### WEEKLY EDITION.

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The congressional record will surely

The "monkey and parrot" time in the senate would be more amusing, if there was truth in the cause.

Gov. Hill hopes Cleveland will be elected, and Grover nopes that Hill will be. If the Democratic managers could only star those two a David and Jonathan it might win votes.

Mr. Mills is angry at the Republicans for creating a protective tariff, and he feels a little sore because they organized armies and suppressed the rebellion, but we will try to get along without Mi Mills' support this year.

The sheep has got in the wrong company. They have tried to make him the keyslone of the protected arch. We propose to get him outto remove the keystone and let the arch take care of itself.—[Congressman R. P. Bland, May 5, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland denies that he ever said, "I believe in free trade as I believe in the protestant religon." It is hardly necessary to add that this may be taken to imply that a man may not be much of a christian in order to be a good deal of a free trader.

The strike of the editoral reportorial staff of the recently purchased New York sun, (by the Democratic committee) was pitiful indeed. To be posing as a rriend of labor and the abor party, and then to have the vorking force strike for their wages. How mighty are the fallen.

The indorsement which the United Labor party of New York has given Warner Miller, the Republican candidate for Govenor, means an accession of 25,000 or 30,000 votes to the Republican party which the Democrats have been anxiously seeking. The only doubt regarding the Empire State in the present canvass is as to whether the Republicans will carry lt by 30,000 majority or by only 15,000 or 20,000.

For the twenty years preceding 1884, the howls that were constantly, going up from the rank and file of the Democratic party against the corrupt assessment of office holders, were so heart rending, that they had to be pacified by a law which forbade it. But in only four years of power the Executive and President have all broken it and the office holders have all been assessed. To some it does not make any difference whether there is such a law or not but surely the ex-ecutive officers should be very scrupulous in their observance of it.

Poor old chairman Galloway has been having pretty hard luck in try-ing to create campaign matter. He first wrote to Mr. Wm. F. Noble ask-ing him to canvass the state in the interest of the third party but Mr. Noble replied that he was not helping to make a Democratic victory this year. Next Mr. Galloway sent a letter to a left-over Republican post-master at Cawker City asking for money: That letter got an airing. Then he wrote to another P. M. asking for some young Democrats to look up the amount of mortgages but that letter fell among unfaithful hands, and now Mr. Galloway has concluded to withdraw into his shell and keep Wise man.

The October term of the supreme court will convene next Tuesday. The docket is a large one.

Sept. 27-The Burlington strike is Sept. 27—The Burlington strike is still on.—At Dallas, Tex., five convicts made a break for liberty; two were killed, one recaptured and two escapes.—A heavy wind and rain storm in New England.—A freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kanass City ran into an Illinois Central residue of the convictor of the

Kansas City ran into av Illinois Central working train at Menominee, Ill., and killed and wounded several men.

—Forty horses were burned to death in Coleman & Rose's stable at Kansas City: loss \$12,000.—A \$100,000 fire at Canton, Dak.—Kalm & Furst, of St. Joseph, whole sale dealers in laces and gents furnishing goods, was closed by their creditors: their liabilities are \$60,000; assets \$35,000.—A defaulting clerk, Mrs. Ernestein Dicker, of the Treaury department was dismissed.—The financial report of Gov. Moonlight of Wyoming, is very flattering.—Sev-Wyoming, is very flattering.—Several soldiers were wounded in the sham battle at Pierre, Dak.—Three men were buried while excavaling a trench at Little Rock, Ark., and when taken out were dead.—A Texas train robber was shot by the United States marshall, Rankins Total number of cases at Jacksonville to date 2,237; total deaths 229.

Sept. 28-Hutchinson has a corner on September and December wheat, the for has reached \$1.25.—James W. Brown, of twenty-three wives, has been convicted of bigamy at Detroit.

—Bismark declares that Emperor Frederick's diary, as published, is false.—The southern branch of the Illinois central, from Centralia to Cairo is suffering from a switchmans strike.—There is a war in progress in New Zeland, among the natives—Troops have been called out to

the New York produce exchange has skipped out after embezzeling a sum variously estimated from \$150,000 to spacious rooms (the main hall being 40x -A receiver will be appointed to day for the Missouri, Kans. and Texas.—At Wamego, Mrs. A A. Townsend, formerly of North Topeka, committed suicide by an over dose of morphine.—The McCook post G. A. R. of Iola, Kan., will not attend the reunion here on account of the failure of the 1 cent rates——The republican convention at Onaga is s ill in a dead lock.—The conductors on the U. P. have been caught do rauding the company on the old teket racket.—Total number of yellow fever cases 2368; total deaths 237. The cyclone in Cuba caused a loss of \$5,000,000.

Miss Lutu Eversole, of Hanson, Ky., is visiting friends on West Gordon street.

Mrs. Graham of Rochester, who has been confined to her home with a serious attack of malaria fever for several weeks, is convalescent. Hon, S. S. Codding and wife of West-

moreland, were in the city, on their re-turn home from the grand encampment of Odd Fellows at Los Angeles, Cal. E. Hicks is erecting a fine three-story

business block on Jefferson street. The materials used in the building of this handsome structure are pressed brick and white stone

Mrs. Shepherd of Quincy street whose illness was reported on Tuesday was so much worse yesterday that her husband who is still in the east where he went on the Columbus excursion, was telegraphed

Judge McFarland has tendered his services to the republican state central committee, and will make three speeches each week until the close of the campaign.

A petition is being circulated which is addressed to the county commissioners praying them to take immediate action, concerning the matter of building a new court house. The commissioners are asked to sell the present court house and grounds, erect a new court house, and to make a loan of \$200,000 for the same.

One of the most complete Business col-leges in the West 18 located here in Topeleges in the West is located here in Tope-ka, and it seems to have met with a re-ception that is a fitting testimonial to the ability and push of the enterprising men at its head. The call for business men, who are fitted to practically take charge of a business has never been so great as at present, and the remunation and con-fidence with which proprietors of an es-tablished business welcome young men of thorough preparation and qualifica-tions, is all the recommendation need-ed.

ed.
That a business training is necessary That a business training is necessary to a farmer as well as a clerk or book-keeper, we would only refer to Horace Greely, who, in speaking of one of his sons said: "If he had lived and I had trained him as I should have tried to do, to be a great farmer, I should have sent him, for at least six months, to a business college to give him, the artitude hebits

to be a great farmer, I should have sent him, for at least \$1\$ months, to a business college, to give him the aptitude, habits and forms of a thorough business man." Profs. Roudebush Bros. established the Topeka Business College on the first of January 1885 and every year the number of scholars has increased, until last year, there was a grand total of 230 pupils.

This year, at the opening on the 10th of September the enrollment was far in advance of any previous year, and the list embraces names from most all our western states. There are many who will not be able to come until the first winter term, which commences on November 19, but pupils are received throughout all the year, the length of the terms being ten weeks each. The pupils receive a thorough course in Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Spelling, Civil-government, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Correspondence, Penmanship and Rapid Calculation.

Those pupils taking the full course of short hand are taught type writing free, and this college annually sends out a large number of expert stenographers.

iro is suffering from a switchmans strike.—There is a war in progress in New Zeland, among the natives.—Troops have been called out to suppress the rioting near Bombay. The trouble was caused by conflicting religious festivals.—The presence of troops has quieted the trouble on the Mexican border.—The Santa-Fe has gobbled up the Ft. Wayne, Lafayette and Chicago rail road which gives it an eastern opening.—Wm. F. Foster, Jr., counsel of the New York produce exchange has

(3) the college will soon rival the best in the land. Those desirous of attending or of information in regard to the Institute can obtain catalogues upon application to ROUDEBUSH Bros. 512 & 523 Quincy street, Topeka Kan.

The postoffice department at Washington established a postoffice at Oakland, our northeastern suburb. Jas. Moore is the postmaster.

Congressman Tom Ryan will make eleven speeches in his district during the later part of October, one speech in each county of his district.

A new brand of cigars is named after the Marshall's band. A portrait of the leader of the band appears on every box. Edward Lewis, a colored boy, 15 years

of age, was sent to the reform school by 'udge Quinton yesterday afternoon, it appearing that he is a vicious, unmanageable lad. It is a matter of remark in the clerk's office if one or more suits for divorce are not begun every day.

The chemical cart of fire department No. 1 was called to the south side yesterday afternoon by a fire on Second and Hancock streets.

Mrs. T. J. Cox, of Rossville, is on the North side for a few days visiting at the residence of Mrs. John Walsh, in Hol-man's addition. There will be a socioal gathering

There will be a socioal gathering of young people of the North side Friday evening at the residence of Harve Loveland, at his home on Tyler street.

W. A. Crawford, of Iowa, is on the North side visiting his son, Washington A. Crawford, on Gordon street. The old gentleman is 85 years old, and still enjoying good health.

S.T. Jenness, who fell and broke his collar bone a few days ago, is feeling better. It is thought that the bone has

commenced to knit. The sham battle on Friday evening will be one of the grandest sights ever witnessed by soldiers of civilian and no one should miss it. Admission to the grand stand 25 cents on that evening.

Cisterns are going dry in some parts of the city and the owners are measuring

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3est all wool Grand army Suits for \$8.50 and \$7.50.

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ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF-

Dark Straw Hats, Felt Hats and Bonnets in every grade and all the new shades; Ribbons, Ostrich Tips, Wings, Fancy Feathers, Perfor-ated Felt Crowns, etc., in all the newest and latest styles at prices which will astonish every lady visiting our establishment for the next Ten days.

Mrs. Barber has just returned from the east, with an elegant stock of hats and bonnets, which are offered for sele at extremely low prices.

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By HON. W. U. HENSEL: Also Life of MRS. CLEVELAND. Exquisite steel portraits. Voters' Cartridge Box, Reform Trade Policy, &c., complete. Agents re port immense success. For best work, apply quick and make \$200 to \$600 a month. Outfit 35 cents-GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

HUBBARD BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

Hog Notes.

Mr. Turner's "Outline Studies in the History of the Northwest," (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago), is a timely publication in this anniversary year of the settlement of the Northwest. It is prepared for the uses of study clubs, and arranged to occupy fifteen meetings, each meeting being devoted to a particular division of the study, and three special topics being provided for each. There is also a very complete list of books and references. In view of the interest excited in this subject by the celebration at Marietta this little publication ought to meet the wants of a large number of clubs and individual students, as well in the East as in the West. Mailed to any address for 10 cents by the publishers.

The Haystacks massacre cases will

The Haystacks massacre cases will The Haystacks massacre cases will come up before the next session of the United States district court, but it is said that a hard effort will be made by the Hugoton parties to have the cases continued. They believe that the longer the trial is deferred, the less bitter the feeling will be and the better it will be for them. The cases will probably be continued. tinued.

David Neiswender of Silver Lake, who was nominated by the democrats as representative from the Forty-sixth district, declines to accept the nomination. He says that no democrat can beat Harry

A full crib and squealing porkers are not found on the profitably managed farm.

A six-months old pig when properly fattened makes better meat for the farmer's family than that of older animals.

There is no profit in stinting the hogs in their supply of feed this fall, that there may be grain in the bins for next summer's feeding.

Early maturity in swine should comprehend in its meaning the early consumption of all farm crops that can profitably be turned into the pork

Is there any reason why the farmer should not have the sweetest and best pork that is found on anybody's table? We know of none.

Veterinary advice requires that the soil about infected quarters be removed to the depth of two feet, and that the quarters be vacated for two years, that chickens, dogs and cats be kept away from diseased herds, fails to be of practical use to the mass of swine growers.

#### Barren Honors.

Have you ever known poverty? O, my reader. I have, the saddest poverty of all, which tries to keep up appearances. My mother was left early a widow, with five children, all girls. We inherited nothing from our wellborn ancestors, save well-formed noses, white hands, and low, cultivated voices. My mother was a proud and courageous woman, and if I am forced to impute blame to her, let the reader never imagine that I am ungrateful for the love and care which she gave to my childhood, or unmindful of the terrible temptation which assailed her. So scarce was money with us that we early learned to r.se from a daintilyserved dinner cruely hungry, and darn, and re-darn our spotlessly clean, though simple dress. Poor mother, hers was a stern rule, but I think of the long hours during which she play-ed the part of housekeeper, governess and seamstress and marvel at

We lived in a country village, for any city residence would have been beyond our purse, and notwithstanding poverty had the entree of every great honse in the country. If mamma seldom availed herself of such privileges it was that no decent clothes were forthcoming, wherewith the might

forthcoming wherewith she might clothe herself and us.

