

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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Old Supply and Demand still cuts a big figure in the economy of the world.

Let us see. Is not this the same Thurman that in '64 moved that the war was a failure?

Industry, temperance, economy and self-improvement, [supplemented by] patience, will solve the labor problem.

Any laboring man, not unusually unfortunate, can become a monopolist by saving a little of his earnings daily—say what he now spends up, and in this way he may accomplish what dynamite cannot do.

The voters and intelligent men of the country should remember Abe Lincoln's terse idea of the protection, "I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff."

We are prohibitionists in principle, but we believe that party prohibition is an injury to the cause. We also favor christianity, but don't think it advisable to nominate ticket and run a political party in the interest of christianity.

T. V. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, is doing valiant work for the American system of protection for American labor. So is the Washington National View, a leading Greenback paper. There is a deep seated principle dear to the American heart, that will not be seduced by false English sentiment.

Cleveland is keeping quiet this fall and Dan'l, instead of preparing speeches from the encyclopedia Britannica, is having a lot of printed slips with, for arguments in reference to the part played by apathy and lack of harmony in campaigns.—See Vol. I, p. 565; Civil Reforms, Vol. III, last blank page in the book; Letter of acceptance, not out yet.

The Democrat is rolling the Union Labor Party under its tongue as a sweet morsel, trying to brace up the Kansas Democracy with the deluded idea that it will cause a deflection from the G. O. P. No! no! Mr. Democrat, your chances for carrying Kansas even with any kind of fusion are about as small as a fly looks through the wrong end of a telescope.

The American republican idea is based on a broad foundation of freedom. But this idea will not yield to suicidal theories of government transplanted from the old world. This country will refuse to be made a hatchery for political experiments, and the free trader will be forced to wait the process of natural development before his millennium is reached even here.

We desire to emphasize the following bit of good sense from County Superintendent John MacDonald:

"At what age should my child be sent to school?" "Eight." "What, let him grow up in ignorance the first eight years of his life?" "Oh, no, not at all. He can learn to read, write, spell and get some knowledge of figures. But in learning these things, he will not be required to sit in a cast iron mould five hours every day. An hours study each day at home, then let nature take charge of him the rest of the time. Mud pies, ground tumbling, running, jumping, climbing, and if you have a clump of woods for him by your house, happy should you be. Engaged in such outdoor exercises as these, with studies sandwiched between, your boy will enter school with a strong body and brain, and he will rapidly out-distance the children who entered at the age of five. How much a sound, vigorous body has to do with victory in the battles of life you have already learned."

"The farmers are more to blame than the weather," says Mr. William P. Higginbotham, the well-known Manhattan breeder, "for any failure in corn raising. The thing to do is to plant in April, use seed from the North, thoroughly cultivate, and do not plant too thick, and you can raise a good crop every year. The land should be plowed in the fall. I should subsoil it, list in April, and after you think you are through cultivating, go through it once more, with the hoe if you cannot get through with the cultivator. During the last thirty years there has been, but one year, 1860, when a good crop could not have been raised by following these rules. We always get a hot spell in July, and it will not do to plant late. Those who planted early this season have good yields. Another thing," said Mr. Higginbotham, "as to chinch bugs. Plow your stubble land after cutting your wheat or oats, and next year there will be no bugs to bother. There was not a bug in our 160 acres of wheat this season, reports Mr. M. A. Coe, as good a farmer as there is in Kansas, who is now plowing for another wheat sowing. As for old land, alternate after wheat or oats with corn, and keep up the rotation." Mr. Higginbotham lays special stress on planting corn early, better when there is snow on the ground than the last of May or June. Cultivate and do not plant too thick."

To those "Old Bourbons" who have hopes and money on New York, we will quote, by way of solace, a recent conversation of Frank Hurd, Ex-congressman from Ohio, while in Washington recently. He confided to a Democratic friend that the Democracy could not possibly win in New York this year, and that the party must look to the Northwest for electoral votes. The committee, he intimated, has concluded that there is a field of promise in the Northwest for free traders and tariff reformers, and Mr. Hurd will go as a missionary to that section. It is said he has an argument prepared which can be adjusted to the varying sentiments in the several Northwestern states that he expects to visit. In Michigan he will criticize the republicans for providing for a cut in the lumber tariff, and in Iowa he will arraign them for not taking off the entire tax. It is inferred from his confidential remarks that the Democratic Committee is about to abandon hopes of carrying New York and turn its attention to other states which may be considered doubtful.

The farmers of the state of Iowa have for several years past been pre-eminently distinguished for their aggressiveness in all matters especially affecting their interests. In political matters this feeling first made itself apparent by the smashing of "slates" made up by the old-time party leaders of both parties, but it has now progressed beyond that point, and the farmers of that state, especially those of the republican party, have for a year or two past evinced a praiseworthy determination to "make up the slate" themselves.

The fishery treaties that have been ratified heretofore remind us of the fable of the "Fox and the Crow." England has been patting us on the shoulder and saying, "You are a remarkably healthy country. What a fine voice you have." We have opened our mouths and commenced to sing forthwith, and England has trotted off with our meat—or rather, fish. The recently rejected treaty was of the same kind, all give and no take. After the republican victory this fall, there is a man who knows something about treaties and he will exert his ingenuity, and then the men who daily risk their life on the deep, will know that their lives and property are, in a measure protected.

Eli Shearer, half-breed Indian, was brought to the city yesterday from near Silver Lake. He claims to be a medicine man of the prairie band of Pottawatomies, and has been monkeying with them until he became a great nuisance. Finally he represented himself to be a United States officer, and for this he was arrested. Yesterday he appeared before United States Commissioner Wilson. His case was continued one week and his bond fixed at \$500.

Judging from the manner in which facilities for getting out sand from the river are being added to, there is going to be an immense amount of building going on this fall.

W. J. Wetherholt, one of our popular groccerymen, is removing his fence and fixing up and beautifying his yard, at 1650 Quincy street.

The bay windows in the Hotel Troop begin to loom up. That is going to be a daisy hotel.

The new uniforms for the Second regiment have arrived and will be distributed by the adjutant general next week.

W. J. Lawrence has been appointed superintendent of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, with headquarters at Goodland.

If the river goes any lower at this point than it now is, it will be impossible to walk across it just above the wagon bridge without wetting the soles of one's shoes.

Nicholson & Davies is the name of a new coal firm on the North side. They are putting in scales between Central and Kansas avenues, south of the M. E. church and will erect them an office at once.

Captain Henry Booth, of Larned, chairman of the republican state central committee, will arrive in the city on Sunday and take up his permanent residence here until after the election.

Glass, the man whom C. R. McDowell found driving a horse which was stolen from his residence west of the city about a year ago, yesterday went to Armondale to find the man from whom he purchased the horse. He says that when he purchased the horse, that the white stripe in his forehead had been painted black and that the paint soon wore off.

It is being reported that John Van Vester will secure the management of the North Topeka Rapid Transit when the road is completed.

Skinner Bros' have a charming river front residence place which is being improved every day.

The Rock Island bridge pier foundations are overgrown with vegetation and resemble little rocky islands.

Hon. Tim McCarthy will go to Arkansas City, Monday, where he addresses the old soldiers at their reunion.

It is rumored on the street that Colonel R. A. Friedrich will be the democrat candidate for county attorney.

Barnum's advertising car arrived here last night at 12 o'clock, in charge of advance press agent P. F. Hamilton. The car is one of the best equipped advertising cars ever put on the road and has a force of eighteen men.

Barnum and London new fifteen shows will exhibit here on Friday September 14. S. Nathanson advertises for his son, who left home on the 21st.

Mrs. Fred Payne is quite sick at her home on South Jackson St. near the rapid Transit depot.

Cory Conklin will soon build a handsome residence on the corner of Monroe and Fairchild, just south of Elder Pendleton's.

Why don't some public spirited, industrious individual remove the dilapidated bill boards on the island, and let nature decorate this one spot at her own sweet will?

A thief with more nerve than judgment succeeded in stealing several costumes from the dressing rooms of the Grand Opera house Wednesday night, after the performance. He was driven off several times but got there in the end. What he will do with his plunder is a mystery, as sailor costumes are not in general demand where prairie schooners alone are navigated.

A force of men were noticed yesterday on the North side busily employed in loading upon wagons and hauling away the debris of the old blacksmith shop which has so long occupied a conspicuous site on the west side of Kansas avenue between the bridge and A street. To the ordinary observer the affair was without significance or was merely regarded as a fresh evidence of the march of progress in the capital city, but to others it marked the disappearance of another old land mark, and there was a tinge of regret in viewing its obliteration. It is rumored that the C. K. & N. folks design very soon constructing a line of their own to Kansas city, and that when they do their road will run east on A street, which will take it right by the property in question. It is possible that they will build a depot on that side of the river then, and if so it is bound to be in this immediate vicinity, which will then become immensely more valuable than it is to-day.

George Vetter who was hit on the head by a brick at the state house, is reported much better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Yesterday was the first time he recognized anything. He did not know what had hurt him until he was told.

Rev. C. Holman united in wedlock Wednesday afternoon at his residence, Park Place, on Kansas avenue, Mr. L. E. Nason, of Rossvill, and Miss Ida Richards, of Kearney. The happy young couple at once departed for Rossvill, where they will make their home.

Mr. Unpleby, of Colorado, is visiting on the North side at the residence of Aaron Chase. He expects to make this his future home.

The democrats are talking of Colonel Allen Sells as a candidate for county commissioner against Captain Knight.

A patent attachment to facilitate the printing of envelopes has been invented and patented by G. F. Kimball, of the News, Topeka, Kansas, and it certainly looks as if Mr. Kimball has a good thing that will be appreciated by all the craft, for it entirely does away with all underlaying and by attaching it to your press it is no more trouble to print a low cut envelope than a sale bill.—Printers' Auxiliary.

What it Costs.

During the first five months of this year there was paid into the general revenue fund of the city of Topeka \$23,488.07. During the same time the expenses of the city government were \$39,622.19, but of this \$13,298.04 was paid on the electric light plant. Under the stipulation this was to come out of the general revenue fund.

It is proposed now to raise the deficiency that will occur in the matter of funds for the conduct of the city government by an occupation tax, from which it is expected some \$20,000 will be raised annually.

Under the old system, \$11,467 was the highest amount ever raised. Thus it will be seen a \$9,000 increase in revenue will be derived from this source.

After a time as soon as the electric light plant is paid for and some other expenses are cut down, it will be an easy matter to cut off the occupation tax. As it is now, it costs about \$4,000 per month to pay the salaries of all the city officials who have increased by two fold in the past five years while the sources of the city revenue have not increased at all.

John Carter, a white man, and Henry Binky, colored, were arrested in North Topeka by Marshal Allen and Officer Summers. Carter carried a suspicious looking bundle which, being opened at the police station, was found to contain about twenty-five pair of pants of superior quality. Both parties claim to have immigrated here from Kansas City but they can give no reasonable or satisfactory excuse for having in their possession a miniature clothing store and they will therefore be detained until a further investigation is had.

The O. K. Furniture company at 215 Kansas avenue, south Topeka, sell all goods strictly for cash, hence their low prices.

- Parlor suits \$35.00.
- Chamber suits \$15.00.
- Bed Springs \$1.50.
- Large Rocker .75
- Beds \$1.50

Every month the citizens of Topeka pay something like \$1,500 for the police protection they receive. There are something like twenty-eight men on the force there or thereabouts. They have their respective beats and the city is regularly patrolled. Yet in the face of this fact burglaries, of the most daring and outrageous character are of daily occurrence.

C. B. Chapman, of Newton, who has been on the North side for the past two days visiting at the residence of his brother-in-law, George Stansfield, left yesterday for Oakland, Cal.

A meeting of the executive committee of the republican state central committee will be held at the Windsor on Monday afternoon.

General J. C. Caldwell leaves today for Seneca, the home of Governor felt, to deliver an address at a republican ratification to be held this afternoon.

Chris Peno, who is serving out a 100 day sentence, for selling liquor illegally, has become conscious stricken and continually broods over his wrong doing. In fact, it is believed that the man is nearly crazy.

Charles A. Kutz, one of Shawnee county's prominent young school teachers, was united in marriage yesterday with Miss Sophia Bureh. Mr. Kutz is well known on the North side. He will teach school this winter at Auburn, this county, the home of the bride's parents.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

100 Important things you never knew or thought of about the human body and its curious organs. How life is perpetuated, health, disease, and death. How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indifference. How to apply Home Cures to all forms of disease. How to cure Croup, Old Eyes, Bronchitis, Pharyngitis, etc. How to mate, be happy in marriage, and have great babies.

Send THE CURS for new book, MEDICAL SENSE AND NONSENSE. A melange of wit and wisdom, 96 pages, half of them given newly illustrated medical "chastities" and Doctors' "Drill" jokes; "not too punny but not punny enough" by THE LAUGH CURS. Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 34th St., N. Y.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

August 25, 1888.

In Great Britain wages have declined 18 per cent. since 1883, and 1,000,000 workmen are idle. Such is the glory of free trade.

The estimated acreage of corn growing in Kansas is 6,750,872, and the total product raised in the state will be at least 25 per cent greater than ever before raised in the state in any one year.

A Harrison and Morton flag was placed yesterday on top of Curricanti Needle, an object of interest to all tourists in Colorado. The needle is about 2,000 feet high, but the flag will attain an elevation in November that will make the opposition seasick to look at it.

Now that the democratic national committee is to remain without change, and Brice is to be dispenser and collector of the sap for the bail we would advise "Cal" to get some brimstone and treacle and dose the committee all around. It's a good thing for a torpid liver, apathy, disaffectedness and general despondency, and the committee seems to be afflicted with all of these symptoms.

One of the most heartrending things in the world to the free trader wing of the democracy is the evident interest that is displayed in Representative McKinley's address in Georgia on the industries of the south and the policy of protection. That southern people should even accord Major McKinley a hearty reception and listen to protection arguments is certainly too much for the obtuse free trader.

This is the year when every act of the president is weighed and he is conscious of the fact, too. The river and harbor bill of last year was a great deal less lavish than the bill this year, which became a law with out the president's signature, while the one last year was vetoed point blank. Afraid of offending a large part of the rank and file by vetoing it, because it appropriated largely for the democratic districts, he was also afraid to sign it because it was palpably so much worse than last year, and he had vetoed that, and then the mugwumps and George W. Curtis would not believe in the sincerity of his civil service reform. He was between the devil and the deep sea, and he did what no man of principle would do, let it become a law without his signature, because he didn't dare to veto it.

The News was the first paper in the city to suggest the narrowing of the river and deepening of the channel at this point. We are glad to notice that the suggestion so frequently made by this paper, is attracting some attention. The width of the river as it passes through this city is so great that it widely separates the two business parts of town, and tends to create diverse interests instead of promoting union. It might be remedied by reducing the width of the river one-half, and the land so made would pay all the costs. Then the saving in building future bridges would be no small item. It is hoped the matter will continue to receive attention until practical results are reached. The river here is nearly twice as wide as at Lawrence twenty-five miles further down, and twice as wide as at points a few miles west of Kansas City, seventy miles down.

