frederica left Berlin, with her daughters for England. The Emperor escorted them to the railway station, and the parting between them is described as very touching. Many times the Emperor kissed and embraced his mother. At Flushing, the party met the Prince of Wales, and embarked on the royal yacht which left for England about midnight. Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador at London, has been instructed by the Emperor to meet the ex-Empress when she arrives in England. The ambassador will join the Queen's party and be their guest. Those of the English papers that refer to the visit of the ex-Empress of Germany, express warm sympathy for her and a cordial welcome.

### Read and Run.

The grass on the range near Albuquerque, New Mexico, is shorter than for five years past.

Robert Garrett's physicians say that he can live but a short time. He grows more violent daily.

A bill has been passed by the Vermont Senate making a bushel of salt weigh seventy pounds, standard weight.

For the first time in several years, the slate quarries in Monson, Maine, are to work on full time with full crews this winter.

The mackerel season just closed gives the smallest catch known for half a century. There were only 22,083 sea-paked barrels.

A colony of Finlanders composed of about sixty families, near Houghton, Michigan, maintain the manner and customs of Finland.

Among the orders received at the Bailey Canning Factory at Orleans this season, is one for 10,000 cans of concentrated clam water.

The old university town of Cambridge, England, has established a college of carpentry for women, with the object of developing manual dexterity.

The December number of THE ECLECTIC, which closes the forty-seventh volume of the new series, is representative of the established character of this Magazine for sterling value and interest. The opening article is a striking story entitled "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," which has excited great interest in England and France. It is claimed that the facts herein set forth were actually experienced by a Catholic abbe of free thinking tendencies in Paris several years since. Andrew Laag's article on "International Girlishness," discusses the extreme sensitiveness to mutual judgment which exists between England and America, though more intense on the side of this country. Prince Kropotkin's paper on "The Industrial Village of the Future" will be read with deepest interest by all students of socio-industrial problems. The author, of course, writes from the socialistic ideal. The Wagner theories and practice in Music are fiercely attacked in a paper called "The Wagner Bubble," by J. F. Rowbotham. Max Muller, under the head of "My Predecessors," has some interesting words to say on the work of those who have preceded him in special lines of investigation. One of the most interesting papers in the number to the student of history is that by Principal Donaldson, on "The Position of women in Ancient Rome." Karl Blind, in "Two Republics," compares the political status of France to-day with Switzerland, and makes some highly curious and suggestive reflections. Baring Gould tells us about the famous book "The Adventures of Baron Munchausen," and Blaze de Bury talks in a highly entertaining way about French Journalism and Journalists. In the article "Some Literary Idolatries" the author, Mr. William Watson, writes suggestively concerning the blind and unreasoning cant so prevalent in the worship of certain great names in literature. "Sketches of Indian Life," from Cornhill, contribute vivid pictures of the Hindu and the Government under which he lives. Canon Taylor's papers on "The Great Missionary Failure" is a trenchant attack on the current methods of religious propagandism in heathen lands, and asserts that missionary enterprise has totally failed in its mission. The number contains several very readable short paper and sketches, that on Paris at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century being peculiarly suggestive.

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Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, has returned from a trip to Hutchinson, taken for the purpose of obtaining for his forthcoming biennial report, statistics regarding the salt industry recently grown up in that locality. He found the situation there really a wonderful one. Twelve plants have been established, though all are not yet complete and in operation, and many more are expected to start up within the next six months. Mohler visited the two largest plants and made a thorough examination of the machinery and process employed in turning out the salt. The deposit is situated from 200 to 300 feet below the surface, where there is a solid body of salt, ninety-nine per cent pure, 300 feet in thickness. There is no shaft sunk nor mining of the stuff, as one might imagine, but water is pumped down one pipe and brine pumped up another. The latter is then evaporated in a series of pans, beneath which are furnaces, and the result is a product as white and pure as snow, which is all ready to be shoveled into the cars. The various plants at Hutchinson are now shipping out an average of thirty-five car loads of salt per day, some in barrels and some in bulk.

The Christmas number of ST. NICHOLAS is a veritable Santa Claus fun in the way of good things for young folks' reading; stories, sketches, poems, jingles, and riddles. They may find in it a humorous account by Mr. Frank R. Stockton of "The Curious History of a Message" in which a Christmas gift and a telephone each has an important share; or, if they wish to have a glimpse of a Christmas in a foreign land they have only to read Professor H. H. Boyesen's account of "Biceps Grimlund's Christmas Vacation," a more exciting one than which it would be difficult to imagine; or, again, if the hearty merry-making of old England is more to the taste of the young readers, they may not only read, but also render, Mr. Charles A. Murdock's play, "A Sixteenth Century Christmas." The author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" also begins a new story in this number, and although it will not be so long as that famous Chronicle, so one who read "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will care to leave unread Mrs. Burnett's new story, "Little Saint Elizabeth." A new candidate for the favor of ST. NICHOLAS readers is introduced in this number, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood;—the opening chapters of whose serial story, "The Bells of Ste. Anne," will at once enlist the reader's interest in the adventures of her young Canadian hero and heroine. Mrs. Holman Hunt, the wife of the English artist, contributes a story, "The Silver Heart; or, Faithful Leo," which is a tribute to the faithfulness of our friend the St. Bernard dogs.

The purely descriptive and practical paper of the number are Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd's account of a stay of "Ten Weeks in Japan," in which the story of the total eclipse of August, 1887, is told from the experience of an actual participant in the observations. The instruments and the temporary encampment of the expedition, as well as many beautiful and strange sights of this interesting country, are presented to the reader by illustrations taken from photographs. Mr. Edmund Alton further describes "The Routine of the Republic"; and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney offers practical suggestions for making "Novel Christmas Presents." It is necessary only to mention the names of Miss Helen Gray Cone, Miss Edith M. Thomas, Miss Susan Coolidge, and Miss Clara G. Dolliver, to guarantee the quality of the poems in this number; and, the statement having been made that this is the Christmas St. Nicholas, it follows as a matter of course that the illustrations, the pictures, the jingles and the departments do not fall short in this issue of the standards which St. Nicholas has always maintained.

The English farmers have trouble in their moist climate to cure clover hay, hence, has arisen the practice of stacking the clover or other green forage in the open air; it is found that it keeps well if subjected to pressure, which is applied by means of a device resembling a venetian blind, the slats being boards six inches wide, overlapping at the edges like clapboards to shed rain, and bound together by two light chains, attached to the slats on the under side by staples driven into them. The stack is made as nearly rectangular as possible, the chains being made fast at either side of the stack to two timbers passing under it; pressure is applied by a sort of windlass and ratchet. The fodder where exposed to the air is slightly damaged, but the interior keeps well.

**1888. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1889.**

**Come, Fellow Farmers!**

It is in the good things and the new things you want. Here is a Catalogue full of them! Do you want tested seed, raised from stock selected with extra care, grown from the best strains, got from the original sources? I aim to have mine just such. Do you want new varieties that are really good, and not merely novelties? I aim to have mine such. Do you want seed that the dealer himself has faith enough in to warrant? I warrant mine, as see Catalogue. Do you want an exceptionally large collection to select from? Mine is such. Do you want them directly from the grower? I grow a large portion of mine—few seedsmen grow any. My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1889 FOLIO to everybody. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

**Literary Short Stops.**

"Dunraven Ranch" is the name of the new novel which Capt. King contributes to the December Lippincott's Magazine. Capt. King improves with age; Dunraven Ranch is the best story he has yet produced.

"A Happy Combination" one might style "Peterson's Magazine" for December. Pictures, stories, fashions, work table designs, medical and household recipes, are all found among its contents.

The issue of Supplements with the always popular and reliable Domestic Monthly is a comparatively new feature; but every number for the past half year has contained one or more.

It is pretty well understood that the conductors of Harper's Magazine always intend to issue a Christmas Number, which shall be not only complete in itself but arranged on lines somewhat different from those followed during the rest of the year.

The American Bee Journal, Thomas G. Newman & Son, 923 Chicago, Ill., presents economical and practical methods of bee culture. Sample copy free. Sixteen pages weekly, at one dollar a year.

A Key to the Families of Insects by Noble M. Eberhart, C. S., Ph. D. published at Chicago, Ill., by the Popular Publishing Company, is the only one of the kind published, and therefore of more value to entomologists than if it was one of several. It has been carefully prepared, and is so carefully prepared that any observer can place any new insect and give his correct name.

Forward Forever! A Response to Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," with other poems by William J. Shaw, the poet hermit. Fowler & Wells Co., 777 Broadway. Twenty-five cents. Shaw lays no claim to being a great poet, yet he reads us in his quaint rhymes lessons of value in our domestic and secular life.

The New England Fireside for November, N. E. Fireside Co., 177 Fort Hill sq., Boston, is a bright and helpful number sure to make many a long evening pleasant by its visit. It contains a variety of stories, rhymes and varied selections, with hints on needlework, costumes and housekeeping in general. Its most useful selection this month is entitled "Go to sleep my darling Daisy." Price \$2.00 per year.

Two Gentlemen of Boston, Ticknor & Company, Boston, is No. 48 in Ticknor's Paper Series of Choice Reading. The book has been much read, and as the author's name is not given, the novel's success is won by its own merits. It is peculiarly impressive because of its intensity and strength. This series is certainly worthy of the high appreciation it receives. Price \$12 yearly, twenty-four numbers. Single fifty cents.

Nervousness, its Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment, with Notes of Cases, by H. S. Drayton, A. M., M. D. 74 pages, 12 mo. paper. Fowler Wells & Co., 777 Broadway, New York, is a fresh contribution to popular medicine, and as it applies to a growing malady in America it is most seasonable. It sells for twenty-five cents.

The Magazine of Art, for December, Cassell & Company, Limited, 104 and 106 Fourth Avenue, is the first part of the twelfth volume. "The Painter," by J. L. Meissonier, is the finely executed frontispiece. The opening article is on Alfred Gilbert, A. R. A., by W. Cosmo Monkhouse; "Wells and its Cathedral" is described by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, and "The Liverpool Corporation Collection" presents many fine engravings. The Portrait of Dante Gabriel Rossetti is contributed by William M. Rossetti. Other articles are the "Insignia of Majesty" by Lewis E. Day; "Old Arts and Modern Thoughts," by J. E. Hodgson, R. A., etc., etc. Price \$3.50 yearly. Single number 35 cents.

The first cotton factory ever built in Iowa has just been opened at Des Moines with elaborate ceremony. The industry travels west as well as south, invading markets heretofore commanded by New England.

**What Girls Should Read.**

In connection with the proceedings of the Shawnee County Teachers' Meeting given in another place, we give the following from W. T. Harris, one of the leading scientific educators of the day.

Under no conceivable circumstances can the young girl learn to know the world as it is in a safer mode than through the window of a daily newspaper. She sees the moral spectacle of sinners pursued by the avenging demons of the law and of public opinion. If she contemplates too steadily the pictures of degradation and begins to be fascinated by them, she betrays the tendency to her mother, or to some member of the family, and a counter influence begins its healing work at once. If she grows up in ignorance until she encounters the vicious reality in later life, she is not prepared for it, and falls an easy victim to the allurements of sin. Such is the lesson of seclusion and restraint for young girls, and the abstract isolation of their schools produces the life of intrigue described in French novels. It does not follow from my theory of the newspaper that all newspapers are equally good. The Police Gazette species should be avoided as rank poison, for it gives one-sided views of crime, and often describes it from the criminal's point of view. It does not place it in the perspective of the events of the world, as does the good daily newspaper. Even the best journals find room for improvement in this matter. But as they are, as they have been, it is best, and it has been best, that young girls should have free access to them under the surveillance of the family.

A machine has been invented which husks corn, separating the ears from the stalks, which are at the same time cut up ready to put into the silo. This will prove a great saving of labor for the large class of farmers at the West who wish to store their corn apart from the fodder, or sell it. Husking of corn by hand this year especially, has been a troublesome job. We do not see, however, that this machine is needed where the corn, fodder and all, is to be fed to cattle; it can all be cut up together for the silo. In some of our western States a good deal of corn fodder has been stored in the silo without cutting up. It keeps well thus, though hardly as well as when cut; the advantage is that the expense of cutting in fall is saved. The disadvantage, which seems to us greater, is that the long stalks are not easily removed from the silo for feeding, and even then, need cutting in order to be eaten up clean.

Three twelve-pound cannon balls and one four-pounder were found in Rutland, Vt., by a workman engaged in excavating for the foundation of a new mill. They are supposed to be relics of the Burgoyne campaign, in 1777.

A Boston woman received an electric shock by striking her umbrella against the iron frame of an awning. The current was imparted to a frame by a stream of water running over a light wire and down the outside of a water conductor to the awning.

Karl Otto Von Bismark, D. D., has secured improvements in shoes for the footwear of the German army that are expected to make that item cost a third less. The reverend Iron Chancellor starts in with his accustomed thoroughness in the care of soles.



Burlington is enjoying a prosperity never before seen there. A vacant house cannot be found, while the hotels are filled with people awaiting the completion of new residences.

Another instance of the "freedom of the press" is noted in the expulsion from Berlin, by the police, of two French Journalists, Messieurs Lata-pitch and Ooriot, editors of Berlin correspondence in "French news papers." It is supposed that they wrote objectionable articles as the official reason for their expulsion is that they have made themselves obnoxious.

Emporia Republican: A gentleman on his way from Kansas City Wednesday morning, over the M. K. & T., said yesterday that the passengers were entertained by the sight of an inmate of the Ossawatimie asylum, a man, running along the stony road bed ahead of the train, bare footed and wearing nothing but a shirt and drawers. As the train approached he stopped running and turning around to face the engine, braced himself and shook his bowed head as if he meant to butt it off the track. Soon, however he jumped aside and let the train go by in safety, while he, grinning, ran alongside to the amazement of the passengers. When seen, he was about twenty miles from the asylum, and going as fast as his bare feet and unnumbered body would carry him.

State Superintendent Lawhead, in his report will renew the suggestions in his previous report in regard to the plan of furnishing text books to pupils free, the district owning them and permitting the use of them by pupils under certain definite regulations. Among the advantages enumerated are, that pupils are thus supplied with books when needed; that uniformity is secured; that the system is much less expensive than any other, and that it largely increases the attendance upon the schools, especially from among the poor, who are frequently unable to purchase the necessary books.

The recommendations of two years ago as to the benefits that will arise from the grading of the common schools of the state are earnestly renewed, the outline being given for such grading as unanimously endorsed by the State Teachers' association at its last session.

#### SCHOOL TAXATION.

Under this head Superintendent Lawhead, in his report, says: "Under our present system of raising school taxes, the district that is financially weak has, in order to secure anything like equal school advantages, to tax itself almost to the point of bankruptcy. To obviate this injustice and at the same time make a fairer distribution of the tax raised on the railroad property of the state, I respectfully suggest that a county school tax of not to exceed five mills to the dollar be levied on all the property of the county, cities of the first and second classes excepted, by the county commissioners in conjunction with the county superintendent and collected as other taxes are collected. That such tax so arising be apportioned by the county superintendent to the several school districts of the county in proportion to the number of teachers required to supply the schools of the district in such manner as shall give the same amount to each district employing one teacher, and twice as much to each district that requires two teachers, and the same ratio of increase to a district for each additional teacher required to be employed; Provided, that no district shall be entitled to receive an apportionment for an additional teacher, unless the record of the clerk of such district shows that there was an average attendance during the last preceding term of the school such as shall require an additional teacher. Should a county tax be levied for school purposes, our present school law should be so amended as to limit the total levy for the support of schools by the county and district to twenty mills, the same as at present. I firmly believe that the legislature should restore the mill levy by the state, which should be distributed as the present state school fund is apportioned."

Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, in compiling his report to be presented to the next legislature, has discovered a number of interesting facts. It is certain the people of Kansas do not yet begin to fully appreciate the value of sorghum cane as a forage plant, especially in the western part of the state. The total value of sorghum raised and manufactured into syrup only, or used as feed, in 1886 was reported at \$1,459,043. The value reported in 1888 is \$3,106,188 an increase of 112 per cent. Notwithstanding the talk of a bad season, failure of crops and all that, it is found that the total combined value of all the farm products of Kansas for the period covering the two years of 1887-8 was only \$264,045,134, while that of 1887-8 is \$275,201,140, a gain for the two-year period of \$11,216,140, or an increase in two years of 4.2 per cent. In the matter of population it will be shown that in the past two years Kansas has grown from a state of 1,406,738 inhabitants in 1886 to one of 1,518,552 in 1888, an increase in the biennial period of 111,814 souls, or nearly 8 per cent. Eight new counties have been organized in the same period.

#### Electric News.

A blockade of East African ports has been officially gazetted.

King Milan has ordered that ex-Queen Natalie shall henceforth be known simply as Natalie de Keckko.

Surgeon Martin discharged the last case of yellow fever under treatment at Gainesville, Fla.

It is announced that Grand Duke Alexander of Russia will marry Princess Helena, daughter of Comte de Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain have arrived in Paris en route to Italy, where they will remain until Christmas.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the safe in the office of the Hooge Packing house at Sioux City, Ia., Monday night.

Theodore E. Hazellhurst, past grand commander Knights Templar of the state of New York, shot and killed himself yesterday.

It is asserted in the lobbies of the house of commons that Lord Salisbury will not appoint a new minister to Washington until after Mr. Harrison has been seated.

The injunction suit of the Oregon Transatlantic company against the Oregon Navigation company was dissolved at New York, in favor of the plaintiffs.

A rumor has reached Boony from the Upper Niger that Henry Stanley is proceeding at the back of the great oil rivers under the British flag, and that the natives are friendly.

In replying to ex-Queen Natalie's protest against the decree of divorce granted King Milan, the Patriarch at Constantinople declares that the divorce was legally pronounced.

It is reported in Wall street that the clearing house plan has fallen through. The failure of the scheme was caused by the opposition of President Hughitt of the Northwestern road.

As the fast mail whizzed through Herkimer, N. Y., two girls were on the track and in danger. Fireman Walver rushed to their rescue and saved them but himself was killed.

Japanese papers that the presence of two United States men-of-war is only a precaution against Chinese hostilities to Americans residents in Corea on account of the exclusion bill.

A negro woman near Atlanta, Ga., locked her three children in the house and went visiting. On her return she discovered that the house had burned to the ground and her three children had perished in the flames.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway company posted notices in all of its shops notifying its employes that eight hours will be a day's work, instead of ten as heretofore.

Erwin A. Gardner, the convicted opium smuggler has arrived at the Erie county penitentiary from Auburn, N. Y., to begin his six years' sentence. Gardner said he hadn't had a fair trial, and would appeal his case.

Henry George will attend the annual conference of the committee on taxation and ground rents on Wednesday, and the meeting at the Rev. Joseph Parker's on Thursday. He will sail for America on Saturday.

The Shanghai Courier says it has trustworthy information to show that the presence in Chinese waters of United States, Russian and French men-of-war is for the purpose of preventing the opposition of China to Korean independence.

D. K. Watson, attorney general of Ohio, will confer with the officials of Brown, Adams and Highland counties with reference to the best means to suppress the White Caps. It is intended to pursue a course which will make the regulators outlawed.

There is a rapidly growing belief that the movement in favor of lending the aid of British troops to the Egyptian garrison at Suakin will lead to the inauguration of a fresh Sudan campaign, which will include the reconquest of Khartoum, if it does not even go further.

G. L. Scott of Pierce City, Mo., was examined before United States Commissioner Jones at Springfield, on the charge of opening a letter addressed to his wife. His plea was that his wife had run away with another man and he wanted to find out the extent of her infidelity. He was held in \$300 bond to appear if the United States grand jury shall find an indictment.

The Cologne Gazette declares that the diplomatic relations between Russia and Persia threaten to become strained almost to the point of breaking, owing to the ascendancy of England in Persia from a military standpoint as well as commercially. It is asserted that the shah has refused an exequatur to a Russian consul at Mesched, where an English consul has been stationed.

Beans in large quantities are being sent from California to supply the deficiency in the Eastern States. The Pacific Rural Press remarks: The opportunity for our beans to get in their work in Boston will draw the attention of the New Englander to California as a land of promise in an irresistible way.

Lawrence wants a high school building. They steal horses in front of churches in Lawrence.

Mayor Barker, of Lawrence, says "with the exception of Topeka, Hutchinson is undoubtedly the best city in Kansas."

Charley Wolf is now slaughtering over one hundred head of fat cattle a day for the Topeka market. But little dressed meat is now coming from Kansas City. The new order of things means a better quality of dressed meat at the same or less rates.

Peter Sells, the showman, visited his brother Allen, of Topeka, this week, and then left for Stockton, California, where the Sells show is being wintered. He said that the Barrett circus and menagerie would be consolidated with the Sells show next year. They will visit Kansas during the month of July. He said that the year 1888 was a very successful year with them.

#### Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture has continued with a good measure of success in its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious diseases of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of 1888 show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured and a surplus for exportation, moderation in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower.

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung plague of pleuro-pneumonia; serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties each in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally effected. With this great danger upon us and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce; with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing state co-operation in connection with authority from congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the western states and also from the eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

#### SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

During the past four years the process of diffusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane, has been introduced into this country, and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country, and will doubtless be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also within the same period been undertaken of the subject of food adulterations and the best analytical method for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on the subject that ever has been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economies and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for, is a proper function of the department and is now in operation. This supervision is very important and should be wisely and vigilantly directed to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriations made from the public treasury.—President's message.

A machine has been invented which husks corn, separating the ears from the stalks, which are at the same time cut up ready to put into the silo. This will prove a great saving of labor for the large class of farmers at the West who wish to store their corn apart from the fodder, or sell it. Husking of corn by hand this year especially, has been a troublesome job. We do not see, however, that this machine is needed where the corn, fodder and all, is to be fed to cattle; it can all be cut up together for the silo. In some of our western States a good deal of worn fodder has been stored in the silo without cutting up. It keeps well thus, though hardly as well as when cut; the advantage is that the expense of cutting in fall is saved. The disadvantage, which seems to us greater, is that the long stalks are not easily removed from the silo for feeding, and even then, need cutting in order to be eaten up clean.

#### The Personal Devil.

Do I believe in a personal devil, son?

Don't! I don't know of any creature in the universe more given to personality than this same devil to whom you allude.

I believe in demoniacal possession. I myself have seen men possessed with devils exceeding force. I have seen a child which had a dumb spirit. Why I myself have been grievously vexed with a devil. Not once, my son, but many times; not only 23 years ago, but yesterday, possibly to-day; more than likely to-morrow.

Why, my boy, did you never get up in the morning with a demon of ill humor, of perversity, of hatefulness, in full possession of you? You feel strong, vigorous, well; your head doesn't ache; your vision is clear; your debts are paid; the day is bright, sunny, beautiful; nobody gives you a cross word; everybody in the dining-room speaks pleasantly to you as you come in, and the bitter, mean, waspish devil of perversity that has possession of your snarls out a hateful answer the minute you open your lips to speak; makes you say something you never intended to say; puts into your mouth words that make your own heart ache as your eyes see the lips that you love quiver with pain at your harshness.

Have you never maintained a surly, mean, cruel humor while a brave, loving face, looking up into your clouded brow, was cheerily trying to cast out the evil spirit? Have you never done some meddling at which your better nature revolted? Never been ill tempered all day when you had no cause, no reason for it and were torturing yourself even as you tortured those whom you most dearly loved?

Al, yes; you have writhed in the clutches of these devils of perversity, obstinacy, ill humor, unreasoning and unreasonable meanness fiercely coming out against the love that would cast out the evil spirits.

But this, you say, is owing to physical and mental cause. The body is in ill-health, and there is in the human organism an integration and coordination of different vital regions, which—There; that will do; I always feel one coming into me when I heat you talk in that way. Physical health has nothing to do with it, because some of the greatest sufferers the world has ever known have been entirely free from this demoniac possession, while some of the meanest men I ever knew have lived in perfect health to their eightieth year. You know yourself that when you feel that way you are possessed of a devil.

Do I believe in him? My boy, it doesn't make a particle of difference whether a man with the "jumping toothache" believes in the toothache or not; he's got it; the toothache is a possession just the same. And, between you and I and the man named Legion, he acts for all the world as though he'd believe in it.—*Burdette in the Brooklyn Kaye.*

#### A Bad Spell.

A few months ago an old gentleman was seen making a notice on a fence on the South side of Aust'n avenue, says *The Texas Siftings*. A friend passing, said:

"Why don't you have the notice put in the daily paper, where people can read it?"

"Wad," said the old gentleman, "I took it to the newspaper office them newspaper fellows would get it spelled wrong, and then somebody would think I'd not have no education."

The notice read: "Howze fur rent inchoir on preymesis."

#### Wanted Protection Against Water.

"Can you assist me to a few pence, ma'am?" pleaded the tramp.

"I kin give ye some breakfast," said the woman, "but no money."

"I've had all the breakfast I want," he said, "I'm a very light eater."

"What d'ye want of money," the woman demanded, "to buy licker with?"

"No, ma'am, the nature of my profession keeps me from under shelter most of the time, and I am trying to raise money enough to buy an umbrella."—*Ted Bits.*

#### A Poor Shot.

A.—"What are you still alive?"

B.—"Yes, it looks like it."

"Didn't we throw dice that the loser should shoot a bullet into his head, and didn't you lose?"

"Yes, that's all so."

"Then why'd you not as a man of honor comply with the agreement?"

"I did try three times, but I missed myself every time. You have no idea what a poor shoot I am!"—*Texas Siftings.*

"Bear with me a little," said the grizzly as he bugled the hunter.—*Nor Haven News.*

#### Live Agents

WANTED. Write Sec'y Buffalo Mutual Accident and Sick Benefit Association, 111 E. New York.

#### MASON & HANLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced into its present form by Mason & Hanlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hanlin organs have always maintained their superiority as the best in the world.

Mason & Hanlin offer a demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, they have been the only instruments with best makers of organs of all countries, and the highest honors, including gold medals, 1873, 1876, 1879, 1881, 1884, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 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**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 uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The Canadian government has decided to increase the export duty from \$2 to \$3 per 1,000 feet, board measure, on white pine logs exported from the Dominion.

More than a sixth part of the land of the globe and nearly a sixth part of the population of the world are under the control of Great Britain. Russia ranks second in territorial extent and the United States third.

A. T. BRITTON, a well-known lawyer of Washington, has been designated by the executive committee of the republican national committee to take charge of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Harrison. He has been authorized, also, to appoint all necessary officers and committees to look after the work.

The returns of yield of corn, made to the department of agriculture indicate a yield per acre quite as large as that of 1885, and larger than any other crop since that of 1880. The aggregate, grown on a larger area, will exceed that of any previous American product, being close to 2,000,000,000 bushels, or about 32 bushels per capita.

The fact that a frog depends more on his legs than his brains has been successfully demonstrated by a St. Louis doctor, who recently removed the brains from a dozen frogs, healed the wounds and let them go. They hopped off as usual and proved they had lost nothing of value. If some physician should try a like experiment upon a dude a similar result might be reached.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, now in Boston attending the semi-annual meeting of the Methodist board of bishops, has received from London an elegant oil painting, a life-size portrait of John Potter, LL. D., bishop of Oxford, who ordained Rev. John Wesley deacon and priest, and who was afterward made archbishop of Canterbury. The portrait was painted by John Vanderbank in 1737.

MR. GLADSTONE recently wrote to a correspondent who had asked him his opinion of the power of the press for good and evil: "I rate the value of the free press very high, but the sentiment you inclose could not have been mine. I am wholly unable to make the comparison. If asked by a foreign visitor I should tell him that in my opinion the balance of good done by the press in home affairs is enormous (and especially that to public men its criticisms are invaluable); but that I have not so favorable an opinion of its average action in foreign affairs."

The splendid Rothschild mansion in the Rue Lafitte, Paris, glowingly described by Disraeli in "Coningsby," has been transformed into a museum as a memorial of Baron James Rothschild, who died in 1868. It was built in the time of Louis XV., and was for some time the residence of Queen Hortense, mother of the Emperor Louis Napoleon. The Rothschilds bought it in 1822. Since the Baroness James died, in 1886, it has stood untenanted. Baron Adolph, the head of the French branch of the family, lives in Prince Talleyrand's old mansion in the Rue St. Florentin.

A FEW friends of Mrs. Sheridan have undertaken to raise a fund of \$100,000 for her benefit. They do not appeal to the public, but are quietly passing a paper around for signatures with great success. Several gentlemen, among them George W. Childs, Anthony Drexel of Philadelphia, Vice-President-elect Morton, Joseph Pulitzer, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, P. A. Armour and General Alger of Michigan have subscribed \$5,000 each, and a number of others have contributed \$1000. General Sheridan's estate amounts to about \$65,000, but most of the property is unproductive.

THE State Department at Washington will soon send to David H. Salas, of Venezuela, a handsome silver cup bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the President of the United States of America to David H. Salas in recognition of his humanity and generosity in rescuing and subsisting the crew of the American schooner Cohannet, wrecked near Gumana, Venezuela, in 1877." Mr. Salas is a wealthy man and for a long time entertained the crew of the Cohannet at a cost of several thousand dollars, which he would not let this government repay. The cup to be sent him is very valuable and is handsomely carved.

### THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

#### A Beautiful Order of Charitably Disposed Sisters.

A richly-dressed lady leading a shabby little waif of a girl, boarded a train at Hartford one morning last summer, says the New York *Sun*, and led her little charge through the long train, looking inquiringly into the faces of the passengers. Evidently she was seeking some kindly person to whose care she might consign the child, which she was sending into the country for a season. Seeing no face which inspired her with confidence to ask so great a favor, she retraced her steps to put her charge in care of the conductor, when a passenger beside her, a lady, removed her wrap and revealed over her heart a tiny silver Maltese cross tied with a purple ribbon. Instantly the lady approached her, touched the silver cross, whispered the mysterious words: "In His Name," and told her all her need. "In His Name," answered the traveler, softly, and tenderly lifted the child on her lap, and cared for and amused her through the journey as lovingly as though she were her own.

An impatient "rat-a-tat-tat" of a pencil on a counter at Macy's was not answered as quickly as usual, and when the delinquent cash girl made her appearance she was greeted with a sharp reproof. The angry words sprang to her lips in reply, but another "cash" quickly touched the little silver cross she wore on her neck, whispered softly the mystic watchword "In His Name," and instantly the angry words were hushed, while the quick tears sprang to her flashing eyes.