When I was 17 I was invited to spend a few months with our father's cousin, a Mrs. Beaumont, who lived in great style in London. She was that most selfish of beings, a hypochondriac, but to drive in Hyde Park, or even Regent Park, was bliss to me, and when I had settled my face into an expression meant deeply sympathetic. I felt free to turn but an inattentive ear to my companion's long list of 'sinking sensations' and sudden spasms,' with which according to her own account, she was constantly and mysteriously seized. That I might do her some credit, Mrs. Beaumont ordered a suitable outfit for me, and fine clothes and good food soon transformed me from a pale, stooping, dark-eyed strip of a girl, into a tall, upright, handsome young woman. She was too hopelessly sunk in self to observe the change, and it was not until her favorite nephew came on his annual visit that the admiration which his young face too plainly showed, opened her eyes to the fact that I was that dan-

gerous specimen of humanity—a pen-niless beauty. A scene was troublesome, therefore my hostess contented herself with declaring herself very much worse, and ordering her doctor to prescribe sea-air. Jack Beaumont was requested to accompany her to the Isle of Wight. and I was packed off home. I shall never forget my mother's start of surprise when she saw the change in my appearance. All that evening she remained very thoughtful, and I began to fear that my unexpected return was hardly welcome, until two days later, when, with her sweetest smile, she informed me that I was to put on one of my most becoming dresses, and be-have my prettiest as she expected an old friend to luncheon. My younger sisters were ordered off to partake of a cold dinner in the school-room, while all things completed, with a view to impress our guest with the idea that we fared sumptuously every day, my mother and I awaited Lord Silurian in the drawing room. I knew him to be one of the oldest, as to title, of England's peers, and I had heard a whisper that mamma might have been his countess had her youthful beauty been made more attractive by the hundred thousands of pounds sterling which the lady that he eventually married had brought him.

He came, a grim-faced, stiff old gen-tleman, who put up a double eyeglass and scanned me closely. A glance of mutual intelligence passed between mamma and his lordship, which did not tend to put me at my ease. However. I smiled and talked as well as I could, with a beating heart. After luncheon I was ordered off for a walk with the others, and that evening my mother kissed me, saying: "Lord Sil-urian will bring his son, Lord Trenton, to call on Wednesday." There was something in her look and tone that sent me to my bed with a "sudden sinking" of heart, much more real

than any of poor Cousin Beaumont's.
What need to dwell on the wretched details of the next few weeks. Lord Trenton came, saw, and, as it eventually proved, conquered. I thought him a most vacant youth, but my mother explained that he was much struck with me, and "such a dear, simple shy boy, notwithstanding his great wealth and high position.

a brave fight, for I was no Iph genia, but mother's stern reminder of all I owed her, of the wretched future which opened before my four young sisters, of the long struggle with sickening poverty which had made up the sum total of her life, finally wore out my desperate opposi-tion, and I burned the half dozen dried flowers Jack Beaumont had given me, and received congratulation of the county on my elavation to the rank of a future countess. Mother, triumphant, wrote announcing my speedy mar-riage to Mrs. Beaumont, and still Jack

made no sign. The wedding day came, and I had seen my bridegroom but twice. On these occasions his father and mamma had been in the room. Lady Silurian I had not seen at all; her husband brought me a magnificent tiara, neck-lace, ear-rings and bracelets of diamonds—the Silurian diamonds were

famed—and regetted that his wife was too great an invalid to present them in

I have small recollection of the ceremony; but I remember that my father-in-law bent over and guided his son's hand when he signed the registry, aughing, and calling him a nervous fel low. I wrote my maiden name, Olive Chase, for the last time, and immediately after I was hurried into a carriage and, accompanied by my father-in-law and husband, began the twenty-mile lrive which brought us to Limestone Lowers, the home of the Silurian fam-

During the whole of the drive Lord Grenton never opened his lips. His closed my eyes. father made few remarks concerning "Dead, as dea the weather, offered me sandwiche and sherry, and never took his eves off his beloved son until that individual, muttering something to me unintelligible, sank into a profound slum-

A host of servants lined the hall through which I passed on my husband's arm; but the aspect of the towers struck me with a cold dread. I was thankful when Lord Silurian intimated that my presence at the dinner table would not be expected, and that my introduction to my mother-in-law would take place the following morn-

I made a hasty dinner alone, in one of the magnificent rooms which had been set apart for me, and slipping on a gorgeous wrapper I tried to forget my woes in the pages of some of my favorite books. Ere long my tired head fell back on the sofa cushion and I

slept. I awoke with a cry, and a sense of error. A number of wax lights shed a terror. A number of wax lights shed a soft radiance over the handsome room, the perfume of rare flowers filled the air, and bending over the couch on which I lay, his hot breath fanning my cheek, was the man I had married, with an expression on his face and in his evil, shifty eyes, which God grant I may never see on any human face For a moment I was paralyzed with a feeling of sickening terror, then I rose from the sofa and moved towards the table.

"Where are you going?" he cried. "Not so fast. Don't you know you are

In an instant he had me in his arms. and was holding me so tightly clasped in his embrace that I panted for breath; while he went on; "Yes, you're mine, safe enough, now. I've got away from that old devil who's been standing between us. He thinks I'm safe with Black. He's a deep one. O, I know all about it; he wants an heir. Yes, you're mine, and I can kiss you untill you die, and tear your great, sad, black eyes out, or pinch your white flesh, or bite you until the red blood comes and streaks your beautiful limbs."

One struggle I made, only to find my-self held all the firmer, and borne swiftly to the couch from which I had risen, while he held me down with his strong arms, and floated over me, with the same fearful expression which had

was told, and never speak to you except when I was all right. I am all right sometimes, d'ye know. That's the way I got you; and now I can tear you limb from limb if I like," and he laughed with his head pressed close to my breast, the unending, joyless laugh

madness.
What I did I know not; I think that I prayed, a despairing, voiceless pray- Silurian, my mother, and one other er, that I might not lose consciousness moved heaven and earth to find mether and there, or die in his loathed emthen and there, or die in his loathed embrace. I tried to scream aloud, but at the first sound his hand covered my lately I arrived in London and long

cunning of madness in his sometime vacant face. "we want no one here. You know that you are my wife, my own. I've never had anything of my own before, and I'll show them how I treat my helonging."

treat my belongings."
"Oh," I gasped, "if you are mortal, and not a friend, take me to Lady Silurian; take me to your mother. My words called forth the wildest

'Lady Silurian," he cried, 'you'll never see her, she's mad, as mad, as a hatter; curse her, that's where I get it devil of a father of mine, and he'd be mad too if he was not the devil. Your mother wanted the money, you see, and she's got it; she's got £50,000, and I've got you. The old man didn't care if I had a wife or not, not he, the old villain, the old scoundrel, the old fool; but he wants an heir. I'm going to have my wife, beautiful Olive, but he's not going to have his heir, O, not

The look which he cast on me froze my very blood, but by this time I began to see all too clearly the nature of the snare into which I had fallen. I had still enough strength left to look him in the eye, steady my trembling voice and say, "If you want to annoy him just take me to him and say that you'll have nothing to do with his plan; that you want to choose your

I tried to rise as I spoke, but he clasped my garments firmly in both

"Oh, but I won't do that, he'd take you from me. I know the old fellow too well for that." "Only let me go to him and tell him that we refuse to be made his victim,"

I moved forward as I spoke, but he seized my dress, tearing it from off me, and dragging me to my knees he placed one hand over my mouth, and made his teeth mark in my white, round shoulder.

The pain was so intense that I al-

most fainted; my knees gave way and

I fell to the floor.
"By God!" he cried, "dead already!" The exclamation gave me an idea; what if I were to feign death? I acted what if I were to feign death? I acted on it. and presently heard him moving about the room, muttering to himself. When I knew him to be at some distance I half opened my eyes, and saw to my horror that he appeared to be trying to open the window. Suddenly he desisted, and I heard him murmur, "No," this side won't do. I want her to fall into the moat and then he won't find her. The bed-room window's the one." window's the one." Again he approached me. I hastily

"Dead, as dead as nails," he said, in a triumphant whisper. Again he moved away and this time he turned his steps toward the bed-room which

Time was everything. I sprang to my feet, gained the door which opened into the hall, as I supposed, and found myself in a long, dark corridor. Down this I ran until I reached a narrow staircase leading upward. Agonizing fear lent wings to my feet. I gained the upper floor, and spying an open door I entered and crouched behind the door. My terror was somewhat abated when I knew the room to be occupied. Some one moved heavily on the bed and a man's gruff voice asked, "Who's there?

I made no answer, for in that moment my determination was made. I would manage to leave the house unseen, and escape forever from the vile and degrading influence of such a marriage as had been forced upon me. The law, I knew, would free me, but to the law I could not resort without exposing my mother's quit.

I was evidently in the bedroom of one of the men-servants, and he was fast asleep again, as heavy snoring testified. Evidently, too, I had not been followed. Either my escape alarmed the wretched lunatic or I had passed from his mind.

With the first glimpse of dawn crawled from the room and made my way towards a broader stairway than that which I had ascended the previous night. I went swiftly down a long corrdior which ran the length of the opposite wing of the house, hoping to find some maid-servants door ajar, for it was impossible to leave the house in my present dress, or, rather, undress.

Fortune favored me. At the far end was a large closet, or, more properly, small room, around the walls of which were hung the servants' Sunday dresses. I appropriated one of these, a black shawl, and plain bonnet, the veil of which would serve to mask me

I felt no fear as I glided down the three long flights of oaken steps which led to the back entrance hall, for I was convinced that Lord Trenton had es caped from his keeper, Black, and that finding me flown he would return to his own apartments. In ten minutes I gained the high road, which skirted met my gaze on awakening.

"Shall I tell you how I made the old devil get you for me? I told him that I didn't want you, that I'd do what I train for London. Here I knew I could dispose of one of my plainest rings to enable to pay my fare to the great city; perhaps the best hiding place in all the world.

In M— I posted one line to my mother. "When I can forgive you," I wrote, "you shall see me again."

My disappearance was hushed up; but I afterwards learned that Lord before the money I thus gained "No! no!" he cried, with all the exhausted I had been introduced by a young womon who lodged in the same with me to a manufacturer of sial flowers. He gave me work artificial flowers. He gave me work and thus I lived, if such an existence may be called living, for three

Strange to say my landlady came from—shire, and through her I learned the gossip concerning the Silurian family. I learned that the heir was not generally supposed to be 'queer' at times, and always dull, brutal, and heavy, that his unfortunate mother had been mad for years; and Wer're all mad but that old that some poor young lady had finally fa father of mine, and he'd be married Lord Kenton but had left him the next day never to return.

One evening, more weary and downtired limbs slowly homeward, the day's work, when a passing hansom stopped suddenly, from which sprang a young man, who seized my arm, crying "Thank God, Olive, you are found at last."

It was Jack Beaumont. Jack, good. dear, handsome as ever.
"O. Jack," I cried, breaking down,

and sobbing pitifully, "tell me all about them, mamma and the girls, only don't tell them where I am else they will want me to go back to Lord Silurian, and I can never forgive him,

never."
"Old scoundrel! I should think not But he can't molest you dear, Olive; now that his miserable son is dead, he has no more authority over you than I have

"Dead Jack," I cried.
"Yes, three months ago. Ah, Olive, naughty girl to hide from me. If you knew how I have suffered."

On my twenty-first birthday I became Mrs. John Beaumont. My mother to this day thinks herself the aggrieved party; and has to remember that my purchase money enabled her to find suitable husbands for all her girls before she can forgive me for refusing to profit by her excellent bargain.—

Eliza M. Moore in Weekly Wisconsin.

twist of the shoulders he said, half-impatiently, "I didn't do nothin' worth makin' a fuss about. Pshaw, what's the use?" after which rather ambiguous sentence he signified his desire to close the interview by sliding toward the door, with the evident intention of making a sudden break for the outer air as soon as sufficient distance should be placed between himself and hs unin-

One morning, a few days later, on coming down to the breakfast-room, Jack found in the hall a beautiful bicycle, with a card attached bearing th inscription. "For the boy whose cour age and presence of mind saved his little playmate's life, and with the hope that this steed may never prove unruly. From his friend. W. T. Wal-

The events related in this story oc curred some time ago, and it is said that Jack has improved considerably of late, insomuch that one old lady in the neighborhood was heard to remark not long since, that 'that Thompkins twin was getting to be quite a decent boy, and he might make something yet, if he lived to be as old as Mehuselah."-Lillian Pillsbury, in The

#### LIGHTNING WON'T KILL HIM.

Experience of a Man Who Has Four Times Been a Target for Thunder bolts.