Prior to the Chicago convention Gen. Harrison's front yard was covered with growing grass and the brown picket fence enclosing his yard on Delaware street was a model of tidiness, but politics have sadly altered the appearance of the premises. The grass has worn off, leaving the earth exposed in spots and the picket fence has piece by piece disappeared. Among the traveling men who visited the general last Saturday was a New York drummer, who at some previous visit had helped himself to one of the heavy two inch square poplar fence pickets which he proudly exhibited to the general and Mrs. Harrison in the form of a handsomely turned and polished walking stick. The idea took with the thousand or more brother drummers and that night the general's fence suffered the loss of many pickets. The sound ones were carefully culled. As the general gazed on the remaining pickets this morning and saw the lonely gate intact he ordered the remaining fragments to be taken down and used for kindling wood.

State Mine Inspector Findley returned yesterday from Belleville and says the corn crop of Republic county is immense. He left this afternoon for Cherokee county.

Frank Baker, the blind man who gave himself up to the authorities Saturday because he obtained \$100 from the Rock Island company under false pretenses, was taken from the jail yesterday by a friend and will be sent to his home in Germany. The company refused to bring an action against him.

The Troop hotel will be completed about September 30. It will have 140 rooms, which will be nearly double the capacity of any other hotel in the state.

The celebrated Kate Baker's ladies silver cornet band has been engaged to furnish music for the Kansas state fair, September 17 to 22, and will positively be present.

R. Anderson, of Omaha, general traveling auditor of the Union Pacific, came in yesterday.

Said a gentleman from Ohio, at Garfield Park last night. "I have often heard Gilmore's celebrated band, Arbuckle's band and the Washington Marine band but have never heard better music from them than I have heard from your Topeka band to-night." He referred to Marshall's band that gave the concert for the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The Jamison Meeting.

The meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church at the pleasant home of Mrs. S. Jamison, north of the city, was one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season. The anticipations of all were fully realized, and this is saying a good deal. The town company started from Mrs. Arnold's a little after three o'clock, being hindered one hour by the rain-storm. A few were kept at home by the inclemency of the weather, but the majority got there; the number attending and partaking of the hospitality of our hostess was forty—a jolly crowd.

Beside the usual number of old and familiar faces, your reporter noticed some new ones. We met for the first time, Mrs. Marshall, late of Halstead, Miss Montgomery, of Caldwell, Mrs. Waddell, of Nebraska, Mrs. Hardt, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. Dume, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Gashe, Mrs. James Allen, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Vail, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jessup, and Mrs. Johnson.

This meeting happened on the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Bosworth, the honored and loved president of this society, who was greatly surprised how any body present found out it was her birthday. She was made the recipient of a handsome present from her co-workers of the society, as a slight expression of the esteem and love in she is held.

The next meeting of this society will be held at Mrs. Hayden's, when the quilt for the orphanage will be finished.

The ladies extend a vote of thanks to Mr. John Long, of the city meat market, for favors shown. Had it not been for him and his Good-man the ice cream company, with said commodity, would scarcely have reached the place. Several gallons of Scott's "best" was dispensed along with other "goodies."

"What a delightful day and place!" "What a royal good time!" "Such entertainers as Mr. and Mrs. Jamison are!" and like expressions of good will to the family mingled with the good-bye's took its departure. K.M.

August 23, 1888.

General Harrison Cannot Come.

Major T. J. Anderson, president of the Committee of Thirty-eight, which has charge of the arrangement for the coming state reunion, has received the following letter from General Harrison, in response to a written invitation to attend the reunion:

INDIANAPOLIS, August 16, 1888. T. J. ANDERSON, ESQ., TOPEKA, KAN.—My Dear Sir and Comrade: I thank you sincerely for your kind invitation of August 14. While it would give me pleasure to be present at the re-union of the old soldiers residing in your state to meet all who will assemble on that occasion, I have been compelled to decline all such invitations owing to the pressure of other duties. Please extend for me a comrade's "greeting" to all the veterans. Very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON.

Major Anderson says he will not give up his efforts to secure General Harrison, and he asks that every Indiana soldier in the state write the general and urge his attendance. A committee will also probably be sent to Indianapolis to personally solicit his presence at the reunion—CAPITAL.

Major Anderson makes a mistake in this effort. Kansas does not need the presence of Gen. Harrison to secure the state for him, and while it would be proud to have him here, it is a duty to subordinate any such private feeling for the general welfare. Let Gen. Harrison go where he can do the most good.

The Emporia Republican thinks that if tree planting goes on much longer at its present rate in Kansas it won't be many years until the farmers will have to go to clearing and.

There are now 250 republican clubs in the state with an average membership of 100 each. This means that the league is 25,000 strong already, and the campaign not opened yet. Before it closes it will have a membership of 100,000.

Democratic professions of economy cannot conceal the practical fact that the Cleveland administration has exceeded its republican predecessor in expenditures to the amount of about 25 per cent; and its energy in that direction steadily increases.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—Dear Sir: I have read a good deal in various democratic papers about dead issues and the waving of the "bloody shirt." Now, isn't it a fact that there is not a state in the solid south where there is a "free ballot and fair count," and where a large part of the leaders of the lost cause still stick to it and are glorifying each other. In asking this I want to prove that I am not A. J.

In answer to the above we can refer to you to General Harrison, who truly declares that:

"There is not a Republican precinct in the country where any man may not freely exercise his right to vote and be sure that his vote will be honestly counted; but there is not a Democratic precinct, north or south, where the purity of the ballot box is assured."

As for the glorifying, we quote from a speech delivered by Bradley T. Johnson, at a recent confederate memorial day exercises in Baltimore:

"The South is progressing; she is not dead. These old Confederate soldiers and their descendants elect ninety out of every hundred Congressmen, thirty-four of the United States Senators, and the President of the United States. (Applause.) The government of the United States of America is controlled by Confederate soldiers. These Confederate soldiers are not idle. Their work for twenty-six years in government, in railroads and industrial enterprises of all sorts, is making itself felt all over the land. In 1890 Texas will send twenty-five men to Congress. The anxiety will be then, not who can carry New York in the election, but who can win in Texas. (Applause.)

Every Confederate soldier carries with him chained to his heart a casket of his dead hopes and aspirations, all through his life, as Douglass did the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, to show his devotion to the cause which he fought. If the time should ever come, and it were necessary, there are ten thousand in Maryland who would stand for the cause as Douglass did for Bruce. I have been respected. I have no sympathy with that slush and sentimentality that is always gushing to other people. I won't do that. I recall the sentimentality exhibited by some just before the eightieth birthday of Jefferson Davis, a man, who, of all the Confederates, has been singled out by his enemies and branded by malice and prejudice, and kept from his rights. I cannot forget Jefferson Davis. He is a patient statesman and a hero. He is renowned for his patriotism."

There is a strong probability that poor old Missouri may be regenerated this fall. In conversation with a prominent dry goods man on the north side, a drummer unburdened himself of the following which may be of interest to our democratic friends:

"It wouldn't surprise me a bit to see Missouri roll into the Republican line this fall. I tell you if the sentiment all over the state is similar to that in the southwestern portion, there will be no question in my mind." "Why, there is one firm down near Joplin that employs 3000 men in their mines and reduction works, and in the election of 'e there were not fifty that voted for Blaine, but this year the free trade plank has scared both the employers and the employees." "The firm and manager have declared for Harrison and Morton and there have been several clubs started, and now they have a membership of over 900." "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Grace Cathedral.

The Episcopal parish held a meeting last night at Grace Cathedral, the vestry, the building committee and the bishop being also present. The object of meeting was to formally transfer the property of Grace church. It is well known that the Episcopalians are now building a magnificent cathedral at the corner of Eighth and Polk streets. It is thought a portion of the building will be ready for occupancy about December 1, at which time the church will desert the old cathedral on Jackson street in which they have worshipped for so many years and will hold services in the new edifice. There being no record of the organization of Grace church, the church was incorporated anew a few days ago as Grace Cathedral church, and the object of last night's meeting was to turn over all property to the new corporation. It may not be generally known that the Episcopalians have owned their church property on Jackson street for a great many years and it was sold to them by J. W. Farnsworth for \$300. About one year ago they disposed of it to a syndicate for \$30,000, but the syndicate having failed to carry out the contract, the property has reverted to the church, and will soon be placed upon the market. Competent judges of the value of property say that the lots alone are worth \$40,000, and the church will probably realize that amount. Mr. F. W. Giles, a member of the building committee, was present and reported that the new cathedral was progressing very rapidly. That part known as Guild hall will first be completed. The church will be elegantly finished, and when completed will be the finest church edifice in the west.

Alden's Mantfold Cyclopaedia.

The second volume of this work, now on our table, even better than the first, fulfills the promises of the publisher's prospectus. It is a really handsome volume of 640 pages, half Morocco binding, large type, profusely illustrated, and yet sold for the price of 65 cents; cloth binding only 50 cents—postage 11 cents extra. Large discounts even from these prices are allowed to early subscribers. It is to be issued in about thirty volumes. The MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA is, in many ways, unlike any other Cyclopaedia. It undertakes to present a survey of the entire circle of knowledge, whether of WORDS or of THINGS, thus combining the characteristics of a Cyclopaedia and a Dictionary, which has any claim to a place in the English language. Its form of publication is as unique as its plan—the "Ideal Edition" its publisher calls it, and the popular verdict seems to sustain his claim. It certainly is delightfully convenient. It will not be strange if this proves to be the great popular cyclopaedia. It certainly is worthy of examination by all searchers after knowledge. The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl St. New York, or Lakeside Building, Chicago.

Charley Spencer is being talked of in connection with the democratic nomination for clerk of the district court.

The InterOcean mills of North Topeka shipped yesterday ten carloads of flour to Glasgow, Scotland, over the Santa Fe route. The same firm shipped fifteen carloads a few days since.

The recent military expedition to Stevens county will cost the state about \$15,000.

Kansas is a striking refutation of the statement sometimes made that a purely agricultural state is necessary a comparatively poor state.

A McPherson farmer thinks no man ought to expect fifty bushels of corn to the acre and six tons of weeds.

Alex. T. Gibb, undertaker, Prickley Ash Bitters, is the way a great sign on the north wall of Undertaker Gibb's building reads.

The rate from Topeka to Columbus and return, by the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, will be \$14.75. Passengers have choice of routes east of Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Indications point to the fact that the coming state fair will be one of the most successful meetings of the kind ever held in the state.

Frank Betton, commissioner of labor, has just been up at Leavenworth visiting around among the manufacturers and starting them up a little on the statistical question.

The condition of Dr. Detlor is improving as rapidly as could be expected. The attending physician states that the wounds are healing and the danger has passed.

Mrs. Barber's Dress making establishment is turning out some excellent work. We noticed a costume of steel colored broadcloth for a young lady of North Topeka, that was very elegant. It was tailor made and exquisitely finished throughout. A lovely little wrap of the same material completed this charming costume.

President M. A. Low, of the Rock Island, who returned last evening from Denver, expresses considerable satisfaction at the reception the new road is receiving in Colorado.

Harry Mileham has resigned his position in the postoffice and accepted an appointment as railway postal clerk at a salary of \$800 per year.

The police did not have a very hard time taking care of the city last night. The police record showed but three arrests.

Ellsworth Ingalls not only thinks his father's name will go ringing down the ages as the brightest man in Kansas, but he smokes a clay pipe.

Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, is still improving. He was at his office for a few moments in the forenoon yesterday and again in the afternoon, and will be able to go to work with his old vigor in a day or two.

The cashier of one of the Topeka banks said yesterday that there had never been a time when they had so much money on hand; he said they had more than they could place.

Leland J. Webb lacked one vote of being elected national commander of the Sons of Veterans.

On the 25th instant Marshall's military band will go to Abilene to play for the citizens of that town.

Nat Kinney, the famous Bald Knobber chieftain, who was killed at Ozark Mo., "was formerly of Kansas." For a number of years he resided here in Topeka, where he was not very favorably known.

The republicans of the Forty-sixth district have nominated Harry Safford for the legislature. A few disaffected republicans and some democrats are attempting to prevail upon Max Overton, an intelligent republican and a negro, to run as an independent candidate. In case this is done there is a bare possibility that Mr. Overton might poll enough republicans votes to make possible the election of a democrat, and consequent defeat of Mr. Safford. This would be a loss to the people of the district as Mr. Safford is one of the ablest young men in the city and in the legislature he will unquestionably have great influence. It is not believed that Mr. Overton, possessed of all the intelligence he has, will permit himself to be used as a democratic cats paw.—COMMONWEALTH.

Dr. S. E. Pendleton, presiding elder of the Atchison district, was surprised by his friends Monday evening at his residence on the North side. It was the doctor's forty-ninth birthday, and they presented him with an elegant, easy chair.

Superintendent Jones is preparing for the examinations for state teachers' certificates and diplomas, which is to take place on Monday of next week at Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia and Girard.

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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 railroads, 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-car."—*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 ought to be made to go.—*Baltimore American.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

EARLY LIMA BEANS.

It is a good plan to save the lower pods of Lima beans for seed, as they are always the earliest. Like begets like in this respect. Some seed growers have obtained in this way Lima beans so much earlier than the common kind as to merit the claim of being a distinct variety. It is a good plan to begin growing Lima beans by planting this early kind.

OATS AND PEAS AS GREEN FEED.

It is the practice of some milkmen to sow a mixture of oats and peas in succession for green feed. The oats are cut just as they are coming in head, by which time the pea vines will be pretty well podded. Though the bulk is not so great as from sowed corn, the cows eat it readily, and it makes a richer and better milk-producing food than does most sowed corn.

PROTECTING FRUIT FROM WINDS.

It seems every Fall as if there is greater prevalence of high winds, and it becomes therefore more important to have fruit trees in places where there is some natural protection against them. A block of woods or a high hill on the windward side of the orchard is a valuable feature, and adds enormously to its productiveness. If these are not already provided, a wind break of evergreens should be planted, so as to protect the orchard on the side most apt to be exposed.

SEED AND PLANTS IN FLOWER-POTS.

More inexperienced persons fall from sowing or planting in flower-pots than in any other way. As used by gardeners, they are plunged in moist, warm earth, and with a good deal of care to keep the temperature even they are all right. But the flower-pot is porous. As it stands on the shelf exposed to winds at all seasons the moisture in the earth inside passes off, leaving the plant to perish. A wooden box is far better for plants; and even the soil in it should be mulched.

SAVING STRAW FOR FEED.

Straw has considerable nutritive value if rightly used, though to try to winter any stock on it alone is such an abuse of it as to make the possession of a straw stack an absolute injury to any one who attempts it. At present prices of grain and oilmeal one or both may be fed in connection with straw, the latter giving bulk and all the nutriment of which it is capable. If fed alone stock will not eat straw readily, and their digestion will be so poor that they cannot get full benefit of what they do eat.

PROPPING BEARING TREES.

It is better to use props under overloaded fruit trees than to have limbs break down from weight of fruit. In most cases, however, these overloaded trees may be better saved by judicious thinning of the crop. The prop may be knocked out, and the sudden jar will then surely break the limb dependent upon it. Possibly the thinning may have to be done twice, as it makes a great difference in size of the remaining fruit. Usually, however, at the second time of thinning the fruit will be large enough to use.

JERSEY SWEET APPLE.

For a delicious Summer baking apple there is nothing better than the Jersey sweet, when it grows to perfection. It is rather small, but sweet almost as honey when ripe, either raw or cooked. It bakes soft, and, having small cores, may be eaten almost entire. Baked apples and milk are a luxury that ought to be within reach of all. The Jersey sweet bears every year, one full crop and the off years half a one. It is in prime only in August and September, its short duration being the greatest objection to growing it extensively.

