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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

The Capital still sheds burning tears over the solid south.

If a Kansas "idiot" wants to sell cut and go to Oregon or Washington there is no reason why he should not do so.

It is not expected that the Capital would approve the Rev. Sheldon's sermon, a synopsis of which we print elsewhere and it does not.

Blaine can get on the ticket if he wants to. He would get on, too, if he did not know that it was going the other way. Blaine is no chump.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper calls Senator Peffer a mountebank. Well, it is true that he has mounted high, and that the people still bank on him.

Senator Sherman is still saying that we must have an honest dollar. Why not get all the dishonest dollars to gather and burn them, that is, if they can be found.

Congressman Tillman of South Carolina is down on the Alliance Peffer, Cleveland, and we do not know what else. He fears the democratic party will be wrecked.

The politicians, it seems, have yet to learn that to tell a rather unpalatable truth, is not a crime sufficient to keep a United States Senator out of his seat. How a scorched snake will squirm.

The farmers have turned indignantly against the monkey. They refuse to be a cat's paw to the speculators and the politicians any longer. They seem to be the ones who are now doing the howling.

The trouble with the Kansas apple crop is that the winds have not been enough to unload the trees. And so all the wind of the grain trust cannot induce the farmers to unload their wheat. It is really a bad state of things.

Farmers, ten, twelve and fifteen thousand come out to hear Peffer and Simpson. So read the press dispatches from different states. The like has not been known in fifty years. No wonder they want to keep Peffer out of his seat.

The state house ring only regret that they were not able to get prohibition hold of Bill Higgins in time to close up his open mouth. Drunk or sober, the G. O. P. Secretary of state always would shoot off his mouth. It never pays to bribe such fellows by giving them office.

Ingalls has not gone over the deep blue sea. If he hadn't more money than the liquor business affords to the cities of Kansas, about which he lied so infamously not long ago, he would be forced to take steersage passage and then work his way home, whenever he does go.

Senator Pugh has gone down to his home in Alabama where he threatens to knock the farmer's Alliance into everlasting smithereens. According to the Topka Capital and other ring politicians here in Kansas, the irritable Alabama Senator ought not to be to severe on his party's tail.

If Kansas had raised ten times its present crop, it would not make it wise for producers to throw it on to the market at a low price, for speculators to hold, or knock about until the consumer needs it. It is good sense for the farmer to hold it until wanted and then sell for immediate consumption. It is the speculator that howls. It will hurt no one if he becomes a real calamity howler.

There is a big difference between a trust made up of speculators who produce nothing, and one made up of producers who have the highest kind of right to the profits of their own labor. It may be rough on the speculators, those wretched drones of society, but they will command but little sympathy. The right kind of a legislature would be a trust that would put a stop to dealing in futures and other kinds of reputable grain gambling, and then perhaps there would be less need of farmers combining. If farmers' defensive movements constitute a big evil, it may be remembered with profit, that they are begotten of evils still greater.

Attention, Alliance men!

Every member of the Alliance in America should have a copy of The Great Group Picture of our National officers—the National President, the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary and all the State Presidents, arranged in the most artistic style, by one of the finest artists in this country. It is on excellent enameled board, 19x24 inches, ready for framing. Every Alliance home and every Alliance Hall should have it. This great picture is given to each cash one-year subscriber to The Progressive Farmer, (President Polk's paper), published at Raleigh, N. C. The paper is eight pages forty-eight columns—all home print—and is a fearless and able advocate of Alliance principles. Send one dollar to the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., and get the picture and the paper for one year.

The Arena for September is as usual fully abreast with the advanced thought of the times. The paper which will probably attract most attention, owing to its timely appearance, is "Fashion's Slaves," a profusely illustrated contribution on woman's dress reform, by the editor. We do not know whether or not Mr. Flower had been informed of the proposed inauguration of the dress reform movement at Chautauqua, which has attracted such general notice by virtue of the radical position taken by its leaders and the encouragement given the move by such leading women as Miss Frances E. Willard and Mrs. Frances E. Russell, but he certainly scores another palpable hit in the timely appearance of this paper. Among the many other noteworthy contributions are the Rev. D. Geo. C. Lorimer's defence of Dr. Briggs and his associates; Frederic W. H. Meyer, of Cambridge, England, on the work accomplished by the English Physical Society; Kuma Oishi, M. A., of Tokio, Japan, on Constitutional Government in Japan; Rabbi Solomon Schindler on Inter-Integration, and Sylvester Baxter on the Austrian Postal Banking System. The Arena has made for itself the foremost place as the review of advanced and progressive thought.

The North American Review is not at liberty to publish a biography of Isaac Besht Bendavid, the gentleman who answers Goldwin Smith in the current number; but it is safe to say that he is all that readers of the article will judge him to be—a most accomplished writer, a scholar of unusual learning, an ardent advocate of the rights of the Hebrew race. Nor is any biography necessary of the late Admiral Porter, who so often wrote for these pages during his lifetime. The contribution over his signature this month is an unpublished letter which was addressed to General James Grant Wilson, describing in full detail than has heretofore been given the exploit of Lieutenant Cushing in blowing up the confederate ram "Albatross."