The rector of one of the large churches in Syracuse related during his sermon the need and suffering of a poor family in his parish. At the close of the service a strange lady approached him and said, touching the silver cross she wore: "I am a stranger in the city, but I am one of the King's daughters. Tell me where these poor people live and I will go to them." "In His Name,"

A lady whose elegance of attire and beauty of person attracted the attention and awakened the admiration of all who saw her, stepped out of one of the large and fashionable stores of New York to her carriage, which stood waiting at the door. The wild March winds caught her fluttering silken draperies, and rudely tore her cloak from about her. As she struggled against it a little silver cross fell from her dress and went tinkling down on the pavement. A mite of a girl with a scrap of a shawl over her head darted out of the shelter of the doorway, picked up the little silver trinket, and drew its counterpart from her own shabby little frock. "It's a badge of the King's Daughters," said the lady, softly; "are you one too?" She held out both her hands with a smile so gentle and tender that it was much more precious to the shivering little girl than the money the lady left in her half frozen hand. "In His Name."

On one of the hot, dusty days last summer a richly-dressed woman entered a store on Broadway. Beneath the flashing diamonds that fastened her collar gleamed the Maltese cross of silver, fastened with royal color. The same silver symbol hung at the neck of the shop girl who served her. "Oh you wear the silver cross?" said the lady; "then we are sisters. In His Name," and swiftly the delicately gloved fingers sought the shop girl's tired hand and clasped it closely over the mass of shimmering silk on the counter, while sympathetic inquiries elicited the following: "O, yes, it is a hot, hard day, but so many of the lovely King's Daughters have spoken to me so kindly that I've almost forgotten to be tired."

All through the summer large boxes of flowers, fruit and delicacies were sent to the city from the wealthy ladies of Morristown, bearing this inscription: "From the King's Daughters of Morristown, to the King's Daughters, of Five Points. In His Name." And all summer, too, boxes of flowers were sent to Castle Garden that every steerage woman passenger might be welcomed to her new home with a flower, all from the same mysterious King's daughters, whose emblem is ever the tiny cross of silver engraved with the initials I. H. N., and tied with the purple bow.

In January 1886, a circle of ten ladies, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Miss Hamersley, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Theodore Irving, Mrs. Fayson, Mrs. Cortland de Peyster Field, Mrs. Ruggles, Miss Schenck and Miss Libby, met in answer to Mrs. Bottome's invitation to discuss and arrange some plan which should unite all Christian women in one grand sisterhood of service. Adopting the system of Edward E. Hale's "Ten Times One Clubs" they constituted themselves a "Central Ten," around which should crystallize other Tens of workers, not assuming any authority or responsibility over them, but simply to form a nucleus around which they might cluster, and from which might radiate encouragement, advice and guidance. Of the various names proposed for the order that of the King's Daughters, suggested by Mrs. Irving, was most favorably received and finally adopted; the badge of the society was selected in the small silver cross tied with their royal color; the watchword chosen was the simple "In His Name" of the apostles of old; and the mottoes of action selected were:

"Look forward and not back."  
"Look out and not in."  
"Look up and not down."

#### "Lend a hand."

Never was less said or written, and never so few plans made for any work, as the design of the society was to move silently and steadily, and so secretly accomplish its purpose of bridging the chasm between the rich and the poor, and to unite all women engaged in any kind of good work in such a way as to secure to each the sympathy and co-operation of all. Yet from almost every state in the union, and from the most remote countries over the sea—India, Australia and New Zealand—from people in every walk in life, from pastors of churches, leaders of philanthropic societies, presidents of colleges, from the belles of Fifth avenue and the street gamin of the Bowery come tidings of the continual organization of tens upon tens of King's Daughters, until 8,600 silver crosses have been sold and 10,000 members have enrolled their names among the King's Daughters, although the society has been organized only two years.

As for the kind of work accomplished by this remarkable sisterhood, it is too varied and extensive to be recorded in detail. There are tens that visit the sick, tens that supply the hospitals and homes with flowers, tens that support foreign missionaries, tens that sing and tens that sew, tens that endow beds in hospitals, tens that provide pleasant country homes for deserving poor, and tens that simply "bride their tongue" and "endow to live in love and charity with all men," all "In His Name."

The cash girls in Macy's are known as "the little door-keepers, whose unique motto is: 'Lord, keep thou the door of my mouth;' and there are Heartsease Tens of little children who cultivate pansies for the hospitals. There are Quiet Tens in schools, and the Courteous Tens who claim that "King's Daughters should ever display the manners of the court;" the Old Maids' Tens of helpful, unappropriated blessings, and the Old Ladies' Tens, whose youngest member is more than eighty years old, and whose oldest member donned the silver cross on her one hundredth birthday; the Faithful Tens in guilds, the Look-up Tens in deaf mutes' houses; and even in the home for incurables the patients waiting for death have organized themselves into a considerate Ten, who shall endeavor to make their nurses' labors as light as possible. One of the young ladies' Tens in Boston sent loads of sand to the tenement yards in the city for poor children to play in, and the graduating class of a boarding-school, calling themselves the Continuing Ten, have adopted a little girl and intend to provide for her and to give her all the advantages of culture and education which they have received. Musical Tens of the most cultured and gifted ladies in the city devote their talents to the entertainment of the poor, and also, through their use in charitable concerts, accumulate funds for the support of various missions, thus bringing into use the talents of the wealthy for the benefit of the poor.

One of the King's Daughters, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, of New York has built an annex to Bellevue Hospital, called The Cottage, at an expense of \$12,000, and the other Daughters of the King have furnished it with all the luxurious appointments found in their own beautiful homes. Carved in the stone is the legend, "In His Name" and when Bishop Potter laid the corner stone of the building the trowel was decorated with a purple ribbon, while the keys of the building, when delivered to the city commissioners, were tied with the royal color.

A touching tribute was paid to Mrs. Townsend by a little girl from the South who had enjoyed the beautiful surroundings so kindly prepared for these charity patients. When she was dying she asked that the cross of the King's Daughters, which she wore, together with a piece of gold which she had earned writing a little story for *St. Nicholas*, might be given to the kind lady who founded the hospital.

The King's Daughters are found in greater numbers in the cities and larger towns than in the rural districts, and in the West and South they are more abundant than in the East, owing to the previous establishment of Edward E. Hale's Ten Times One Clubs. The rapid growth, harmonious unity, ceaseless activity, varied and unique charities and sympathetic co-operation of this society are said to be unparalleled in the history of any organization known. Within two years it has girdled the globe with the gleam of its silver crosses "In His Name."

#### Utilizing Waste Edging.

A new machine for the manufacture of excelsior has been invented by W. H. Moore, of Salem, Mass., where the principal industry is the making of this product from spruce logs. The new machine, however, will allow any kind of wood, and, moreover, make a finer, softer and more elastic article. Soft woods and the waste edgings about lumber-mills, hitherto of little profit, can be used in the new machine. It stands on a stationary upright frame, fifty feet long and six feet high, and it has ninety-five knives, any one of them removable while in motion. It has a capacity of five tons a day, and it is expected to revolutionize affairs.

A learned doctor says that the reason so many people are in ill-health is that they eat with their jaws instead of with judgment.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

When the mule in the circus played some old tricks the boys yelled out, "Horse chestnuts."—*Merchant Traveler*.

#### The Boy Chior.

The white-robed little boys in the chancel had just chanted in the sweet tones of youth the impressive "Gloria," and for a few moments the fair-haired little heads had been reverently bowed, and the first solemn lines of the recessional were being sung, when Mrs. Churchworker leaned toward Mrs. Dorcas and remarked:

"Oh, Mrs. Dorcas, what dear little cherubs they are! They look so angelic in the chancel, that sometimes I almost expect to see them float upward on some of their own sweet tones."

"Yes, indeed," answered Mrs. Dorcas; "I was just thinking of the same thing myself. I wonder where deaf Mr. Preachy picks them up; we never see any of them during the week. They are so much better behaved than some of our own little fellows. The service of the church seems to impress them so, I presume every one of them is looking forward to some time being one of the cloth himself."

"The dear little things!"  
"Do you think we ought to look after the little fellows some ourselves, as no one seems to know anything about them?"

"Oh, no; the precious little creatures! I would be almost afraid that my sweet thoughts of them might be disturbed."

"The little cherubs!"  
Our service is given so much better than at the Church of the Golden Grail."

"Yes, indeed."  
"I suppose we ought to be doing a little more for foreign missions than we are."

"Oh, yes, indeed. The home work seems to be looked after so closely. Come home to lunch with me and we will talk it all over."

The robing-room curtain fell just then behind the last little chorister; the last choral "Amen" sounded solemnly through the church, and if Mrs. D. and Mrs. C. could have been behind the curtain, they would have heard the following conversation among the cherubic little creatures:

"Yer tink yer mighty smart, don't yer, cully, 'cause yer singed der Offertory solo? If yer cud 'a heard yerself, yer'd a wanted ter drop off de bridge."

"Oh, come off, Swipesy; yer couldn't a dun it yerself, and besides, if yer don't like it, jest git yer crowd around by der dook dis afternoon, 'an we'll scrap wid yer a little."

"Do we git a 'scurion dis year, or don't we?"

"I'd like ter know wedder we're goin' to git a raise ter fifteen cents a service, or wedder we've got to order der boys out."

"Der boss got onto yer dis mornin', Cobby, w'en yer tuck dat quid o' ter-backer out o' yer mou' an' put it in der prayer-book, an' 'f yer don't git fined I'm a goat."

"Do yer shine hoofs dis afternoon, Nibs?"

"Naw; I've got a job slingin' hop juice down to Coney. Free ride bote ways. S'pose I kin git back in time ter warble in der gloamin'?"

"Sura. Where yer goin' to pass der blessed hours, Cobby?"

"I'm goin' ter take in der ball game fer nuthin', and gif a half a case ter boot yer peddlin' red lemonade on der seats, an' if I don't knock down a case and a half I'm a —"

"Look out, you fellers; here comes der purser."

And Mr. Tempo came into the room so quietly that you could have heard a gum drop; he frowned darkly and ominously all around, and the little actors filed out into the street as quiet as mice, and the humble imitation of the spectacular was over, and Mrs. D. and Mrs. C. really forgot, over lunch, all about the sweet little cherubs of the chancel, as they planned fresh surprises for the heathen of Senagambia.—*Drake's Magazine*.

#### "Uncouraged."

An old negro with his wife, eighteen dogs and a wagon load of children was met in the road by a white man.

"Hello, old man, which way?"

"Lookin' fur er good place ter settle, sah."

"Where have you been living?"

"Down yere in Florida, but de times dun got too hard down dar now."

"Why, I should think that the times were improving as the yellow fever is about over."

"Dat's jes de reason, sah, de times got hard. Long ez de fever wuz dar an' folks sont in hams an' bread an' sich, times wuz good an' it wuz wuth while ter live dar, but now dat de fever is over an' er pusson haster husle, w'y it ain't no place fur er po' man."

"Where do you expect to go?"  
"Wall, sah, I's lookin' out fur er place whar de high water's er ragin', but I's mighty feerd I kain't find it dis time o' year."  
"How will high water help you?"  
The negro gave the white man a look of pitying contempt. "Look yere, man, wharfo' you ax sich foolish questions? Dean you know dat when de high water rages de gubment sends 'visions an meat ter de folks? I 'clar ter goodness, I goes erroun' dis country er good deal an' I sees mo' ignorance 'mong de white folks ever year. It do 'pear ter me like it wuz time da wuz l'arnin', but da doan. Da jes keep on in dar narrer an' ignunt way. I's mighty uncouraged wid 'em."—*Arkansas Traveler*.

#### TOILET INFORMATION.

##### Care of the Skin—The Simple Method of Improving the Complexion.

Perfect cleanliness of the skin of the entire body promotes excellent circulation and much improves the complexion. All applications of greasy substances, powders, etc., to the face to prevent wrinkles and soften the skin will only prove injurious and stop up the pores. Keep the face clean by using castile soap and tepid water before retiring, and by washing whenever soiled in the daytime. Water in which oatmeal or bran has stood is good to use for a rough skin, but do not tamper with this delicate texture and get the pores distended by filling them with foreign matter.

Men dislike cosmetics and all of them discontinue the use of anything that whitens or colors the face. For a greasy skin rub it with a soft flannel, and for a skin that perspires, rub the face gently with fine linen. A polished complexion is beautiful; one made up of powder and rouge is quite the reverse. After exposure to the sun or wind, if the face is tanned or burned, the application of buttermilk or sour cream will whiten it, but it will require careful protection afterward, for it will tan very readily again.

The general health of a person has all to do with a handsome skin. Those who eat improperly and irregularly, who neglect the daily bath, and who keep late hours and sleep in ill-ventilated apartments on an inadequately aired bed, need never hope for a fine complexion. The clean growing skin that bespeaks daily grooming and right living is worth more to one's general appearance than costly clothes. Women from the outset seem determined to spoil the complexion of their offspring. The infant, after bathing, has its pores filled with violet powder, which settles like paste in the tender crevices of the skin, interfering with its activity.

The toilet table is stocked with powder boxes and puffs, and the young are taught to rub off the "shine" on their nose with powder and a chamois. Banish powders and cold creams, lip salves, and greasy unguents that run the skin pores and destroy the freshness of the complexion. Pure water and gentle friction when the conditions of the body are right are all that are necessary to make the skin handsome.

Let every one understand his own peculiar style. Those who are florid and ruddy should make the most of that attractive complexion. Those who are pale have always a delicacy and beauty. To tone down color with chalks, and to produce it with rouge or by any artificial means, is a mistake. Faces may be fresh when old if the skin has not been contaminated.

##### The Old Rail Fence.

Let others in their songs rehearse  
The beauties they may see,  
And build a monument in verse,  
So that it fitting be.  
But I will raise my voice to sing  
A fact without pretense,  
That much despised, old fashioned thing,  
The homely old rail fence.  
What would our dreams of childhood be  
Without its zigzag path?  
And there what flowers we used to see  
Before the aftermath!  
The fields are there; like grass ablaze  
The fireweed flaunts from thence,  
But almost gone from our gaze  
We find the old rail fence.

The rapid march of progress has  
Erased the landmarks old;  
It is to-day a thing that was,  
A story that is told.  
The pruning knife of Time has cut  
With energy intense,  
With other childhood relics, out  
The honored old rail fence.

It was the squirrel's safe retreat  
The chipmunk's chattering oft  
Made us advance with hurrying feet  
Where he was perched aloft.  
Where Nature stored her wealth away,  
And oft we carried thence  
A thousand jewels in a day,  
Found by the old rail fence.

Arbutus, mullein, golden rod,  
Felt its protecting care,  
And though with hands full home we trod,  
We had a world to spare.  
Life gives, I know, so much to-day  
The past to recompense,  
But with sweet memories laid away,  
I keep the old rail fence.

##### Character by the Teeth.

The shape and placing of the teeth are not without significance in the character given by the mouth. When the upper gum shows above the teeth directly the lips are opened it is a sign of a cold and phlegmatic nature. Short, small teeth are held by the physiognomists to denote weakness and short life, while rather long teeth, if evenly set in the head, denote long life. The more the teeth in point, size, shape and arrangement, approach to those of carnivorous animals, the more violent are the animal instinct in the person; while the more human teeth and shape in position approach to those of the graminivorous animals, the more placid is the character. With, medium-sized and evenly set teeth, which are seen as soon as the mouth is open, but which are entirely exposed—that is, which do not at any time show the gums—are a sign of good and honest natures. Projecting teeth show rapacity; small, retreating teeth, which are rarely seen unless in laughter, show weakness and want of physical and moral courage. The lower teeth projecting and closing over the upper range are indicative of a harsh nature.—*Manchester Guardian*.