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES AND FOR SEED.

Few men can do more than one thing well—trying to excel in several opposite points, they fail in all. The poor cucumber plant, expected to produce cucumbers for seed, for cutting up on the table and for pickling, is in this same predicament; it is not a success in anything. Anyone who has tried it knows quickly the ripening of one seed cucumber will exhaust the vine so that it will not produce any pickles worth mentioning. It is better to grow one or two plants purposely for seed and save only the earliest well-grown specimens. This will help to retain the early-producing quality in the variety.

SWEETNESS IN SOUR APPLES.

Most people can at once distinguish the difference in taste between sweet and sour apples. The latter term is, however, a misnomer. The apples, if high flavored, are not absolutely sour, but only tart, their sweetness being obscured by the acid they contain. The fact that so-called sour apples have considerable saccharine matter in them is shown by their making good cider vinegar, which they would not do if entirely sour. The more sweetness there is added, either in the form of sugar or molasses or sweet apples, the

stronger and better the vinegar will be, and the more rapidly it will ferment after this process is once well begun.

DRAINING WET LANDS.

The latter part of Summer is in some sections the only time when swampy places can be drained to advantage. The excess of moisture at other seasons make it impossible to get on the ground, and though the soil to be thrown out is easier worked when somewhat moist, all excess of water greatly increases the labor. But the drain if begun now should be finished and covered before Winter, and wherever a ridge has to be gone through to drain the swamp it is good policy to get as great depth as a good uniform fall will allow. In all cases see that the fall through the ridge is perfect, as an obstruction here is especially difficult to repair afterwards.

TURKEYS UNDER COMMON HENS.

Turkeys' eggs are so much more valuable than those of the common barnyard fowl that the latter are generally used for breeding the first or second litters, leaving the turkey hen to follow with the later final brood. While young the turkeys are safer under a foster-mother, as their own mother's fads about too freely; but as they become older the young turkeys thrive better to range everywhere. They should be fed only at night or early in the morning. This will accustom them to return to the same place for roosting. During the middle of the day turkeys with free range need no extra feeding. They are extremely active in catching grasshoppers and other insects.

WEIGHT OF FODDER PER ACRE.

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Two tons of dry hay are considerably above the average yield, but it is only about one pound to every eleven square feet, an amount so small on such an area that it would seem hardly worth gathering. Grass in drying into hay loses both bulk and weight, especially the latter. A crop of twenty-two tons per acre, as has been grown of fodder corn and sorghum, is only a trifle more than one pound per square foot. But greater weight though not bulk has been produced in England, in the enormous growths on such soils of mangelwurzel ruta-bagas. When we realize fully the size of an acre of ground, some of the biggest stories told in the papers about large crops will not seem quite so incredible. The greatest weight even of fodder corn is not secured by having every square foot of soil covered with plants; there is a greatly increased tendency upward if they are left far enough apart to allow cultivation in between them. This is still more true of root crops. A small excess of plants in those almost entirely destroys their value. A crowded root, which is obliged to grow upward for lack of room to grow any other way, is practically worthless. Two roots side by side are the worst kind of weeds for each other, as each wants the same kind of food.

WORKING DAYS IN THE YEAR.

Excluding holidays and Sundays, there is a trifle more than three hundred working days in the year. Comparatively few people, however, work nearly as many as this. In cities many take vacations of one, two or more weeks during hot weather. On the farm in our northern climate there is a long Winter, when little out-of-door work can be done. Besides, as every farmer knows, there are many rainy days even during the busy season, when out-door employment is not possible, and these wet days add largely to farm expenses, making weeds grow while it is difficult to get at them, also adding to the labors of turning over and setting out harvested grain. The help hired by the month is practically useless at such times. Men may be set at some indoor job, but it will rarely amount to enough to pay their board. It is this fact that induces so many good farmers to hire as much as possible by the day. One man, or, on a large farm, two, may be employed through the season, yet as a rule, their help will be really more costly than that given by the day laborer at a higher nominal rate of wages. The latter, if a householder, can usually find better pay for the work he can do at home nights and mornings on rainy days than most farmers can afford to pay him for these odd moments or days when he has little for them to do.—*American Cultivator.*

Why He Didn't Marry.

Gentleman (to Uncle Rastus)—I wonder, Uncle Rastus, that you don't marry again. Your wife has been dead over a year, hasn't she?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, but I 'se too conscientious fo' ter marry agin under de circumstances.

Gentleman—How is that?

Uncle Rastus—Well, yo' see, sah, I 'se nebber paid fo' de gravestone yet.—*New York Sun.*

PITH AND POINT.

The citizen most wanted is not either Menest.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Electricity is a very serious matter, and yet Edison makes light of it.—*Life.* You can outlive a slander in half the time you can outargue it.—*Law Cycler.*

There is one tie-up that everyone can approve of, and that is marriage.—*Boston Post.*

You should never tease blackbirds. They are apt to get raven mad.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

How to be happy, though married—try and get on without the hired girl.—*Syracuse Herald.*

We confess to the weakness of liking to hear nice things said of us.—*Richmond (Ky) Climax.*

The ornob palace to be erected at Sioux City will be an a-mazing edifice.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

It is not free speech but free explosives to which the American people object.—*New York World.*

Many a man has got into a peck of trouble by hiding his light under a bushel.—*Boston Gazette.*

The first steps of love are found in the admiring stares of the young couple.—*Boston Bulletin.*

It isn't called high mass on account of steep pew rents; that is a mistaken idea.—*Merchant Traveler.*

The orderly of the day is very frequent and disreputably the disorderly of the night.—*Washington Critic.*

If we are to have wings in the hereafter we don't exactly see how we are to get our clothes on.—*Furnishing Goods Review.*

Chicago is the champion curiosity town of the world. She has a coal-dealer that gives good weight.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

When the millennium comes along Wallstreet brokers will be found working it for a stock movement.—*Baltimore American.*

Our best friends are those who keep perfectly quiet when some one is enumerating our virtues.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"My future's at stake," remarked a Duluth board of trade man as he bet his December wheat on a ball game.—*Duluth Paragapher.*

Church choirs in Wales are very considerate. They go up to the tops of the highest mountains to practice.—*New York Tribune.*

"Lower your muzzle," was the remark made by a Nashville girl to a young man who kissed her on the nose.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ignatius Donnelly says the Atlantis was submerged in the flood, but Moses did not seem to Noah thing about it.—*Duluth Paragapher.*

The editor of *The Hebron Register* refers to the gifted editor of a contemporary as an egotistical wart.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

The kindest wish we can express for the Chicago anarchists is that their death on the gallows will be speedy and certain.—*Boston Record.*

The man who wanted to borrow \$100 on his cheek didn't think the matter worthy of note, but the other fellow did.—*Duluth Paragapher.*

The boy whose mother whaled him with a five-foot apple-tree sprout said he had enough of Long Branch for the season.—*Waterloo Observer.*

The opposition of the churches to horse-trotting shows is looked upon by most outsiders as merely a race prejudice.—*Duluth Paragapher.*

We hear a great deal more about college graduates in journalism than we do about journalism in college graduates.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A Charlotte Harbor man has set a hen on alligator-eggs. That hen will think she has the jim-jams when the shell breaks.—*Orlando Reporter.*

The Texas robber who made the stage-driver give up his Waterbury watch deserves to be compelled to keep the thing wound up.—*Boston Globe.*

Mrs. Langtry imports her plays, her clothes, and her servants from England; in fact, she imports about everything except her husband.—*Boston Post.*

Truce blessed is he who wakes up on Sunday morning and does not find a step-ladder necessary when he wants to scratch his head.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

The man who caps the climax of Duluth with a row of cottages is the fellow that can read his title clear to mansions in the sky.—*Duluth Paragapher.*

A young lady at Bar Harbor is so gone on her two dogs that she never allows her maid to refer to them except as Master Jack and Miss Nellie.—*Leicester Journal.*

The morals of Canada are said to be getting lower. Well, everything is going down there since it has become the refuge of rascals. Even the mercury is getting lower.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

The Mosquito at Laramie.

The mosquito is a bird with two wings and a long, hollow bill. It is a native of New Jersey and the Laramie plains.

It follows the same business some gentlemen n Wall street follow. They are a different kind of bird, though.

There is more business to the square inch of mosquito than there is in a forty stamp-mill. That is, to reduce both to the same size.

In business relations the mosquito is closely allied to the buffalo gnat and the flying ant.

Some say the flying ant is the common ant before it sheds its wings. Others say it is the ant angel.

I've got an aunt, but she's not an angel.

I wish she was. She owns a grocery store and a house and lot. I'm her next of kin.

Until Jay Gould came west the mosquito had the business all to himself. The only competition was the wood and tie contractors and the city undertaker.

The mosquito is a mean bird to catch.

The best trap I know for them is a bare arm. It never falls if properly baited.

The mosquito has a very familiar voice. So familiar, indeed, that I firmly believe I would recognize it in California or the Mississippi valley.

It's fun to see a "tenderfoot" when he first comes to Laramie plains.

He tries to catch all the mosquitoes in the territory. One staid all night at "Dirty Woman's Ranch" last summer.

Next morning his face was like a painted picture. It was red—in spots. He said "he'd be hanged" if he lived in Wyoming.

He told the truth. He only lived here a month, when he was hanged to a pitch pine.

He was trying to catch a mosquito and made a mistake and caught somebody's mule.

I don't know anything more interesting than the study of the habits of the mosquito on a warm evening in August, A. D. 1887.

To those desiring to engage in this study I can cheerfully recommend the Laramie plains.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

August 25, 1888.

"Hoosier candidate?" Why, Harrison, of Indiana, of course."

The union labor party will hold a state convention in Wichita, August 23, to nominate a state ticket.

In the east the prohibition party is for protection, in the west it is for free trade.

Congress should not adjourn until Oklahoma is opened and provision is made for the reduction of the surplus in the Treasury.

Thoebe, the Knight of Labor who contested Speaker Carlisle's seat in the last Congress, will try it again this fall. Carlisle is expecting a seat in the cabinet in case he is defeated and Cleveland succeeds.

We favor legislation reducing the legal rates of interest upon money to six per cent, reducing the maximum contract rate to ten per cent prohibiting usury and providing penalties for violation thereof.—Republican state platform.

Hugh Coyle and C. R. Evans, of the Kansas City Exposition, are having a lively tiff through the Topeka and Kansas City papers, and as the war progresses both are getting a lot of free advertising. Gentlemen, we fall in.

Attorney General Bradford proposes to cast Sheriff Churchill, of Leavenworth county, from office because he does not devote all his talents and time to enforcing the prohibitory law, and has filed proceedings in the supreme court with that object in view.

If Cleveland would only let Thurman's letter of acceptance be turned in, it would save him a great deal of trouble and anxiety, and he would not have to make the return trip across the pond. He could just say of Thurman's message that "Them's my sentiments, tew."

With the formation of Harrison and Hill clubs in New York, Cleveland is getting more and more uncertain as to the length and number of his days of usefulness. He turned to Dan'l the other day, after reading about a big Hill demonstration, "What's this 'bout these 'ere man 'ill? I thought the bloomin' bugger was dead, don't cher know? I didn't expect 'e'd turn h'up again."

The Nebraska prohibition state convention has met and adopted a platform. It denounces local option and high license. The prohibition party would meet with sympathy if it had more common sense. We may not believe in high license, but it always indicates that the people recognize the liquor traffic to be an evil demanding severe restrictions. To oppose or to denounce local option which has brought prohibition to two-thirds of the counties of Missouri, and to large portions of the entire south is to say that we will have nothing if we cannot have the whole. There is a want of sincerity in the prohibition party movement.

I am a high tariff man and protectionist, and for the reason that I am American and a friend of American labor. No workingman has ever called for a reduction and no reduction should be made until it is demanded by the people. We need no tariff tinkering. We want protection from one end of the country to the other; touch not the tariff, raise the tariff so high that not a single foreign article of foreign manufacture can come in.—T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman Knights of Labor.

This is surely going to be a good year for Republicans. The enthusiasm displayed in Indiana at every one of Harrison's receptions is certainly an indication of the sentiment of the people. With Blaine for Grand Marshal and Protection to Americans and for Americans for our war cry, the victory is never for a moment doubtful and the only question is, by how large a majority?

Blaine says: The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage-worker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level. And in the end the rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we refuse to lower the standard at home.

Does the Topeka Capital take any money for advertising the Kentucky whiskey makers in its editorial columns?

If the protective system of the Republican party needed an endorsement the recent speech of Prince Bismarck would be all that would be necessary. He said:

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American nation has not only borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterwards disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, gave relief to the disabled and widowed, and all this has been done thoroughly and by the most perfect protective system the world has ever seen."

There will be soldiers re-unions this fall in every state in the union.

A large per cent of the labor organizations over the country are supporting Harrison.

As they look at it the democrats are going to carry Illinois. They will carry the world at this rate.

The three winners at the head of the Kansas state ticket—Humphrey, Felt and Higgins, are all ex-newspaper men.

The greatest industry to be seen in this country for the next ninety days will be the mailing of campaign lies.

The United States senate in its palmiest days has rarely listened to a better speech than that delivered upon the fisheries treaty by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

Justice Gray weighs 300 pounds or twice as much as Chief Justice Fuller and fifty pounds to spare. Judicial ability is therefore not dependent upon avoirdupois.

It is well to announce to our democratic friends that "Cal" Brice is not going to resign from the democratic regency, even if Cleveland thought it best. Brice and Scott don't exactly trot well in double harness but Brice pulled a \$10,000 check out of Jay Gould, and that's counts.

A sanguine democrat says that in Illinois alone Gen. Logan was 10,000 votes stronger than his party. There is nothing like figures and unhatched chickens. Carry out this count and Cleveland is already elected and the democratic fiddle may be unstrung.

The Kansas City Times thinks that 'the Blaine traveling combination is by all odds the strongest attraction on the road,' a remarkable confession for a democratic paper to make, but a true one, nevertheless. And what a contrast to the stock company of Mumford that had Glover—Morehouse for stars and recognized no other legitimate talent, but on the first night's stand in his own town went broke.

The Boston Globe, in a long editorial, labors to prove that by passing the Mills bill congress would inflict a disastrous blow on the manufacturing industries of England. As the united testimony of all the English newspapers is to the effect that the passage of the Mills bill would be of incalculable benefit to England, we presume the Globe does not expect to be taken in earnest.

There is no use in trying to disguise the fact that the democratic leaders are in a peck of trouble. Dissentions in the ranks; the course of the leaders negated by the President and a general feeling of ennui and apathy exhibited that would be depressing enough under the most favorable aspects. Then, there's the mugwumps. The rank and file want Pearson removed and Cleveland is afraid of the adder, Curtis, who is liable to blurt out disagreeable things about civil service reform if Pearson is removed. The curculio is rapidly spoiling the democratic plum.

From the London Economist: "On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates: 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the Free Trade party in the United States.'"

The Argentine Advocate comes to hand doubled in size, and a big thing in the newspaper line, and strongly supporting the republican ticket. Its proprietor, John E. Rastall, has heretofore supported the prohibition party.