Probably of the many interesting features which the number contains that which will attract most attention is the symposium on the question, "Is Drunkenness Curable?"

The demands of the Farmers Alliance have been so thoroughly discussed within the last year that it is now time to take up each one of the demands and historically treat them and carefully analyze same. The most exhaustive treatment of any one of the demands is the sub-treasury plan, which is treated in the June and July numbers of the Library of National Economist Extras, published by the National Economist Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. It gives the origin of the plan, the causes for it, and a full and complete answer to the arguments against it. It proves the plan to be the only measure that will relieve the depressed agriculturist; that it is not class legislation, and it is constitutional. These numbers should be in the hands of every member of the order, and every officer of the lodge should, by all means, be supplied with a copy.

The publication of Library of National Economist Extras has done much toward enlightening the people on the issues now before them.

The Political Ticker will be another valuable publication. This book has been prepared with the greatest care and a very large outlay of money. It gives the people the vote of all important questions from 1880 up to date. It gives the names of the voters, the name of the party with which he affiliates, and the State he is from. This number is destined to be one of the greatest campaigns of the truth is backing it up—going behind the official records. The price of this monthly publication is \$1.50 per year, and the first 8 numbers, including the Political Ticker, can be had for \$1.00 by addressing The Economist, Washington, D. C.

A New Departure.
 The Colorado Midland is responsible for the most novel, and at the same time the most practical departure of the year's railway arrangements. This new departure comes in the form of a combination ticket, which is good for passage on all the regular trains of the line between Colorado Springs and Woodland Park, and allows the holder to stop at any of the hotels in the justly famous "Ute Pass." This fact is that all the hotels are in the Pass, and the visitor can therefore, have a fine opportunity to see all there is to be seen in one of the most celebrated parts of the picturesque West.

The arrangement is so simple that anyone can understand it at a glance. The tourist buys a ticket at any of the offices of the Santa Fe or Midland roads, for as many days as he expects to be out, paying there for a fixed amount. This ticket entitles him to the best accommodations at the hotels between the points mentioned, for as long or as short a time as he desires to remain at any one of them. He is then entitled to travel to the next one he wishes to visit, without additional cost, as his ticket is good on the trains as often as he wishes to ride.

In this way he has the benefit of the lowest weekly or monthly rate, and can divide his time among the various resorts and pay no more—even less—than if he spent the whole time at a single place. These tickets are made good for a week, or any number of days up to thirty, and children are given a reduced rate. It costs a man much less to travel in this way than it formally did, he has no anxiety about his expenses, for they are all paid in advance, and he knows to a dollar what his trip is going to cost him. For families it is a great comfort and convenience, for all the bustle and discomfort are done away with.

The Midland has put on three extra trains, which now make seven trains each way through the Pass every day. A person can travel through the Ute Pass almost every hour of the day or night, and the guests of the various resorts can pay each other friendly visits without any additional expense.

This plan will certainly prove the most popular of any yet introduced, and there is no reason why it should not be a great success. Full information can be obtained from any agent of the Santa Fe system or Colorado Midland road, or by communicating with Chas. S. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Colorado Midland Railway, Denver, Colo.

If you are in any way interested in the breeding industry you should send for McDermut's Western Breeders Directory, soon to be issued, containing addresses of all stock and poultry breeders of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, besides the points of merit of all leading breeds of live stock and poultry. Price, \$1.50; worth \$10 to any breeder. Address W. B. McDermut, Pub., Bellevue, Neb.

We are accustomed to associate the name of Rudyard Kipling with stories of Indian military life, but in his nautical story, "The Disturber of Traffic," which appears in an entirely new vein. It has struck a chord in an English lighthouse keeper, who tells of the experience of another lighthouse keeper in a little-known part of the world, who, half-maddened by solitude and a certain curious optical delusion connected with the tides flowing by his light, became to an alarming extent a "disturber of traffic." Mr. Kipling has never done anything of the same kind before, and has never been more vivid and astounding than in the present story.

The rest of the number is made up of remarkably good articles, and one hardly knows how to pick out the chief plums from the pudding. One article, must not be forgotten, namely, "Speech as a Barrier between Man and Beast," by E. Evans. Researches into the language of animals is at present attracting a good deal of attention; and this able paper on the subject will interest not only the specialist, but the lover of the marvelous. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

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- There is already located on the property of this Company, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., 2,800 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom are northern people, who have settled in Tallapoosa, within the last three years, 632 houses, 15 manufacturing industries, and 40 business houses, schools, churches, water works, electric lights, \$75,000 hotel, and new manufacturing industries building, etc.

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 Climatic and soil conditions here are superior to those of Southern California. All the fruits that are grown there can be produced here, except oranges and lemons, while the Pecos Valley grows all the cereals, melons, and grapes that can be grown anywhere on this continent.
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The last number of Godey's Lady's Book is full of interest to the fair sex. How to dress well and becomingly, what to eat, handsome designs for work and costumes, with bright reading matter by some of the best authors of the day, make it the best number yet published this year, which is very high praise for this always good magazine.