## SOON WILL COME THE SNOW.

White are the daisies, white as milk;  
The stately corn is hung with silk;  
The roses are in bloom,  
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 sedge tall  
Flows 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 all delight,  
The day is long, the day is bright,  
But soon will come the snow!

An inlet 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!

—Kate Train, in the Chicago News.

## The Missing Pages.

"Have you a paper, Sir! Something to read in the train, ma'am? Times, Herald, Sun. All the magazines!"

But the people hurried past John's little stand into the station, as they had done all the morning. Only two papers sold, and here was noon! Profit two cents. On sunny days, his sales were pretty brisk; but it was drizzling. The thick air was full of falling soot, and nobody cared to stop to buy.

"No wonder they want to hurry out of this horrible place," muttered John, looking about at wet, dingy houses, the pools of black mud through which the horses tramped and clouds of smoke rolling through the streets. He thought of the sunny farm on which he was born, and felt that he never could grow used to this place. Two cents profit! Not enough to buy a loaf of bread.

John thought of his mother, and of the scanty breakfast which they had eaten together in their bare garret, with its windows opening on sooty roofs. If he could but have had a good trade, he might have carried a nice little treat home to her. But the crowd hurried past, and nobody stopped.

"Magazine, ma'am? Something to read on?"

The lady stopped. "Ah, your books are dirty!" she said, dropping the sooty magazine with a shug.

As if he could help that! But he began blowing away the soot for the twentieth time that day. It was four years since his father died, and he and his mother had come down to town; and in that time he had done nothing but fight weekly against soot and starvation.

He opened one of the story papers for boys. There was a sea story in it; a boy goes off in the first chapter as a stowaway; in the third, "the gallant lad leaped upon the deck, and the comodore clasped him in his arms!" On the next page was an account of a boy going home from work, who arrived just in time to scale the walls of a burning house and rescue a child, for which daring act he was the next day taken into partnership by the child's father, a millionaire.

"Some fellows have such splendid chances!" said John, laying down the book with a sigh. "Now I've been here for years, and nothing grand or noble ever turns up for me to do. Buy twenty-five papers daily; sell them if I can. On Saturdays, buy the weeklies; once a month the magazines. That's the best of it, year in and year out. How's a fellow to make a living at that sort of work?"

An old gentleman who had missed the train sauntered up, and began looking idly over the boy's stock.

John watched him anxiously. If he should buy one of the six bound books! Profit on each was a quarter of a dollar! If he should buy one of those, he could take home a little treat to mother after all.

The boy's eyes fairly glistened. For, besides being fond of his mother, he was hungry; and the smell of fried oysters and coffee from the stall near was almost more than he could bear.

The old gentleman took up one of the books. John thought he was certainly going to buy one. What should the treat be? A bit of fresh meat? A mince pie? He decided that steak would be the best.

"Ah! here is a book which I have wanted for a long time," said the gentleman. "What's the price of this, my boy?"

"Those are \$1 each, sir."

"I'll take this. No, you needn't wrap it up. I'll read it in the train." He laid down a bright new dollar.

John could almost smell the delicious steak, and he thought of his mother's thin starved face. They had not tasted meat for days. But a glance at the book, as the gentleman dropped it into his satchel, caused him to say faintly:

"Stop, sir! I did not see which one you had taken. That is an imperfect copy. There are four leaves missing in the middle."

"Too bad!"—throwing it down.

"The money please."

"Will none of the others suit?" said John.

"No, I have wanted this book for some time."

"You can have it for half-price," said John eagerly.

"I don't want a mutilated copy at all!"

John handed him back the money; and, closing his satchel, the man walked on a few steps, and sat down in an open doorway to wait for his train. He

was a ruddy, fat old gentleman, with a kindly, shrewd blue eye. Having nothing to do, he thought the occurrence over leisurely.

"That's an honest lad," he said to the proprietor of the store in which he stood. "He might have cheated me just now, but he did not."

"Who? John McFavish? As honest as steel. He's been under my eye now for four years, and I know him to be as truthful a lad as was ever borne of Scotch blood."

"Um, um!" said the old gentleman. But he put on his spectacles, and eyed John from head to foot.

The next day he stopped at the same shop and walked up to the proprietor.

"How's he for intelligence, now?"

He began, as if the conversation had stopped the moment before. "Stupid, probably?"

"I don't think he's very sharp in trade," was the reply; but he's a very handy boy. He has made a good many convenient knick-knacks for the neighbors—that book speaks for instance."

"Why, that's the very thing I want in a boy! Well, there's my train. Good-day, sir."

"He'll be back again. Odd old fellow!" said the storekeeper, laughing. The next day he was back and he came at the same hour.

"I like that boy's looks, sir. I've been watching him. But of course he has a dozen relations—drunken father, rag-tag brothers—who would follow him?"

"No. He has only a mother; and she is a decent, God-fearing Scotch woman—a good seamstress, John tells me, but can get no work. Times are dull here just now. Pity the country folks will pour into the cities. Mrs. McFavish has nothing but what the boy earns at his stand yonder."

The old gentleman made no reply. But the next day he went up to the boys stand. John was looking pale and anxious. Some of his regular customers had refused to take their magazines, times being so hard. They would be a dead loss on his hands.

"Paper? Magazines, sir?" he asked.

"No. A word with you, my lad. My name is Bohun. I am the owner of the Bordale Nurseries, and a young man to act as clerk and salesman on the grounds, at a salary of \$30 a month, and a woman who will be strict and orderly, to oversee the girls who pack flower seeds, at \$20 a month. I offer the positions to you and your mother, and I give you until to-morrow to think it over."

"But you—don't know me, sir?" gasped John.

"I know you very well. I generally know what I am about. To-morrow be ready with your answer. I will take you four weeks on trial. If I am satisfied, the engagement will be renewed for a year."

All the rest of the day, John felt like one in a dream. Everybody had heard of the Bordale Nurseries and of good old Isaac Bohun, their owner. But what had he done that this earthly paradise should be open to him?

"You'll come, eh?" said Mr. Bohun, the next day. "Thought you would. When can you begin work?"

"At once, sir."

"Good! By the way, there's a vacant house on the grounds which your mother can have, rent free, if she remains with me. A mere box, but big enough. There's my cart. Suppose you come out, McFavish, and look about you. You can come back at night."

John looked up the stand, sent a message to his mother, and went with Mr. Bohun. He had not yet told his mother of this change in their affairs. He was very silent when he came home that evening, but oddly tender with his mother; and she noticed that he remained a long time on his knees at prayer that night.

They had only a little bread and milk for breakfast the next morning, and John scarcely tasted it.

"You look as if you could not bear this much longer, mother," he said, coming up to her, and putting his hands on her shoulder. "You need good, wholesome meals and the fresh air and the hills and the trees instead of this!"—looking out at the stacks of chimneys belching forth the black smoke of an iron foundry.

"Don't talk of them, John, lad!"

"Well, I won't." And he put on his hat, and went out.

An hour later he came back.

"What is wrong? Why have you left the stand?" asked his mother, in alarm.

"We are going to have an outing, mother. Don't say a word. I can afford it."

She had never seen the boy so full of excitement. He hurried her to the station; and soon they were gliding among the beautiful rolling hills and across lovely meadows that were sweet with the odor of new-mown hay. At noon, they came to stretches of rising ground, covered with nurseries of young trees of delicate green, and with vineyards, and field after field of roses, magnonette and all kinds of sweet-smelling flowers.

"Why, John, this is fairyland! What is this place?"

"The Bordale Nurseries. We will go out here, mother. I want to show you a house that—"

He trembled with agitation. His face was pale, as he led her down to the side of the broad, glancing river near which was nestled in the woods a cosy little cottage, covered with a beautiful creeper. There were a garden, a well, and a paddock for a cow. Inside, the rooms were clean

and ready for furnishing. The river rippled drowsily against its pebbly shore. The birds darted through the blue, sunny air. The scent of roses came in upon the breeze.

"Mother," said John, "this, I hope, will be your home now." And with that he began to laugh and caper about her like a boy, but the tears rolled down his thin cheeks.

John McFavish is now foreman of the Bordale Nurseries, and a man of high standing in the country. Not long ago he said to Mr. Bohun—

"I owe this all to the friend who said a good word for me that day in Pittsburg."

"No, John," said the old man. "You owe it to the book with the missing pages. The chance came to you as it comes to every boy, to be honest, honest and industrious, John, as what did it; and I am inclined to think that they never fail to command success in the end."

### Science and Superstition of Fishermen.

The fishermen of the Long Island and New Jersey coasts are a queer set. A reporter asked one: "When going on a fishing trip—I mean of course, deep sea fishing—how is it that you can tell exactly where to set your nets or to cast your lines?"

"That's as easy as smoking your pipe. You see a rock or a bank is situated exactly by the compass in a certain bearing or locality. Well, we can tell just as well without a compass and it is very simple. Suppose the fishing-ground is ten, twenty or thirty miles from the land. We sail in the direction of it until we get two headlands in one, as it were. Then we can tell to a dot how far we are out, and consequently we know where the fishing-bank is, but we sail on until only one of the headlands or banks are visible; that gives us so many miles, just as exactly as if you measured it with a tape so that we know just where we are. A high church steeple, a lighthouse, or a land bluff all tend to show the accustomed eye of a fisherman where he is."

"Then it isn't true that you can tell by the water?"

"In some cases we can, but as a general rule our land bearings are the most reliable."

There is no emergency that would compel a fisherman to make any repairs on Sunday either in the sail department, rigging or hull of the vessel!

"Experience has taught us that Sunday must be kept. If you drive a nail in a piece of the wood of your vessel on Sunday look out, for that is what we call nailing the trip. Should you mend your sails the first wind rips them again, and if you fix or mend your rigging it will come down on your head and ears the moment you go out. I have myself had sail needles break in my hand when I attempted to sew on Sunday. That was when I was a youngster and thought it would be a big thing to defy the rules."

"I fail to see what there is ominous about turning a hatch upside down. How on earth can such an insignificant proceeding prove of any consequence?"

"Land-lubbers fail to see a great many things, but we old tars know our business. Why don't you ask me about your own superstitions? You won't walk under a ladder or a string; you have a dread of anything that numbers thirteen; you won't cross the line of a funeral procession; you won't look at the new moon over the left shoulder, and all that kind of thing. A fisherman cares nothing for such childish whims, and yet you call us superstitious. I've got you here, my lad, this time. You ask any fisherman, if the hatch falling upside down is not a sign of the worst kind of luck, and if he says no, why, I'll eat my hat. This is one of the surest signs of all and the fellow who does it is signalled out as unlucky, and I'll bet drinks for the crowd that the skipper of any sailing craft, from a full-rigged ship down to a smack, would swear like a trooper should he hear it. I want you to understand one thing: it is a mistake to think fisherman are superstitious.—New York Mail and Express.

### The Terrible Tank Drama.

The dangers of the tank species of play were illustrated in the case of Duncan B. Harrison. He is one of the most popular and daring of tank actors. In every city which his play visits, a huge iron tank or cistern about 16 feet long, 3 feet wide and 8 feet deep is constructed and sunk into the stage. It is filled with water, and represents a river. In the course of the play the heroine tumbles or is thrown into the tank, and then Mr. Harrison makes a thrilling dive from a dangerous elevation into the water and rescues her. Both of them get soaked to the skin every night of course, and they are duly rubbed down in alcohol to prevent taking cold when they leave the theater. Mr. Harrison's first experience was unfortunate, for in diving, he twisted his neck in such a fashion that he was ill for many weeks, and finally rose to find that his head was twisted immovably toward his right shoulder, and that he was threatened with paralysis of the right side. He has recently had a portion of the spinal bone removed in the neck, and this has restored flexibility to his neck. The operation was both dangerous and painful, but the results are happy, and Mr. Harrison will continue to dive into his tank amid thunders of applause, and with a total disregard for such puny and insignificant things as backbones and twisted necks.—New York Sun.

### The Man Who Possesses a Chest Expansion of Fifteen Inches.

James Wilson is the name of an Irishman about 45 years old now astonishing New York. His figure, to the casual glance, is the average one of an athletic young man of perhaps 5 feet 8 or 10 inches. This man possesses the largest pair of lungs on record. Not only this, he is perhaps the strongest man who has lived since Samson won the pennant at Gaza. But the expansion of the chest is the most striking feature of his wonderful physique. He can make a difference of fifteen inches in his chest measurement by inflating his lungs to their full capacity. It is a thing heretofore unknown in all the history of physiology.

The average expansion of the chest is about three inches. By constant and regular practice it has been increased by some men to five or even six inches. Wilbur Bacon of the famous Yale crew, had an expansion of five inches. Blaikie of Harvard has a five-inch expansion, Julian Hawthorne has an expansion of six inches. He has brought it up to that unusual size by taking long walks in which he inhales and exhales with great regularity, filling his lungs full at each inspiration.

Wilson's chest when inflated measures fifty-three inches; when relaxed, thirty-eight inches. A hemlock trunk strap, three-fourths of an inch wide and three-sixteenths of an inch thick fastened to a web belt by two quarter-inch stove bolts, which two men tried in vain to break with their hands, he broke with ease by inflating his lungs when it was buckled tightly around his chest. He broke another strap that was one and one-fourth inches wide and three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the same manner. This strap possessed a tensile strength of 1,504 pounds.

Wilson's legs also possess phenomenal power. Seated in a chair and the chair held down, he raised his legs to a horizontal position at a recent test and a man weighing 223 pounds stood upon Wilson's feet without causing his legs to lower a hair's breadth. No man has yet been found who can bend Wilson's leg at the knee after he stiffens it.

### They All Thought He Snored.

In a corner of the reference department of the public library an old gentleman sat yesterday afternoon shading his eyes with his hand. A book lay open before him. His head drooped lower and lower.

Suddenly a great snore shook the room.

Almost everybody looked up. The old gentleman remained motionless, apparently poring over his book.

Then another snore was heard, even louder than the first. The readers were startled again. The old gentleman did not move.

It was so evidently a case of guilt that when the snoring had continued for a few minutes one of the clerks stepped over to the old gentleman and touched him on the shoulder.

"You mustn't snore," said he.

The old gentleman looked quickly up. "I wasn't snoring," said he.

"You've been snoring for five minutes," said he.

"Nothing of the sort," said the old gentleman. "I am studying the 'Eumenides' of Aeschylus, and was never wider awake in my life. If you'll turn off the steam in the register you'll see who was snoring."

And it was the steam register, after all.—Chicago Tribune.

### Is Marriage a Failure?

"There was a man here and he left a note for you," said a Warren Avenue man to his wife, who was out when he came home in the evening.

"My goodness!" said the lady, while she untied her bonnet string. "Who is it from?"

"How do I know?" said the husband rather tartly. "I don't know all your friends."

"You oughtn't to talk that way to me, Charles, said the wife just ready to whimper. "You know I never flirted in my life. What did the man say?"

"Oh, he said nothing, he just left the note for you. It's there on the bureau."

"Charlie—boo—boo—I didn't think you'd think that w-way of me—boo boo. I'll go home to-night. Where's the baby, where's my baby, and I'll leave you to your unjust suspicions."

"Why don't you read the note?"

"I don't want to see it."

"You had better read it. It won't help things not to read it."