The democrats have finally decided to open their campaign on the evening of September 4, at Oberlin, in the northwestern part of the state. Judge Martin will then work east on the northern tier of counties, going south along the border tier of eastern counties. The larger cities will be visited by the judge in October.

County Politics.

So far no one has signified a desire for the empty honor of a democratic nomination for senator.

J. G. Stonecker, president of the Republican league, left yesterday for Stafford county, to attend a political matter.

They say that Harry Safford will have no competition for member of the legislature. His nomination was equivalent to an election.

The republican district central committee of forty-eight representative district will meet at the office of A. E. Chesney, 635 Kansas avenue, on August 25, at 1 o'clock p. m.

A mass convention of the union labor party of Shawnee county has been called at the court house for next Saturday to elect delegates to the state convention to be held at Wichita on September 5.

L. J. Webb and Furman Baker have made a bet on West Virginia. Webb says it will go republican, and if it does Baker agrees to fill his coal house with the best coal in the city. If it goes for Cleveland Webb will pay double price for his coal.

Hon. David Overmyer, the democratic candidate for congress, has been quite ill with the malarial fever for the past two weeks, but is rapidly recovering and will soon open up his campaign. He proposes to make a thorough canvass of the district.

The Shawnee county democratic convention will be held on September 15. It is said that Furman Baker will be the nominee for county clerk, and probably Joe Ward will be put up for county attorney. J. H. Moss and D. E. Sowers have been mentioned for district judge.

United States District Attorney W. C. Perry has gone on a hunting expedition to the Indian territory. He is accompanied by Major Shockley of the Soldiers' home.

Bion S. Hutchings arrived yesterday and opened the headquarters of the state republican committee at the Windsor hotel.

E. Bennett, of Bennett & Son, left Liverpool, England, yesterday with eighty head of fine Percherons for this city.

Several state officers, and their families leave Monday next over the Union Pacific for Denver, Georgetown and Leadville.

The Lawrence city council has repealed the occupation tax.

Workmen are grading on the south of capital square, to prepare for asphalt pavement.

Secretary of State Allen is back from his western trip, and looks hale and hearty.

Rains along their line in western Kansas are reported by Santa Fe officials.

T. J. Anderson, chairman of the Committee of Thirty-eight, which has charge of the arrangements for the coming great reunion, today sent out 500 circulars to the grand army post and musical organizations of the state, asking co-operation with the view of making music one of the chief attractions of the reunion.

Mr. I. N. Van Hoesen, secretary of the fair association is exerting every effort to make this year's fair one of the grandest exhibitions of the kind in the history of Bismarck Grove. The buildings are all in good condition, and already a majority of the space has been secured.

We do not clearly see what particular interest it is to Topeka if somebody in Kansas City has beat some other body out of his dues. But about the leading local item of some of our papers for a week or more last past has been concerning something of this kind.

A Wichita girl wisely refused a drinking printer. Then he foolishly took morphine and died. At this the girl repented and went into hysterics. Girls should learn that they are not called upon to sacrifice themselves to save weak-minded and dissolute men.

The Rock Island system west of the Missouri river is being steadily pushed towards the Pacific coast in one direction and towards the Panhandle in another. It will be but a short time until the road now building in Colorado is completed to Denver, and it is estimated that the Western system of this road will before the close of the present year, have a mileage of nearly or quite 2,000 miles.

The Central and Inter-Oceanic mills are receiving some new wheat of fair quality. That of the neighborhood is not quite as good as that from remote parts of the state. New oats are of poor quality.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly For September.

Germany still mourns her heroic Emperor Frederick, and few centers of wit and interest in the well illustrated sketch.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for September, tracing his whole career. "The Old Inns and Taverns of London," frequented by wits and sages, is a chatty and pleasing pictorial article in the same number. McCann tells of The Romantic Side of John Randolph's Life, bringing that eccentric statesman vividly before us with pen and pencil. "A Well dressed Tramp" is the rather deceptive title of a charming sketch of the Waxwings, a family of birds known in many parts of the country in "Queer Corners at the Capital." Mr. Crofut shows that our seat of government, if not able to boast of the royal relics of centuries, has quaint and strange objects that are seldom noticed, and which he pictures. "Religious Mandants in India" gives Miss Norris a theme while "Methods of Magicians" will interest young and old. "Dunth and its Environs" tells of one of our wonderful Western cities. "Market Day at the South" carries us to another part of the country, and is bright bit of description. "The Theory sound" brings science within the reach of all. The serial novel, "The Grave Between Them," deepens in interest, and the short stories by Hildeth, Mrs. Denison, C. R. Harker, Lucy Blake and others, with "Daisy's Dilemmas," a story for the young, make up a charming array of fiction. The number abounds in most attractive illustrations, the frontispiece being very taking.

Another State House Accident.

About half past ten this morning while passing on one of the lower floors of the state house a laborer by the name of George Vetter was dangerously wounded by the falling of a brick from one of the walls in course of erection. The unfortunate man was knocked senseless and had not recovered at noon. The blow must have been a fearful one, as the brick fell from a distance of 70 feet, striking him on the right side of the head, cutting clear through the bone and making a wound at least two inches long. The force of the concussion was so great that both eyes were completely blackened; the man was speedily placed in an ambulance and taken to his home at 416 D street, where the Doctor made a more critical examination. The thing most to fear now is that inflammation may set in and under the circumstances it is extremely probable that with the loss of blood, and probable injury to the brain, the chances for his recovery are very slight indeed. There certainly needs to be an investigation, for the charge of carelessness should rest on some ones shoulders; either the contractors or one of his fellow laborers. This is the second accident within a week, and it certainly ought to be a warning both to the contractors and visitors. To the former to obey the commands to keep out of that portion of the state house in process of construction and to the latter to exercise more care in the protection of their employees.

"Bravo, Yea, Bravissimo!"

The Sixth volume of Alden's Manifold Cyclopaedia extends from Bravo to Calville its 635 nicely printed pages including 120 illustrations. Along with its manifold number of words and topics treated briefly, there are many extended articles, as for instance, Brazil, seven pages; Breach loading Guns, eleven pages; British Museum, ten pages; Brooklyn, five pages; Buddhism, fifteen pages; and California, sixteen pages. The Cyclopaedia well deserves the enthusiastic commendation it is receiving from all sides; it is certainly the best Cyclopaedia for popular use. Rev. Dr. Wright of Milwaukee, evidently voices the thought of many when he says: "I may in all truth and soberness quote its first word as expressive of my sentiments in regard to your wonderful work, its comprehensiveness, its cheapness, etc. 'Bravo, yea, Bravissimo!' Its small handy volume, contrasting so greatly with the usual bulky, unwieldy volumes adopted by publishers of Cyclopedias, is a very pleasant characteristic, and undoubtedly adds greatly to the usefulness of the work, as stated by Dr. Hasty of Indianapolis, who says: 'I have the American Cyclopaedia, but reference is made to the Manifold so far as I have it, ten times to once to the former. It is a marvel of compactness and completeness.' The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant, or specimen volumes, which may be returned if not wanted, for 60 cents for cloth binding, 75 cents for half Morocco, postpaid; the letter binding is particularly commended. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York, 218 Clark St. Chicago.

John Flinn, an old resident of this city, has for some time been possessed of a strange hallucination. He tells his friends and acquaintances that the last legislature appropriated \$100,000 to satisfy a claim he has against the state of Kansas, and that he could get the money only for the fact that State Auditor McCarthy persistently refuses to issue to him a warrant. The idea seems to have taken possession of his mind to the exclusion of others, and it is believed that he has become insane. He was taken into custody on complaint of John F. Stone and will have a hearing in the probate court.

Lawrence JOURNAL: Topeka is making every preparation for the soldiers' reunion to be held there the first week in October. Notwithstanding the complaint made by some newspapers to the effect that Topeka is unable to care for a great crowd, it is true that Topeka is better able to entertain "the thousands" than any other city in the state, and her speciality is a soldiers' reunion.

The Rapid Transit steam motor will hereafter be known as The Goat, and will of course become the butt of many a joke. Let'em go it.

Morton is a very new county, but has just held its second annual teachers' institute.

The broom corn crop in Osage county is the largest and best ever known in the county, says the London Graphic.

The Newton cutlery works will send some of their razor to the St Louis exposition and also to the Paris exposition.

Douglas Sugar company imported seed from Germany and are growing beets for experiments in beet sugar making.

An old timer in Harvey county says the corn crop of the county is double that ever scored before.

G. M. Scott, of Okalona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger:

"Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for twelve years, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by Druggists.

The city council has levied a tax to pay for damages obtained by Sarah A. Sherwood for injuries resulting from defective sidewalks, besides \$2000 damages there are costs to be paid. There are to-day many such defects in walks that caused this injury for which the city must pay. They are liable to occur upon any of the plank sidewalks that are a little dilapidated. They should be looked after.

The experiment of burning oil instead of coal to make steam will be made at the city electric light works soon. A Chicago firm will pay the expense. Should the experiment prove successful and the plan be adopted is estimated that a saving of \$100 a month can be effected by dispensing with a fireman and in the saving in cost and fuel.

With an eye to business, and possibly the future, and at the same time a desire to increase the comforts, and decrease the annoyances of their patrons and the traveling public, the C. K. & N. R. R. has started this morning the tracklaying down A St. Heretofore all their trains have been run over the U. P. track and through their yards and if the tracks were occupied or switching was in progress, the Rock Island trains were delayed and a loss of time occurred. As soon as the track is built down A street, the Kansas City trains after crossing the bridge, will not be delayed, but will run through, joining the U. P. at the Junction. There will probably be a depot on this side of the river near Kansas avenue, thus improving North Topeka facilities. The C. K. & N. R. R. company are energetic, enterprising and deserves every commendation for their zeal and industry.

Assistant engineer Day, and his core of engineers are able to sustain the reputation of the company in its progressing work.

The September Forum (which begins the sixth volume) will contain a review of the Republican National Platform from a Democratic point of view by Sen. Blackburn, of Ky. Plank after plank is taken up and discussed by the light of the Republican party's record. To this number the Marquis of Lorne will contribute a study of Government of the United States, the result of his observation while he was Governor-General of Canada. He writes with enthusiasm about many features of our Government, and points out several reasons why he regards a republican government as stable. The third of the series of economic articles which convey the latest investigations of Mr. Edward Atkinson into the condition of American capital and labor, is the most instructive that he has yet written. He shows by diagrams how the wage-worker in the United States has steadily advanced and how capital continues to receive a diminishing return. The Rev. Dr. Munger, perhaps the leading Congregational preacher in New England, will point out the benefits that religion has received from the death of many superstitions caused by the scientific spirit of the time. There will be seven other articles in the initial number of this new volume on such subjects as Social Discontent, the Effect of High Explosives in Changing the Methods of War, the Management of Railways, the Public Schools, and the Increase of the Alcohol Habit. The Forum is \$5.00 a year. This paper one year and the Forum for \$5.00.

PROF. LOISETTE WINS IN COURT.

Literary Piracy Condemned.

(FROM NEW YORK SUN.)

"Chief Justice Van Brunt, holding the Special Term of the Supreme Court on the application of Nelson Smith and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, made the injunction in favor of Prof. Loiset, restraining George S. Fellows from publishing his Memory System perpetual.

"Dr. William A. Hammond, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, author of a work on psychology, and several other professors testified that Prof. Loiset's system was original, being a new department in the education of the memory. The Court ordered Fellows to deliver up to Prof. Loiset the stereotype plates and all the books in his control. Over nine thousand copies of the pirated edition were delivered up yesterday."

We are informed that full details will be furnished in the prospectus sent post free by Prof. A. Loiset, 237 Fifth Ave. New York.

The entertainment at Garfield Park last night for the benefit of the Episcopal church, was an unqualified success in every way, except as to point of numbers, the threatening weather of the afternoon and evening kept many away who otherwise would have put in appearance. Marshall's Band opened the entertainment with one of their usual artistic productions. The numbers rendered by this organization during the evening were choice and well selected, and we can not see how such a well drilled band of artists under such an excellent leader can fail to draw crowds wherever they go. One of the most pleasing numbers was a piccolo solo, and the gentleman who rendered it is certainly a wonderful soloist. The last was a descriptive battle piece and the shriek of shells, charge of cavalry etc. was realistic to an intense degree. The Tracy glee club sustained their popular reputation by singing a hunting song, and in answer to the encore sang a nautical song about Jack. The tenor of this club has a remarkably sweet voice and sustained his high notes without a quaver. The fire works, donated to the church by Mr. Nunn, then went off under his charge, as if anxious to out do Band, Glee club and all. They fizzled, spluttered and exploded and the Oh's and Ah's went skyward like the rockets and came down like the sticks, and then after the last big rocket had been exploded the people, more or less fumigated, turned homeward voting the whole thing a success. To the management of the park, the church wish to extend their thanks for the uniform courtesy extended to the band—may their wind never grow less.

New hay is selling on the market at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton; oats, 20 to 23 cents; corn, 45. There is very little corn coming in or in sight. Oats and hay are plentiful.

Eri Hansford raised a 57 pound watermelon which has been sent to Chicago as a Kansas specimen.

Wm. Sealby, of Valencia will sell all his personal property, including fine grade stock at auction, on Monday September 2. It will be a good time to buy.

To do the work on the street railway 150 men are required, and that number is now on the regular pay roll, including conductors, drivers, track men and stable men.

Take Care of the Hair.

No careful observer fails to notice, as he looks over assemblies of men past thirty years of age, that a very large proportion is bald, or in a stage of partial baldness, which indicates the speedy loss of the hirsute appendage. The percentage of men of all ages who show signs of baldness has been put at thirty per cent., and by some observers as high even as forty per cent. From careful observations in churches, theatres, lecture-rooms, and political assemblies, we are satisfied that these estimates are too high, and that twenty-four per cent. is a more exact estimate.

This exhibit is alarming, as it indicates that the time is near when we shall be a nation of bald heads, and that alopecia as a disease will afflict the youth in our schools, as through heredity physical deformities and illnesses are multiplied and extended to an enormous extent.

What is the cause of this early loss of hair? It is not due to the hats or caps we wear, nor to living in hot rooms; it is not due to the forms of foods we consume, but, in our view, it is largely due to modern methods of treatment of the hair and scalp. The erroneous view prevails that the skin which holds the hair follicles and the delicate secretory organs of the scalp must be kept as "clean, so to speak, as the face or hands; consequently young men patronize barbers or hairdressers, and once or twice a week they have what is called a "shampoo" operation performed; and this consists in a thorough scouring of the hair and scalp with dilute ammonia water and soap, so that a heavy "lather" is produced, and the glandular secretions, which are the natural protection of the hair, and promotive of its growth, are saponified and removed. No act could be more directly destructive of a healthy growth of hair than this, and no one is more common.

The practice of frequently washing the head in warm or cold water, at home, with or without the adjuncts of soap, alcohol, ammonia, or perfume, is deleterious and promotive of early loss of the hair. Men in active indoor business—clerks, bankers, shop-keepers in cities—are continually washing the head. Many do this night and morning, under the false notion that it is necessary to cleanliness, and promotive of a vigorous growth of hair, and when alarmed at its rapid disappearance in early life they are at a loss to understand the reason. The secretion of wax in the ear passages is nature's method of protecting the delicate machinery upon which hearing depends. It closes the organ to the entrance of insects and dust; and fortunately the secretion is, to a considerable extent, placed beyond easy interference, and thus the sense of hearing is protected from injurious "washouts."