Business If you want to take a Business Course or a course in Short-hand and Typewriting, send for a Catalogue to The Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Some very interesting anecdotes of the late Archbishop of York, appear in an article on "Some English Clergymen," which the Hon. C. K. Tuckerman will contribute to the September number of the North American Review.

The September number of the Arena will contain a very timely paper in view of the great agitation now in progress at Chautauqua on the subject of woman's dress. This paper, which is entitled "Fashion's Slaves," is prepared by the editor and is profusely illustrated, containing exact productions of prevailing fashions in the sixties, seventies, and eighties, together with finely executed photographs of Greek costumes and popular stage fashions as worn by Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Margaret Matier, and Miss Marlowe. This paper will attract general interest.

Christianized Statesmanship.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon preached a sermon on "Statesmen" at the First Congregational church last Sunday, which has caused much comment. It is good to read.

Mr. Sheldon said that statesmanship does not consist in beating the other fellow. That is politics. Statesmanship is fighting the devil just as much as preaching is. There is no virtue in it unless it stands for the continual improvement of the human being in society. I say the true statesman is not a party man. The time has come in this country when parties must yield to principles, and a man has a right to belong only to the principles. I wonder that men have been enslaved so long to the crockery god of partisanship.

If a man has belonged to some party for a great many years, and then seeing its inconsistencies and hypocrisy has had the courage to break away from it for something that promises better, the press has howled at him "treason! treason!" as if he had committed the unpardonable sin. And there is now in the mind of the purely party man, "Once a republican, always a republican. Once a democrat, always a democrat." If some of the great men of our history were alive to-day, I very much doubt if they would subscribe to the actions of the parties that claimed them while living.

I believe that the time is drawing near when the great political parties shall be merged into something which can more truly be called a league of the great people. Party lines are vanishing.

It would be refreshing, said Mr. Sheldon, to see some statesmen who are not candidates for office.

A large part of the sermon was devoted to temperance and prohibition: the latter part of it, however, was devoted to statesmanship as applied to the rights of man.

The true statesman, said Mr. Sheldon, must attack the problem of the common rights of men. Ask the most thoughtful minds of the age what is the great question of the age and they will answer, "The social question." And what is the social question? It is the question of the rights of man in organized society. And what are his rights? The right to his share of the earth's products and of man's creative energy. And what is his share? A just proportion necessary for his growth and happiness as a human being based upon his value not singly as a producer, but as a soul with an immortal existence. The true statesman confronts a problem here, the solution of which might well tax the energy of a giant in intellect and rouse the sympathy of a Christ in compassion. I believe that Christ himself was a socialist to this extent. He taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He taught that wages were to be adjusted not simply by length of hours of labor, but by individual need. He taught that any combination of men by which the poor were oppressed was a crime in the eyes of God to be rebuked. If Christ were here to-day he would attack men in high places who have made great fortunes by speculation. He would denounce the selfish trusts which have captured the necessities of life and doles them out to the public at their own prices. He would scourge the rascally high born landlords and nobles of Europe for making it possible for one man to own an acre of property in the heart of London, which brings him in a month while hundreds of little children who live within sight of his acre of land go crying and hungry to bed, and their mothers lead lives of sin because they cannot get work to live on. I believe Christ would not deal gently with the organized frauds and oppressions of this century. He would denounce them as strongly as he denounced the Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites. O for an hour of Christ now! To teach as our duty. For this problem of social reform is not an easy one. It is doubly complicated by the combined selfishness and ignorance of men. I verily believe that even if every rich man in the world were eager to bring about a better state of things, there would be difficulties in the way that would make the practical solution of the problem of social equality exceedingly difficult. Here is room for the exercise of the wisest and highest faculties. If I were a statesman I should consider it my duty to acquaint myself with the details of social economics and to know personally how the poor and ignorant and the working masses lived. I should not rest satisfied until I had seen with my own eyes the wretchedness of the world, and given several years of my best thought to the question of how to relieve it. There are other things in this age of more importance than the tariff and diplomatic moves, on the state chess board. The most important of all things in God's world in a man. Statesmanship of the highest order makes man's welfare its first business. It is here that the statesman and the preacher meet on common ground. An age that has produced two books like "Looking Back-

ward" and "In Darkest England" is an age that beckons with imperious gesture to the statesman of the age to do something. Forward! writes the cause of history, eager to write a new chapter in the world's great drama, a chapter of victories over man's selfishness and intolerance. Who is the coming man? The man who shall obey this command. He needs to have a clear mind and a strong heart. The stuff that martyrs are made of would not be bad for him to possess. The strong insight of the man of affairs, the swift grasp of the man of action, the sturdy independence that is not afraid to stand alone, the love of men which rises above any love of fame. All these and a hundred other like qualities should mark the statesman of the period.

Household.

He that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

A set of measures and a reliable scale and weights are more satisfactory than any effort at guessing.

The condition of fruit has much to do with success in jelly making, for if the fruit is over-ripe or not ripe enough failure is sure. In the first case the juice is scanty and acid; in the second it has lost its adhesive quality, and so jelly will not be the result of patient pressing and boiling.