Mr. E. S. Coykendall of Deckertown, N. J., is thought to have the most peculiar experience with lightning any person living, says the Philadelphia Press. He has been in four tussles with the electric fluid, each time however coming out successfully. He is an old man now, hale and hearty, and delights in telling of his hairbreadth es

The first experience was about fifty rears ago, when he was a mere lad. He, with his parents, was visiting Mr. Isaac Coursen. While there the worst electric storm ever known came up, and the house of Mr. Coursen was struck and torn into fragments, parts of it being scattered over a field ten acres in extent. Mr. Coykendall had retired for the night, and becoming frightened called to his parents. They reached the head of the stairs when the bolt came and they were both killed. Young Coykendall was fished out of the ruins in an an unconscious state. A physician was sum-moned and it was found that the bolt had struck him on the forehead, crushing the skull and paralyzing every nerve. It was necessary to take out a portion of the skull and insert a piece of silver as a substitute. The piece inserted was a Spanish 25-cent piece, and

a large scar now marks its location.

Not long after he was riding on horse back near the village during a shower when there was a blinding flash and he was thrown from his horse. The horse was killed instantly, but Coykendall was only stunned and recovered after a time.

A few years later, while sitting in front of his stove at home, a bolt descended the chimney and, pursuing its course down the stovepipe to the stove, again knocked him senseless, at the same time scattering the five, stovelids, and ashes in every direction. He was picked up unconcious and bleeding and badly injured from pieces of stove metal, but he soon recovered.

His fourth and last experience was on a farm. He was in a hay-mow when it struck near him. knocked senseless and the mow was set on fire and he came near being burned to death, but with careful nursing came out all right.

Mr. Coykendall now thinks that it

will take a stronger agency than "Jer-sey lightening" to kill him.

## Talis est Vita.

Never, I ween, was girl so fair; Long and soft was her golden hair, And I am sure her clear blue eyes Were bluer than the azure skies.

We loved to walk along the sand; I used to hold her little hand, And near the rippling deep blue sea She promised to be true to me.

But now she's gone, and we no more Walk hand in hand along the shore. And not her eyes, the sea or sky Are half as blue, just now, as L

#### It was the Same Flour.

A wicked Dover groceryman played a trick on a "fussy" woman of that vicinity recently. She had bought of him a barrel of flour that was not of her favorite brand. The flour didn't suit. It was heavy, coarse, black, sticky and wouldn't rise. The grocer, whose opinion of the flour was different from that of the lady, carted it back, took off the head of an empty one that had held the lady's favorite sent the same barrel, thus 'doctored.''
back to her. It suited to a charm that time. - Lewiston Journal.

#### Utterly Discouraged.

Hobson-So the cable car company as discharged your brother? Jobson-Yes. The poor fellow is in an unfortunate mental condition.

Hobson-How so? Jobson—Lost his grip, you see. —San Francisco Examiner.

#### In the White Mountains.

Miss Begonia-I love music; do you play on any instrument, Mr. Smith? Smith (who acted as college-waiter last summer, absent-mindedly)—Only the gong.—Time.

#### HERE AND THERE

Gamblers work card for a living. Shear nonsense-clipping a horse. Welding by electricity has come to stay. Senator Hoar looks like Horace Gree-

An ounce of heart is worth a ton of cult-

Ex-President Hayes is in his sixty-sixth Simon was the first circus man; he was a

leper. Women bookmakers have appeared in Liv-

Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest

things. Duties fulfilled are always pleasures to the memory.

It is the butcher who has his choice of wethers. The time is never lost that is devoted to

good works. We respect ourselves more if we have succeeded in life.

Wisdom and manners have always come

A household that has a baby has no need of

an alarm clock. O'Hogan is acknowledged to be the best piper of Ireland.

Photographs have been taken by the light from a fireplace. Sleeping-car porters generally give a fat

man a wide berth. They are never alone who are accompanied by noble thoughts.

Lord Colin Campbell is going to India to try and practice law. To be ashamed of one's trade is the very

essence of vulgarity. A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one.

Claus Spreckles will introduce the beet sugar industry in America. Gounod is hard at work writing his new

opera, "Charlotte Corday." Irrigation has produced a great crop of

nosquitoes at Los Angeles, Cal. The French propose to send pigeon messengers from ship to ship on the broad seas.

A French laundryman cleans linen without soap by rubbing it with boiled potatoes. The Billings family of America will have a reunion at Springfield, Mass., on September

Pauline Lucca is said to have signed an engagement for the approaching season at New

Harriet Beecher Stowe continues to receive \$1,500 a year in royalties on "Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A wire gun recently designed weighs only 22 tons and drives a 380 pound projectile twelve miles.

It is proposed to build a three-foot wide Inder path between New York and New Haven for bicycles.

The grave of Richard Wagner, at Bayreuth, is in a deplorable condition. Weeds cover the marble monument.

The deaf often hear conversations when music is going on, which they could not hear when there was no music. .A Butte (Cal.) man, who began farming on

cented land ten years ago, has this year \$61,-300 worth of wheat to sell. Within the antarctic circle there has never

been found a flowering plant. In the arctic region there are 762 kinds. Mr. Bloodworth, of Griffin, Ga., has grown this year twelve ears of corn upon one stalk, and fourteen squashes upon a single arm of

Sherman, Sheridan, and now Schofield-the S's are having a long inning at the head of the army, where Scott stood for so many

An order to an encampment of British volunteers is, 'all hair to be cut quite short, and where possible the mustache only is to be worn.

Krupp's works have begun the production of aluminum according to the Netto system. It can be produced for 12 marks a kilogramme.

The late M. Duclerc, who was a senator and for a time prime minister of France, was in boyhood a "printer's devil" in a news-Wilkie Collins is a great sufferer from

gout, but is nevertheless busily engaged up-

on a new novel which is to be published in a few months. Clarke Russell is a martyr to rhepmatism and gout, it is said, so that he can not write his own manuscript. His son is his

amanuensis. Strauss has nearly finished a new opera hich is to be called a "Kiss in Honor," for which the poet-diplomat Ludwig Von Doczy has furnished the libretto.

The Royal College of music, which is but a few years old, has received a donation of £30,000. It now possesses £150,000, an in-£30,000. It now possesses £150,000, an income of £13,000, and 59 pupils.

In a paper entitled "Memories of Some Contemporaries," Hon. Hugh McCulloch will present in the next Scribner remiulscences of many famous Americans.

Gen. Sherman, who has lived for a long time at the Fifth Avenue hotel. New York, has finally bought a house on West Seventy-first street, and will move into it next month. Coningsby Disraeli, who is still at Oxford, has a strong physical resemblance to his illustrious uncle. He is an enthusiastic musi-

cian and talks of devoting his life to its study. One of Disraeli's favorite peacocks has recently died, and Ralph Disraeli has had the tail feathers made into a fire screen and has given it to the Queen, much to her grati-

The Elizabethan Society are collecting funds for a statue of Christopher Marlowe, as Mr. Swinburne calls him, the father of English tragedy and the creator of English

A man in Finland who evidently wanted to

A man in Finance who evidently wanted to be on the safe side, willed all his property to the devil. The Finance courts uphold the legal-ity of the will. In this country young men generally send their property to the devil be-fore they die.

#### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Said a farmer who lately read a paragraph in some agricultural journal that animals repay the cost of food and care bestowed on them: "Last year I bought a horse that proved older even than I thought him, and was generally so inefficient that I regretted my purchase. When the winter came I fed old Whitey because it suited my principles; but I really grudged the old fellow every oat he got and much of the hay. My wife took his part, and that settled it—the pony had to have rations. When spring came he was in good order and felt well, but I felt almost sorry he was alive, and was in good order and felt well, but I felt almost sorry he was alive, and often said I would almost give him away. Whitey came out of the winter finely, and in due time I set him at work. Everybody savs: 'How your pony has improved,' and I among the rest. He is worth all he cost, and will be a good horse for years to come. will be a good horse for years to come. The facts are that he was abused by his old owners until he was diseased, and was turned out to die as no account. The man who sold him to me made a speculation, for he let him winter as he could. When I got him he suffered for the want of winter's keep, and having been taken good Christian care of last winter, he came out in the srping another kind of hors from what he was in 1887. The \$10 worth of worth of feed he ate all winter made him what he is, and was well invested.—Portland Oregonian. Preserving the Frog.

Reference is here made to that very important cushion beneath the horse's foot-the frog, so called. If, in seeking a horse, we take up the foot and find the frog well-preserved, the cushion, so to speak, wide, full and soft, the probability is that the remainder of the foot will be in good order. There may be an exception to this in the case of a used-up horse having been turned out to pasture for a period long enough to permit the frog to take on new growth. If the frog be fully protected and well maintained, the hoof will be found but little if at all contracted, for the very good reason that the hoof can not readily contract if the frog be up to its normal size in every way. But it is the smith, the horseshoer, who ruins the frog; that is, very many of them do this. During the many years that the writer has driven horses he has always made it a rule to be present during the shoeing, and has never permitted more than the slightest trimming of the frog, nothing more than the trimming off of insignificant parts, already nearly de-tached. The smith can mutilate and seriously damage the hoof by the use of the rasp, but fortunately, the frog is proof against attacks by this instru-ment, and even the knife requires to be sharp, else the peculiar nature of the frog will resist. Fever in the feet is a prolific source of injury to the frog, and should be overcome at the earliest possible day. Confinement upon a dry, plank floor is damaging by keeping up too complete a state of dryness. Cutting the frog away at the time of shoeing, then setting the foot upon caulkins in such manner as to prevent

substance the horse is required to tread. -Rural New Yorker. Scab and Foot-Rot in Sheep.

share of the pressure upon whatever

the frog from pressing upon the ground, will, sooner or later, interfere with its

will, sooner or later, interfere with its development and usefulness. The most important function of the frog is to lessen the shock to the foot in its contact with the ground. This being the fact, it should be so maintained and the shoe be so constructed that at avery step the frog can come in for a

Somebody has said, "Nothing succeeds like success." So long as there are good results men work with energy and judgement; but when trials come, and there are no profits to encourage effort, they become careless, indifferent and neglectful. In sheep-raising this is as true as

anything else, When sheep are profitable it is easy to take good care of them. They seem to eat less, die less, and make nicer mutton and in less time than any other stock on the farm. At such times there is a real joy and enthusiasm in sheep; sheepmen seem never tired of attending to and talking about their sheep; they carry wool in their pockets to show to each other, and it is pleasantly hinted that they have "wool in their teeth.". But when the depression comes sheepmen are mum on sheep and wool topics. And if you will go to their sheep barns you will find that they have gotten careless and the sheep are doing badly. The owner will declare to you that he can not see why his sheep are looking so badly; he will declare he feeds them the same as he used to, but all to no purpose; he can't understand what ails them. The sheep can not tell and them. The sheep can not tell, and only an old sheepman knows that they have not been paying, and consequently have been neglected.

Scab and foot-rot always follow depressions in prices of wool. As soon as prices begin to come up, somebody begins to ask how to cure these ills. While these two ailments are serious enough, they are by no means the worst known to sheep, provided the flock has been well fed and kept in good health. They can be cured by any one who will take the time and give the attention and go to the trifling expense. No one ought to buy a scabby or foot-rot flock at prices of sound sheep. Such flocks are not held at such good prices, either. They are often sacrificed on account of their the worst known to sheep, provided the flock has been well fed and kept in

diseased condition. Had I such a flock, they should be cured, and not dis-counted 1c. Were I buying, though, it would be another thing altogether; then experience and skill should be worth something to me; these were bought and paid for years ago, when young in the business. A careless man, who would allow his flock to become thus diseased, deserves to be the loser. And the man who proposes to give time and pains to fitting up a diseased flock ought to make some money

Just here, be it remarked, we need severe laws on the subject in every state. Australia has a law on scab that is a model. Southern latitudes need such a law more than northern, but there is needed a statute on this everywhere. Foot-rot depends upon soils a great deal. Rocky and alkali soils will cure foot-rot. Yet in Vermont many flocks have foot-rot, and it is a shame to their owners, for there ought to be none there. It is due to carelessness there, and everywhere else.—Practical Farmer.

Some of the Advantages of Fall Rye

Rye is a crop that can be made to render more service to the farmer and dairyman than any other, yet it is more frequently overlooked and discarded than it should be. It is a plant t'at not only endures the cold of winter and heat of summer, but it will grow on the richest soil or the poorest sandy land. In some sections it is really the clover of sandy soils, for without its aid the advantagee of green manuring would be unavailable, and as it can be made to impart more to the soil than it takes from it there is no risk in growing it under any conditions. Even the seed is cheap, while the cultivation necessary is very little compared with other crops. As a profitable grain crop it is behind oats, wheat, barley and corn, but the straw is more valuable than that of any other crop for which it is sometimes grown

Leaving out e value of rye as grain crop entir ly it still ranks high in more ways than one. The fact that it can be sown in the fall, and made to produce a late supply of green food after other grasses have ceased grow-ing, should prompt farmers to devote a space to rye every season, but its usefulness extends further. The severe cold of the hard st winters will not in-jure it, and early in the spring, long before grass begins to grow, rye ap-pears in its green condition to afford a supply of succulent herbage to the stock at a time when it is most needed. It allows the stock the privilege of eating off the early growth, and when grass appears, and the eye is no longer required, it will grow out again and make a crop of grain. It can then, in early spring, if preferred by the farmer, be plowed under instead of being allowed to seed, and it will provide an excellent manure for the corn

In one respect rye is a cheap crop because it requires no land for its growth, to a certain extent. That is, if the seed is sown in the fall on land intended for corn in the spring, and the rye turned in before planting corn, the rye simply holds the land that would otherwise be unoccupied during the winter. It is also excellent on land intended for potatoes, and as it assists in keeping down weeds, it saves much labor in that respect.