The waxy secretion which is poured out from the glandular organs which are found in connection with the follicles of the hair is nature's product, and is designed to preserve and protect the wonderful and beautiful head-covering. If we persist in removing it altogether we must march with the bald-pates before the frosts of age come along to change its color. Women do not shampoo or wash the hair as often as the other sex, and consequently they are in a large degree exempt from baldness in middle life. It is true, however, that many women in cities make frequent visits to the hairdressers, and subject their tresses to the "scouring" process. If this becomes common, it will not be long before baldness will overtake the young mothers as well as the fathers, and the time will be hastened when children even will have no hair to destroy with ammonia or other caustic cosmetics.

The advice we have to offer to young men and maidens is, let your hair alone; keep at a safe distance from hair dressing rooms and drug-shops, where are sold oils, alkaline substances, alcoholic mixtures, etc., for use upon the hair. They are all pernicious, and will do you harm. The head and hair may be washed occasionally with soft, tepid water, without soap of any kind. As a rule, the only appliances needed in the care of the hair are good combs and brushes; and they should not be used harshly, so as to wound the scalp. Avoid all "electric" and wire-made brushes. No electricity can be stored in a hair-brush; if it could be, it is not needed. The hair is a beautiful gift of nature, and it must not be destroyed.—*Popular Science News*.

A Mean Wife.

"John," she said, through the key-hole of the front door: "is that you?"
"Yesh, m' dear," replied John.
"Well, 'truly rural' is the counter-sign to-night."
"Tooly looral."
So John slept in a hotel that night.—*Fuch*

The Personal Devil.

Do I believe in a personal devil, son?

Don't I? 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 fierce. I have seen a child which had a dumb spirit. Why I myself have been previously vexed with a devil. Not once, my son, but many times; not only 25 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, wretched 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 mean thing 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?

Ah, yes; you have writhed in the clutches of these devils of perversity, obstinacy, ill humor, unreasoning and unreasonable meanness, fiercely crying 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 co-ordination of different vital actions, which—There; that will do; I always feel one coming into me when I hear 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 demoniacal 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 in possession just the same. And, between you and I and the man named Legion, he acts for all the world as though he did believe in it.—*Burdette in the Brooklyn Eagle*.

A Bad Spell.

A few months ago and old gentleman was seen nailing a notice on a fence on the South side of Austin 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?"

"Waal," said the old gentleman, "if I took it to the newspaper office them newspaper fellers would get it spelled wrong, and then somebody would think I didn't have no education."

The notice read: "Howze fur rent in choir on preymesia."

Wanted Protection Against Water.

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

"I kin give ys 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."—*The Bib*.

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 did 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 grumpy who hugged the hunter.—*New Haven News*.

"All Things in Order."

"Life," said Mr. Boecher on one occasion, "is a sparing of great events and great occasions and opportunities; it is the little things that make up the sum total."

So it is in housekeeping. The business of conducting a household with comfort and success depends upon a vast number of "little things." Let these little things be in order, and there will be far less of the friction, fault-finding and complaining that banish happiness quite as completely as some great sorrow.

To begin with. Let no housewife tolerate dull knives. Who has not seen the head of a household struggle and fret and perspire over the carving of a joint, not because the meat was abnormally tough, but because the knife was too dull? Let us take a lesson from our butchers. No vendor of roasts and joints would dream of conducting his business without having his hatchets, saws and knives thoroughly overhauled, and their edges renewed at regular intervals. The housekeeper sees the tradesman run his steel between bones, separating joints, removing rinds, reducing steaks to their proper proportions, and then wonders why the meat that seemed so tender at the stall appears so tough upon the table. It is so simply because the butcher takes care that his knives are sharp, and yours madam, have never had their edges renewed, perhaps, since the day you bought them.

Why is the coffee so muddy? Have you examined the sieve in the coffee-pot? It is not the cook's "business." She does the work; it is your part to provide her with the proper implements. Why does the toast taste of fish? Have you made sure that there is a broiler distinctly kept for the fish, and a toaster provided for the toast?

Do the glasses on your table show the signs of grease and sport the lint of rough towelling? Have you made sure that the kitchen is supplied with towelling to be used for glass and silver and nothing else? If the cat has stolen the cream, and the mice have appropriated your cheese, have you examined the latch on the closet door? If the flies have rendered your food unfit to use, and a legion of ants have chosen your larder as a parade ground, have you provided yourself with wire screens, nettings, and those luxuries ants most love, but which destroy them most certainly?

Be sure that each department of household labor is well supplied with ways and means. If you want your linen fresh and sweet, procure the best quality of soap and see that there is an airy place to dry it in. Use no chemical compounds for bleaching, etc., but see that nature's agents, sun and air, have a fair chance at them. Let each vegetable have its own utensil, and cook no onions in the pot that must afterwards furnish forth sweet peas or potatoes. Let your baking tins shine and the bread pans be sacred to bread alone. Have a spice box with the labels upon each division, and permit no social intercourse between allspice and nutmegs. Be sure that your brushes are clean and new enough to retain a firm hold upon each particular hair.

In short, attend to the little things. What servant can collect dust in a dust-pan whose edges has a series of uneven and unequal curves? A scrubbing brush so worn as to have no tufts of hair within an inch of its edges should be relieved from further service. A broom with its straw bent and worn down till it is little more than a harsh stub may do for a sidewalk, but has no business with a carpet. It is said that a good workman never quarrels with his tools. Precisely because he takes the best of care to have them in order. Housewives, if you want your work well done, see that you provide the proper implements. Select them with care, and be sure of their efficiency. What could the genius of Raphael or Michael Angelo have achieved with a ragged paint brush or a blunt chisel?—*Examiner*.

A Pointer for the Parson.

An amusing typographical blunder was perpetrated in Carson, Nev., recently. Rev. Van Deventer sent to the *Tribune* his theme for the following Sunday's discourse, "Receipt for the Cure of Hoodluminism." This appeared in print as "Receipt for the cure of Rheumatism," and it had the effect of crowding the church with people, many of whom had not attended divine worship for a quarter of a century, and a considerable number of whom were stiffened more or less with rheumatism.—*Omaha Bee*.

Judge Lacombe says he has no jurisdiction over Ives. Nobody else seems to have. Ives beautifully illustrates the fact that this is a free country.—*New York Tribune*.

The supreme court of Illinois appears to be waiting for bouquets and cold quail.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

PITH AND POINT.

The Winchester rifle is the superior court of New Mexico.—*Buffalo Express*.

Maine's young hoodler has evidently gone through to China.—*Boston Herald*.

The butcher is hard up indeed when he can't raise a steak.—*Merchant Traveler*.

Politicians and oysters are getting themselves into a stew.—*Brockton Gazette*.

What is an infant? Something that makes a pocket of its mouth.—*Troy Times*.

You shall know the returned Bostonian by the Browning on his cheek.—*Boston Herald*.

It would seem natural for a carpenter to walk with a lumbering gait.—*Merchant Traveler*.

It would seem as if our boiler inspector had not been sufficiently blown up.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

It really looks as if that pennant had ordered its baggage checked through to Detroit.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Still it woe as a man who calls himself a violinist to be known outside as a fiddler.—*St. Joseph Gazette*.

The man who runs a faro bank never finds any difficulty in associating with his betters.—*Merchant Traveler*.

Even a doctor who speaks only one language may yet understand a great many tongues.—*Popular Science*.

Men may declaim against corsets, but it's a brave man who would take his wife to a party without one.—*Puck*.

Wanted: A fool who will go through the Niagara whirlpool and not live to tell the tale.—*Louisville Commercial*.

A woman sometimes can keep her temper when she is moving. A man isn't expected to.—*Somerville Journal*.

A cow-path is not as bright as the moon or stars, but it is a "milky way" just the same.—*Charlestown Enterprise*.

Cleopatra dissolved pearls in liquid and Boston does the same with her base-ball nine.—*Springfield Republican*.

A poet dolefully exclaims: "Ah! Where are the girls of long ago?" He will find them in the ballet.—*Troy Times*.

There are some banks that people are always "hooking" from. The fishing banks, for instance.—*Boston Commercial*.

The memory of a look from a woman is often enough of a magnet to draw a man across a continent.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

The girl who is afraid of lightning is pretty likely to make a thunderbolt when a storm comes up.—*Merchant Traveler*.

The policeman who never arrests anybody but little boys might be called a variety of collarer infantum.—*Washington Critic*.

When a young man deceives his best girl and she finds it out, it usually leads up to a serious cry.—*Charlestown Enterprise*.

To keep a woman out of sulks, the easiest way is to keep her in silks. Only a slight difference, between U and L.—*Boston Transcript*.

The great secret yet to be revealed is how to suspend the law of gravitation when the aeronaut falls out of his balloon.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Just look at that trade dollar! It has limped round remarking, "In God we trust," and its faith is rewarded by redemption.—*San Francisco Alta*.

Chicago bands do not play "The Bonnie Blue Flag" any more. They know it will wave over Detroit ball ground next year.—*Detroit Free Press*.

If the base-ball interests of this country want to make the sport truly democratic, they will bore more holes in the high fences.—*Baltimore American*.

The tax rate of Manchester-by-the-Sea is only \$4.40 per 1,000 this year. Now is the time to get up excursions for Boston's tax-dodgers.—*Boston Globe*.

People are apt to feel proud of all the good traits their children show, and wonder where in the blazing they got all their bad ones.—*Somerville Journal*.

If it is fully proven that it was Bacon, and not Shakespeare, Chicago will paint another streak around the dome of her literary culture.—*Baltimore American*.

This passion for new hats is a dangerous one, even for millionaires. It has gradually led many a good citizen into betting on elections.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Second Hand.

"I see, Jack, that Bill Grover isn't living with his wife now, and has only been married two days. Wonder what's up?"

"Well, you see Bill married a second-hand woman, and he wanted second-hand furniture to match, and she wanted new furniture, and that's the cause of separation."—*Kentucky State Journal*.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Items of Scientific Interest Gathered from Various Sources.

Spots may be taken from gilding by immersing the article in a solution of alum in pure soft water. Dry with sawdust.

A weak carboric acid solution rubbed over the skin will, it is said, effectually drive away mosquitoes and other annoying insects.

Fiberite is a new insulating material made from wood pulp, and is being used for storage cells and by various electrical concerns. It is said to give satisfaction.

The intensity of the strain of city life is suggested by the fact that while from 1852 to 1858 the population of Chicago increased 51 times, and the death-rate 3.7 times, the deaths from nervous disorders increased 34 times.

The *Chronique Industrielle* gives the following recipe for a polishing paste that will remove rust and not scratch the finest polished surface: Cyanide of potassium, sixteen grams; soap, fifteen grams; chalk, thirty grams; and water sufficient to make a thick paste.

Indian-hemp, in doses night and morning of one-half grain, and increased, if need be, to a grain, and continued for some time, is spoken of by Dr. Stephen MacKenzie, lecturer on medicine at the London Hospital, as the most valuable remedy he has met with in the treatment of persistent headache.

An insulating plate, which, while very thin and light, is absolutely impermeable to moisture and to air, may be made by taking two layers of tinfoil coated with a thin layer of gutta percha solution (dissolved in benzene or carbon bisulphide) and placing them face to face, separated by a leaf of thin paper of close texture. This suggestion is due to M. Bandsept.

Any good photographer can easily become an expert sketcher in pen and ink. Let him make a silver-print from his negative, go over the outlines of the subjects on it with ink, shade them, pour a solution over the print, and let the photograph be eaten away and the pen-and-ink sketch left in its stead. Thus very artistic results may be produced by a simple chemical process.

A new building material called stone-brick, harder than the hardest clay brick, is made from simple mortar, but a scientifically made and perfect mortar—in fact, a hydraulic cement; and the grinding together of lime and sand in a dry state—including also some alumina, which is usually present in sand—and the subsequent heating by steam, giving the mixture the properties of the burned hydraulic cement at present in use.

The fifteen great American inventions of the world-wide adoption are: 1, the cotton-gin; 2, the plating-machine; 3, the grass mower and reaper; 4, the rotary printing press; 5, navigation by steam; 6, the hot-air engine; 7, the sewing machine; 8, the india rubber industry; 9, the machine manufacture of horseshoes; 10, the sand blast for carving; 11, the gauge lathe; 12, the grain elevator; 13, artificial ice making in a large scale; 14, the electric magnet and its practical application; and, 15, the telephone.

The discovery of a new gas is a rare and important event to chemists. Such a discovery has been announced in Germany by Dr. Theodor Curtius, who has succeeded in preparing the long-sought hydride of nitrogen, amidogen, diamide or hydrazine, as it is variously called. This remarkable body, which has hitherto baffled all attempts at isolation, is now shown to be a gas, perfectly stable up to a very high temperature, of a peculiar odor, differing from that of ammonia, exceedingly soluble in water and of basic properties. In composition it is nearly identical with ammonia, both being compounds of nitrogen and hydrogen.

It is found that cloth may be tanned by preparing a mixture of tannic acid and metallic zinc and albumen, of about the consistency of thin paste; this to be spread with a brush upon linen or cotton cloth, and by means of hot steam, coagulated, the cloth to be then immersed in a bath of stannic chloride, well washed and dried. By running the cloth through a roller press the thin film which has thus been imparted is said to take a fine metallic luster. Designs put in stout paper, letters, numbers, etc., when laid between cloth and roller, are impressed upon it, and it can also be cut in strips, corners, etc.

Soldering Cast Iron with Tin.

Many ornamental articles are made of cast iron, variously decorated. The smaller specimens of this kind break very easily if carelessly handled. Then the question arises of how to mend the broken articles, a question that has puzzled many, but it is so very hard to firmly unite pieces of cast iron. It is hard to find a simple method, because cast iron has but a slight affinity for tin solder. The soldering can be made much easier by first cleaning the faces of the broken parts from all impurity, which is not necessary when the fracture is of recent occurrence and the broken parts are perfectly clean on their faces. With a brass wire scrubbing brush, the faces of the fracture are continually scrubbed until they finally appear perfectly yellow, thus in a certain sense being "dry plated" with brass; the rough cast iron rubs off brass from the fine wire very quickly. The brass surfaces are then tinned just as brass is tinned, and then with no greater difficulty the parts can be soldered together.—*Der Metallarbeiter*.

How They Telegraph in China.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "The Chinese Government officials have lines of wire from Shanghai to the north and south well established and in good working order. Since 1878 there has been a cable between Hong Kong and Shanghai. Other lines are in working order. It requires about 7,000 characters to conduct the everyday ordinary transactions in Chinese mercantile affairs. A book containing these characters, numbered from 1 to 7,000, has been printed by the telegraph authorities, and if a man wants to send a message he simply wires numbers representing the characters, and the receiver marks down the number as his and the characters are ascertained. This system has been working for the past thirteen years, and has given great satisfaction to the Chinese."

When a man commits suicide in Topleka it costs \$178 to bury him, \$20 of which goes for extracting the ball that does the killing, and \$126 for burying and putting up a monument. This is only the amount of money found in the pockets to pay it.

Historical Briefs.

The first British writers were Gildas, Nennius and Bede, in the seventh century.

Amarath I. was the founder of the power of Turks, and reigned from 1357 till killed in 1390.

The London Gazette, the earliest English newspaper, was commenced at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665 where the Court was then residing on account of the plague.