When your shoes are wet, stand them up, put them in shape, and fill them with oats, such as they feed to horses. This will, in a few hours, draw all the moisture out of the leather, keeping the boot in shape meanwhile, and leaving it soft and pliable. The oats can be used again and again.

A good sweet pickle is made with a pint of vinegar to six pounds of sugar and six pounds of quinces. Add stick cinnamon to taste, and boil until the fruit is tender. In two days pour off the juice and boil again, and in two more days repeat the process. This pickle will keep in a stone jar and while rich is less sweet than preserves.

Many people say they cannot whip cream, and without reason. If the dealer is dishonest and mixes milk with the cream it will not whip, or if it is too fresh. Just before it begins to sour is the time when it is surest to froth in order. Have it perfectly cold and beat with a Dover egg-beater. With good cream, a cool room and patience, whipped cream is possible.

Quince marmalade is less often seen than orange marmalade, but it is very much liked by those who eat quinces preserved in any way. It is very easily made. Peel and quarter the quinces and weigh them, then add the same quantity of sugar and a little water to keep them from scorching. Stew them three hours and longer if jelly does not form on the spoon. Put it in glasses with paraffin over the top and cover with tin or paper.

Spinach Salad.—Look over and wash carefully one peck of spinach; after it has remained in water one half hour at least, or two hours if convenient to leave it, boil in salted water, having the water boiling when it is put in. If the vessel in which it is boiled be left uncovered, it will retain its green color. When it is done put it in a colander over a pan to drain, press out the water, season with butter, pepper and a little salt. Cut it up a little with a sharp knife, using a fork to aid you. Place it in a deep dish and slice hard boiled eggs over the top. If vinegar is liked it may be added to each individual dish.

Watermelon Cake.—For the white part take two cupsful of pulverized sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of butter and the same quantity of sweet milk; three cupfuls of flour with a table spoonful of baking powder and the whites of five eggs. Flavor with lemon. For the red part take one cupful of red sugar, one-half cupful of butter, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, the whites of five eggs, and one-half pound of raisins. In putting the white and red parts together, have the white on the outside and the red inside, dropping the raisins in the red part to imitate seeds.

Peach Preserves.—Make a rich syrup and peel the peaches carefully—first scalding by pouring boiling water over them—and put enough into the syrup to fill one jar. When cooked a minute or two, enough to heat them through, take them with a spoon one by one and drop them into the jar. Of good sized peaches about sixteen will be required for a quart jar, if they are left whole, which is much the best way. Fill the jar with syrup, and fix the rubber and cover as usual. Ripen peaches which are still hard should be selected, and not only do they go farther and look better, but the pit in them gives a flavor of the orchard, and an indescribable taste of freshness.

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Duel on Horseback.
 Andrew Foster and Will Jarnagin, two young farmers, who resided at Gum, west of Dallas, Tex., had an encounter recently. The former is fatally wounded and the latter is dead. Several months ago Foster assisted the lover of Jarnagin's sister to elope with her. The young men had been intimate since last night, in returning from a meeting they met in a highway. Jarnagin drew his pistol, and almost at the same time Foster was ready. They fired simultaneously. Each shot took effect, a ball entering Foster's right cheek and lodging on the inside of the skin on the left temple, while one pierced Jarnagin through just above the heart. They were both on horseback and their horses ran with them in the same direction. They continued firing until Jarnagin emptied his pistol, and Foster had shot three times. Jarnagin dropped from his horse at the end of one hundred yards, and died in a few minutes. Foster was taken to a neighbor's house. Foster is 19 years of age and Jarnagin was 24.

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Epps's Cocoa.
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 "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctored bills, it is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malaises are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may conquer them by a steady and proper nourishment with pure Blood and a properly nourished system."—Civil Service Gazette.
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REMEMBER KLINCK
 IS THE NAME OF THAT Wonderful Remedy That Cures Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Canker, and Bronchitis.
 The testimonials to these FACTS are NUMEROUS and STRONG, similar to the following:
 From the Hon. Harvey D. Colvin, Ex-Mayor of Chicago:
 CHICAGO, July 24, 1899.
 S. S. KLINCK—Dear Sir: I am pleased to say that I consider your remedy the best medicine in existence for the human afflictions you claim to cure. I suffered from catarrh with bronchitis for many years. During that time I employed physicians and faithfully tried many so-called remedies advertised to cure this disease, without any material benefit. Claiming others had induced me to try your remedy, claiming others had cured by it. I have continued its use and I can not say too much for it. It found me too near the grave for comfort and restored me to health again. It adorns my toilet stand and by using it occasionally I am kept well.
 I would not be without it if it cost \$5 per bottle. I earnestly recommend it to all my afflicted friends.
 For Sale by Leading Druggists.
PINT BOTTLES \$1.00
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 Teeth Saved—Not Pulled. Crowns, Clean and Strong, on Broken Teeth.
 S. S. White's Teeth on Celluloid Plates. Best and Strongest Made. Whole and Partial Sets.
EASTERN PRICES.
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 (Graduate of Philadelphia Dental School.)
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HIGGINS' COMPOUND
 WILL CURE YOU.
 BUY A BOTTLE AT ONCE.
 WHAT IS IT?
 1—A Cough Medicine that is effective and won't nauseate. No disagreeable effects after taking.
 2—As pleasant as maple syrup, and as effective as it is pleasant.
 3—The largest bottle for the money on the market.
 Almost everybody is using it, and it is selling beyond all anticipation.
 CHECKS DISEASE.
 CURES ANY COUGH OR COLD.
 GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.
 HASTENS CURE AND WAGES OFF COUGH.
 BUY AT DRUGGISTS.
HIGGINS & HYDE, RUTLAND, VT.