"Why, drying her eyes—"it's from Aunt Margaret, and stamped and postmarked, too, as though it came by mail. I thought you said a man left it for me."

"So I did, my dear—the postman."

—Chicago Mail.

### They're a Rapid Lot.

The rapidity with which the theatrical decorators get to work was illustrated the other day when a lot of men dug a hole between the car tracks on Broadway at the corner of Twenty-first street. In order to keep the car tracks from caving in they placed a lot of planks in an upright position along the sides of the excavation. As these planks were thrust into place there was a merry sound of the clinking hammer, and before they were fairly in an upright position they were literally plastered and covered from the ground to the top with lithographic posters and engravings of different theatrical companies.—New York Sun.

### HERE AND THERE.

The greatest span of a cantilever bridge is that of the Forth Bridge, which will be finished in October, 1893. It has two of 1710 feet each. Its extreme height will be 381 feet above high water, the foundations going ninety-one feet below high water.

They tell of a Bangor lawyer who went up his own stairs, and seeing a notice on the door, "Back at ten o'clock," sat down to wait for himself. And yet Bangor is situated in Maine, which everybody knows to be a strictly prohibitory Commonwealth.

For ninepence in Wales an American traveler was served with a plentiful luncheon of cold meats, thin bread and butter, some gooseberry tarts and ginger ale. In a country place in this country he might have been well lunched at a price equally "foreign."

The electrician is somewhat slower in his conquests in Europe than in America. Electric lights have just been supplied along Berlin's famous street, Under den Linden, and the young emperor finds much delight in watching the weird shadows under the lime trees.

A Nebraska man has settled the question of how prairie dogs obtain the water they drink. He says they dig their own wells, each village having one with a concealed opening. He knows of one such well 300 feet deep, having a circular staircase leading down to the water.

The captain of a Portland schooner caught a young seal at Sable Island, and made a pet of him. In three days he was perfectly tame, and followed him all over the vessel. He is occasionally thrown overboard to swim until he is tired, when he is glad to be taken on board again.

In India two crows sought to capture the bone that a dog was eating in front of a bungalow, but without success. After numerous efforts they held a consultation in a neighboring tree. Then one of them flew down and pecked at the dog's tail, and while the canine was attending to this interruption the other bird seized the bone. So saith the chronicler.

The Gypsies are now generally believed to have come from India, and to be identical with the Jats of the Punjab. They were called Gypsies as an abbreviation for Egyptians, because of their swarthy skins and coal-black hair. Legends variously assign them descent from Ishmael and from ancestors who refused to shelter the Virgin and Child during the flight from Egypt.

On examining a block of ice which formed part of a large quantity stored for more than twelve months at Moorestown, N. J., Prof. Leidy found it riddled with air bubbles and drops of water. A portion of the block was melted, whereupon a number of worms made their appearance, but died almost immediately. The worms cannot be identified with any known species, and Prof. Leidy believes them to be as yet undescribed.

According to a Berlin correspondent, news has been received from Egypt to the effect that the tomb of Alexander the Great, which Dr. Schliemann sought in vain last winter, has now been discovered in Alexandria. The coffin is of marble, and is covered with beautiful decorations. Its breadth is about 3½ feet and its height three feet. The skull of a man was found in a brick vault, about twenty feet high, covered by about eight feet of earth. The keeper of the museum at Boulaek is going shortly to make a thorough examination of the tomb.

"The Kindly Club" is a New York organization, and its object is "the cultivation of kindly thought by kindly words and by the suppression of evil speaking, lying and slandering." The one qualification demanded of a member is that she shall sign the form of membership and pledge herself "to strive earnestly to cultivate kindness of thought and word; to resolve never to repeat derogatory or ill-natured remarks of another; never to belittle any one; never to spread unkindly gossip or scandal." If the millennium hasn't come, it appears to be on its way.

The display of pretty faces and elaborate toilets in Delmonico's between 12 and 3 o'clock every day is remarkable. There is no other place in the world where women of indubitably correct position feel at liberty to lunch without escorts. Every day at Delmonico's there is a good deal of wine and cordial drinking and more or less of an exhibition of flushed cheeks and unusually bright eyes; but the bounds of decorum are never passed, and the beauty show stands to-day, as it has for many years, absolutely without a rival.

A curious coin was recently dug up near Bayshore, L. I. No one seems to know its value or what the designs mean. The coin is of copper, about the size of the old-fashioned copper cent. On one side of it has the legend "United States of America," on the outside edge of the coin. Inside of this is the typical laurel wreath, and in the circle the words "Liberty, 1893." The other side of the coin is entirely strange. The kneeling figure of a woman, with uplifted hands, from which fall the links of a chain. Around the figure are the words, "Am I Not a Woman and a Sister, 1838."

A California miner says that miners are a very superstitious class, and he tells of dreams and other forms of warning they have received, notifying them of danger, which proved very timely. He says: "I know of a vastly rich mine in the San Gabriel Mountains, Los Angeles county, that has caused the death of every man who tried to carry ore away from it. You may call this superstition also, but there are a dozen miners besides myself who know of the millions that could be taken from this mine, and yet are afraid to go near it. Some half a dozen men had been killed by caves, etc." His own partner fell a victim to a loathsome disease while preparing to work the mine.

Bamble was a good fellow, but an awful boy. He used to come into the printing office about once a week, and he inevitably went around the room and shook hands with every compositor. This got to be monotonous after a time, and one day Fumble, who stood nearest the door, seeing Bamble about to enter, plunged his hand into the ink keg. Bamble, of course, held out his hand, as usual, and Fumble grasped it cordially, besmearing the hand of Bamble plentifully. Bamble did not get mad and spatter; not at all. He simply went the rounds and shook hands with every man in the office. Then he retired, a sweet smile illumining his countenance.



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Christmas trees will soon begin to bloom.

Topeka has another paper, the Bulletin.

The NEWS asks for a corner in every household.

We suppose there are a few hoodlums in every town.

Watch these columns for something about Christmas gifts.

The December session of the supreme court commenced Tuesday.

It seems to be settled that advertisers are friendly to this paper.

Abilene having failed, Wichita now wishes to take a hand in moving the Capital.

The society column is getting to be the dearest to be found in our Sunday papers.

The Central avenue bridge, over Soldier creek in North Topeka, has been completed.

The new state house at Topeka, is cemented in blood. It has already cost half a dozen lives.

There is satisfaction in a good stove. Try Gold Coin, sold by Willis, 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

We ask you all to help us make the NEWS bristle with reports of local happenings.

A good heating stove is a joy all winter. The Gold Coin sold by Willis, 131 Kansas avenue, Topeka, is the best.

The wives of many members of the legislature will spend the winter in Topeka, with their husbands.

The colored people of the north are moving in defense of their southern brethren, who are subject of gross outrages.

The call for democratic club members to be on hand at meetings, may now be taken literally. It is seldom that more than a hand full can be gathered.

The scramble of the swine down the bluffs into the sea, was nothing to the scramble for the fat offices that are to be given away.

Where is Boston Corbet, the slayer of Wilkes Booth? When last heard from, he was leaving the Topeka Insane asylum behind him.

The Santa Fe route is running Pullman sleepers from Chicago into San Diego, Cal., making the longest continuous service in the world, being 3,200 miles.

The inventor Edison, has invented a talking doll. He puts small phonograph cylinders inside, and by that means the dolls actually talk, laugh and cry.

The bank clearings for the week past were \$288,309. The clearings for the corresponding week in 1887 were \$224,398. The clearings for November were \$1,410,043; for November, 1887, \$1,198,827.

The Atchison city council has accepted the proposition of the Missouri Pacific railway company to locate extensive car and machine shops there in consideration of \$200,000 bonds heretofore voted by the people for that purpose.

Charley Wolf is now slaughtering over one hundred head of fat cattle a day for the Topeka market. But little dressed meat is now coming from Kansas City.

The new order of things means a better quality of dressed meat at the same or less rates.

We have the fourth number of the National Passenger, issued by the Rock Island, or C. K. & N. railway company. It is a dangerous paper to read unless one is willing to get the Colorado fever. It is a great advertiser of Kansas, and the west. Samples can be had by sending to the National Passenger, Topeka.

The collection at Union thanksgiving service, in North Topeka, held in Presbyterian church, amounted to \$8.57 and upon motion it was decided to divide it equally between three deserving institutions of our city, viz. Christ's Hospital, Ingleside and the Orphans' Home. Mrs. A. J. Arnold was authorized to make the distribution.

Rev. Annie E. Shaw will give a free lecture on "Social Purity" under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., at the Congregational church, on the corner of 6th and Harrison, next Sunday evening. A collection will be taken up at the close of the lecture. She also lectures at the Library Hall on "Equal Suffrage" next Saturday evening.

It is a trite saying that nothing succeeds like success. We see it verified every day. It was recalled to us to-day when we noticed the opening of another store by the "O. K. Furniture Co." the old quarters becoming so crowded as to necessitate this move on their part. From the first week of their opening last summer at 215 Kansas avenue, they have known that they must have more room to satisfy the demands of their fast increasing trade, and now they have secured the large store room formerly occupied by R. W. Stowell's grocery, at 227 Kansas avenue, and will fill this also with beautiful and elegant furniture, which they sell at very low prices. The managers are wide-awake business men who pay close attention to their business, and get their goods direct from the manufacturers, thereby avoiding the middleman's profit, of which their customers get the benefit. They offer during this month, with every \$1.00 worth of goods, a ticket in a drawing to take place January 1, 1889. The prize is a \$25.00 patent Rocker, beautifully upholstered in crimson and old gold plush, and can be seen at 215 Kansas avenue. Their Parlor and chamber suits are the equal of any in the city, and are offered at much lower prices than asked elsewhere for the same grade of goods. Go and take a look through their rooms and you will see that half has not been told.

Any one who settled in Kansas before 1857, has been decided to be an early settler, and is entitled to all the honor and privileges thereunto belonging.

Topeka is not a very big city, but the city ordinances, just published, make a book of 439 pages. This is enough to make fun for the lawyers.

Kansas City meet has been driven from Topeka. If Topeka meat and flour and other necessities, were to be driven from all neighboring towns, would not Topeka set up a howl?

Captain Jack Downing of Heys City, is announced as a candidate for docket clerk of the state senate. So far he is the only candidate for this position. Captain Downing is an old Kansas pioneer, having resided in the state almost a quarter of a century, the greater portion of this time being actively engaged in the newspaper business. He comes from the northwest, a section of the state that has not secured its full share of political favors. Captain Downing will make a good docket clerk if chosen to that position.

The amount paid out by the local pension agency for the past week was \$58,456.91. The monthly statement shows that there have been 383 additions to the payroll in the last month, making a total on November 30 of 35,949. Of the additions 367 were original and the remainder were restorations and transfers from other agencies. There has been a loss during the month of 105. This was caused by death, remarriage, transfers, and minors by legal limitation. There is now \$1,600,000 in the treasury to the credit of the Topeka agency which will be used for December payments.

A young man of the Rock Island made an election bet with a State house stenographer, on which the latter won a box of cigars. The Havana were sent to the winner yesterday in care of the chief of the department. The name was not recognized and the chief, thinking there was some mistake about the matter, took a cigar for toll, and referred the matter to another state official, who likewise took toll and referred it to the next. In this manner it was kept going until it had been pretty near through the building, and was covered with endorsements and references, but was nearly empty as to cigars. The stenographer stood a good show of getting the box, in time.

"Woman Suffrage in Kansas" is the title of a pamphlet of 112 pages, prepared by F. G. Adams, secretary of the state historical society, and Prof. W. H. C. Smith, of the state university, and consists mainly of extracts from Kansas newspapers, bearing upon the Kansas municipal suffrage canvass in the spring of 1887. The extracts show the discussions in the canvass in the various cities in the state preceding the election, the course pursued in securing votes, and the comments respecting the result. Tables are given of the vote at the election of 1887 in nearly all of the towns, and in most of the towns in 1888. A brief sketch of the woman suffrage movement in Kansas is also given. The pamphlet contains data which will be of great use to all persons interested in the Kansas

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"Then you knew about it?" said Fanny. "I ain't one of the kind that goes 'round listenin'," replied Mrs. Pendar, with an indignant look, "an' you needn't think I am. But when I'm in the buttry mixin' up bread, an' can't help hearin' what's goin' on, I can't that's all. I ain't one of the kind that listens, an' I never was; but these partitions between the buttry an' the settin' room is jist like paper. I shan't say nothin' 'bout what I heard. I don't go talkin' 'bout the folks I live with. If he wants to borrow corn he can borrow corn, it's nothin' to me. But that ain't the dress!"

"Yes, 'tis," said Fanny. Shan't I look pretty in it, Mrs. Pendar?"

"There's a real nice plum-colored Thibet up there; great full skirt, an' lots of velvet on it. There's a plum-colored velvet bonnet, too; why didn't he give you those? They'd made you a real handsome suit."

"I wish he had," said Fanny's mother. "Well, I'll tell you what 'tis. I'll see what I can do," cried Mrs. Pendar; "you wait."

"Don't you say anything hard to the poor old man," said Fanny. "I've got so I kind of pity him."

"Don't you worry," replied Mrs. Pendar. "You wait an' see." She nodded her head, and spread her hands over the stove. She always stayed close to the stove when she could. She was a chilly woman, and her skin always looked rough and purple in cold weather. "I dunno when we're goin' to have that goose for dinner," she went on; "not till there's a thaw, I s'pose. He's got it hung up in the back chamber."

Mrs. Pendar made quite a call, but she was home in ample season to prepare Eleazer's dinner. When the old man came home it was all on the table. She sat down opposite him and they began to eat. Mrs. Pendar had always a melancholy air while eating, unless she particularly loved her food. She held her head to one side, and chewed, and her eyes were absent. She scarcely spoke until they were nearly through the meal; then she began in a mild voice. "I was in to Miss Wall's a minute this mornin'," said she, "an' Fanny showed me the dress you give her."

Eleazer twitched uneasily. He gave a grim nod.

"It's a beautiful thing," Mrs. Pendar went on; "has nice a piece of silk as ever I see." She rolled her eyes gently, and took another mouthful.

"Yes, it's a pretty good silk," returned Eleazer, with a nervous sigh.

"It ain't worn out a mite, as I can see. It ain't even rubbed in the elbows. That silk dress is worth a good deal of money. Fanny had ought to be pretty grateful, I think."

"It's worth considerable money. I knew 'twas when I give it to her."

Mrs. Pendar ate heartily for a few seconds.

"All I thought was," she said finally, "it was most to nice an' rich a dress for a girl like Fanny. Now there's that plum-colored Thibet of your wife's; if you'd asked me, I should have said that was plenty good enough for her."

Eleazer looked eagerly at Mrs. Pendar. "You don't s'pose she'd be willin' to swap, do you?"

"Well, I dunno. Of course a silk dress is a silk dress, an' she knew it. I should kinder hate to ask her to." Mrs. Pendar stopped eating, and looked reflective. "I tell you how you might work it," she said; "if you was willin' to throw it in the hand-box, I dunno but she'll think it's all right."

"S'pose you should—mention it to her, Mrs. Pendar."

"Well, I'll happen over there this afternoon, and see what I can do."

Eleazer had no sooner gone out of the yard than Mrs. Pendar hurried over to the Walls, her arms full of rum-colored clothes. She was panting with triumph; her fingers were quite red and stiff from handling the cold garments.

"What do you think of this?" she inquired, shaking out the plum-colored folds.