The star chamber tribunal in England was instituted in the third year of the reign of Henry VII., and abolished in the sixteenth year of the reign of Charles I.

There is a difference of eighty-one years in the time which the Jews spent in Egypt in the account of Exodus and that of Josephus, the former making it a period of 430 years, and the latter 511.

Cicero relates that the Chaldeans and Bactrians claimed celestial observations for 470,000 years; but, taking a day as an astronomical period, it becomes 1300 solar years, or, taking a moon lunar, 82,000 years.

Julius Caesar was born 100 B. C.; became a member of the Triumvirate with Crassus and Pompey the Great in 60; in 45 assumed the title of imperator or perpetual dictator, and was assassinated in March of the following year.

King John of England was forced to grant the Magna Charter, June 15, 1215, when the great seal was affixed thereto at Runnemede, a meadow between Staines and Windsor. The original Magna Charta is preserved in the British Museum.

Till the fifteenth century no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted. In England, under Edward VI., interest was forbidden entirely from religious motives.

A Crazy Old Hunter.

Col. Bob Patterson, who has just returned from a sojourn in the Sierras, brings news that Abe Ritchie, the old mountain trapper, has gone crazy and has been sent to Stockton. Abe was well known to all old Comstockers. Some years ago he came to this city quite frequently with the dressed skins of foxes and other animals, queer stuffed beasts and queer yarns. He had a complete suit of furs, in which he was wont to parade the streets, to the delight of the rising generation and the amusement of our ladies of fashion. As Abe was his own tailor, when dressed in his ill-fitted and angular suit he looked out unlike Robinson Crusoe. He and R. M. Daggett had a great scheme for the acquirement of a large share of the filthy lucre floating about in the world, which was nothing less than the starting of a fox ranch up in the high Sierras, somewhere near the Calaveras Big Tree Grove. They were going into the breeding of silver gray foxes. They would get about \$60 for each skin. With a stub of a pencil, and a small bit of paper Mr. Daggett could easily show that there were millions in a fox ranch. But Daggett was appointed Minister to the Hawaiian islands and went away, leaving the arithmetic, almanac and other stray scraps of paper with old Abe, and we fear the study of these may have been what at last landed the poor old fellow in Stockton. — *Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

He Had Seen no Stray Horse.

A morning or two ago a certain grammarian of this city, of whom it is said that his refined and sensitive ear the braying of a donkey is melody compared with an uncouth expression, was met on the street corner by a countryman, when the following conversation was commenced by the latter:

"Mister, you haven't seen no stray horse pass this way within a short time?"

"You are mistaken, sir; I have."

"Which way was he going?"

"Which way was who going?"

"The horse."

"What horse?"

"The horse you saw pass here."

"I have seen no horse pass here."

"You just said you had."

"Well, I say so still."

"I asked you a civil question, I believe," said the countryman.

"You asked me no question at all," replied the pedant. "You accosted me by saying I hadn't seen no stray horse, and you must allow me to persist in my declaration—that I have seen no stray horse pass this way."

After scanning the scholastic individual for a moment with a look that seemed to say "There's something wrong about that fellow's upper story," the rural gentleman walked off to institute further search for the stray animal. — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The world may expect more from an industrious fool than an idle genius. — *Arkansas Traveler.*

DOMESTIC HINTS.

MEAT SALAD.

Chop one or two pounds of corned beef fine, then take two-thirds of a cup of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard and one egg, beat altogether and pour into the frying pan and let boil, then stir in the meat thoroughly and cook about three minutes, and put in a vegetable dish to mould. Serve in slices when cold.

TAPIOCA CREAM.

One-half teacup of tapioca soaked in one pint of new milk overnight; in the morning add one quart of milk; boil in a double boiler or a pail set in water until the tapioca is soft; then add three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately and one teacup of sugar; cook only a moment after adding the eggs. Serve very cold.

ORANGE PIE.

Take the juice and grated rind of one orange; one small cup of sugar; yolks of three eggs; one tablespoon of corn starch, make smooth with milk; piece of butter as large as a chestnut, and one cup of milk. Beat the whites of the three eggs with sugar and place on the top after the pie is baked, leaving in the oven until browned.

BOILED FROSTING.

One cup of water, one pound of pulverized sugar and the whites of four eggs; boil the sugar and water until it becomes a thick syrup; beat the eggs to a stiff froth and stir them slowly into the syrup while hot. This is very nice put between layers of cake and over the top. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

CRUMB PIE.

This makes five pies. Bake without a top crust. One cup of molasses and one cup of warm water, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, mix and put in pie plates. Then take four cups flour, 1½ cups sugar and one cup lard. Crumb it together and put on top and bake.

PLUM PRESERVES.

Weigh your plums, scald them, put on a dish or water; be sure to strain; weigh as much sugar as fruit, and to every pound and a gill of water; let sugar boil, skim, add scalded fruit, cook two hours and a half; put in air-tight jars.

SWEET ONION PICKLE.

Take two quarts small onions (red are good), soak in salt and water overnight, sweeten vinegar enough to cover them, put in one tablespoon whole allspice, put all on the fire, let boil two or three minutes, put in air-tight cans.

BEEF SOUP.

Four pounds of shin beef, four quarts of water, six onions, four carrots, two turnips, all chopped fine; pepper and salt. Put the meat to boil, and at the end of four hours add the vegetables and cook one hour longer.

CORN FRITTERS.

Grate cold boiled corn from the cob, season, add three beaten eggs and sufficient flour to give them consistency. Drop in large spoonfuls into boiling lard or dripping, and fry a nice brown. Canned corn may be used.

GREEN APPLE PIES.

Grate raw six good apples, add a cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, four eggs, a little lemon juice, a few dried currants and a little spice. Line plates with a paste, fill and bake without an upper crust.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

Two cups of flour, one cup each of sugar and milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with lemon and bake one-half hour. Serve with cream or sauce.

CUSTARD PIE.

One egg, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, one level tablespoonful each of corn starch and butter, one pint of sweet milk. Flavor to taste and bake with one crust.

A Fair Ornithologist.

A young lady, whose home is in Grand Isle, La., has been making a collection of the bright-plumaged birds found on the island, whose habitat, beyond question, is somewhere in the tropics. The theory is that these birds have been blown out into the Gulf during the prevalence of gales and wafted upon the Louisiana shore. It is doubtful if so beautiful a collection of birds could be made at any other point in the country than that of which we speak. A boy containing fourteen specimens which were trapped and prepared for mounting by this young lady, revealed when opened a most gorgeous spectacle, the color ranging from the brightest scarlet—beside which that of the cardinal or red bird seems quite dull—down to the palest of pinks and blues. Some of the specimens were of the loveliest shade of yellow—one of them plumaged in black and yellow skin to the oriole. Grand Isle presents a splendid field for amateur ornithologists and collectors. — *New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A Good Time to Live In.

There has been a vast increase in centenarians of late. Formerly a person who reached the age of one hundred years was a rare curiosity; now there is hardly a county in the country that cannot boast its centenarian. An eminent German physiologist maintains that there is really a hundred years' wear in every healthy human organism, and that all persons who die before their first century completed fills untimely graves. According to this theory (which we will not stop to examine too closely), every person who dies before he reaches the centennial mile-post tempts his fate by rough and improper usage, and unnecessary wear and tear.

But, at any rate, the longevity of the race is undoubtedly being very rapidly increased by the increased conformity to hygienic laws, and by modern appliances of comfort and cleanliness. It has been too much the habit of old men to glorify the hard hood of the men of their youth, and the sturdy development which they imagined resulted from the constant battle waged with hardships and discomforts. They boast of the feat of sitting through long, nineteenth sermons in unheated churches in the depth of winter, and of going out into the snow bare footed, in their early childhood, and climbing up to be led into a rickety garret from a ladder on the outside. They love to boast of the stalwart men, developed from those children who slept directly under a roof that failed to stop the snow.

But the conclusion that exposure makes people more hardy is passing away. The poet Whittier, in a recent review said that his constitution was undermined early in life by these early exposures. The biographers of Lincoln, in a recent chapter of this most interesting history now running in the Century Magazine, speak emphatically about the mortality and diseases, which resulted from the exposures and hardships of the early pioneers of Illinois. Rheumatism, the inevitable penalty of exposure, and the varied diseases developed by its weakening effects on the system brought many naturally strong men to their death on the wrong side of the fifty mile-stone. To-day a business or professional man is considered in his zenith at fifty, in vigorous working trim at sixty, and many hesitate to yield up to the active duties of life at seventy-five or eighty.

This increased vigor and longevity is doubtless due to the increased comforts of life, shorter hours of labor, a better knowledge of the laws of health and (though we know our elderly readers will vigorously dissent) to a higher plane of morality and correct living. Again the people of to-day do not worry so much over non-essentials. They have no such superstitious reverence for signs and omens, no dread of the supernatural terrors of ghosts and witches, no helpless anxiety about hopeless and unsolvable theological problems, no such bitter partisan rancor in politics. Though the activities of life are increased there is not so much friction. People are more tolerant and less disagreeable in their convictions. There is more color to life, more atmosphere, a greater diversity of amusement and greater opportunities of self-entertainment.

Benjamin Franklin used to mourn because he was not born farther ahead in the future, that he might become a contemporary witness of the inevitable improvements and progress of the race. No such wish is justifiable for a citizen of the present age. In short the conviction must be forced home upon every man who stops to consider the subject, that we are in a better age than has ever preceded it. Our lines are cast in pleasant places. We have a godly heritage. — *Yonkee Blade.*

Neglected Sympathy.

"Mama," said a little girl to her mother. "Do you not sympathize with those who are afflicted?"

"I do indeed," she replied.

"For a man who has no feet?"

"Certainly, my child?"

"For a man who has no arms?"

"Yes."

"For the deaf and dumb?"

"Indeed I do, and for all who are afflicted in any way."

"For anything that is blind?"

"To be sure I do."

"The child hesitated a moment and then broke out with:

"You don't cry much over the window blind, do you mama?" — *Pretzel's National.*

He Didn't Get It.

Traveler (to paper boy)—Here, gimme a Century.

Paper Boy—Cut or uncut?

Traveler—Do they come both ways?

Boy—Yep.

Traveler—Then gimme one with the war articles cut out. — *Life.*

DOMESTIC HINTS.

PUDDING SAUCE.

Beat together four teaspoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of butter; stir in a teacup of boiling water; flavor to taste.

POP-OVERS.

One thoroughly beaten egg, one cup sweet milk, a little salt, one cup sifted flour. Drop in hot gum irons and bake quickly.

DOUGHNUTS.

One cup sugar, one heaping tablespoonful butter, one egg, one cup sweet milk, half a nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one quart flour.

CORN-STARCH CUSTARD.

Put a pint of milk in a frying pan, let it come to the boiling point, then add a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch. Serve with sugar and cream.

SUGAR COOKIES.

One cup butter, two cups of sugar and three eggs. Flour enough to make a soft dough. Flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg and bake in a moderate oven.

JELLY CUSTARD PIE.

Four eggs, whites beaten separately, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter; beat well; add one cup nearly full of jelly; last thing add the whites of the eggs; bake on thin pastry.

FRUIT CAKE.

The yolks of ten eggs, ten ounces butter, one pound flour, one pound citron, one pound raisins, two pounds currants, one teaspoonful cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmeg.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

One cup of sugar, one egg, one cup of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one tablespoonful of baking powder, 2½ cups of flour. Bake about forty minutes. Eat with sauce while warm.

GINGERSNAPS.

Boil slowly for fifteen minutes two cups of molasses; add one-half cup of butter, cool and add two spoonfuls of cold water, one heaping teaspoonful of ginger and flour to roll.

BLACKBERRY JAM.

Take four pounds of fruit, put into a kettle with two pounds of good coarse sugar, and set over a slow fire, gently boiling it for one hour, occasionally stirring it to prevent burning. When done put in jars and seal.

GOOD CAKE.

One cup each of butter, brown sugar, molasses and coffee, one teaspoonful each, even full, of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg grated, three teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in the coffee, flour to make a stiff dough; add the last thing two cups of raisins chopped. Bake in a moderate oven.

FRIED ONIONS.

Have frying pan hot, put in a good sized piece of butter (or meat fryings after frying meat), put in the onions sliced; sprinkle with pepper and salt and pour in just a little hot water cover closely, let cook twenty minutes; add a teaspoonful of flour in a little milk and when it boils it is ready to serve.

SPONGE JELLY ROLL.

Four eggs, 1½ cups of sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder; beat the whites separately, and the sugar and the yolks together till very light; then add part of the whites, then a cup of flour, then beat good, then a little more flour, then the rest of the whites, and stir easy, put it in and bake. Spread and roll as quick as you can.

DELICIOUS PUDDING.

Two eggs and their weight in butter, sugar and flour. Have the butter soft and mix it with the sugar. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately, and mix with the butter and sugar; add the grated peel of half a lemon, and stir in the sifted flour. Pour into a buttered pan, filling a little over half full, and bake in a moderate oven.

A Tiresome Evening.

Omaha Girl—Isn't Mr. De Blank funny?

Omaha Youth—I noticed you seemed to think so.

"Why, he has kept us laughing half the evening. Didn't you enjoy his wit?"

"I found it very tiresome."

"Tiresome? O you don't mean it. I know you have a keen appreciation of humor. Why didn't you enjoy Mr. De Blank's jokes?"

"Well, the fact is, he takes the same funny paper that I do."

"It Might Have Been."

Pat—Moike, th' tells me az yez have quit worrukin in the powder factory. Was it too dangerous?

Moike—Dangerous? Well, be gobl I believe if I had worruked there till now I'd a be'n dead a year ago. — *Life.*

Even So.

The man who blows into the muzzle of a gun to see whether it's loaded or not generally finds out, but he doesn't seem to remember it long. — *Washington Critic.*

A SON'S SACRIFICE.

Serves Three Years in the Penitentiary to Save His Guilty Mother.

A Boston dispatch says: Three years in state prison is what a son took to shield his guilty mother. Now she is dead and he seeks release.

On Thanksgiving day, 1883, John F. Toomey died very mysteriously in a house on Tucker's wharf, in Salem, where lived the mother of Jack Curtin.

There was an autopsy, and Toomey was found to have died from a singular fracture of the skull, apparently a blow from an extraordinary weapon. The physicians could not account for its radiating appearance until the family kettle was found. Then the fracture was explained to the satisfaction. The police took up the case, and suspicion fastened upon Curtin, who had fled the state to avoid arrest.

He was followed to Gloversville, N. Y., where he was captured after a hard chase. He asserted his innocence to the last, and declared that he had never committed the crime. He refused, however, to say who did, and went to prison. His mother was completely broken down, and died apparently from grief a year and four months after Jack's imprisonment.

Now the prisoner by his attorney asks for a conditional pardon on the ground that he never committed the deed. The petition recites that he was not in the room at the time Toomey was killed. It is declared that John F. Toomey came to the house and entering the bedroom of Jack Curtin's sister grossly assaulted her. Mrs. Curtin, the mother, bade him begone. Then Toomey attempted a second assault and Mrs. Curtin, enraged, seized a polishing-iron and struck Toomey the blow that caused his death. The son told his mother he would leave the state to draw suspicion upon himself, and did so. He declares his ability to prove his statements amply to the satisfaction of the governor and council, and application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Curtin before them. He has been an excellent prisoner during the three years and three months of his incarceration.