The Department of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition have made an arrangement with the North American Review for the publication of a series of advertisements of the World's Fair. The matter for the advertisement is to be supplied every month by the Department, and the Review will give to the advertising pages of interest never before possessed by the advertising pages of a monthly magazine. The first advertisement will appear in the September number of the Review.

Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, commenced about a year ago, the herculean task of preparing a Standard Dictionary of the English Language that would be accurate, comprehensive and convenient, and have so far progressed with the undertaking that the great work will be ready for the public by January 1, 1890. The dictionary will contain about 2,200 pages, over 4,000 illustrations made especially for the work, 200,000 words, 70,000 more than any single volume dictionary, and will solve the perplexing problem of compounds. Over one hundred editors from among the best known English and American scholars, each of whom is acknowledged authority in his particular sphere of learning, are employed on the work.

The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health for August opens with a portrait of the Nestor of New York Journalism, George Jones, and an appreciative sketch. A criticism on natural grounds of certain statements by Henry George follows. A very interesting analysis of the mouth's physiognomy, well illustrated, gives sound reasons for certain types of expression. The second Prize Essay is a sketch by the well-known author of "For Girls." Following this are two more Phrenological "Hits" that make a very interesting reading. The interest taken in the new science of mind by Dr. John Bell, Professor Samuel G. Howe, Prof. Morton, the ethnologist, and Nicholas Biddle is related pleasantly by Mrs. Wells in her reminiscences. In the Health Department we have the effects of hygienic treatment as applied to Toothache, Ague and Fever, etc. What regularity in life will accomplish is shown in the career of Prof. O. W. Holmes. Published at \$1.50 a year, or 15 cents a number, six months for only 50 cents. Fowler & Wells Co., No. 777 Broadway, New York.

The frontispiece of the September Arena will be a fine portrait of the Rev. George C. Lorimer. The distinguished Baptist divine will discuss in this issue the "Newer Heresies," such as held by Dr. Briggs and his co-laborers.

Who is Isaac Becht Bendavid? A very trenchant article under that signature is announced to appear in the September number of the North American Review, which attempts to refute the statements of Prof. Goldwin Smith in the article which he contributed to the August number of the same periodical.

The Hon. Frederick Douglass, late Minister to Haiti, will contribute a most important article to the next number of the North American Review on the inner history of the negotiations for the cession to the United States of the Mole St. Nicolas.

The Brookhaven, Miss. Leader: The naked, unvarnished truth of the whole matter, as we have said before, is that the financial policy of both of the old parties is dictated by the money power, and both need bringing to their senses by the farming and laboring classes of the country standing shoulder to shoulder and demanding their rights. For the farmers to stand together and elect sub-treasury senators from this state will go an immense distance toward sobering the leaders of both old parties and warning them that the people are terribly in earnest, and the lesson will be as good for one set of old party leaders as the other. The National Democratic party has been posing as the special champion and sympathizer of the dear farmer and laboring man for to these many years, and yet it has its Standard Oil millionaires in the United States senate and in the cabinet shaping the party policy, and a millionaire railroad magnate as chairman of its executive committee, who is so far above the masses that he cannot travel on the same train with the common people, but rides everywhere in a private palace car of his own.

The Enterprise Gazette, Seneca, Ga.: Chauncey M. Depew is reported as having said: "Acres do not govern the country, but brains." He should have said dollars instead of brains. It would indeed be a good thing if the country were governed by brains, it certainly needs it. But it does not need the kind of brains possessed by the money powers and protected monopolists. Mr. Depew is by no means infallible and may find there are brains enough to be found on the acres of the farmers to govern this country.

National Economist: It is a well known fact that the controlling influence in our government to-day—the power behind the throne—the dominant force back of our national legislature, is Wall street, or the money power of the country. And the great bulk of all our legislation, especially that part of it which involves finance and commerce, is shaped directly, and often, without even the semblance of an apology, by the money kings.

A Short Chapter on the Fallacies of Such a Doctrine.