Fanny and her mother caught hold of them. "Oh, Mrs. Pendar, how did you manage it?"

"Well, I managed it, said Mrs. Pendar, dryly. "He says he'd jest as soon swap for that plaid silk as not."

"I'll make you an elegant suit," Mrs. Wall remarked admiringly to Fanny.

Fanny went to work on it that afternoon. She had it finished in ample time for the wedding. She made a dainty little velvet bonnet out of poor Mrs. West's large, old-fashioned one. She was married on Christmas day. She went with Jimmy to the minister's in the morning, and she wore the plum-colored dress and bonnet. Everybody whom they met turned to look at her, and the windows were full of faces. Fanny cast down her eyes until the lashes swept her pink cheeks, and walked along leaning on Jimmy's arm and holding up her plum-colored skirt a little.

When Fanny and her husband came home Mrs. Wall had a roasted goose and vegetable and plum pudding all ready for dinner. The grandmother, in her best cap, had been watching for them at the window.

The young couple sat down to their Christmas and wedding dinner, and life seemed to them as sweet and wonderful as a fairy tale, and in one way Fanny had possessed a veritable fairy golden goose.—Mary Wilkins, in New York Mail and Express.

### Making Artificial Diamonds.

A member of the Royal Society of England claims to have produced diamond dust artificially from carbon by powerful compression through the agency of electricity. Nearly a quarter of a century ago a resident of Sacramento named Underwood claimed to have produced diamonds artificially from carbon in experimenting on a small scale. He succeeded in getting capital subscribed for the construction of a powerful steel cylinder or retort to compress carbon into a dense form. The experiment was made in an open field near that city in the presence of parties interested in it. The pressure brought to bear on the great cylinder or retort was too powerful, and it exploded, the flying fragments killing Underwood and another man and seriously wounding several others.—Virginia City Chronicle.

## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Sheep Husbandry.

During the last three or four years, prices of wool have been so low that many farmers have become dissatisfied with sheep farming, and have determined to give up this branch of their business. Some have already done this and others are trying to sell their sheep upon a depressed market; and it is probably true that the flocks of a majority of those who are not trying to sell receive far less careful attention than those flocks would receive were wool worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound. Thus flocks which might be made to yield a fair, direct profit with careful keeping, become unprofitable through neglect. It is quite natural in almost any business to give the greater care and attention to that branch which brings in the greater immediate returns, but it may not be always wise to do so.

It will be found that, taking any period of ten successive years sheep keeping has averaged as well in appreciable returns as has almost any other branch of farming, and there seems to be no good reason for supposing that this will not be true of the next ten years. The wool market is depressed, but so was the wheat market. Potatoes form a large part of the farm products of this country, and farmers think the price of potatoes too low to pay. Oats and hay are selling for prices below those which farmers feel that they ought to get for these staples; and there are other farm products which are selling at figures which producers are ready to declare too low to yield a living profit. Yet it would be folly to refuse to plant potatoes or corn or sow oats or grass next year because prices are low. In farming operations it is especially true that it is the general average results which must decide as to the profitability of any given crop, not the result of one or two years.

It may be well to look carefully into the sheep-growing branch of farming before deciding that it is unprofitable. Even when mutton is supposed to have comparatively little value—and that place can scarcely be found where sheep keeping forms but one of several branches of work on the farm—fast consideration of all the advantages arising from sheep husbandry will doubtless convince the farmer that "the hoof of the sheep is golden still." Liberal estimates place the cost of keeping sheep at \$2 per head per year. At current rates fair fleeces will average about \$2 each; lambs may be estimated at \$2 each when weaned. If it be assumed that the number of lambs carried safely through weaning is equal to 50 per cent. of the number of sheep in the flock, the direct income will be \$3 each for the sheep kept, or \$1 per head profit. To this should be added the profit which comes from the conversion of the forage of the farm, the brush and woods, the grain and roots, into rich manure and into marketable mutton and wool. The exact value of the work done by the sheep in keeping fence rows and other places free from weeds, brambles, and brush, cannot easily be calculated, nor can that of their services in spreading rich fertilizing material evenly over the land; but these all have a practical and by no means small value, which should be considered in counting the income from sheep husbandry.—Practical Farmer.

### The Management of Honey Bees.

The system of keeping bees at the present day differs as much from that in practice a quarter of a century ago as does the use of electricity compared with the candle for lighting. It was once in vogue to remove the honey from the hives by destroying the bees with sulphur fumes, allowing one or two hives to remain in order to produce new swarms for the purpose of keeping up the stock. The hives in use were of the crudest kind, and the surviving bees were fearfully thinned out by the cold of winter and a lack of honey for their food supply. Now the object is to have the colonies as strong as possible, and the bees are allowed to store up a supply of honey for their own use before being required to produce an extra quantity for the bee-keeper.

Instead of allowing the bees to swarm the modern bee-keeper destroys the queen cells and adds an extra story to the hive, which, under the Longstroth system of hiving, can be done easily, boxes of comb foundation being provided in order to induce the bees to begin operations in the newly added portion. To explain the mode it may be stated that when the hive becomes crowded with bees, and the seasons favorable, the queen produces young queens, and then leaves the colony with a portion of the works in order to begin operations elsewhere. This is called swarming. Instead of allowing her to do so the bee-keeper gives more room in the hive by adding more boxes above, when the bees will go to work in the hive again. The object in doing so is to have each colony as numerous and strong as possible, as they can then better protect themselves against robbery by other bees, moths and diseases. A few strong colonies will produce more honey in the course of a season than will a dozen colonies that are weak and at the mercy of their enemies.

Where large numbers of bees are kept, the bee-keeper gives great attention to the pasturage. All the extra ground is sown to some kind of plants that assist in providing the bees with honey, and the variability of the seasons is carefully noted. Bees

require management as well as stock, and the success of the keeping depends more upon the skill of the manager than upon the bees. The quality and price of the honey depends upon from what it is produced, and quite a saving is made by extracting the honey and leaving the comb, which lessens the work of the bees. Thousands of bees are killed during the season by birds, insects and the rains, which often deplete a colony. The honey necessary for the winter provision of the bees is never disturbed, and if the season has not been favorable the bee-keeper leaves all to the bees.—Philadelphia Record.

### Facts About Eggs.

All the world and his cosmopolitan wife and her family like new-laid eggs. Nor do we depreciate their taste; on the contrary we share it. The relish of eggs is honorable, and to prefer them fresh evinces a deep appreciation of the "fitness of things." Tradition runneth not back to the time when eggs, in this condition, were of evil repute, although the use of the stale variety as a missile has never been popular with the recipients. Probably the antediluvians were fond of eggs, for we are given to understand that they feasted high, and what would a banquet be without "the fruit of the hen."

That the Egyptians were fond of eggs is beyond peradventure, for one of our archeologists brought home with him from Egypt some dozen, which had been at least some 3,000 years in the catacombs, having been placed there for the accommodation of the mummies in case they should wake up and feel peckish. These eggs, cackled over by hens that flourished in the time of the early Pharaohs—laid probably before the children of Israel made their exodus by way of the Red Sea—we have seen, and many of them are as perfect externally as if they had been brought into market yesterday; but although Egyptian wheat of the same date is said to have germinated and reproduced itself we are not aware that any of the eggs of that ilk have been set upon and hatched.

The Chinese are the greatest egg-eaters in the world. They raise more poultry than all the other nations of the earth together, and have a way of keeping eggs for forty years or more in a sound condition. The older the eggs the more valuable they are, and it is a trick of the Chinese grocer to ring in fresh eggs on his customers whenever he can get a chance to cheat them in that way.—New York Ledger.

### Farm Notes.

An acre of land devoted to small fruits will sometimes give a larger return than five acres devoted to grain. As soon as grapevines drop their leaves they may be trimmed. The work can be done in winter, however, if preferred.

It is more important to save the liquids than the solids of manure. Use proper absorbents, and use them plentifully.

The small combs of the Brahm fowls protect that breed against frost-combs, which is common to other breeds in winter.

A drink of warm water, with a small quantity of cornmeal added to the water, is excellent for the pigs on cold mornings.

A leaky roof on the barn or stable not only entails loss through damage from moisture, but also injures the health of the stock.

It is claimed that Shetland ponies and donkeys can be raised at such little cost as to give twice as much profit, in proportion to capital invested, as is derived from raising horses.

Seed corn saved from the portion of the cob nearest the tip is said to produce the strongest and best plants, followed by the seed from the butt, with that from the middle as the poorest.

Go over the orchard at least once a month and search for the borers, or they will bore in too far to be reached. Remove the earth from each tree and examine the trunk carefully. The borer may be known by the exudations of the tree where it enters, and by the "chips" it throws out.

The cluster of eggs that may be found on apple tree limbs should be picked off during open weather in the winter, and thus prevent the hatching of the tent caterpillar. The eggs appear to be varnished, but such is not really the case, since a light coat of varnish or oil would destroy their vitality by excluding the air.

Seed corn should be saved from some variety that has given good results in the section where it was grown. To change the seed without first experimenting in order to learn if the variety is adapted to the soil and climate may entail a loss of the crop. There is no cereal that combines so many different varieties as corn, and the crop that flourishes in one section may be early and prolific, but when transferred through the seed elsewhere often proves the poorest that can be grown.

Seedling strawberries are easily raised. The most perfect berries should be selected for the purpose. They may be dried in the sun and gently rubbed so as to separate all the seeds; or, when larger quantities are to be prepared, they may be washed out and strained. When dry the seeds may be kept till the following spring or till wanted. But a more satisfactory way is to mash the berries with enough fine, dry sand to make a dry mixture, and sow at once.

Prominent dairymen claim that by allowing the cows salt freely it produces a flow of milk. This is explain-

ed by the fact that salt promotes thirst, and causes the cow to drink more water. It is claimed that cows drinking less than twenty-seven quarts of water daily are poor milkers, water composing about 96 per cent. of the milk. Such experiments, however, do not determine the quality of the milk, and in one respect shows that the milk may be watered through the agency of the cow.

### The Household.

**CELERY SALAD.**—Cut off the roots of the celery clean, and cut the stalks into inch-long pieces. Make a plain mayonnaise. Pour over the celery when just ready to serve.

**JENNY LIND TEA CAKE.**—Take four cupfuls flour, two-thirds of a cup sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter and two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder; mix with sweet milk the usual thickness for cake. To be eaten hot with butter.

**CORN BREAD.**—One pint of corn meal and one pint of wheat flour sifted, one pint of sour milk, two beaten eggs, one half cup each sugar and butter, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little milk, bake in a greased pan twenty minutes.

**CREAM PIE.**—Take one pint of milk, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, and flavor to taste. Bake with one crust, the same as a custard pie. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, spread over the pie after it is baked, and brown in the oven.

**BAKEWELL PUDDING.**—Line a dish with good paste, put on the paste a layer of preserve and candied peel. Then take half a pound each of butter and loaf sugar, with the yolks of eight eggs, mix over a slow fire until it thickens like honey. Pour the mixture over the preserves and bake in a moderate oven. This should be eaten cold.

**CHOW-CHOW.**—One-half peck of green tomatoes, one-quarter peck of ripe tomatoes, three onions, one large head of cabbage, one-half dozen green peppers and one red pepper; chop to suit. Sprinkle with one-quarter spoonful of salt. Put in a coarse cotton bag, and drain twenty-four hours. Put it in a kettle with 1½ pounds of brown sugar and one-half spoonful each of ground black pepper, ground mustard, mace and celery seed; cover all with vinegar; boil till clear.

**TO ROAST WILD DUCKS.**—When the ducks are picked and drawn put in them a small onion, pepper, salt and a spoonful of red wine; if the fire be good they will roast in twenty minutes; make gravy of the necks and gizzard, a spoonful of red wine, half an anchovy, a blade or two of mace, one onion and a little cayenne pepper; boil it till it is wasted to half a pint, strain it through a hair sieve and pour it on the ducks; serve them with onion and sauce in a boat; garnish the dish with raspings of bread.

**PICKLED CABBAGE.**—This, either red or white, is cut into thin slices, and sprinkled with common salt or steeped in strong brine, and allowed to lie for one or two days. It is then drained for ten or twelve hours and put into jars. Prepare the spiced vinegar as follows: Four pints strong vinegar, two and a half ounces of salt, one-half ounce (bruised) black pepper, two and a half ounces (bruised) ginger, one-quarter ounce (shred) mace. Strain, and when cold add it to strong distilled vinegar. Pour this over the cabbage. Another plan is to steep the sliced cabbage in alum water for ten or twelve hours, and, after draining and drying it, to pour the vinegar on it as before. This process causes the cabbage to eat very fresh and crisp, but it takes longer to mature.

### The Ruling Passion.

I told an active lawyer  
That Jameson's heart was still;  
He looked surprised, but asked me  
If I thought he left a will.

I met my family doctor,  
With the ill news in my face;  
He expressed a passing interest  
In the treatment of the case.

And a solemn undertaker  
With a rival down the way,  
Asked me my opinion  
Of the funeral display.

Even, too, a gray-haired pastor,  
A man of reverent trust,  
Inquired who read the service,  
And quoted "dust to dust."

Thought I, what cold indifference!  
I never dreamed it true  
That men who are professional  
Took such a heartless view.

I held me to a bachelor,  
A man of no degree;  
From one disinterested  
I looked for sympathy.

"O Jameson's dead, poor fellow!  
What! When did it occur?  
And he's left a charming widow—  
I must set my cap for her!"

—Stollis W. Field in Detroit Free Press.

### The Alligator Crop.

"The crop of alligators is decidedly slim in the south this year," said a man who had just returned from Florida. "In fact, the supply is giving out, and the alligator seems on the road toward extinction as rapidly as the buffalo. The slaughter for their hides has been waged so fiercely that it is no wonder the stock has been depleted. It is only a matter of a few years until the last survivor of a mighty-mouthed race will be dodging the bullets of the hunter in some lonely lagoon and wearily waiting for the end to come."

Sometimes in a trade a man kicks when there is nothing to boot.—Boston Post.

Fifty cents is the hotel boy's estimate of a true gentleman.—Merchant Traveler.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

One pound of seed will yield about 10,000 asparagus stalks.

London's paupers the second week of October numbered 98,543.

It costs \$1,200,000 per annum to keep the streets of Paris clean.

Wakefield has a millionaire who sleeps in the barn with his horse.

A parliament was held in Edinburgh, Scotland, by Alexander II., in 1213.

In the Sandwich Islands the natives paint their faces and knock out their front teeth in mourning for their friends.

At last accounts there were no fewer than 1,648 newspapers and periodicals published in Paris. Of this number Freemasonry claimed 24.

Copper sheathing was first applied to the bottom of vessels in 1761, when the English naval vessel Alarm was so sheathed at Woolwich.

The first patent ever issued in America was given to Samuel Hopkins, of Philadelphia, in 1790, for an improvement in the manufacture of potash.

Ornamenting letter note paper by hand is becoming a very remunerative branch of industry in New York, as well as in London, Paris and Vienna.

A toadstool will lift 340 pounds of solid weight while growing, and a common cabbage head will burst staves as thick as those used in pork barrels.

The ancient custom of ringing the curfew bell has been resumed at Stratford-on-Avon, the same bell being used as that which was tolled at Shakespeare's funeral.

The candles used by the Romans were composed of string surrounded by wax or pitch. Splinters of wood fattened were used by the English lower classes about 300.