As rye can be pastured at nearly all stages of growth, and can be turned under as a green manurial agent at my time, the farmer who fails to sow it will deprive himself and his stock of a most valuable plant, and as it can be seeded down at any time at this season, the land for that purpose should be prepared without delay. Of course, it thrives best on rich land, but even the poorest soil should be sowed to rather than to leave it unoccupied. -Philadelphia Record.

Farm Notes.

Hay should be of the best quali-v. Grass is more valuable for hay ty. Grass is more valuable for hay when cut in the bloom. If allowed to seed it loses a portion of its feeding value. Hay should never be over-

Soapsuds are valuable. For celery there is no liquid manure superior to it, and as an invigorator for melous, squash and cucumbers it is excellent Cultivation of the corn land should not cease until the crop is harvested. Then the land should be plowed and seeded to rye.

Lift the sweet potato vines where they have rooted at the joints, and keep the ridges well hilled up.

Lime, in a fine condition, sprinkled on the vines and around them, will greatly assist in protecting cucumber and squash from bugs. Saltpeter (a teaspoonful dissolved in a quart of water) is also a protection.

Now that the turnip crop is growing the young plants must be kept clean and the soil loose. The crab grass will quickly destroy the crop if allowed to root among the young turnip plants.

A crop of colts, a crop of early lambs, plenty of the best of butter to each cow and lots of pigs to sell must be the foundation of our future farm-Prepare for it this season. Make ing. Prepare for it this season. Make the stables warm and grow fodder corn and turnips.

The muscles will animal will be better enabled to stand service. Old horses should be given ground grain in preference to that which is whole.

The Household.

BLACKBERRY WINE. - Coddle the berboiling water; when the juice runs freely strain it; add to each quart of the strained juice two quarts of water; allow 3 pounds of brown sugar to every gallon of the mixed liquid; set it away to ferment; skim it every day for three weeks, and then put it in a keg or jug. At Christmas it may be drained off and bottled for use. This recipe will serve for grapes, except that hot water is used in the proportion also of one pint only to a gallon of the injuce.

inice. To PURIFY A ROOM—Set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pall of water sorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of animonia. The caseveral pints of ammonia. The ca-pacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for

awhile is unfit for use. To COOK CAULIFLOWER.—Choose such as are white, close and compact; cut the stalk off close to the head, wash and place in salted water for two hours previous to cooking; which will draw out all insects; put into boiling water with a full tablespoonful of salt for each two quarts of water; boil briskly fifteen to twenty minutes over a good fire, keeping the saucepan un-covered, skinming the water several times. When boiled tender, take up, Irain, and if the heads are large place them upright in a dish and serve with plain melted butter, pouring a little on the flower, or a white sauce or drawn butter may be used with it.

BAKED CALF'S HEAD. -Scald the headuntil the hair can be easily scraped off; clean nicely, divide the head and remove the brains; soak over night in cold water, then boil until the bones slip out readily. When you have re-moved the bones lay the head on a clean meat-board in as flat a position as possible; and a layer of fresh pars-ley leaves, dust with salt, white pepper and nutmeg; on this lav some very thin slices of ham, over which put the relks of half a dozen hard-boiled eggs; add more seasoning, add more seas ing, roll up the head, tie in a cloth, boil three hours, then remove the cloth and brown in the oven. Hold the roll in place with clean twine.

The Master and the Reapers. The master called to his reapers:

"Make scythe and sickle keen, And bring me the grain from the uplands, And the grass from the meadows green; And from off of the mist-clad marshes, Where the salt waves fret and foam, Ye shall gather the rustling sedges To furnish the harvest-home."

Then the laborers cried: "O master, We will bring thee the yellow grain That waves on the windy hill-side, And the tender grass from the plain; But that which springs on the marshes Is dry and harsh and thin, Unlike the sweet field grasses, So we will not gather it in."

But the master said: "O foolish! For many a weary day,
Through storm and drought, he had labored
For the grain and the fragrant hay.
The generous earth is fruitful, And breezes of summer blo Have ripened soft and slow.

But out on the wide bleak marsh-land Hath never a plough been set, And with rapine and rage of hungry waves The shivering soil is wet.

A Dangerous Business.

"You were in the war then Captain McKillem?" 'Oh, yes ma'am; fought all through

"Is there not," she said hesitatingly, a great deal of danger in battle?"

"Well, yes," the captain replied, reflectively, "there is, there is. So many men standing around, you know, and so much careless handling of firearms, as is almost sure to occur during a battle, makes it really very unsafe.''
Miss Lillipop shuddered and then re-

sumed. "Are not people severely injured

"Yes." the captain said, "they are. I once had a friend who was hurt so badly that he couldn't leave his room for several days."

And then she said there ought to be a law against them, and he said he be-lieved the Legislature of Ohio contemplated some such action at its next session.

How to Cure Poor Memories. Visitor (to idiot asylum some years hence) -- "What is the matter with that

manP Superintendent- Softening of the brain, we believe; can't tell. He appears to be as wise as any one, but his personal history shows that his memory is liable to such bad lapses that it is not safe for him to be at large."

"Indeed!"

How He Was Cured.

I was sitting one summer evening, not many years since, in front of the Planter's hotel, in St. Louis, in company with Colonel Dan Rice; the veteran circus man, and three or four gentlemen of the newspaper fraternity, when a well known compositor, and an occasional writer as well, joined the party. He had recently arrived from Indianapolis, but was acquainted with all in the company encept Colonel Rice. Upon being introduced, he observed:

"Delighted to meet you, Colonel Rice. I am always especially pleased to make the acquaintance of circus

"Ah!" said the colonel. "And why

especially the circus men?" The man from Indiana was in for it and being pressed by every one of the party consented to tell the story what he called 'an afternoon's terrible experience with a circus company,'

and it was about as follows:

"Several years ago, soon after the
close of the war, I held 'cases' on an
Indianapolis daily. For several months preceding the annual state fair. I had been working very steadily; and, as I could pull together a good 'string,' had accumulated quite a stake. About the second day of the fair I put on a 'sub.' I also put on a new and nobby suit of gray clothes and a white plug hat and started to see the sights, do the fair, and 'have a time.' I hadn't looked into the bottom of a tumbler for months, but as I sauntered down, Washington street I met an old friend, and after imbibing several time, hired

and after imbibling several time, hired a buggy and started with my aforesaid friend for the fair ground.

'Now it happened that our route took us by a hard place kept by one Wes Wright, known as 'Hell's Delight,' and there we stopped. I noticed that my friend appeared to have ticed that my friend appeared to know everybody in the house, and it was filled by a rather motey-looking

crowd.
'I had invited several to whom I had been introduced to join us in a drink, and we appeared to have be come the center of an interested and admiring throng. One after another the introductions followed, until the long bar was filled with men drinking at my expense. It had become monotonous.

"However, we all drank, and it was at about the moment the glasses were drained that I turned to my friend and inquired:

Who are all these people to whom your are introducing me? What are they? Where are they from?"
"His reply was: "They belong to Robinson's circus, which is showing

"Then the whisky that was in me spoke and said, in a very insulting manner: 'Well, if you please, I don't

want to make the acquaintance of any more circus people this afternuon.'
The man nearest me was a gymnast named Davenport, and he lost no time in hitting me square between the The words were scarce spoker when the blow came. I was compar-atively young then, had some sand, and returned the blow as quickly and as vigorously as I could. I might have held my own with one man; but I was one against fifty. My friend,

soon as the fracas commenced, sneaked out of the front door, jumped into the buggy—the buggy I had hired—and drove off. The accommodating sa-loonkeeper leaped over his bar, locked the front door to keep out the police, and let the fight go on.

came with the odds all on the side circus. How long it lasted, I have no idea. I remember that I was knocked and kicked from one end to the other of the big saloon, and back again several times. It seemed that a rallying cry had been sounded; that every member of that circus, company had been called up to give me a lick or a kick-to assist in my utter destruc-tion. Finally, I knew nothing. The fracas began about three o'clock in the afternoon. When I came to it was after night. I was lying on a billiard table, surrounded by sympathizing friends, with a layer of beaf-steak spread over my bruised face. There wasn't an inch of my body that wasn't sore. I was a terrible-used up man; my new suit was bloody and dirty, utterly ruined; my plug hat was gone, and so was my watch and my wallet. It took four dozen leeches to cure my black eyes, and it was two weeks be fore I could relieve my 'sub.' I wa informed afterward that when the men, including the big canvas crew, had got tired of mauling me, the ladies of the company passed in procession by my dead body and each gave it a kick.

"It was a good lesson to me, for

since that afternoon I have not even smelled a cork, and consequently have not been in condition to make insult ing speeches, and thus get into difficulty. Now, gentleman, you can un-derstand why I express myself as especially pleased to make the acquaint-ance of circus people. I feel that in a manner, I am greatly indebted to

Colonel Rice afterwards became a temperance lecturer, but whether he ever repeated the typo's story, I do not know. I remember that he chuckled while it was being related, and remarked that, as a rule, when a circus man got into a difficulty the whole company would rally to his assistance.

—Meredith, in Arkansaw Traveler.

Happier is He Who Owns a Coal Mine. Coal is about to jump along another bit. Happy is he who has his bin filled at summer prices.—Hartford Post. WHY DID HE WEEP?

A Large Number of Very Good Reasons Given.

"And Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept."—Gen. 39:11. The following are the different explanations which we have collected

from various reliable sources: He wept because it was not time to kiss her again.

He wept for joy because the kiss was so delicious. Jacob wept because Rachel threaten-

ed to tell her ma. The young man wept because the

damsel did not kiss him. He thought that she might take his brother instead of him.

A mistake—it was not his eyes but his mouth that watered. He was a fool and wept because he lid not know what was good for him.

He knew that it was time to weep— the time had come and he dared not postpone it. He thought that she was fast colors, and cried when he found the paint

came off. The reason why Jacob wept was Rachel's refusing to let him kiss her

the second time.

When he lifted up his voice he found it heavy and could not get it so high as he intended.

How do you know but Rachel slapped his face for kissing her, and he

eried in consequence?
Jacob wept because Rachel encouraged him to kiss her twice more, and he was afraid to do it.

If Rachel was a good-looking girl and kept her face clean we cannot see what Jacob cried for.

We believe that Jacob wept because he found that kisses were not half so good as they were said to be. He was trying to touch her feelings because he wanted to borrow five shil-

lings, and upon her refusal he wept. Weeping is fuequently caused by excess of pleasure, joy and over happi-ness; perhaps it was so in the case of

Jacob We are of the opinion that Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before, and he wept because the time

It is very evident that the kiss was one calculated to turn his stomach and force the brine out of his eyes. and just after the kissing matinee she observed (not breathlessly) yet full and fragrantly — "Whooooooooo's that?" Rachel was extremely fond of onions,

Peace, all of you! Is there anything beneath the starry firmament or the golden orb of day, in nature or in art, equal to the first kiss in sweetness and entrancing felicity? Our for it, there is not; and as Jacob had never kissed a pretty girl before, his first enjoyment of the most delightful pleasure of life fairly overcame him, and he wept for joy and blissful hap-piness.—Chicago National Weekly.

#### An Old Traveler in Jerusalem.

"When I was a young man," said a Pittsburg iron manufacturer yesterday. 'I traveled very extensively with two or three others. We visited every continent on the globe, and spent five months in the Holy Land.

"Jerusalem was just such a city then that it is now. Its inhabitants were disreputable and dirty, and always on the loakout to beat a traveler either by fair or foul means. The walls of the ancient city had crumbled and its only decent street was the Via Dolorosa, over which Jesus passed on the way to Calvary. But what I wish to say is that I don't believe a skeptic ever visited the place in which Christ lived but that he came away thorough-ly convinced of his divinity. There is the doorstep on which he sat for a moment to rest under the burden of the cross, and if I have gone over the road to Calvary once while I was there, I am sure I have walked it twenty times. Such a flood of feeling invariably took possession of me that it is useless to try to describe it, but I know my visit there changed the course of my

living. It led me to think differently,
"I went down into the Holy Sepulcher thoroughly skeptical, but with the rest of my companions, none of us the most reverent of mortals, I found myself involuntarily kneeling, and I kissed the stone. If any man had told me before that I would have performed this osculatory act, in all probability I should have laughed in his face. While I remained in Jerusalem I lived with the monks. They never charge anything, but one is at liberty to give them what he thinks is right, if he can afford it. I learned to love the order, and I always carry with me to this day a pack of snuff, which I offer them, should I chance to meet any."—Fittsburg Dispatch.