There is an old-fashioned, flea-bitten, toothless saying that "supply and demand regulate the price of everything." It is true only when applied to both sides of the question. I have wheat, and want pork. Wheat is very plentiful and there is not much demand for it. Will I have to trade a large amount of wheat for a small amount of pork? That depends upon the demand for pork. If there is a large amount of pork and not much demand the exchange will be even. Now, suppose I wish to trade wheat for pork and find that I will have to give a large amount of wheat for a small quantity of pork, would I be right in asserting that there is too much wheat in the country? May be so; but on the other hand, may be it is because there is not enough pork in the country! We generally exchange our produce for money. Those who so blatantly assert that supply and demand regulate the price always wind up by saying that the low prices are due to there being too much produced—over-production. Was it over-production of wheat or scarcity of pork? Is it over-production of produce or scarcity of money? The surest way of answering the questions correctly is by comparing the amount of wheat and the amount of money in the country during the time of low prices, with the amount of wheat and money in the times of high prices. As we have not before us any reports later than 1888, we'll compare '88 with '68, a period of twenty years. In 1868 the country produced and imported together seven and one-half bushels of wheat to every person in it, and the amount of money in circulation was \$21.47 to every person; the price of wheat was \$1.42½ a bushel. In 1888 the wheat produced and imported together amounted to less than seven bushels per head, and look at the price, 87 cents a bushel. Was the low price of 1888 due to too much wheat, or too little money? Not only does this apply to wheat, but to every other crop. This year money is still scarce, but corn and oats are scarce, too; hence they bring better prices than when they were plenty; but let wheat, corn, pork and beef get scarce and high, and the same scarcity of money to buy them continue, and we may expect distress and trouble of the worst kind. Of course if there was a scarcity of all things which money buys, and a like scarcity of money, the price would not change, but a scarcity of bread and meat only will raise the price of them, and unless there is plenty of money in circulation, the poor must suffer. For instance, a short crop of grain and meat will not raise the price of metals, wood or earthenware; hence the millions of workmen in factories will not get higher wages, yet it will cost them more to feed themselves and families. We have now seen that the amount of money in circulation has as much to do with prices as the amount of the produce of labor. As we have seen that money represents the produce of labor, it is only natural and reasonable for this to follow. Go back to our first test and put all of the money in one pile and the produce in another. If you add to the produce only, prices will fall. If you take away from the money pile only, prices will fall. If you take away from the produce pile only, prices will rise. If you add to one pile you must add the same to the other; if you take from one pile you must take from the other. The laws of supply and demand must be applied to both sides alike.—Alliance Farmer.

A Looker-On.

Chauncey M. Depew, a loud-mouthed railroad Republican, made a tour of the West to take a fair look at the Farmers' Alliance and other farmer organizations with his weather eye and report to Wall street the result. He has done so and says the farmers' organizations are the result of three years of short crops and inability to pay interest and taxes in consequence thereof. "It is the evolution of despair," to use his words. He thinks now there will be a monster crop in this country and a famine abroad that will enable farmers to extort big prices from suffering Europeans and thus will come relief and these dangerous organizations die out, but what about similar organizations in Europe? Mr. Depew fails to care for foreign distress; indeed he seems to rejoice over any amount of misery abroad if it shall result in temporary relief here.

How little such rock-hearted egotists care for facts. Why it is only a year ago that crops were so abundant the Republican organ of Iowa, advised all the farmers to burn their corn, and yet Depew says crops have failed for three years. He pays the farmers this compliment, "While farmers are the hardest to move in such matters, their intelligence and staying power make them the most dangerous factor in a new organization." This is good, the farmers of the United States are a dangerous class. Yes they are dangerous to the puff balls of aristocracy like Gould, Depew etc., engaged in the genteel task of robbing them and we trust they will stay, until that class of men hunt their holes and beg for pardon of their sins.—Iowa Alliance Bulletin.

FARMERS' REVOLUTIONS.

Never Begun Until Forbearance is No Longer a Virtue.

It is hard to believe that the quiet, long-suffering and conservative farmers are ever revolutionary in their ideas and methods, says the Atlanta Constitution. They submit to a good deal of oppression and plundering, but it is dangerous to crowd them to the wall. In at least two great modern revolutionary movements the farmers took the lead, and came out on top. In England, in 1881, the farmers and the masses generally had scarcely any rights that were respected by the governing classes. The story is too long to tell in detail, but something like a Farmers' Alliance was organized, with Wat Tyler at the head. The movement spread to the towns and cities, and the people were soon banded together to resist unjust taxation and oppressive laws. The countrymen with their town allies got together in a compact body and swept over the land like a prairie fire. From county to county and from town to town, they pushed their rapid march until they reached London, where, after losing their leader in a skirmish, they dispersed when the king had made them certain promises. The government succeeded in punishing many of the prominent ringleaders, but the solid fruits of victory rested with the revolutionists. From that time for about a century English farmers and workmen had the use of as much land as they could cultivate, and were free to combine together for self-protection. That period was the golden age of England. Then there was no poverty. All were well fed, well clothed, and well paid. After that, in the sixteenth century, the monopolies of privileged classes, forcibly gained control, and the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few plunged the many into poverty. Another farmers' revolution was the one in France in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The French countrymen were as much oppressed as the English brethren were in the fourteenth century. The organized local societies with a central society, and in the course of a bloody carnival of several years' duration brought their king and queen and thousands of their oppressors to the guillotine. Generations of suffering made them unreasonably violent, and they gave France what is known in history as the "Reign of Terror." Yet this revolution was a great triumph for democracy. It greatly modified monarchal rule in Europe, and paved the way for the present French republic, under which the farmers are the most prosperous people on the face of the earth. These two revolutions were essentially farmers' movements. There is much in them that will shock the readers of to-day, but it should be remembered that in those days the people did not have the ballot to right their wrongs, and they had to resort to force. In both England and France these popular upheavals resulted in substantial victories for the farmers. The uprising in this country at the present time of the agricultural population recalls the historic events which we have briefly outlined. Like the tillers of the soil in England and France, our farmers are kept down by unjust taxes, oppressive law and monopolists, who, in their way, are as dangerous as the feudal barons of old. But our people, armed with the ballot, understand the power of organized action, and they know the full significance of the supremacy of numbers. Yet, while this great struggle for reform is thoroughly peaceful and in the interests of peace, it bids fair to be as sweeping a revolution as the others that we have mentioned. The cause of the united farmers is the cause of democracy. It is an effort to restore a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, with equal rights for all and special privileges for none. It is a cause that will win, and its triumph will be all the more glorious because it will be a victory of peace, a victory of honest labor, won through ballots instead of through bayonets, won at the polls and not on battlefields. This hurried glance at the past is suggestive. It shows what organized farmers have done, and fore-shadows what they will do.