Florida orange growers are offering \$2 per day for hands to pick and pack the fruit crop of the state, shipment of which commenced on the 1st of November.

The rare ruby once presented by King Louis, of Bavaria, to Lola Montez, and valued at \$10,000, is now the property of Mrs. J. B. Hargis, in wife of the California turfman.

Last year's mineral output in the United States was worth \$533,000,000, much greater than that of England, and larger than the production of the rest of Europe combined.

The Cape-Verde Islands were known to the ancients as Gorgades, but not to the modern till discovered by De Noll, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal in 1446, 1450 or 1460.

Among the 33 violin competitors at the Paris conservatoire this year there appeared 13 young girls. Eight of these received prizes, and the first prize was unanimously awarded to Mlle. Dablin, aged 15.

The South has raised more Indian corn this year than usual, hence comparatively little will be required from the West. On the other hand, the East, and especially New England has a moderate yield of corn by reason of severe frosts and a late wet season.

The right of tendering a bill of exception to a judge's charge, as to his definition of the law, at a trial between parties, obtained a place in the English statutes in 1284. This right was abolished in England in 1875, but it is still maintained in this country.

Sunflowers are used in Wyoming territory for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maple wood, and make a hot fire, and the seedheads with the seed in are said to burn better than hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

In Western New York the evaporated fruit industry is one of great importance. Within a radius of forty miles around Rochester there are estimated to be more than 1,500 evaporators. During the early autumn and winter months at least 30,000 people are employed.

Falerian wine, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falerna, or, as called by Martial, Mons Masicus, in Campania. Horace, in his "Odes," boasts of having drunk Falerian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from same consuls, 14 B. C.

The Forfarshire steamer on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on Sept. 6, 1883, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter, Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a cobb, and rescued several of the passengers.

A Boston gentleman, who is in the vigor of life and likely to outlive some of his children, has presented each of them with \$1,000,000, the share on the estate they would get were he to die. There is some question whether such a sum of money will be an advantage to the average young person, but the possession of it will contribute to the cheerfulness in view of the possible longevity of the male parent.

A process has been perfected and patented for drawing upon wood by means of a fine metallic point kept red hot, so that the lines are actually burned into the surface. A powerful oxyhydrogen or other flame keeps the point always at a high temperature, and yet the apparatus is so compact that it may be used with the ease and freedom of a pencil. It is, furthermore, so adjusted as to produce at will all shades of brown, from the lightest to that verging on black.

The population of the United States in 1879 was 33,553,371, of which 32,991,142 were native and 5,562,229 foreign born. In 1880 the numbers were 43,475,840 native and 6,679,943 foreign born, a total of 50,155,783. It is estimated that in 1890 the population will be 70,322,470, with 58,522,479 native and 11,800,000 foreign born. According to this estimate, the proportion of foreign born inhabitants will have advanced from about fourteen per cent. in 1870 and thirteen per cent. in 1880, to nearly seventeen per cent. in 1890.

The Imperial Guard of France was created by Napoleon from the guard of the convention, the directory and the consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9,775 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In January, 1814, it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815; revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It surrendered, with Metz to the Germans, Oct. 27, 1870, and was abolished soon after. It took part in the Crimean war in 1855.

Indian summer lingers in the lap of December.

There is as much speculation in the Oklahoma scheme as anything else.

The Topeka Christian Citizen has absorbed the Methodist Chautauquan.

President Cleveland is right in advising that steps be taken to irrigate the desert lands.

When the C. K. & N. railway is known as the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, we suppose it will be called the C. R. I. P. or Crip railway.

There are those who believe that in one hundred years from this time the negro will be the dominant race in this country.

The Douglas Carrier, a paper that came out for the Prohibition party after the Chicago convention, has died the death.

Prince Bismark is accused by the St. Petersburg Messenger of planning as far back as 1863, for the annexation of Russian Poland to Prussia, under cover of aiding the Czar.

There are 1,400,000,000 people living on the planet which we inhabit, and yet there is now and then a man who wonders what the rest of us will do when he dies. There are people in "society" who honestly think that all the world closes its eyes when they lie down to sleep. There are men who fear to act according to their own convictions, because, perhaps, ten persons in a crowd of 1,400,000,000 will laugh at them. Why, if a man could only realize every moment what a bustling, busy, fussy, important, little atom he is in all this great and full of important, fussy little atoms, every day he would regard himself less, and think still less of the molecules in the corral. —R. J. BUDETTE.

Ex-Empress Frederica left Berlin, with her daughters for England. The Emperor escorted them to the railway station, and the parting between them is described as very touching. Many times the Emperor kissed and embraced his mother. At Flushing, the party met the Prince of Wales, and embarked on the royal yacht which left for England about midnight. Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador at London, has been instructed by the Emperor to meet the ex-Empress when she arrives in England. The ambassador will join the Queen's party and be their guest. Those of the English papers that refer to the visit of the ex-Empress of Germany, express warm sympathy for her and a cordial welcome.

The English farmers have trouble in their moist climate to cure clover hay, hence, has arisen the practice of stacking the clover or other green forage in the open air; it is found that it keeps well if subjected to pressure, which is applied by means of a device resembling a venetian blind, the slats being boards six inches wide, overlapping at the edges like clapboards to shed rain, and bound together by two light chains, attached to the slats on the under side by staples driven into them. The stack is made as nearly rectangular as possible, the chains being made fast at either side of the stack to two timbers passing under it; pressure is applied by a sort of windlass and ratchet. The fodder where exposed to the air is slightly damaged, but the interior keeps well.

#### Read and Run.

Capt. John Spence, of Accomac county, Virginia, has just died at the age of 112.

The grass on the range near Albuquerque, New Mexico, is shorter than for five years past.

Robert Garrett's physicians say that he can live but a short time. He grows more violent daily.

A bill has been passed by the Vermont Senate making a bushel of salt weigh seventy pounds, standard weight.

For the first time in several years, the slate quarries in Monson, Maine, are to work on full time with full crews this winter.

The mackerel season just closed gives the smallest catch known for half a century. There were only 22,033 sea-paked barrels.

A colony of Finlanders composed of about sixty families, near Houghton, Michigan, maintain the manner and customs of Finland.

Among the orders received at the Bailey Canning Factory at Orleans this season, is one for 10,000 cans of concentrated clam water.

The old university town of Cambridge, England, has established a college of carpentry for women, with the object of developing manual dexterity.

80,000 cords of white birch wood have been used by L. Dwelley, of Foxcroft, Maine, during the fifteen years that he has been engaged in spool manufacturing.

The politicians are flooding Topeka looking after crumbs.

The payment of pensions for December quarter began Tuesday. Twelve additional employees will go on duty at the Topeka agency to-day to assist in paying the 36,000 or more pensioners on the rolls.

Rev. J. F. Sloan will resign as pastor of the Christian church of Topeka next Sunday. He moves to California on account of his wife's ill health.

At the last meeting of the Topeka city council, members engaged in a little pleasantry as to whether or not an ability to get hilariously drunk and to "lend a hand" around the polls, was a qualification desirable to a policeman.

W. P. Campbell, publisher of the Kansas Reporter at Wamego, says in his issue that "the poor little Sunflower of North Topeka, turned up and died. This leaves that end of the capital city without daily." Campbell was at one time connected with the old North Topeka Courier, afterwards the Sunflower, and that is why he is no more reliable.

The meat inspector estimates that it takes 1,000 hives, 1200 hogs and 800 sheep per week to supply Topeka in meat. The local packing houses and butchers are now supplying this demand exclusively, and the new order of things is working as well as could be wished.

John Brown, near Topeka, one of the heaviest apple raisers in the state, picked 4,000 bushels of apples this fall. He paid the expense out of the sale of apples, and after filling local orders, he has packed 2,500 bushels of winesaps and other keeping varieties for the spring market, when he expects to realize \$1.25 per bushel.

#### Literary Short Stops.

"Dunraven Ranch" is the name of the new novel which Capt. King contributes to the December Lippincott's Magazine. Capt. King improves with age; Dunraven Ranch is the best story he has yet produced.

"A Happy Combination" one might style "Peterson's Magazine" for December. Pictures, stories, fashions, workable designs, medical and household recipes, are all found among its contents.

The issue of Supplements with the always popular and reliable Domestic Monthly is a comparatively new feature; but every number for the past half year has contained one or more.

It is pretty well understood that the conductors of Harper's Magazine always intend to issue a Christmas Number which shall be not only complete in itself but arranged on lines somewhat different from those followed during the rest of the year.

The American Bee Journal, Thomas G. Newman and Son, 923 Chicago, Ill., presents economical and practical methods of bee culture. Sample copy is free. Sixteen pages weekly, at one dollar a year.

A Key to the Families of Insects by Noble M. Eberhart, C. S., Ph. D., published at Chicago, Ill., by the Popular Publishing Company, is the only one of the kind published, and therefore of more value to entomologists than if it was one of several. It has required years in preparation, and is so carefully prepared that any observer can place any new insect and give his correct name.

Forward Forever! A Response to Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," with other poems by William J. Shaw, the poet hermit. Fowle & Wells Co., 777 Broadway. Twenty-five cents. Shaw lays no claim to being a great poet, yet he reads us in his quaint rhymes lessons of value in our domestic and secular life.

The New England Fireside for November, N. E. Fireside Co., 177 Fort Hill sq., Boston, is a bright and helpful number sure to make many a long evening pleasanter by its visit. It contains a variety of stories, rhymes and varied selections, with hints on needlework, costumes and housekeeping in general. Its musical selection this month is entitled "Go to sleep my darling Daisy." Price \$2.00 per year.

Two Gentlemen of Boston, Ticknor & Company, Boston, is No. 48 in Ticknor's Paper Series of Choice Reading. The book has been much read, and as the author's name is not given, the novel's success is won by its own merits. It is peculiarly impressive because of its intensity and strength. This series is certainly worthy of the high appreciation it receives. Price \$12 yearly, twenty-four numbers. Single fifty cents.

Nervousness, its Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment, with Notes of Cases, by H. S. Drayton, A. M., M. D., 74 pages, 12 mo. paper, Fowle Wells & Co., 777 Broadway, New York, is a fresh contribution to popular medicine, and as it applies to a growing malady in America it is most seasonable. It sells for twenty-five cents.

The Magazine of Art, for December, Cassell & Company, Limited, 104 and 106 Fourth avenue, is the first part of the twelfth volume. "The Painter," by J. L. Meissonier, is the finely executed frontispiece. The opening article is on Alfred Gilbert, A. R. A., by W. Cosmo Monkhouse; "Wells and its Cathedral" is described by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, and "The Liverpool Corporation Collection" presents many fine engravings. "The Portrait of Dante Gabriel Rossetti" is contributed by William M. Rossetti. Other articles are the "Insignia of Majoralty" by Lewis F. Day; "Old Arts and Modern Thoughts," by J. E. Hodgson, R. A., etc., etc. Price \$3.50 yearly. Single number 35 cents.

Gen. Harrison is not giving some people satisfaction, because he is not consulting them about his cabinet. When he gets ready he will probably speak for himself, and we may rest assured that the people will be content.

Lecompton is preparing for a boom, and will be heard from in due time.

#### ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Art of Making Them Nearing Perfection.

"I wouldn't exactly say," remarked a manufacturer, "that people can get along as well with artificial limbs as they can with artificial teeth, but the art or industry is fast approaching that stage of perfection. Men and women can eat and drink, play the violin, write, and do various kinds of light work with artificial arms and hands, and they can dance, skate and run with artificial legs.

"The proportion of those whose misfortunes require the use of artificial limbs is about one in 12,000 of the population. Of these, 25 to 30 per cent are women. Of the limbs lost, the legs are in the large majority—about 75 per cent."

"A great many are under the impression that the war made most of the cripples now living. The fact is that for one person who lost a limb in the war twenty to twenty-four lost theirs through some accident on the railways, or in some other manner entirely disconnected from warfare. The railroad is the great source of our business, probably one-half the cases that come to us being attributed to railway accidents."

"I suppose," said the reporter, "that you meet with some queer incidents in the course of your business?"

"Yes. I remember a customer coming to me not long ago for his second artificial leg. He has worn the first for a number of years. He said that he was in much trouble of mind. He was going to get married, and had been courting his intended for a year and a half, and she did not know but that he was entirely sound. The question in his mind was whether to tell her before or wait until after marriage. I advised him to inform her beforehand, as otherwise she might have legal ground to apply for an annulment of the marriage on the ground of deception. He told me afterward that he followed my advice, and the lady concluded that she loved him none the less on account of his misfortune. Another singular incident, but of a different character, was in connection with the collision of two steamers, one of which had just started from this port to Europe, and had to put back again on account of the damage. None of the passengers were injured by the accident, and a friend jokingly remarked in my presence that I would no doubt be greatly disappointed that there was no loss of limb, as I would therefore get no revenue from the occurrence. Strangely enough, the day following a man from Ohio walked into my office and said he wanted an artificial leg. He related that he had been a passenger on the steamer which had to put back on account of the collision, having started from his home in Ohio to pay a visit to Europe. When the vessel returned to port he concluded, on reflection, to give up his European trip and to expend the money he had reserved for the trip in providing himself with a new artificial leg in place of the one which he then wore. So it seems that the collision of those two steamers brought business after all."

"Who supply limbs for the soldiers?"

"The business is distributed among different manufacturers, nearly if not all in the large cities of the Atlantic coast. No union soldier who has lost a limb in the war need be without an artificial one. Northern manufacturers also supply a good many artificial limbs to confederate veterans on the orders of states of the south that have made provision for the maimed of the lost cause; but a great many of the southern veterans are unprovided, for the reason that the appropriations for their relief are not sufficiently frequent and adequate."

"Of private cases, do the greater number come from the city or country?"

"I think the dangers of city and country life are about even, so far as the artificial-limb trade is an indicator. The mowing-machine is a fair set-off to the horse-cars." —New York Sun.

#### Only Practising.

They were sitting on the sofa in the dim twilight, when he gently stole his arm about her waist. There were a few minutes of silence, she probably waiting for him to make the long-looked-for proposition. It did not come, so she murmured:

"Did you think it right to put your arm about my waist?"

"Yes, I see no wrong," he replied.

"You have a purpose, then, in it?" she whispered.

"A selfish purpose, perhaps," he returned. "I am practising, so that when I come to the proper person I will not be awkward."

"You will remember, sir, that familiarity breeds contempt," was the angry retort. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

The hog in Washington society sought to be made to go. —Baltimore American.

#### READY REFERENCE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**Agricultural Implements,** AKEROYD BROS., Dealers in Wagons, Buggies and all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Steel goods and nails. 818 Kan. Ave. NORTH TOPEKA.

**Drugs.** **ARNOLD & STANSFIELD, 817 Kas. Av.** A large assortment of everything in this line of the best quality always on hand at the lowest prices.

**Groceries,** **BERNSTEIN BROS., 834 Kansas Avenue.** North Topeka, Kansas. Dealers in Staple & Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Produce, Etc.

**Hardware,** **G. W. M. WHITE,** Dealer in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware. 812 Kan. Ave. NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

**Photographer,** **H. M. ATHERTON,** 905 KANSAS AVENUE, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

**Watch Repairing,** **F. A. HAYDER,** 413 Kansas Ave., and have F. A. HAYDER THE PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, Repair your watch. He also carries a full line of diamonds, jewelry, watches, etc.