Little pitchers Have Big Ears.

'Mamma, what is her jags'?" '1 don't know, dear. Why?" 'I heard papa say, 'wait till her jags goes to the country and we'll paint the town red." "Who did he say it to dear?" the new maid." "Ah! 'Her jags,' dear, is the new maid, and papa won't have to wait long before she goes."—Cartom

Asleep All Over.

They had retired. Mrs. Dusenberry was talking a streak about Mr. D.'s foibles. "Gracious!" she suddenly exclaimed, my foot's askeep." "Then keep quiet, my dear," said Mr. D., "and perhaps you'll fall askeep all over."—Cartoon, September, 22, 1888

S, C. Judd has finally resigned from the Chicago post-office. Judd was just as much of a civil service reformer as Cleveland.

The people in Indiana are in a fair way to be talked to death. Two thou sand speeches are delivered in the state every twenty-four hours.

Senator Vest says that the Democratic party has declared "a war of extermination" against the industries sustained by the "infamous Protective system"—we think the war is over.

A Wichita paper has been sued for \$10,000 for stating that a certain lady was seen taking a man, other than her husband, riding on her milk wag-on. The social condition of that city may be said to be crystallizing.

The Democratic newspapers declare, in effect, that Gov. Hill is as good as his party. This is true, but no sane person is contending this year that the Democratic party is one of the choicest products of our civilization. civilization.

The Kansas City Star warns Charley Holliday to look out for the earthquakes in Venezuela. Have no fear Mr. Star, Charley would waltz right up to the biggest earthquake, with the same assurance that he waltzed up to the Kate Baker Band, and he made a conquest too.

Kilgore, the "great objector" of the House of Representatives, has been renominated, but that does not keep him from objecting to the appropria-tion of \$100,000 for the yellow fever sufferers. Kilgore and his objections should be laid on or under the table indefinitely.

It is announced by authority that Attorney General Garland proposes to retire from public life on the 4th of March next. Meanwhile, it is well to remember, he is being retained in Cleveland's Cabinet regardless of the fact that he stands convicted of official misconduct which ought to have is foolish to exhibit so much weakness caused his removal long ago.

Judge Thurman explains. He says that when he spoke at Port Huron of the negro as "a very prolific animal" he intended it as an expression of commendation. Perhaps he did, but if so it shows how low in the scale of humanity Judge Thurman places the negro race, when he, in an effort to be complimentary, calls the negro "a prolific animal.

If Henry George intends traversing New York State this year and canvassing it on this platform, "I am a free trader. I am for the election of Grover Cleveland, and I am against the election of David B. Hill." he will cost the national Democratic ticket a good many votes and save the Democratic State ticket an equal num-New York Sun

And this is just the very thing that Henry George will do. The disastrous effect of George's harangues, however, will hardly be confined to Cleveland. They will undoubtedly "cost the national Democratic ticket a good many votes," and lose the President the State and the election, but they can scarcely fail to tell injuriously against Hill also. This is going to be immeuse year for the Republicans.-GLOBE DEMOGRAT.

Women can not vote, but they take an interest in economic and political questions just the same. The women who have just been talking in favor of protection before a Senate committee undoubtedly represent the views of the majority of their sex throughout the country. If the franchise should be given to women the free traders would be overwhelm. ingly beaten in every canvass But even as the matter stands now the free traders will be vanquished this year. -Globe-Democrat.

No better or more effective Farmers' Club was ever organized than the Grange. Other farmers' clubs are local, with no united action, no combined effort all over the country with exchange of views, and the power of organized action to carry out a given object. How to become a better and more successful farmer, how to perform all its labors in an intelligent manner, how to dispose of its products to the advantage, the laws of supply and demand, markets—in fact, to instruct the farmer and his family in all the business of the farm are among the other good objects of the Grange. There are thousands of better farmers to day, better paying farms, brighter farm homes by reason of the Grange. To know how to do the work and why we do it, how crops grow, what constitutes soil, air and plants, brightens the work and adds real pleasure to the toil. Agricultural school books in use in country schools to day, farmers' institutes and farmers coming to the front generally, and agriculture looking up, can be credited to the Grange, that "enlivens, explains and dignifies laized in any neighborhood.

Oregon, Vermont and Maine, show 4 per cent gain as compared with

J. V. Powderly declares that no in telligent workingman asks for free trade or will vote with the free trade party.

The prospect of being asked to resign his place on the tail of the ticket is not very soothing to Allen Thur man's feelings. There is some prob-bility of it, though, on account of his feebleness, and then Gray, of Indiana, might add a little strength in his own state.

Judge Thurman like Senator Vest is called upon for an explanation. He declares that his Port Huron remark, "that the negro is a very prolific animal" was intended to be com-mendatoay,—that the phrase was used in a "Pickwickian sense." The humor of some of the Democratic speakers is appalling.

The prospect for an early adjourn-ment of congress is iminent, but the indications are that the present session will close without any further action on the Oklahoma bill. The friends of the bill have made a strong fight but have been beaten by the dilatory tactics of the opposition.

President Cleveland declares that the present campaign is "one of information" in which "every citizen should be regarded as a thoughtful, responsible voter;" and he has given \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund to prove that he believes them honest and capable.

Mr. Mills declares that banks wer organized in the interest of a special class. Yes, they were, and it seems they are now getting the benefit, for the New York banks have got \$60,000,000 of public money from the present administration with no interest.

Warner Miller has been endorsed by the Labor party in New York. That makes Hill squirm and Cleveland feel sick. It has been said that Hill is strong enough to carry Cleveland down with him but we think Cleveland as to go down the declevity.-It may be that he has to.

#### Condensed News.

Sept. 22—the President and wife have left for the Adirondacks.—St. ohn was paid \$50 to make a non political speech at Elmira N. Y.— Jones will conduct a revival at Nashville soon,—Near Raleigh N. C. a man was found dead, in a church. He, in company with two others had held a drunken orgy in the church presumable with an idea of defiance Albert Neff was shot, near Wichita, by some hunters who took him for a squirrel.—Priest of Pallas Parade postponded until this evening.—L. Brown, an old resident of Godfrey Ill. was buncoed out of \$2,500 George Q. Cannon has presented the University at Lawrence with a complete set of Mormon publications.

The Mercantile agents report lus--Shot gun quariness fairly active.atnine exists all along the Illinois Central from New Orleans to Cairo. —Horton, Kaus, celebrated her second birthday with a trades parade, 12,000 people being present. The yellow fever is extending all over the south.—Some unknown person stoned a C. & A. train near Chicago and several persons were injured by flying glass.—The total deaths at Jacksonville, 196 total number of cases 1,582.

Sept. 24.—The total amount of bonds purchased by Secretary Fairchild has been so far, over \$53,000,-000.—John Sloan, while attempting to alight from an elevated railway train in Kansas City, fell under the wheels and died from the effects later in the day.—Dennis Burgin was struck by lightning and killed near Kingman, Kan.—The Etruria has broken the ocean voyage record. J. H. Marthing, the murderer of the Kansas City architect Ramsden, is again under arrest.—Hog cholera is rampant in Ohio.—The publication of Emperor Frederick's diary stirs up the Germans and they consider it a document of national im portance — The House will consider the appropriation of \$100,000 for yellow fever sufferers.—Jay Gould is being sued by J. T. Tallant, of Garden or city, Kansas, for \$50,000—At Jacksonville, the total number of cases is 1,745 with 202 deaths.—Louisville has opened her gates to the southern refugees.—Dr. Tanner, the faster, is back from Mexico.—Pierre Lorillard has sold his racing stable—stable minutes he became dizzy. He managed to find his way home and soon became violently sick, the sickness undoubtedly Sullivan is worse.

A horse up in Michigan has

supplement with a grain ration. It should be the aim to keep up the flow of milk, regardless of every oth-Yes, the Grange is by far the er consideration. If it will not pay best farmers' club that can be organ- to do that, it will not pay to keep the cow.

State Fair Notes.

It cost J. M. Faron and Harry Harris \$1250 each for going into the fair grounds without tickets.

Those who failed to witness the grand

parade of blooded stock on the half-mile track missed the most interesting sight

during the week.

Wichita county took the second premium of \$150 for the most artistic coun-

mium of \$150 for the most artistic county display. It was a fine one too. J. H. Dunham, cashier of the bank of Leoti, had charge of the display.

The State Fair association elected Major William Sims president, and it was the right thing to do. With Major Sims at the head, the Kansas state fair was an impress success. an immense success.

an immense success.

Miss Olivia Bischoff daughter of Oscar
Bischoff took the first premium of \$10.00
for the best display of Fancy Work in
the childrens Department of the Fair.

Mame Stauffer, a thirteen year old miss,
takes the first premium of \$5.00 and second of \$3.00 for best bread.

Bertha White, daughter of G. W. M.
White takes premium on crocheted gar-

White takesa premium on crocheted carriage robe, and paper flowers. Certainly North Topeka may be proud of its little girls when they are so enterprising and industrious.

Seward county has a very creditable display this year and under the disadvandisplay this year and under the disadvantages the managers of the exhibit worked against succeeded admirably. One section showed the prairies as they were three years ago covered with bleaching buffalo bones, cactus, soap weed, rattle snakes, covotes and praire dogs. The new section shows the products of 1888, which do Kansas credit. One of the cucumbers in the collection measures three feet nine and one-half inches in length. The peanut crop is fine, also the broom The peanut crop is fine, also the broom corn, castor beans, millet. corn, young trees, in fac everything that is grown, and the biggest tumble weed that ever rolled a prairie. The third premium, \$100 in cash, was awarded Seward.

About 250 boys from the State Reform school in charge of Superintenders Puck

and his assistants and headed by their excellent band of twelve pieces, came in on the Rock Island and visited the fair. This annual visit is a great treat for the Inis annual visit is a great treat for the boys, and they made a good showing in their neat uniforms of gray. They desire to tender a vote of thanks to the Rock Island railway, the Topeka City railway and State Fair association for the many courtesies received by these associations. The boys had a grand good time and enjoyed themselves greatly. From the Rock joyed themselves greatly; from the Rock Island depot they went to the fair ground-on the City railway, filling five cars. Their band occupied the first car and rendered some excellent music as they passed up Kansas avenue and again as they returned in the evening. They have been invited to come down to the city again Reunion week.

The Great State Reunion

Those who fail to visit the great state reunion to be held in this city October 1 to 6 next, will miss the event of their lives. Among the many attractions they will have the opportunity of meeting, shaking hands and listening to some of the greatest men in the country.
A chance to see and mingle with the

old comrades in arms-and no pleasure

can be greater.
An opportunity to see the largest and prettiest city in the state—Topeka—and to visit many points of in erest, which alone will repay a trip of several hundred

The chance to see one of the most magnificent sham battles ever fought, in which over 1,000 infantry soldiers, several troops of cavalry, and a battery of ar-tillery will be engaged. You will see one of the most beautiful

aisplays on the street, on and in the business houses and private dwellings you The band contest in which over fifty of

the best bands in the state will participate will be a sight never to be seen

All the drum corps of the state will be here, and it is safe to say we will hav 200 drums and fifty fifes playing "Yand kee Doodle" and other popular airs.

The street parade and review will be on

a scale of magnificence never before attempted, in which at least 20,000 old soldiers will participate.

The regular duty of a soldier in camp will be shown daily by the regulars from Fort Leavenworth—reveille, breakfast, dinner call, infantry, battery and cavalry

drill and dress parade.

The national commander-in chief, Hon
Wm, Warner, of Kansas City, will be

here and talk to the old boys. The charge on, capture and blowing up of a fort, in which the infantry, cavalry batteries will take part, assisted by the remarkable Lincoln Post Flambeau club. will be a sight never to be witnessed

again.
It is impossible to enumerate all you will miss if you don't come, but you won't be absent we know. will

A Glass of Ginger Ale Causes the Death

of Frank Stalmers. Frank Stalmers, who resided on Washington street, south of Crosby's mill, died yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock of black vomit and spasms. There are some peculiar circumstances in connection with his death. Stalmers was down town on Thursday, and purchesed a glass of to find his way home and soon became violently sick, the sickness undoubtedly resulting from the stuff which he drank, Dr. Munn was called and found the man suffering terribly and was unable to re-A horse up in Michigan has changed hands so often that everytime a stranger comes around he opens his mouth to have histee h examined, so that his age may be arrived at.