The evidence at Curtin's trial, though conflicting, was generally direct, and one—Casey—swore positively of seeing Curtin strike Toomey with the kettle. The medical experts present at the autopsy testified that Toomey died from a stellated fracture of the skull, which could hardly be produced by any other weapon but the kettle. An effort was made to prove an alibi.

The mother of Curtin, before the murder a woman of strong characteristics, was completely changed after the crime. She wasted to a shadow of her former self, but it was believed that it was because "Jack," her favorite son, was convicted. Every week, as long as she had strength, she dragged herself up to the state prison to see her boy. She died finally of exhaustion.

His Sweetheart Saved His Life. One of the best-known men in Nashville owes his life and success to his sweetheart. He was born and reared on one of the British Isles, the son of a prosperous banker. When nearly 21 he had a serious difficulty with his father and was bidden never to darken the doors of his ancestral home. It was late at night when he left the house and wandered along the moor which bordered the family domain. He was prostrated with grief and remorse and determined to take his life. He sat down and took his pistol out. As he reflected, he took a photograph of his sweetheart from an inner pocket of his coat and scanned the well-known features with eyes dimmed with tears. Thinking upon her, hope returned, and he determined to live for her sake, if not for his own. He hastily shoved the weapon into his pocket and started for the railway station. He came to America and drifted to Nashville. He prospered in business and is now a highly respected citizen.

Unfortunately the romance ends here. For years he had no communication with his family, and the letters he wrote his sweetheart miscarried, for shortly after he left her family moved to a distant town. He returned home a few years ago and sought out his early love. She was married, and three children played about her knees. He has consoled himself with a fair American, and considers himself one of the happiest of men. But he has never ceased to thank his stars for the girl who once saved his life; that her influence did prevent him from suicide he frankly stated to one who is familiar with his life. — *Nashville American.*

When it is considered appropriate to shoot the hat, it soon becomes the proper thing to chub the coal as it arrives before your door. — *Times Grip.*

Gems of Thought

Philosophy is the art of living Autark. There is nothing useless to men a sense; clever people turn everything to account.—Fontaine. Virtue is the first title of nobility.—Molier. No falsehood can endure touch of celestial temper, but returns of force to its own likeness.—Milton. There is more of good nature than of good sense at the bottom of most marriages.—Thoreau. That beneficent harness of routine which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly.—George Eliot. Proverbs are potted wisdom.—Charles Buxton. There is no arguing with Johnson; for if his pistol misses fire he knocks you down with the butt end of it.—Goldsmith. Keep cool and you command everybody.—St. Just. The trident of Neptune is the sceptre of the world.—Antoine Lemaître. The iron chain and the silken cord, both equally are bonds.—Schiller. Music can noble hints impart, engender fury, kindle love, with unsuspected eloquence can move and manage all the man with secret art.—Addison. An outward gift which is seldom de- pised, except by those to whom it has been refused.—Gibbon. According to the security you offer to her, Fortune makes her loans easy or ruinous.—Bulwer-Lytton. The right of commanding is no longer an advantage transmitted by nature like an inheritance; it is the fruit of labor, the price of courage.—Voltaire. If I were to deliver up my whole self to the arbitrament of special plead- ers, to-day I might be argued into an atheist, and to-morrow into a pluck- pocket.—Bulwer-Lytton. Fame has no necessary conjunction with praise; it may exist without the breath of a word; it is a recognition of excellence which must be felt, but need not be spoken. Even the en- vious must feel it; feel it and hate it in silence.—Washington Alston. That all who are happy are equally happy is not true. A peasant and a philosopher may be equally satisfied, but not equally happy. Happiness consists in the multiplicity of agreeable consciousness. A peasant has not capacity for having equal happiness with a philosopher.—Johnson. Nature is the armory of genius. Cities serve it poorly, books and col- leges at second hand; the eye craves the spectacle of the horizon, of mountain, ocean, river and plain, the clouds and stars; actual contact with the elements, sympathy with the seasons as they rise and roll.—Alcott. Bismarck and the Ladies. Prince Bismarck is less fortunate than Mr. Chamberlain, who finds that the Birmingham holiday-makers never do any harm to his walks and orchid- houses. The Chancellor has been obliged to close the fine park of Friedrichsruhe to the public. The devastation daily wrought in it by the insect tribe of relic-hunters has rendered this measure an absolute necessity. This year the pillage has been particularly shameless. The flowers all disappeared long since, and the trees, or at least every bit of green on them, bade fair to follow in their wake. Not many days ago the Chan- cellor came upon a party of ladies hard at work stripping a fine elm of its branches. "Ladies," said the Prince, taking off his hat, not only out of politeness, but to give point to his obser- vation, "if every one who comes in here were to follow your example, my trees would soon be as bare of foliage as my head is of hair."—St. James's Gazette. Prince Ferdinand's Mother. "Prince Ferdinand's mother," writes a correspondent, "a restless, intriguing and busy old lady, with an immense 'handle' to her face and blinking eyes that don't dare to look straightfor- ward lest they would reveal the 'man- aging' soul behind them, is causing prayers to be offered up for her son's success at all the lady chapels of Upper Austria, and sending a gift to Lourdes to secure the protection of the Virgin of that shrine for Ferdinand. She has great confidence in Marien Zell, a holy place up high in the mountains on the road from Vienna to Trieste. Pilgrimages were made to it by her mother, Queen Caroline of Naples, who was once the most de- bauched and most superstitious woman of her time, and by her great-grand mother, the Empress Maria Theresa. Prince Ferdinand's wealthy mother, who adores her youngest son, is pre- pared to launch him as a sovereign in a manner befitting his rank."—Modern Society. FACT AND FANCY. The Saratoga army has invaded Vicksburg, Miss. A white woman is on exhibition at Mount Vernon, O. The pay of circus clowns ranges from \$20 to \$50 a week. Forty-eight charcoal ovens are in operation at Decatur, Ala. The school population of Hot Springs, Ark., is two thousand. There are said to be thirty thousand blind people in England. The corn crop of Mississippi is estimated at thirty million bushels. Fig trees are bearing a second crop of fruit near Tallahassee, Fla. The Gila and Salt rivers, in Arizona, are re- ported to be very full. Dressed frogs sell at \$2.50 a dozen in the San Francisco markets. Twenty cotton compresses will be operated in Mississippi this year. The landlords of Birmingham, Ala., have raised rents 50 per cent. The sum to be raised by taxes in New York city this year is \$31,803,174. Monkstown is the name of a new postoffice in Yazoo county, Mississippi. A tree planted to the memory of Charles Darwin in Cambridge was recently stolen. The October exhibition at Little Rock, Ark., will embrace exhibits from seventy-five counties. The Indians of the first canton of the state of Jalisco must begin wearing pantaloons af- ter Sept. 1. A mill-owner at Ripley, Tenn., ships weekly 800,000 feet of poplar and oak lumber to north- ern markets. The Salt Lake Tribune thinks ground will be broken for the railroad into Nevada within twenty days. One of the sights at Coney Island recently was a bulldog wearing a linen collar and flashy necktie. The melograph is an invention by which per- sons can improvise on a piano and have the music recorded. There is a movement in France to declare the day of Joan of Arc's entrance into Orleans a national holiday. I. has been discovered that eight out of every ten boys in Dayton, O., carry a revolver, airk, or slungshot. What is the difference between a high churchman and a Baptist? The one uses can- dles and the other daps. A dispute over 25 cents ended in the death of Jesus Leon at the hands of Filomen Kutz at Tucson, Nev., Sunday. One million bushels of edible oysters, it is estimated, were caught in the waters of Long Island sound during the past year. The water from the Daniel spring, Georgia, is said to be a natural hair dye. Bathing gray hair with it will change the color to black. The martins at Martinsville, Va., have made systematic war upon the English sparrows, and completely driven them out of the place. A cashier takes the bookkeeper's place at Warren, O., after serving five years in the penitentiary for stealing \$100,000 from the bank. The less business a California town has in these times, the more it feels the want of a bond of trade, says The Virginia City Enter- prise. In a Hebrew school: Teacher: "What crime did Joseph's brother commit to selling him?" All the pupils in chorus: "They sold him too cheap." The night watchmen of the city of Quere- taro, Mexico, struck for back pay last week. The strikers lost their positions, and were locked up in prison. Reports from Lake county, California, state that the hop crop in that vicinity is greatly damaged by hop vermin, and in many cases the picking has been abandon- ed. A watermelon weighing sixty-two pounds was among the crop of big melons raised on mining slickens ground on H. B. Nichol's ranch, Nevada county, California, and without irrigation. Funeral director is the name now given to the undertaker. A call has been issued, so it is said, for the assemblage of all of those in Richmond in September to form a state as- sociation. A church member in Oakland was rebuked for doing a real-estate transaction on Sunday. He excuses himself by saying that if land, like bread, will rise on Sunday it must have attention. Newspapers are so fond of praising dead men that any man of prominence gets a good notice the moment he departs this life. In this way some mighty mean men may possibly get to heaven. French toy manufacturers are complaining of the crushing rivalry of the Germans, who are charged with making false custom house entries to secure low duties, and with imitat- ing French goods. The amount of bacon used in the American navy foots up over one million pounds per year. How fifteen or twenty men manage to get away with so much is none of the business of foreign nations. So much trouble is experienced by Boston business men in handling telephones and with district messengers that they are talking of going back to old and sure methods of trans-acting their business. A Tennessee 5-year-old was taken by his mother to witness a hop at a hotel for the first time in his life. Noticing an elderly musician playing on a harp the youngster looked into his mother's face, saying, "Mamma, is that David?" A little 6-year-old, doubting a statement by her uncle that the moon is made of green cheese, was advised by the divine to ascertain for herself. "How can I, grandpa?" "Get your bible and see what it says." "Where shall I begin?" "Begin at the beginning." The child sat down to read about the creation of the stars and the animals, and came back to her grandfather, her eyes all bright with the excitement of discovery: "I've found it, grand- pa!" It isn't true, for God made the moon before he made any cows." INDUSTRIAL TOPICS. Raise Better Horses. Fashion has brought about many changes in horse breeding among American farmers, and no race has set the new style more forcibly or to larger purpose than the American trotting horse. The American trotter is a horse capable of every service; there is, in al- most literal truth, no limit to the speed in which he can trot one mile, and his capacity of endurance, wherout such contests are most exciting proof, is ac- cepted as a fact in the minds of all observant men, while his patient tem- per, and good size, combined with the extraordinary muscularity with which true systems of breeding have endowed him, render him an exceedingly valuable animal for any work of labor and routine. The farmer who is looking forward to improvement in his stock, must be careful in making selection of his breeding animals, and herein, it is of the utmost importance that the sire chosen be an available, valuable, and in every respect, a choice animal, possessing individually and ancestrally the best qualities which the offspring is desired to possess. Farmers' Encampments. These encampments strike us as like- ly to prove very beneficial to the farm- ing interest. If properly managed, they can scarcely fail of being instructive and useful to the rural communi- ties in which they are held, and indeed to all participants—speakers and hear- ers, exhibitors and spectators, and sell- ers and buyers. They combine the prominent features of farmers' insti- tutes and clubs, agricultural exhibi- tions, and also of the sale or exchange fairs so common and popular in Great Britain. The results of these novel as- semblages will naturally be awaited with great interest, and if they shall prove as beneficial to the rural people and communities of the South as is an- ticipated, farmers' encampments will doubtless soon be introduced in other sections of the Union and also in Can- ada. The plan certainly seems feasible, and if it shall be carried out judi- ciously—without the contaminating ad- juncts and influences of liquor selling, horse racing, gambling, etc.—it will naturally be organized as worthy of adoption by earnest friends of agricul- tural improvement in various parts of the continent. Hence, while we may be mistaken as to its practical working, we are inclin- ed to believe the "Farmers' Encamp- ment" a good institution, and that our Southern brethren are entitled to special credit for its inauguration as a factor in promoting the cause of indus- trial improvement, and the elevation of those engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits. Care of Work Horses. Frequently the farm horse suffers from our feeding, and from being worked on a full stomach; for farm horses eat all the time, and look lean and wire coated—two certain proofs of chronic digestion. Horses which have passed many hours in work, when released from harness are allowed to drink all the water their exhausted systems crave for; then, with the material of a small iceberg in the distended inner organs, they are turned loose to further injure themselves by grazing in the pasture; or, if the farmer is well to do, they go to the barn, and there, tormented by flies, mosquitoes, and other winged pests devour a carelessly prepared ration, after which the remainder of the night is passed in stamping and fighting in- sects. Farm horses are overfed, com- monly, insufficiently groomed, and never judiciously either housed or clothed. In summer, farm work ought to commence with the rising of the sun and cease at noon, when men and horses should seek the friendly shelter of the house and stable. The horses just from the field ought then to be stripped of all harness, have their eyes and nostrils washed out, the marks of the harness also washed off, and then be rubbed with a "wisp"—which simple and inexpensive stable imple- ment is better for the horse than is a brush, whose coarse stalks irritate the skin and temper of the suffering beast. The wisp soothes and causes a healthy action of the skin, when the horses have been thus attended to, and they have been thus off. The Lamb and Mutton Supply. The lambs offered in the eastern markets arrive first from Virginia, shortly after the flocks of Kentucky send forward their quota, then occasional drafts are received from Tennessee. One and all of these sources of supply are abundantly in- creased by efforts to produce excellent early lambs, but the flocks show in no east to small advantage. The breeds most valuable for mutton are, first, the Southdown, then the Cheviot and the Black-faced Scottish sheep. The Southdown will thrive in lower lands than either of the others, but all sheep do best on a rolling country flanked by hills. Perfect drain- age and clear running water are necessary for success in sheep growing. Close herbage is most desirable, but can be dispensed with in small farming when roots and some grain form a part of the daily ration in winter, and when the summer pasture is not over luxuri- ant. Thick grasses are offensive to the sheep, whereas the short but sweet herbage cropped from the hillside, suffices to keep the flocks in health, and a small extra allowance puts up the flesh which brings in the extra gain. The largest number of sheep and lambs yet offered for sale this current year in one week has been 50,000 odd. Were the flocks offered as promising as they reasonably should be from the first of May to autumn, the local markets of New York would not be overstrained by the arrival of 70,000 in seven days. Sheep of good quality since the first of January last have been scarce, and in- variably proved to be in steady demand, and were firm in value. The Poultry Yard in Autumn. Mistake is sometimes made by poultry fanciers, and those in the business as well, in placing too many eggs under a hen for her brooding. No larger number than nine can be set with per- fect safety, in the autumn; and, there- fore, if it be desirable to bring out many chickens, the art of managing two or more sitting hens at once should be acquired. In such case the fencer or breeder can put two broods to- gether, and, being careful about the night shelter, there need be no difficul- ty in accommodating so many broods as shall number twenty to fifty chickens to the attention of a single hen, particularly if the weather of the season be reasonably mild and settled. Late chicks should be cared for by their mother until a few weeks old, when they can be placed together in a well sided-box, the open sides of which are covered by coarse wire netting. The floor of the box should be well cov- ered with fresh soil, and have a sim- ply-made brooder at one end, for the little things to run under at night. Give the box a place in the kitchen, for the chicks can't get under your feet, nor can rats or cats disturb them: set box and contents out in the sun when it shines warmly; change soil frequently, feed and watch brood carefully. In this way it will be not difficult to raise all successfully. Do not keep too many old hens. Se- lect reliable sitters and mothers, as many as are needed for that purpose. Dispose of the rest, and keep early hatched spring pullets to lay in fall and winter. For keeping brooding hens cleanly, invest in a good bunch of tobacco leaves; put a few leaves under the sit- ting hens, and scatter them around the fowl house; tie some bunches on the sides also, and there will be no trouble from vermin. Water in Butter. While salt will readily dissolve at fifty degrees, it is not so easy to get the butter free from the surplus water, and it is by this needless water that much injury is done to butter. Fifty-five degrees would be better, and salt the butter at sixty degrees. Water is a great solvent of caseine and sugar— traces of which will be found in all butter, however well worked—but the more water remaining after working over, the greater the chemical action, and acting upon the minute particles of curd or cheese, it becomes rancid by well known chemical action. Butter should not contain more water than is necessary to dissolve what salt it will retain in the form of brine, and fourteen per cent, seems to be about the amount. More water than this dilutes the brine, and defeats by so much the object of the use of salt in butter—to preserve the caseine from chemical change—nor can this be accomplished save in a temperature below fifty degrees. In the usual creamery butter, and all that made by cold setting, the maker often unintentionally leaves more than twenty per cent, of water in butter, not understanding that butter made from cream slightly acid, retains more mois- ture than that made from sourer cream. The souring breaks up the texture of the cream, and the butter separates better from the buttermilk. Then all the butter-maker needs to do is to churn the ripened cream at a lower temperature than is needed for sour, to use salt each time in washing it free from buttermilk, and when the regula- tion amount of salt is used, to season the butter, let it dissolve, and then by gently working and pecking, know that the butter is free from any excess of water about fourteen per cent. Then if kept below fifty degrees, and away from the influence of the air, butter made from soured milk must keep well.—American Agriculturist for Octo- ber. NOVELTIES IN TOYS. some of the Amusing Things Exhibited During the Recent Holiday Season. There is the new game of base-ball. It consists of a diagram of a ball field, a number of diminutive metal players and a disc furnished with a revolving arrow. The nine is placed upon the field in position, the batsman stands at the plate and the arrow is whirled round the disc. It may stop at a home run or an out at first base. The players are moved upon the diagram according as the arrow indicates. Almost every conceivable play in base-ball is com- prised in this game, and the silicate score cards which come with it often indicate close and exciting matches. Then there is the district messenger game, calculated to inspire the small boy with laudable ambition. This also is played with a diagram and a disc and arrow. Upon the diagram is printed every position in the service of a mes- senger company, from the boy at four dollars a week to the president, and al- so such ominous words as "negligent," "lazy," "dishonest." The disc is fur- nished with numbers intended to indi- cate so many moves upon the board, according as the arrow indicates. The small boy may very easily find himself president of the company or in State prison, as fortune smiles or frowns upon him. A new game is that called Queens of Literature. It is precisely the same as the old game of authors, except that the cards are printed with exact likenesses and autographs of celebrated female writers. Among toys are the new bisque jointed dolls, whose limbs can be moved into every conceivable position. Some of these are very artistic in construction. Me- chanical toys are plentiful and some of them expensive. One is a dancing girl who reels around to the straining of a musical box. The mechanism of this toy is remarkable, for the swaying of the body from the hips and the lolling of the head from side to side is perfect. So is mechanism of the lady in ball- room costume who fans herself languidly and raises to her eyes at intervals her lorgnette in a most affected man- ner. The lady at her toilet is also ad- mirably contrived. She stands before a mirror applying powder to her face and neck. Now and then she lifts a hand-glass before her and gazes with contented nods of the head at the image reflected therein. But of all me- chanical toys the most laughable is certainly that which represents a lean and slithered pantolon who is en- deavoring to annihilate a slippery mouse with a ladle. The tiny animal crawls out of concealment, and suc- cessfully dodges all efforts to kill it. At last the man makes a superhuman effort as the mouse appears dosing. Smash goes the ladle, but the mouse has disappeared. The expression of amazement upon the man's counte- nance elicits roars of laughter every time it is seen. Among more ordinary play-things are the new target toys which perform amusing evolution: when the aim is successful. Then there is the toy called destruction, which consists of a train of cars rolling down an inclined plane. At a certain part of the incline a spring is touched which throws the disjointed pieces in all direc- tions. The chief characteristic of most new toys for children is the kindergar- ten principle of the designs. Almost all of them are calculated to instruct the young in one or a number of the rudimentary branches of education.—N. Y. Mail and Express KEYSTONE CARPET STRETCHER BEST ON EARTH! The Most Perfect, Complete and Durable Stretcher Made. FURNISHED with draw-heads, which drive to the floor at the base board, and a clamp by which a firm hold is taken on the carpet with- out the least danger of tearing or marring. 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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