An Allianceman's Duty.

One of the unquestionable duties of the Farmers' Alliance is to keep its members alive to their own interests? A very good way to succeed in this is to have a speech or essay from some one of the members previously selected for the purpose. Take up the Ocala demands one at a time, and study them thoroughly that you may be enabled to come before your Alliance and intelligently discuss and defend the propositions set forth in the order. Prepare yourselves for the vicious attacks that are sure to be made by the partisan press and orators during the campaign of '92. Educate yourselves to a thorough understanding of our principles, and thus qualify to effectually refute all the false and malicious charges which the opposition will heap upon the order. It is the duty of each of us to contribute our mite to the success of the organization. Without a solid and united front progress would be slow, with it the day of our emancipation is close at hand.—Alliance Bulletin.

WHEELING THE FARMERS.

Rich and Aristocratic Agricultural Farmers Do It.

There is an old and rich and aristocratic class of agricultural papers in the East that have fallen in with the plutocracy, and when not directly opposing the farmers' movement for reforming old abuses they resort to wheedling and tell him how bright prospects are growing and promising for the future. The American Agriculturist is conspicuous as one of this class, and the following is a specimen brick from its pile: "The new wheat is looking promising, and it looks as though we should be able to put our own price upon the crop," says the editor. "This means higher prices for everything the farmer produces and immense business for the railroads. When the farmers and railroads are both happy at receiving good prices, prosperity is insured for every industry." "Farmers and railroads" is good! This is a fair specimen of the taffy this class of agricultural papers are dishing out to the farmers. The farmers should mark these wolves in sheep's clothing and send out protests from every association against their double dealing. They should be driven to openly espouse one side or the other. "Prices are jumping up daily, but dealers and speculators both home and abroad are buying freely at the advance," continues this cheerful agricultural paper. Not a word is said about the process these speculators employed to bear down the price till all the crop was out of the hands of the farmer, and now he will be compelled to pay double the price he got for his wheat for the flour he must buy. And the big crop in prospect which ought to rejoice the farmers to see it grow, when it begins to turn yellow for the harvest will be cited as an evidence of "overproduction" and low prices in the fall. Money scarce, farmers must sell, prices low, speculators will buy up the crop, and railroad and speculators, not farmers, will be happy, while this class of agricultural papers sit like dumb dogs on the walls of Zion, and never raise voice or pen against the outrage that is yearly practiced on the farmers by railroads, speculators and the government.—Midland Journal.

Trusts and Combines.

The Alliance is studying the subject of trusts and combines, it would seem, from the numerous schemes which have been advanced by its different members. Some of these are chimerical and impractical, but all of them furnish the basic idea upon which to build a super-structure that will stand and bring success. The Alliance is opposed to all trusts and its members, like all other people who are damaged by anything, are fighting them; but, like all other people, where they shall realize that there is only one successful way to fight them, and that is to fight them with a trust, it is very probable that they will adopt that plan. This would not be the proper thing, but there is so much human nature in a man that its members may be expected to do what other men would do under similar circumstances. The Alliance is for relief from debt and redemption from serfdom. It has its plan adopted to accomplish these purposes, and they will be adhered to; but it may supplement them and adopt further efforts in the same direction. So it is not improper to promulgate the ideas upon which they will be founded, if they shall ever have an existence.—The Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

Stick to the Ship.

The Alliance is now on trial before the bar of public judgment, and every individual member is responsible for the faithful discharge of the particular task assigned to him. The responsibility is a common one and rests on all alike. The great work that is going on may not come before your view every day—and your sub-Alliance may not be all that you would have it be, but stand to your colors. Results may not be reached as fast as you had expected, but stick to your crowd. Your leaders may not be as brilliant nor as aggressive as you would wish them, but abide your time and continue the struggle. Resolutions never go backwards; if you hold up you are left. Nothing human was ever perfect and never will be, but stick to your order and be steadfast to the end. It may require personal sacrifice of opinion, but that is but a daily occurrence in life. It may demand inconvenience and recognition, but stick together. Don't give up the ship.—The Alliance.