When the pastures begin to fail, which is sold at the stands as summer structured are the stands as summer. stuff that is sold at the stands as summer drinks is wholly unfit to drink and often

poisonous. Mrs. Williams of Dallas, Texas, who has been visiting her brother H. B. Ray of the Rock Island, left at noon to-day for Richland.

While General Tim McCarthy, state au-While General Tim McCarthy, state auditer, and his family are visiting their relatives and friends in Ohio, burglars have been going through his residence. They made a thorough search of the premises but the wily state auditor had provided against any such proceeding, and so they did not get what they were looking for.

The most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria was given, as an Antidote for Maiaria was given, as an experiment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Maiaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. One dose cured her; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known Antidote for the poison of Maiaria. Sold by Drnogusts. by Druggists.

The Kansas Union, Ex-prisoners of war association will meet in annual session at Topeka, Kansas, October 3, at o'clock p. m., to transact such business as may properly come before the association, and to participate in the great reunion of October 1 to 6.

There will be a soldiers reunion held at Elk City, Kan., October 11, 12 and 13, A large attendance is anticipated and provided for. The usual reduced fares on all railroads.

A number of inmates of the insane as ylum, were visitors at the fair.

Ex-Governor George W. Glick is in the pension office once more, having return-ed from a tour in the interest of democracy, reform and corresponding ideas

The National Tribune recognizes Lincoln Post drum corps and the services rendered there in this manner: "Next after Ohio the Kansas department was one of the most strongly represented. They had a magnificent drum corps, and the cornet band of Emporia was one of the constitution of the prothe conspicuous organizations in the pro-cession. They were accompanied by the famous Modoc glee club of Topeka. The drum corps went through an exhibition drill as they marched.

Among the exhibits at the fair was salt from the well of Judge Fitzgerald, living at St. Marys. By those who know it is said that this salt is fully up to the imported Euglish salt.

The North Topeka gun club had their regular shoot Saturday afternoon at their grounds west of the city. The boys are becoming experts at shooting glass balls, and great interest is being manifested in the practice. North Topeka will soon have a gun club that she may be proud of. be proud of.

Typisitors at the recent soldiers' reunion at Columbus report that Topeka has twice the hotel accomodations of the capital of Ohio. Superior as the hotels of this city are, they will be taxed to their full capacity at the coming soldiers' reunion.

pacity at the coming soldiers' reunion.
Yesterday afternoon little Edward Cleveland Buechner concluded he would take a drive, and untied the horses that had been left with the carriage at the gate, and getting in, took up the reins and turned the horses round and started on his trip. The young man reached for the whip but could not get it and got along without at a pretty lively rate. When the horses, which are spirited animals though gentle, found there was no power to control them, they ran furiously up and down for several blocks, but were finally stopped. Strange to say, the child was not hut though he jumped out, some one hurt though he jumped out, some one calling him to do so, Mr. Buechner says his name is his luck, as the same child, who is not yet four years old, fell from a second story window last year and was unharmed. He is a plucky little fellow anddidn't seem tat all frightened at his perilous ride.

#### A Bicycle Race as was a Race Sure Enough.

grounds Saturday night there was a bicycle race for a \$1.000 purse for the world's championship, between Harry Stone, of championship, between Harry Stone, of Leavenworth, and J. S. Simpson, of Tope-ka. The latter won this race easily. Time 2:23]4. This beats the best time on record, which was made in London last year by an American. Time 2:292-5. Mr. Simp on was receiving many con-gratulatory telegrams from all over the country last night. This is an event that will startle the wheelmen of America and the continent. There was a large amount of money changed hands on the race. But few were present, as the matter was strictly private.

The October number of Lippincott's Magazine is a special E. P. Roe number, half of which is taken up with articles in one way or another commemorative of the dead novelist. First comes a summer idyl called "Queen of Spades," which shows that thorough knowledge of the best features of our country life, that have marked all similar works by E. P. have marked all similar works by E. P. Roe. But his best apotheosis is his autobiography entitled "A Native Author called Roe." The title is from one of Matthew Arnold's essays in which the critic glances thus slightingly at the novelist. Roe's paper is dignified, modest, and extremely interesting. Well may William S. Walsh, in "Some Words about E. P. Roe," say that no one can lay the autobiography down "without increased respect and admiration. It is manly and frank, and thoroughly sincere. John Habberton starts a new serial. John Habberton starts a new serial. Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher," which shows that the humor evidenced in "Helen's Babies" has not been exhausted. Judge Tourgee's series of short s is continued. ries of short stories, is continued. "Brown Bread and Baked Beans, a Good-Humored Study of Boston, is an excellent bit of descriptive and humorous writing. The answers to the One Hundred Questions are continued, and the departments all keep up their interest.

It costs nothing to be gentle with the cows, and it pays a big interest. The cultivation of the habit of gentleness when among the cows, is big money in the pocket of the owner. If we will stop to think we shall wonder when we consider the rough way in which heifers are often handled that there are no more kicking cows than there are.

Sheep Notes.

Look through the sheep pens at the see what you really think of the business as you gaze on the splendid animals on exhibition. It often helps us to get a new view of a subject to see it illustrated.

If next winter you will feed your sheep roots or ensilage, or even oil meal occasionally, you will not have as many sick sheep next spring as you usually have. It is feeding during the long winter months on dry feed that plays the mischief with the sheep.

Sheep increase so rapidly and mature at such an early age and their flesh is so wholesome for food that every farm should have its flock. If mutton were substituted in a large measure for pork as food by farmers, their families would be healthier, and they would enjoy the satisfaction of an occasional change of food, which alone would pay the farmer.

We know of no advice to give an

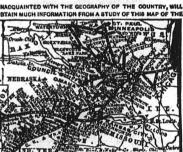
inquirer as to the proper treatment of inquirer as to the proper treatment of dogs that kill his sheep, but to say that he should prevent them from doing it A word to the wise is sufficient. Neighbors ought not to complain if their dogs go into a neighbor's field for mutton, and do not come home again. We like a good dog, but dogs ought not to be expected to feast on mutton whenever they choose.

The parasite which is found in the liver of a sheep, a writer says, and which causes biliary derangement, yellowness of eyes, and the appearance of jaundice is encouraged by feeding the sheep in swampy land. To get rid of them give a dram of tur-pentine in linseed oil every morning an hour before feeding for two or three weeks. Remove the sheep from the present pasture to a dry field and give only water from a well to drink.

An Iowa correspondent asks us which breed of sheep is best for that State, and how many can be kept in the flock. In reply we would say that any of the breeds will do. We could not answer any more definitely without knowing all the circumstan-

ces. The sheep of either breed can be kept in as large a flock as any breeder in Iowa would want. Even the mutton breed have been kept in flocks that numbered a thousand. However, we should not care to have a flock of mutton sheep larger than two or three hundred at most. The Merinos cau be kept more safely in larger flocks than the mutton breeds.

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A. PARKER, JNO. SEBASTIAN



#### TOPEKA, KANSAS.

September, 29, 1888.

"Speak one little word for me," Grover to Hill.

Senator Plumb has introduced a bill offering \$100,000 reward to any person who shall discover the cause, remedy and treatment of yellow fever.

The great State Reunion will open up next week in the greatest city of a great state. And the boys in blue who fought to preserve the union will meet around the camp fires and on the field of parade to recount and rehearse some of the scenes of that terrible conflict. Let Topeka turn out and give them a rousing welcome.

Although mob law is to be deplored and the outraging of justice should be punished it often seems as if justice was delayed in the slow progress of trials and the red tape of the courts until human patience is at an end. The recent Missouri lynching would seem to point a moral-that the officers in charge did not do their duty.

One of the most conspiceous transparencies nei recent Kansas City parade, bore on one side, only three large R's .- on the other the key. No Rebel Rags Returned.

A Georgian paper, referring to the fact of two colored speakers being forbidden to talk in one of the towns of that State, says: "There is perfect harmony between the whites and blacks at present, and outside agitators will receive unpleas-ant treatment." Yes, a condition of harmony does exist between the two races in Georgia and all the other Southern States-such "harmony" as pertains to the relation of the lion and the lamb when the lion lies down with the lambinside of him. -Globe Democrat.

In his enumeration of the good qualities and divine aspirations of the Democratic party, Mr. Cleveland wrote in his letter of acceptance, that they had "a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors, and for the widows and orphans of such as have died." Mr. Cleveland winked at Dan as he wrote that and then took a respite by vetoeing eight pension bills, three of which were for soldier's and widows. The pen is mightier than the

Let us see how Mr. Vest "in famous protection system" and "10bber tariff" deals with the individual farmer, whom Mr. Vest would like to shield. Out of all the states in the Union, there are fifteen that have less than 30 per cent of their workers the afflicted southerners amounts to engaged in agricultural pursuits. In over \$78,000.—The English defeated 1888 the value per capita of the agricultural products of these states was \$457, among which are New yellow fever at Jacksonville, 2134; York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, total deaths, 221.—Small-pox has and New Jersey. In the opposite broken out in Toronto.—The tariff and New Jersey. In the opposite class are the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, whose proportion of persons engaged in agriculture is 77 per cent, but whose valuation per capita is \$160.—Unfortunate indeed are the farmers whose lives are spend in states where free trade Senate has passed a hill granting demagogues popularize the theory Mrs. Sheridan a pension of \$3,500 per that to become rich and important a annum.—Milton state, must produce good and raw material to exchange for foreign manufactures.

A fair sample of the effects of even foreign competition with a protective tariff is furnished by a St. Louis firm.

Until recently the Lindell Glass Works have had an extensive contract for furnishing beer bottles to a Milwaukee brewery. Bids were made recently for the contract for the coming year, when a firm in England underbid the St. Louis firm and was awarded the contract. The price wss fixed at \$4.25 per gross, while the duty on the goods will be over \$2 per gross.

If this is the result what would it be with the free trade party in power? Our Democratic contemporaries say, "Shut up the establishment and let the men go to farming."

Kansas should be particularly in love with Cleveland and his vetces. His blow at the State agri-cultural college at Manhattan is something that should condemn him to inquire into the matter further. in the eyes of every educator in the idemnify the State for the 7500 acres fore giving formal adherence until selected of double minimum land, which by failure of the rail road to build as intended, had decreased to the molasses claused to the molasses clause the molasses claused to the molasses claused to the molasses clause build as intended, had decreased in which Denmark objects, and Eng-value one half. The amount of land promises not to impose differfull 90,000 acres granted by the original patent and the case is a paralto the convention. lel one to that of Alabama, except the veto which Cleveland did not use in the southern state.

The Mormans have contributed to the Democratic campaign funds. Birdsof a feather, etc.

Cleveland's pittance of \$200 appears rather insignificant in compariwith Morton's \$12,000. The president might have shipped in that \$10, 000, as far as any good he will re ceive from it.

The troubles on the Mexican border are assuming a more threatening aspect. The Rangers have been called out but as Rio-Grande City is about sixty miles from the rail road there is some doubt expressed as to whether troops can reach the city before the mischief is done, as the Mexicans out number the Americans by about ten to one.

Sept. 25 .- A teriffic rain storm in Mexico wrecked a bridge on the Mexican central.—A base ball game, for the yellow fever sufferers, was played at Kansas City yesterday between the Times and Star in \$2,500. - Two vetoes for Cleveland yesterday.—The new chief justice, Melville W. Fuller was banqueted at the Palmer House in Chicago.-Pittsburg, Pa., commenced her centenial celebration yesterday by the dedication of a \$2,500,000 court house.—Lewis Davis the murderer of David Miller, was taken from the jail and carried to Cuba, Me., and hanged by a masked mob.--Trains are abandoned on the Illinois Cenral running into New Orleans.

Open war is threatened at Rio-Grande City on account of a fight between a Mexican and a collector of customs.—Wm. Sims a bag-gage master on the Ft. Wayne killed himself in his car after leaving Chicago.--Total number of cases of yellow fever reported to date at Jacksonville, 1991; total deaths 217.