August 25, 1888.

Free trade doctrine is an efficient remedy for the Democratic party. The medicine is turning the better class of democrats into republicans and is giving Harrison and Morton a strength that will insure a victory this fall.

Cleveland's plurality in 1884 in New York was 1,047, in Connecticut 1,784, in Virginia 6,141, in West Virginia 5,421, in Indiana 6,512. Indiana and one other doubtful state will elect Harrison. Cleveland must have five of the above list to be elected.

The Wichita Eagle called Parson Boklin an elliptical ecclesiast, and the Kingman Democrat called for a digram. The Eagle responds: "As to shape, a bump; as to composition, a pill." The Sentinel moves to append: As to occupation, cramps. The News wishes to assert: As to fond, a pin prick.

It was only a few years ago that Dea Voorhees was in the same place and doing the same thing that Representative McKinley, of Ohio, i. e., giving vent to protective truths, but since then he has experienced another change of heart. He had to be in accord with the administration and perhaps for future office holding.

Buffalo is the home of Cleveland. Well, a few days ago a procession of 175 sheepskin and morocco dressers, all of whom supported Cleveland four years ago, marched through the streets to their annual excursion wearing Harrison and Morton badges. It is such straws which show that New York will go for Cleveland in November.

Comparatively few farmers give any special thought to existing laws, or to the law-making power of the land. Their thoughts are mainly centered upon their farms, and what pertains thereto. Other classes have taken upon themselves the duty of making laws, and seeing that they are executed. As farmers are in the majority, it is necessary that their assent be obtained either in the selection of the law-makers or in the ratification of the law. Through the indifference and lack of concert among farmers laws, just and unjust, are thus enacted for the government of the people. When it is too late farmers learn that laws have been enacted that favor certain classes or increase and create injustice to those farming communities. It is then that farmers give vent to their indignation and in unmeasured terms denounce the laws and those who brought them into existence. But with no concerted action denunciation is unavailing; indifference remains its sway until another case of flagrant abuse comes to light.

Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

It is not generally known that this state supports at no expense to parents, a thoroughly equipped educational institution where there are over two hundred pupils ranging in age from eight to twenty, learning to read, write, cipher, and becoming familiar with all the various branches that are ordinarily taught to children who can hear and talk. Besides, there is a department where quite a large number of the pupils are taught to speak—considerable success being reported in that line. Then, that the deaf boys and girls may have all the advantages of other children, there is an industrial department where the trades of carpentry, cabinet-making, printing and type setting, shoemaking, dressmaking and plain cooking are taught. The course of instruction extends about ten years, but the children all go home to spend three months vacation during the summer months. Sixteen especially trained teachers and other officers are required to conduct the school. The school receives all who are so deaf that their education is not practicable in the public schools. The next term of school will begin the second week in September. The institution is under the control of the State Board of Charities. It is an institution of which our state should be proud, and if there are any deaf children in this county, our charitably inclined friends should look them up and explain the institution to their parents and report them to Superintendent S. T. Walker at Olathe, Kansas.

Crops and Weather.

From the assessors' returns and reports of about 600 correspondents representing nearly every county in the State, we find the crop situation with respect to wheat and oats to be better than reported a month ago, but we find that the condition of the corn crop throughout the State has fallen at least 20 per cent, occasioned by drought and hot winds during the last week in July.

WHEAT.

As wheat threshing has progressed throughout the State, the average yield per acre is found to be higher than the estimated average of a month ago, raising the average for the State from 17 1/2 bushels to 18 bushels per acre.

From the assessors' returns we find the total wheat in winter wheat to be 1,042,132 acres; in spring wheat, 40,468, acres. Ten per cent, of the acreage in winter wheat was reported not harvested. A yield of 18 bushels per acre is reported, giving a winter-wheat product for the State of 16,882,722 bushels.

The quality of wheat is generally reported good.

The wheat crop of the United States, has, during the month of June, improved very much in nearly all the wheat-growing States in the Union, and the total wheat product of our country, as estimated by the Commissioner of Agriculture, is about 430,000,000 bushels, which is about 35,000,000 bushels below the full average product. From present indications, the foreign wheat crop will also be short.

OATS.

The area sown to oats last spring was 1,596,316 acres. The average yield of oats per acre estimated by correspondents is 32 bushels, making the total oats product of the State 51,082,112 bushels.

CORN.

The area planted to corn, is 6,750,872 acres, 221,480 above last year. The outlook up to the 20th of July never was better, but during the last ten days of that month a change came over these prospects. The corn had grown rapidly, and was tender. Hot weather set in suddenly and was intense and long continued. Hot winds followed, which prevailed in many sections, especially in the central, western and southwestern counties, and the damage to the crop has been serious.

In the eastern and northern portions extending on the north line to Republic county, and from that diagonally in a southeasterly direction to Bourbon county, the corn is reported excellent and recent rains have assured more than an average crop. But in the balance of the State much damage has been done.

RAINFALL AND CHINCH-BUGS.

In the eastern and northeastern portions of the State, rains are reported abundant; but in the balance of the State for the most part, dry weather is reported for the latter part of July—the only notable exceptions being Comanche county, in the southern tier, and Cheyenne county, in the extreme northwest. Many counties report local showers passing each time over the same belt of territory, so that while some portions of a county had plenty of rain, other portions were extremely dry. The hot winds prevailing over a large portion of the State were the chief cause of damage to the crop. The extent of this damage cannot with any degree of accuracy be estimated at this date; but the general rains which have recently fallen throughout the State certainly have much improved the condition of corn, and many of the western counties in which but a very light crop was expected now report a prospect for at least a half-crop. Chinch-bugs during all this dry weather are reported as having done but little damage, and in many instances they seem to be disappearing entirely.

A. J. Felt, of Seneca, candidate for lieutenant governor on the republican ticket, is lying at his home in Seneca, Nemaha county, seriously ill, suffering from a carbuncle on the arm. For the present Mr. Felt has been obliged to cancel all his engagements to speak during the campaign.

A meeting of the executive committee of the republican state central committee has been called to meet Monday at 4 p. m., at the rooms of the committee in parlor D, Windsor hotel. The meeting will be an important one and every member of the executive committee is requested to be present without fail.

Monday evening, Wilber Davis who lives at 802 Topeka avenue and is known by every body in the First ward as one of the exemplary young men of this part of the city, was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Anderson of 431 Lake street. Wilber drove up to the lady's house Monday evening and took the young lady for a drive in the country. After driving some ways in silence a happy thought seemed to strike Wilber, for he proposed they go on to the municipality that is ruled by the gentle hands of woman, "Oskaloosa" and get married; no objection being made by Miss Anderson the journey was continued to that city where the young and happy couple immediately returned to the city and are now at home to their friends at 802 Topeka avenue.

Mrs. D. A. Wizer and children, are visiting at Independence Mo., Mr. Wizer is getting tired of keeping Bachelor's Hall.

M. Bosworth, of the Topeka Starch works is making a business trip to Denver.

The single policeman in Potwin Place puts in his spare time mowing weeds.

A prominent official of one of the leading railroads of Kansas said yesterday that there was no doubt that this year would be one of the most fortunate ever experienced by the railroads of this state.

R. Riblet, who for several years was owner and proprietor of the St. James hotel on Sixth street, has again embarked in the hotel business, and is the landlord of the Shenandoah, in the Poppick building. Mr. Riblet has just purchased this place and will fit it up in elegant hotel shape and be ready in a few days to entertain guests.

Rev. A. M. Pipes, former pastor of the Congregational church on this side, is visiting his parishioners.

Chas. Nicholson has purchased the undertaking establishment of C. K. Krope on Kansas avenue and will open up with an entire new stock.

Grain and flour from points in Kansas are being shipped in large quantities through this city destined for Antwerp, Holland and Glasgow, Scotland.

Ben Payne went to St. Marys mission yesterday and will return Friday.

Barnum exhibits in Topeka on September 14.

A social will be held this evening at the church of the Assumption.

Deputy United States Marshall Dan Wyatt returned yesterday from Minneapolis, where he went on official business.

County Treasurer Roberts will begin the delinquent tax sale on Tuesday, September 4. The list is no larger than usual.

Secretary E. G. Moon, of the state fair, has received over one hundred and fifty applications for cattle stalls, and the capacity of the stables is being rapidly filled. It will be the largest live stock exhibition ever seen in the west.

Senator R. N. Allen, of Chanute, is in the city. He says the rapid change of sentiment in favor of Harrison is something remarkable. Everywhere the democrats are leaving their party and going to Harrison because they can not stand free trade.

Mrs. A. J. Arnold, of 920 Jackson street, is enjoying a short visit from Mrs. Jacobs, wife of the missionary.

The Rock Island has completed arrangements for building a huge grain elevator in St. Joseph.

J. F. Nicholson and his sister Mrs. Wm. Bannister were poisoned the other day by drinking buttermilk. It is supposed the poisoning was caused by the cow eating some poisonous weeds. Mr. Nicholson was the most severely attacked and is still feeling very badly.

The ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd will serve refreshments at the Union Pacific Park to-morrow night, in connection with the free concert given by Marshall's Band. Refreshments, cake and cream or cake and coffee, fifteen cents for one or two for thirty cents.

A company of young people went out to J. S. Tracey's Tuesday evening and enjoyed a most delightful evening. Mr. Tracey is the leader of the Presbyterian choir and the young people all had good voices and rendered some fine selections. Afterwards the company was feasted on delicious watermelons. Those present were: Misses Lillie Simmons, Maud Carey Emma and Nellie Conklin, Ella Sheets, Lou Sheets, Della Perkins, Lizzie and Gene Buchanan, Annie Allen, Flo Hanbridge and Gertrude Tracy. Messrs. Henry Allen, John Pratt, Oliver Wiley, Isaac Sheets, John Tracey and Dave Mustard.

Lorcia M. Thomas, wife of the late Chester Thomas, jr., was appointed administratrix of the estate, and qualified by filing a bond in the sum of \$30,000, double the amount of the personal property. The entire property, including \$7,000 life insurance, and amounting in all to some \$75,000 goes to the widow and only child, Mrs. Kline, in equal shares, there being no will. There were no debts against the estate.

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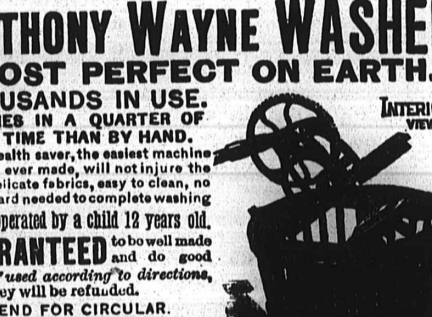

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