Why Not, Indeed.

The Colorado workingman very sensibly says: The Western Union Telegraph Co. has cleared \$100,000,000 in the past 25 years, and the common people paid it. Why can not the government do this work and leave this \$100,000,000 in the people's pockets? And yet there are newspapers who try to make their readers believe that cheap telegraph rates are an advantage only to business men and wealthy people. Suppose that sum had remained in the possession of the people instead of being concentrated under the control of Jay Gould, what a benefit it would have been to the business, industrial and agricultural interests?—Jeffersonian.

An Anecdote of Stephen Girard.

Girard had a drayman who was decidedly a poor man. One day the drayman, who was an industrious, bright fellow, with a good many mouths to fill at home, was heard to remark that he wished he was rich. "What's that?" sharply said Girard, who heard the grumble. "Oh," said the man, "I was only wishing I was rich." "Well, why don't you get rich?" said the millionaire harshly. "I don't know how without money," said Girard. "You don't need money," said Girard. "Well, if you will tell me how to get rich without money I won't let the grass grow before my feet," said the other. "There is going to be a ship-load of confiscated tea sold at auction to-morrow at the wharf; go down there and buy it in, and then come back to me." The man laughed. "I have no money to buy a ship-load of tea with," he said. "You don't need any money, I tell you," the old man snapped. "What shall I say?" "Use all the words necessary to bid in the whole cargo. Then come to me." The next day the drayman went down to the sale. A great many retailers were present, and the auctioneer said that those bidding would have the privilege of taking one case or the whole ship-load, and that the bidding would be on the pound. He then began the sale. A retail grocer started the bidding, and the drayman raised him. On seeing this the crowd gasped with no small amount of surprise. When the case was knocked down to the drayman, the auctioneer said he supposed the buyer only desired to bid in one case. "I'll take the whole ship-load," coolly returned the successful bidder. The auctioneer was astounded, but on some one whispering to him that it was Girard's man who was the buyer, his manner changed, and he said it was all right. The news soon spread that Girard was buying tea in large quantities, and the next day the price rose several cents. "Go and sell your tea," said Girard to the man the next day. The drayman was stumped, and he went and made contracts with several brokers to take the stock at a shade below the market price, thereby making a quick sale. In a few hours he was worth fifty thousand dollars.

Farmer Ellsworth's Bull.

Charles Ellsworth, a farmer living in Wall on which is a northern suburb of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has a blooded bull, a large and beautiful animal, but of such vicious disposition as to make it prudent to keep him confined with a ring in his nose in a stable. A few nights ago, the door of the stable being open because the weather was warm, the bull released himself from his fastenings and escaped. He wasn't at all enraged, so he didn't stop to paw up dirt with his forefeet, nor did he put his nose to the ground, hump up his back, and bellow out a challenge to mortal combat. On the contrary, he started out to see how much fun a bull could have. In the first place he demolished the poultry roost and caused a hundred or more hens to make the night hideous with their squawks. Then he tore down the enclosure to the pig pens and sent two sows and their litters grunting and squealing about the premises, and then he tore down the clothes line on which a week's wash had been left out to dry. After tipping over the soft-soap barrel, the lye cask, and the rain-water tank, he encountered the tool house, which he partly demolished, tumbling the implements about. Finally he attacked a grind stone which stood under a tree, and throwing it up so that it was caught on his horns, he started for the house and banged heavily against the door.

Mr. Ellsworth was away from home, and his wife and daughter were alone in the house. From the noises they had heard they suspected that thieves were about, and Miss Ellsworth grasped a revolver and prepared herself for any emergency. When she heard the pounding on the door she supposed that burglars or tramps were breaking in, and demanded to know who the intruders were and what they wanted. Getting no reply and the banging upon the door continuing, the brave girl fired a shot at a venture, when the door flew open and in rolled the grindstone, which had slipped from the sockets in its frame and fell at her feet. At first it was difficult to tell which was the most frightened, the girl or the bull, but it must have been the bull, for he beat a hasty retreat, and when Farmer Ellsworth returned he found the animal standing in the stable in a most humiliated attitude, with the frame of the grindstone still upon his horns, for which he seemed real grateful—if a bull can feel grateful—to be relieved of.

A little boy of five went with his mother to make a call. The lady of the house who was very fond of children, told him she intended to ask his mother to let her buy him a gun.

"Don't you think your mother would let me buy you?" she asked.

"No," he said, "you haven't got money enough."

"How much would it take?" she asked.

"Three hundred pounds," he answered promptly; "and you haven't got that much."

"I think I could manage it," she said.

"If I can, will you come to me?"

"No," he said, with decision. "Mamma wouldn't sell me, anyhow. There are five of us, and mamma wouldn't like to break the set."