—A woman in Texas shot and killed a two years terror to travelers in the vicinity of Kerryville. The Chinese Government regrets the chinese exclusion treaty .-

robbers who tried to hold up a passenger train on the Southern Pacific are very vigorously pursued. Sept., 25.—The Prince of Wales visited Frances Joseph at Vienna. Harrison received a delegation of 12,000, delegations from Wabash and Park counties, Indiana.—The prairie fires at Round Lake, Dak., have caused a loss of \$50,000.—Elmore and Walter Corning former merchants of Cairo, Ill., were indicted for alleged embezzlement of \$20,-000 from the New York store company.-Letter box thieves from Cincinnati are operating in San Fancisco.—A confederate monument was unveiled at Stanton, Va, by a grand-daughter of Albert Sid-

ican border between a captain and

ney Johnson.-

a ranger in which both were killed. Yellow fever is rampant in Cuba. -The New York subscriptions for ---Total number of cases of bill will make its appearance this week.—A small sized war is in progress on the Mexican border, caused by killing of Garcia by revenue officer Sebree, at Rio Grande City.-At Wichita, a policeman by the name of John Thornton shot and killed policeman Henry Ebenvack.——The Weston, the Chicago millionaire murderer who has been serving time in Pennsylva-nia has been pardoned.—"Billy the

-A duel on the Mex-

#### Kid" has been captured in Colorado. The Sugar Bounties' Conference.

The Sugar Bounties' Conference is ended. Its decision holds good for ten years, dating from Sept. 1,

All delegates who represented powers approving of the documents ffixed their signatures.

The document provides for the abolition of bounties for the manufacture and exportation of sugar, and binds those countries that sign the convention to exclude refined sugar. molasses and glucose from all countries not party to the treaty;

It is signed by Great Britain, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, to inquire into the matter further. France received the right to sign 7,500 acres is needed to complete the ential duties on cane and beet im-

> This Conference is interesting to the world as affecting one of the most vital interests, that of sugar.

Corn For Seed.

The farmer should save his own seed corn and he can do so easily and well, if he will attend to it carefully. The corn must be fully grown when gathered, and be as nearly perfect as possible. It is not requisite nor altogather best te select large ears and the small ears will be rejected as a matter of course. The choice will be ears with even rows, having full even kernels of the best quality.

If a neighbor has a finer variety of corn than that raised on the home farm, obtain some of his best now, when it is easy to see just what the corn is and mistakes are less likely to occur than in spring time, when it is natural to be more unwilling to spare the best.

When a sufficient quantity of corn has been selected, take each ear sep-rately, pull back the husks carefully and braid them, to make it easier to hang them up. See to it that until hang them up. See to it that until they are thoroughly dry no ear touch-

s another. Lay them up where they may be which the latter were victorious by a kept dry during the winter and where score of 14 to 4. The game netted neither Jack Frost nor the rats can molest them and when planting time comes, seed corn that can be completely relied upon is at hand and its possession will be thoroughly appreciated.

Miss Annie Thomas is visiting in Cali fornia.

Over 2,000 people registered in the big register at the fair. The proportion of republicans to democrats is about ten to one. The register will be returned to the State Historical society rooms and will be used at future fairs.

The Woman Suffrage club of Topeka, Kan., has a membership of about fifty ladies, and is growing in size and inter-est. It has been discussing such subjects as chattel mortgages, municipal laws, the judicial system of Kansas, taxes, and Kansas laws in regard to women.—Wom-an's Journal, Boston.

David Neiswender, of Menoken town-ship, states that a number of farmers in north Shawnee, hitherto staunch repub-licans, have been converted to tariff re-form and will this fall vote the demo-

Friends of Rev. A. J. Coe, of Burlingame, attended his silver wedding at that place Monday evening. Those invited from the North side were, Rev. Dearnbourn, Pendeton, Buck, Holman, Rhodes, Henry, Shepherd, Hill. Troutman, Clock, Kieth and Dr. Bergen.

A item from Kingman in the telegraphic columns of the Sunday papers announced that a boy named Dennis Burgen had been strucked by lightning and killed at that place on Saturday. The report created some anxiety on the north side lest the boy should prove to be the son of of Dr. Burgen, who left home short time ago for western Kansas. Dr. Burgen at one telepraphed for further particulars and was much relieved to lean that the young man referred to in the telegram was not his son.

General J. C. Cladwell and Charles S. Gleed addressed a big republican rally at Wamego on Saturday. General Cladwell spoke in the afternoon to an immense crowd and a fine pole 160 feet in height was raised. Mr. Gleed spoke at night to another large crowd. The republicans of Wamego and vicinity are wide awake and enthusiastic.

The Indians at the reservation began their sacred dance Sunday. This will probably be their last sacred dance on

Book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, speiling, shorthand and typewriting are taught in the night school of the Topeka

Business College. John Cougher will go to Lincoln county in a day or two to make several speechto the laboring men.

How sublime is the devotion and heroism of Bishop Weed of Florida. Who goes among his afflicted people in fever strickcksonville ready to aid and comfort all, without once considering his own welfare. He left his family at Augusta and went there to minister to their wants. Weed honors the Episcopal Bishop Weed honors the Episcopal church by his life and example. Such

men are few on earth but they throng in

Dr. Mary E. Stewart of Saratogo Springs New York, has opened an office at 901 Kansas avenue corner of Laurent street for practice of medicine. Dr. Stewart has had a Saritarium at Saratoga Springs several years, and had large experience in general practice, as well as apecialities of woman's and childrens diseases. She brings many testimomal's of her success; Dr. Stewart is a regular graduate of a Homoeopathic college as well as endorsed by the college of phys-ians and Surgeons of New York city. She would be pleased to meet any of the la dies who would like to call on her soci-

aly as well as profesionally. W. H. Kent, city editor of the Common-wealth, returned yesterday from Lara-mie, Wyo., accompanied by his family.

Mrs. W. S. Wills of Paramore street narrowly escaped a serious accident yes-terday morning. She had just lighted the gasoline stove, when in turning a valve in the pipe shutting the gasoline from the generator, the pipe in some way was broken, allowing the oil to escape. Mrs. Wills, with some timely assistance, managed to get the stove into the yard, where it made quite a blaze. She was badly frightened, but by her presence of mind avoided a serious fire.

Lates Marshal Dan Wyatt went over to Atchison, arrested and brought to this city Mrs. Grace Phillips on the charge of sending through the mails obscene and indecent matter.

A young business man of North Kansas avenue, will shortly lead to the altar a fair young bride. Their house in Hol-

man's addition is fast nearing completion. The uniformed societies of the city of all kinds are requested by the Committee of Thirty-eight to take part in the grand parade Wednesday morning. October 3. Miss Jennie Kungle's condition is much improved. She has been sick for some time with malarial fever. Her mother died on Saturday and was buried Monday.

The family of L. P. Fraser, on Kansas avenue, are down with fever. Little Edna has the intermittant fever, and his son Harry is also very sick.

Mr. J. Stone, wife and daughter, of Silver Lake, left yesterday for Havan-na, Montgomery county, this state, where they will visit for about a month.

F. W. Cochran, of Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, who has been visiting his parents in Denver, Col., for the past few weeks, has returned to his work on the North side.

The Topeka wheelman have hung in their club room over Clements & Chaffee's a large photograph of a group of 1,000 bicyclists whe attended the recent wheel-man's meet at Buffalo, New York. Topeka is represented in this group by Austin Mulvane. W. H. Canuiff and Harry

A one story frame house, 1234 Lincoln street, was discovered on fire yesterday morning. The fire started in a bed room. No one occupied the house at the time and the cause cannot be explained. The loss will not exceed \$50. The building was owned by a colored man, Thomas Floyd.

Sunday night a colored woman attempted to carry off a big walnut dinning table from the residence of C. M. Sparks, corner of Norris and Van Buren streets but was detected in the act by a boarder, who gave her a lively chase for a few blocks. This petty thieving is becoming tiresome to the citizens of the North side. The police are doing some good work, and for this they should be given credit; but there is room for a little work resident. tle more vigilance to be exercised by them.

a notorious colored woman named Ela notorious colored woman named Elllson, who lives in the west part of town
near the colored Baptist church, was
brought before Justice Salyer on the
charge of having stolen some hay from
a neighbor, with which to fill a couple
of bed ticks, as she wished to entertain a
couple of colored gentry from Kansas
City that night in good style and wanted
them to rest their bones easy on new hay.
The next time she causes a disturbance
she should be taken care of by the city.

A man named Kershner was appointed a regular policeman on the North side recently over a man who had been on as a "special" for some time and who was, by rights, entitled to the appointment. A boy 12 years old, whom Kershuer wished to arrest for vagrancy, started on a run across the avenue one day this week and the policeman drew his revolver on him This action of his is being comdemned on every hand by the citizens of the First ward. Kershner gives as his reason for drawing his pistol, that, being a lame man, the boy could have escaped from him. The question is now being asked, is he a suitable person for a policeman?

In response to the call for assistance by Supreme Chancellor Ward of Knights of Pythias, for the members of the order in the fever stricken districts of the south, Home Lodge 155 had a meeting at Castle hall, 421 Kansas avenue, Tuesday night and a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of other lodges the reservation, as they anticipate sending their drum to the territory in the near future.

Judge Quinton, John D. Knox and J. Lee Knight have completed the quarterly examination of the county treasury. The books of Treasurer Roberts were found correct, and balanced exactly with the the cash. men of Cairo, Ill., played a game of ball for this object and raised nearly \$500. Let the Knights have our assistance in this charitable undertaking.

About four years ago S. R. Niles Advertising agency, Boston placed for W. L. Douglass the first advertisement for his \$3.00 shoes in a few papers in the New England states. His business has so increased that Mr. Niles is now placing the advertisement of the celebrated s in 5,000 papers, covering every section of the country.

Hon. Martin Mohler, secretary of the board of agriculture, and his family, are now comfortably located in their new home on College avenue, College Hill, having recently removed to the city from

Colonel George W. Reed returned yesterday from New York and says that the election of Harrison and Morton is a election of Harrison and Morton is a sure thing. "Cleveland's free trade her-esies have kill hin," said Colonel Reed. "The working people have lost all faith in him and they are going over to Harri-son by the thousands. I visited Buffalo, Cleveland's home, and found a wonder-fully strong sentiment for Harrison and Morton. You never saw, republicans, so Morton. You never saw republicans so confident as they are now in the east."

The Sauta Fe and state honse officials and clerks who built the band stand in capital square, are about to make a proposition, it is said, to Kate Baker band to give a concert occasionally. The stand cost about \$300 and was built for Marshall's band, but as only two concerts have been given the boys are looking out for some other band.

WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES .-- "Sarsaparilla,"—"Cough and Consumption Remedy,"—"Hops and Bu-

"Hair Tonic."—" Liver Pills."—
"Plasters, " (Porous-Electrical.)—
"Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe." the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

Harry Safford returned home yesterday rom Chicago. His wife will visit several weeks with her parents in Detroit.

General McCook's force will arrive in the city Monday morning and go into

Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of Kansas, convenes next Tuesday in Representative hall in a three days' session.

John Featherston, of the U.P. hotel, has gone to Abliene to take care of the billiard room at the Stanton house. W. L. Frooms, formerly of the Stanton house, at Abilene, is now at the Union Pacific in John's place.

John's place.
A substitute petition has been filed to the case of Wm. Wier vs. Jonas D. Clark, Fleming Gear and James Duncan. This is an old suit, brought for damages to the amount of \$10,000. The plaintiff alleges that on January 21st, 1885, he was teaching school in District No. 39, Shawnes county. "That the defendants entered nee county; "that the defendants entered the school house and in the presence of the pupils, assaulted the plantiff, spit upon his face, struck, kicked, choked, pushed, dragged. forced and threw plaintiff from the school room, causing public disgrace and an injured reputation." In addition to the long list of charges, the defendants are charged with carrying the fire out and from the stove and school building.

building.

Hon. E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, state sugar inspector, is in the city. He came up from the Fort Schtt sugar works, where he inspected 200 barrels of this year's sugar. He says it is of the finest quality, and is being produced much cheaper than last year. He will inspect a large quantity of sugar at the Topeka sugar mill to-day. The inspection of all sugar on which the state pays a bounty is required by law. Mr. Cowgill says that sugar manufacturing in Kansas is a success. He declares that we can produce sugar in this state which will sell readily in any market in the country. readily in any market in the country. He thinks Kansas will soon become one of the great sugar states of the union.

James Barrett and M. Eadus were charg-James Barrett and M. Eadus were cnarged with obstructing the streets. They were arrested by Officer McDowell for allowing cars to obstruct "B" street, North Topeka. The men were employed as night men by the Santa Fe. company and the cars in question completely obstructed both crossings so that parties in going to both crossings so that parties in going to their work were obliged to climb over or under the freight cars. The two men were discharged, no evidence to convict them being produced. The reason of their arrest was that one was yardman and the other engineer of the switch en-gine which had handled the cars.