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We will sell you heating stoves for less money than such stoves have ever been sold for in this city. We offer a \$32.00 parlor cook stove for \$23, a \$30.00 heating stove for \$18.50, a \$25.00 stove for \$16.00, a \$20.00 stove for \$12.75, a \$15.00 stove for \$10.50, a \$10.00 stove for \$7.00, 100 small heating stoves from \$2.50 to \$7.00. We will sell you an Acorn stove at 15 per cent discount of regular price. The truth is we are going to offer you anything in our store for less money than such goods have ever been sold for in this city. We are not cutting prices or trying to run any out of business but we can afford to sell goods at prices marked and if we can save buyers 10 to 20 per cent, we are only too happy to do so.

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TOPEKA, KANS.

**Kansas Notes.**

Western Kansas wants a third insane asylum. Thomas Potter of Peabody is feeding over 1,000 head of cattle. Kansas people seem to have recovered from the California fever. The prohibition vote in this state is 25,000 below the estimate of the leaders. That must be a good ranch which the Kanopolis railroad injured \$5,000 by running through. The Carpenter Memorial M. E. church of Dorrance Kan., will be dedicated on Sunday December 9, 1888. Winfield has shipped three car loads of poultry to California. A man there has a contract for twelve car loads. The Hiawatha World says that a scheme is on foot to build a railroad from Hiawatha to Horton, via Baker and Willis. It rumored that ex-Governor Glick dropped \$4,000 into the Abilene Gazette, but some do not believe the report. The library of the State Agricultural college at Manhattan has over 8,000 bound volumes, and about 5,500 pamphlets. Wm. Scott has sold the Arcadian newspaper of Arcadia Crawford county to Mr. Willis Swank, of the Cherokee Sentinel. Gray county proposes to vote bonds to pay the farmers \$1 per acre for prairie broken up in that county during the winter. If the court house is as shaky at Fort Scott, as the Monitor intimates judges and lawyers are not the only terrors it contains. Two neighbors near Gavlord had a bloody fight about a sackful of cats which each put into the other's door yard till the fight took place. Quite a number of towns begin to feel the burdens of keeping up city establishments, electric lights and all too much, and are giving them up. D. E. Larson, who lived near Marquette was run away with by a team and dragged to death. His body was mangled beyond recognition. The Hugo Herald says there are many destitute families in Stevens county, and that there will be great suffering in the southwestern counties this winter. The great question at Wamego since the election is will that woman climb the pole to fulfil a bet she made if Cleveland was defeated? If she does there is talk of running an excursion on the railroads. Rev. Dr. J. L. McKeehan has resigned as pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Abilene, and his resignation has been accepted. He retires on account of a disease of the throat, and will be compelled to leave the ministry. The grand jury of Marion county, has indicted Fred Dwell and C. I. Sayre, of Cedar Point, for the murder of A. Terank, four years ago, after having been discharged at the time of the preliminary examination. Ellsworth had the terrible accidental shooting of last week—that of Miss Stump by young Johnson, with both barrels of a breach loader through the hips. She lived but twenty-four hours. The young woman's friends lived in Pennsylvania. The Kansas State Reformatory at Hutchinson is completed to the second story. The commissioners have accepted the building and released the contractors. The cost of the building to date is \$185,000. It will require over \$600,000 additional to complete all the buildings contemplated in the plan. Here is a Wichita incident: "Saturday night a man fell down a flight of stairs on East Douglas and was picked up insensible on the sidewalk. He was carried into the European hotel and his wounds dressed. He was quite badly injured but on account of his position as a business man as well as some other circumstances attending the accident, all parties refused to give his name."

The State Teachers' association will meet in Topeka December 26 next, and will continue in session for three days. The association is officered as follows: President, Harry G. Larimer of Topeka; vice president, Ruel Davis, of Anthony; secretary, P. Warrington, Minneapolis; treasurer, Mrs. N. S. Kedzie, Manhattan. It is intended to make the session the best ever held in the state. All the principal railroads will give the usual reduction of one fare for the round trip.

From the "Buckeye" State. What paper will give western citizens the most reliable news from Ohio? It is undoubtedly the Weekly Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus. For seventy-eight years it has been doing that very thing, and is to-day better than it ever was before, and as good a family paper as can be found, east or west. The capital of Ohio has, within the last few years, grown to a city of more than 100,000 people and more than trebled its business and importance as a commercial center. The State Journal has led the grand march in the matter of progress and is a paper of which every Buckeye may be justly proud. The Weekly costs but one dollar per year, and during the month of December it will be sent fifteen full months for one dollar, to either new or old subscribers. If you want to hear regularly from Ohio, get in on this offer of the State Journal before the curtain drops. It is the most distinctive Ohio paper in the state. address. OHIO STATE JOURNAL COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio.

**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. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Walcing, Kiman & Marvin, wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

**Teachers' Meeting.**  
The meeting of the Shawnee Teachers' association was held Saturday afternoon. Present about 120. The first paper was on "A Course of Reading for Teachers," by R. W. Turner. Teachers, he said, who know merely the technicalities of their work were not fit to teach. As the lawyer must read Blackstone and other legal works, so must the teacher study Spencer, Arnold, Thring, Mann, Sully. Teachers should make themselves acquainted with newspaper and all forms of light literature. This sort of reading makes us familiar with the present in which we live. We should be acquainted with such literature as can be found in the works of Ouida likewise in the Police Gazette, in order to be able to find the antidote to such reading. Mr. A. M. Linhart, in discussing the paper, said bad books were worse in their influence than bad men, because the book went down to future generations. He denounces all sorts of fiction. Why eat a barrel of sand to get a pound of sugar, or read volumes of trash to get a grain of truth? Mr. Eli G. Foster said teachers should read in the line of their work. The teacher should be a man of broad culture and should gather from all sources. Miss Troutman approved of the opinions expressed in the paper, as did also Miss Anna Sims. Mr. Larimer severely criticized the paper, and thought it was wrong to advise teachers to read Zola and the Police Gazette. Why should we acquaint ourselves with the society pictured in such works? Many newspapers would give columns to a prize fight, but scant space to the proceedings of a teachers' convention. He protested against the paper. Mr. Turner said he would to God teachers would read fiction or anything that would broaden their minds. Mr. Stout complained that the paper was too general in its treatment of the subject. A list of books on the board would be valuable. Mr. Larimer's lecture on English literature was on John Bunyan. He gave an interesting sketch of Bunyan's life. Speaking about his works he said that Pilgrim's Progress was published in fifty-four dialects, seventeen versions of it were especially for children, and there were fifteen metrical versions. Forty-four literary men have attempted to make the life and character of Bunyan their masterpiece. Mr. Larimer read several extracts from the Pilgrim's Progress and the Holy War and quoted Macaulay's well known words, "In the seventeenth century there were but two minds who possessed the imaginative faculty in an eminent degree." Mr. Alex. Gardner told in a brief paper what he would do on Friday afternoons. He suggested various exercises; contests of divers kinds. But these must be made interesting, and the teacher must adapt all miscellaneous work of this character to his particular school. Behind every exercise there should be a good motive. Not popularity, but improvement should be our motto. Mr. John E. Taylor read a concisely and well written paper on Henry Stanley, giving the important points in the great traveler's life. De Lesseps had been assigned to Mr. Taylor, too, but time was too brief to reach materials for a sketch. Mr. H. J. Barber furnished them, however, and referred teachers for information, to the Scientific American and Electrical Review. The following named persons were elected officers for the next three months: J. D. Miller, president; Miss Viola Troutman, vice president; Miss Cora Yatto, secretary; Miss Maud McKirakan, treasurer.

**News Briefs.**  
Russia wants to borrow America's surplus. Vigilance committees are giving warnings in Comanche county. Congressman Springer is sure the Oklahoma bill will pass the house at an early day. E. E. Kimball, late republican candidate for governor, has become president of a bank at Nevada, Mo. Robert Downing, the tragedian, and Eugenia Blair, his leading lady, married at Minneapolis. Democratic veterans in Indianapolis have organized the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran association.

**General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.**  
JUAN A. PIZZINI, editor and Publisher of the Catholic Visitor, Richmond, Va., says: Having tried Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, we do not hesitate to say, from personal experience, that in our case it acted like a charm, and did all the doctor claims for it, and we would assuredly have recourse to it again if exposed to Malaria. Sold by Druggists.

Geo. R. Turpin, a north side colored man working on the state house, was badly injured on Saturday.

**THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF ST. NICHOLAS.**

The Christmas number of St. Nicholas is a veritable Santa Claus pack in the way of good things for young folks' reading; stories, sketches, poems, jingles, and riddles. They may find in it a humorous account by Mr. Frank R. Stockton of "The Curious History of a Message" in which a Christmas gift and a telephone each has an important share; or, if they wish to have a glimpse of a Christmas in a foreign land they have only to read Professor H. H. Boyesen's account of "Biceps Grimlund's Christmas Vacation," a more exciting one than which it would be difficult to imagine; or, again, if the hearty merry-making of old England is more to the taste of the young readers, they may not only read, but also render, Mr. Charles A. Murdock's play, "A Sixteenth Century Christmas." The author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" also begins a new story in this number, and although it will not be so long as was that famous Chronicle, no one who read "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will care to leave unread Mrs. Burnett's new story, "Little Saint Elizabeth." A new candidate for the favor of St. Nicholas readers is introduced in this number.—Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the opening chapters of whose serial story, "The Bells of Ste. Anne," will at once enlist the reader's interest in the adventures of her young Canadian hero and heroine. Mrs. Holman Hunt, the wife of the English artist, contributes a story, "The Silver Heart; or, Faithful Leo," which is a tribute to the faithfulness of our friend the St. Bernard dogs.

The purely descriptive and practical paper of the number are Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd's account of a stay of "Ten Weeks in Japan," which the story of the total eclipse of August, 1887, is told from the experience of an actual participant in the observations. The instruments and the temporary encampment of the expedition, as well as many beautiful and strange sights of this interesting country, are presented to the reader by illustrations taken from photographs. Mr. Edmund Alton further describes "The Routine of the Republic"; and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney offers practical suggestions for making "Novel Christmas Presents." It is necessary only to mention the names of Miss Helen Gray Cone, Miss Edith M. Thomas, Miss Susan Coolidge, and Miss Clara G. Dooliver, to guarantee the quality of the poems in this number; and, the statement having been made that this is the Christmas St. Nicholas, it follows as a matter of course that the illustrations, the pictures, the jingles and the departments do not fall short in this issue of the standards which St. Nicholas has always maintained.

**Literary Short Stops.**  
"Dunraven Raich" is the name of the new novel which Capt. King contributed to the December Lippincott's Magazine. Capt. King improves with age; Dunraven Raich is the best story he has yet produced. "A Happy Combination" one might style "Peterson's Magazine" for December. Pictures, stories, fashions, work table devices, medical and household recipes, are all found among its contents. The issue of Supplements with the always popular and reliable Domestic Monthly is a comparatively new feature; but every number for the past half year has contained one or more. It is pretty well understood that the conductors of Harper's Magazine always intend to issue a Christmas Number which shall be not only complete in itself but arranged on lines somewhat different from those followed during the rest of the year.

**The President's Message.**  
The inaugural address of the great Rocky Mountain, the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, is to announce that on November 18, solid vestibule trains will be run between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change, making close connection at the above points with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland Oregon and all points west, and at Kansas City and St. Joseph eastward for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, north and south. These royal trains, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful reclining cars and magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman company, and are without question the handsomest ever turned out by that famous establishment. The reclining chair cars spoken of are free to all holders of first class tickets, and courteous attendants will be found with every car to care for the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via "The Great Rock Island Route" or write to JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Attorney General Bradford is preparing to go to Washington City, where the case of the State vs. Willie Buldwin, charged with murder in the first degree, comes up for hearing in the supreme court of the United States on December 17.

**THE INDIANAPOLIS SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE IS DEAD.**

There are no new developments. Traffic is resumed everywhere and the strikers have lost their jobs.

A special from Oklahoma, says that the settlers who had lately gone there held a convention, and after a thorough discussion of their interests as affected by the pending congressional legislation, unanimously resolved to throw up their claims and abandon the territory and improvement until they had full legal warranty to occupy and enjoy the same.

On the night of October 15, two school houses, in district No. 19, Shawnee county, were destroyed by fire and it is believed by the county attorney that both buildings were set on fire by some malicious person or persons unknown to the county authorities. Governor Martin has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of each of the parties guilty of the commission of the crime.

Adjutant General Campbell says "the state arsenal is inadequate to the present demands, and should be demolished and rebuilt at a greater distance from the State house. The property of the state kept in the arsenal, so-called, is not only accessible to evil-disposed persons, but the condition of the building is such as to tempt the lawless, in case of riot, to take possession of the only means at hand to preserve the peace. The property required to be kept in the arsenal cannot be properly cared for, on account of its crowded condition. It is a disgrace to the state.

The barren lands of the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and central Kansas comprise 1,300,000 square miles, or one-third of the United States. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of surveying these lands with a view to irrigation. Major J. W. Powell with a staff of scientific men is at present busily engaged in this work. It is claimed by those who are posted on the subject, that the project to irrigate and make capable of producing crops in at least three-fourths of these lands is perfectly feasible, and that, upon a proper presentation to Congress of Major Powell's report, the appropriation necessary for this purpose will be forthcoming.

**Russian Proverbs.**  
The heart has ears. No man ever died of fasting. In a still pool swarms devils. Honor is better than wealth. God waits long, but hits hard. Pray to God, but row to shore. Modesty is a maiden's necklace. Before bad beer, folks disappear. A maiden's heart is a dark forest. Drink at table, not behind a pillar. To rotten wares the seller is blind. To marry in May is to suffer all day. The wolf captures the destined sheep. An old crow crows not for nothing. Poverty is not a sin—but twice as bad. A bad peace is better than a good quarrel. By a wedge may a wedge be driven out. An untimely guest is worse than a Tartar. A woman's preparation—a goose's life-time. At beer a glance makes one ready to dance. Its bore to go alone, even to get drowned. To stir the fire with another's hands is no hardship. A visible girl is of copper, but an invisible one of silver. Not long hurts the bumps from a loved one's thumps. He who neglects coxcocks will never be worth a rouble. Long are a woman's locks; but short are a woman's wits. Calumny is like a coal; if it does not burn it will soil. A mother's prayer has power to save from the bottom of the sea. It is not so much the dew from heaven, as the sweat of man's brow, which renders the soil fruitful.

Of the one hundred and six counties of Kansas, all except eight are now traversed by one or more lines of railway. North of the Union Pacific line only two counties, Graham and Sheridan, are without railway facilities. Between the lines of the Union Pacific and A. T. & S. F. companies, only one county, Garfield is without a railroad. The other five counties without railroads are grouped in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. They are Grant, Haskell, Stevens, Stanton and Morton. Chaucey M. Dewey says the main purpose of the fight between eastern trunk lines has now been accomplished and the speedy settlement of the sensational rate war between the New York Central and Pennsylvania roads can be counted upon.

"The Kansas National Guard consists of four regiments of eight companies each and one battery in two sections, and including the field and staff brigade and division officers, numbers 1,966 men. There are four brigade districts, with one regiment in each district.

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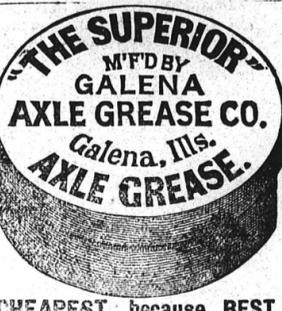
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