Fresh interest in Arthur Sherburne Hardy's new story, entitled "Passe Rose," is aroused by the appearance of the Octo-ber number of the Atlantic Monthly, conis aroused by the appearance of the October number of the Atlantic Monthly, containing the second installment. It is rather early to pass a positive judgment upon Mr. Hardy's new work, but enough of it has appeared to show him to be a writer of unusual versatility, for "Passe Rose" is not only totally different in method and atmosphere from "But Yet a Woman" Hardy's first and brilliantly successful novel, but is different also from "The Wind of Destiny," has second story. An article on "The Ohio Pioneers" is a timely contribution to the fund of historical information. The author Rufus King, has written a work on "Ohio," for the series of "American Commonwealths" published under the editorship of Horace E. Scudder. A paper on "Garibaidi's Early Years," by William R. Thayer, is an account of the Italian's life from 1804 to 1854, when after five years of exile, he was permitted to revisit his native country. "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," is continued; the usual review of Books complete the number. Houghton, Miffin & Co., Boston.

#### Death of Wm. Galbraith.

William Galbraith, a faithful and trust-ed employe of the Santa Fe, was suddenly stricken down by death Monday evening under most peculiar circumstances. His under most peculiar circumstances. His home is about a mile east of the Santa Fe depot. He was employed in the shops near Sixth avenue, working a part of the night. Monday evening when at 10 o'clock he returned from his work and was taking his usual night bath, the cake of soan he was using slipped from his of soap he was using slipped from his hands striking a sore a few inches above the ankle. The sore or ulcer has been troabling him for some time and was quite deep seated. As soon as hit by the the soap it began to bleed profusely, in a little time flooding the floor and his clothes. Mrs. Galbraith called the neighclothes. Mrs. Galbraith called the neighbors who did all they could to bind up the wound and arrest the flow but their efforts were unavailing. As soon as possible Dr. Roby was called, but when arrived the man was past help, his life's blood had ebbed away through a broken artery. His funeral will be held from his late residence at 10 o'clock. Thursday morning with the engines of the A.O. II. W.

ing, under the auspices of the A. O. U. W.

The State's Finances.

The clerks in the state treasury are en The clerks in the state treasury are engaged in clipping the coupons from the stacks of bonds piled about them so deep that they can scarcely see over them. The coupons are payable semi-annually, January and July. They are clipped in advance two or three months and the school district clerk, the township trustee or the county clerk as the case may be, is notified by postal card when they fall due.

The permanent school fund has invested in state, county, municipal and school bonds the sum of \$4,780,858.60.

The state agricultural college fund has \$475,223.06 invested in bonds of the same

\$446,223.00 invested in bolids of the same kind, the sinking fund \$12,000; State Un-versity fund, \$97,304. The State Agricultural college also holds as assets \$23,476.55 in notes and ac-

counts.

The total state debt is \$815,000, and of this amount all but \$256,000, or \$550,000, this amount all but \$236.000, or \$550.000, is held as an investment by these various funds, the permanent school fund holding the greater part of it. The \$256,000 held by individuals and corporations outside of the state would be purchased by these funds if they could be secured but they cannot be purchased for less than \$1.35—being quoted considerably higher than government bonds.

These figures have been prepared for the state treasurer's annual report, the

the state treasurer's annual report, the matter of which will be ready for the printer in a short time.

BOULANGER has the same effect or a French mob that a red rag has on a

CANADA is quietly but persistently fishing for an invitation to come over here and be annexed.

Now, there's Tupper-78 years of age and still sound and hearty. Who says that chestnuts are unhealthy. MRS. ALICE J. SHAW, the whistler,

is coming back from Europe. No. nothing can be done to prevent her. THE Paris police have discovered an

anarchist plot. It is quite certain that John Bonfield is out in Colorado! MARY ANDERSON'S brother Joseph is to marry Lawrence Barrett's daughter

Gertrude. As to Mary herself-well, she is wedded to the stage at present, but she has got ner fine blue eyes or an English lord all the same.

THE London newspapers are rather flippant in their comments on President Cleveland's Canadian retaliation message. They shouldn't be. It is only a question of disposition whether the United States will pick her up.

It is again rumored that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Secretary Endicott's daughter are to be married. As the rumor has been revived in London it is probably intended to check the warlike feeling that prevails in the cabinet just now.

A PLUCKY little miss named Florence Morse aged 12, has succeeded in safely making the perilous ascent of Mont Blanc. This is supposed to be the highest point ever reached by a female since Mother Hubbard swept the cobwebs out of the sky. The sex is climb-

Two young ladies of St. Paul horsewhipped a lawyer of that city because he made some disparaging remarks about them. The disparaging remarks which will be made about them now will not be confined to the lawyer nor to St. Paul. The use of a horsewhip doesn't set a young lady right before

COUNT ANDRASSY is dying of disease of the kidneys. He was in his day one of the greatest of European diplomates and would have been the equal of Bismarck had he had a master like William L Andrassy's brain and Andrassv's pluck have saved the Austrian empire from disentegration more than

On being asked if it was true that Queen Victoria intended to confer a degree of knighthood upon him, Mr. W. C. Van Horne a formaria a formerly popular western railroad man, now vice president and manager of the Canadian Pacific, replied: "Oh, the devil! It't all silly rot. It's nonsense to talk about knighting an American citizen," Certainly it is, and Van Horne is too proud an American citizen to stoop to the acceptance of a foreign title even if it should be offered him.

THE Journal of United Labor says: "The order of Knights of Labor is extending into all countries of the earth. There is already one flourishing district assembly at work in England, and the general executive board recently granted a charter for another district assembly in the same country. Inquiries are being made from Ireland. Scotland, Wales-from all the chief centers. France, Germany and Belgium already have local assemblies, while Australia, South America and New Zealand are among the probabilities during the present summer season.

Prof. Grossmon of the Massachusetts Experiment station sums up some pig feeding experiments as follows: ·First, a gradual periodical change from a rich nitrogenous diet to that of a wider ratio between the digestible nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous food constituents of the feed is recommendable in the interests of good economy. Second, the feeding effect of one and the same diet changes with the advancing growth of the animal on trial. Third, the power of assimilating food and of converting it into live weight decreases with the progress of age. Fourth, it is not good economy to raise pigs for the meat market to an exceptionally high weight. To go beyond from 175 to 180 pounds is only advisable when exceptionally high market prices for dressed pork can be securHIS FATE FORETOLD.

The Death of a Missouri Man Plainly Foreshadowed in a Vision.

A number of citizens of Ozark were discussing the mad-dog sensation that still prevails in Lincoln township, Christian county, says a letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that J. J. Brown, an old and well-known attornev of southwest Missouri, told the following remarkable story of a case of hydrophobia that came under his per-

sonal observation many years ago.
'In 1858 I lived in Fulton county, Arkansas, then a young man of 20 years. The country at that time was sparcely settled, and hydrophobia was a thing seldom heard of in that region. One of our nighest neighbors was Ja-cob Oxford, constable of the township, a young and healthy man about 28 years old. He lived but a mile from my mother's, and our families were very intimate. My mother was a woman who had a good practical knowledge of the simple treatment of diseases and took the place of the pro-fessional physician in ministering to the sick of the neighborhood in those early times. In this capacity she always visited Oxford's family when any of the household was sick. In the month of April, 1858, Jacob Oxford dreamed that a small, spotted dog, apparently lost, came to his house late in the evening. The dog seemed tired and distressed. Oxford fed the dog and allowed it to remain at his house till morning. Next morning he fed the dog again, and he seemed well and contented and friendly he concluded to keep the animal. In order to strengthen the dog's attachment for his new master Oxford began to play with the animal. The dog received these friendly attention for a time with any payart delight, and then his Oxford. apparent delight, and then bit Oxford on the finger and immediately left the house and was never heard of again. Oxford then dreamed that he took bydrophobia and died.

Oxford told his dream to his wife next morning and seemed much troubled about it. Several of Oxford's neighbors, including myself and mother, heard the dream in a few days and it became the common talk of the community. Oxford was so much impressed by the dream that he told it to everyone he saw and seemed deeply troubled about the matter. He was in good health at the time, but would brood over the dream and re-

gard it as a warning.

In about ten days after Oxford had this dream a small spotted dog, an exact copy of the animal seen in the nightly vision, did come to his house late in the evening. Oxford recognized the dog as the very animal he had seen in his dream. His wife knew the dog at once as the same one her husband had described the morning after the dream. The s ze of the animal, its peculiar marks, tired, homeless appearance, hunger, readiness to remain after being fed, as well as the hour of evening, all corresponded exactly with the details of Oxford's dream, and the man seemed at once paralyzed at what he regarded as unmistakable fore-shadowing of his doom. So completey did the prophetic character of the dream fascinate the mind of Oxford that he would not allow the dog to be driven away, but regarded the animal with a kind of superst tious rever-

"The dog was well-ted at night and fondle the animal, just as he had done in the dream. After seeming to enjoy caresses of his new master for awhile the dog suddenly and without any provocation whatever bit Oxford on the fore-finger, inflicting only a slight fleshwound. As the dream had foreshown, as soon as the dog bit Oxford t left the place and was never heard of again. Oxford made diligent inquiry for the dog in the direction it went away, describing the peculiar marks of the animal minutely, but no further trace of the mysterious visitor could ever be discovered, though the event was the prevailing topic of conversa tion through the country for several

"Oxford told his wife as soon as the dog bit him that he would die of hydrophobia. He said his dream had been iterally fulfilled so far and that the hand of Providence must be guiding the whole affair. He told everybody that he was approaching a terrible death, but prayed earnestly that he might do no violence to his family or friends when the fatal malady should develope. He was very religious and seemed reconciled to what he regarded as his doom, only dreading the violence that might result from his expected mad-ness. Oxford continued to preform as official duties till some time in August, showing no signs of illness ex-cept that settled melancholy anticipa-tion of hydrophobia that had posessed

him since his dream. 'One day in August, about four months after his singular experience with the dog, Oxford had been out in the township serving some papers per-taining to his office, and came home at night complaining of a pain in the finger that had been bitten. He said that the pain was very severe, and that the dreaded malady so long expected had undoubtedly began to develope itself. His wife and friends persuade the unhappy man that his fears were without foundation, and the pain in his finger only the result of imagination, but Oxford would not be comforted in this way, and prayed constantly that he might be spared only the worst hor-rors of hydrophobia. He was willing rors of hydrophobia. He was willing to die if he might only retain his reason to the last and do no violence to his

family or friends.
"In about five days from the time he felt the pain in his finger Oxford began to show unmistakable signs of madness. My mother waited on the man through his entire confinement and witnessed every symptom of the mysterious malady as it developed. Sev. eral days before his death Oxford began to have those violent spasms that all medical authorities say are characteristic of hydrophobia. He did not, however, excepting in his paroxysms, lose his reason and never at tempted to do violence to anyone. On about the tenth day after feeling the pain in the finger the man died."

#### WONDERFUL OPERATION.

Removal of a Twelve-Inch Snake

from a Sick man's Stomach Prince Edward Island papers publish particulars of a wonderful surgical operation, recently performed by Dr. McVale. The patient, a young man, was suddenly seized some time ago with severe pains in his stomach, in the form of a creeping sensation. Alternating with the pains there were violent convulsions. The doctor at first did not understand it, but after a carefully considering the symptions he said: "There is a living animal in that man's stomach, and I will take it out." Accordingly he proceeded to operate.

He had diagnosed the animal to be located in the right extremity of the stomach. An incision was made across the epigrastium. The stomach being contracted was overlapped by the liver. Accordingly the latter first presented itself. Anticipating trouble in secur-ing the animal the operator designed to provide for free manipulation. The liver was drawn up and carefully stitched to the under surface of the abdominal wall. Then the stomach was drawn up and the edge of the incision was neatly stitched to the under surface of the abdominal wall.

After a few days, to allow the stomch to form a connection in its new locality, he opened the organ. Then a most remarkable sight was presented. A snake fully twelve inches long lay coiled up in the suspected locality. Having observed light through the stomach wall it was ready for action. As soon as the opening of the stomach was made it sprung at the hand of the operator. Missing its aim it changed its tactles. An attempt was made to escape by dashing through the pyloric orifice, but in this it failed, for the orifice, but in this it failed, for the gallant operator seized it by the tail and drew it back. Having eluded the grip of the forceps, an attempt was made to escape into the œsophagus. Its passage there was not interrupted Finally it merged through the mouth and the patient was thus relieved of his torment. The young man remained weak for a long time, but finally he completely recovered.

The Newsboys of Mexico. Our contemporaries are making many suggestions as to the material of which the clothes of the newsboys should be made. Some think leather suits would be advisable in view of the short time the striped suits presented by the city government lasted, while others urge tin as the material. The appeared to have no inclination of discussion enables newspaper men to leaving Oxford's. The next morning air their wit, but it really seems unthe dog was fed and Oxford began to necessary. The city government prenecessary. The city government pre sented a given number of newsboys with uniforms with the understanding that the boys would replace them a their own expense when worn out These suits have long since served their time, and been discarded, and not a single one has been replaced by its owner. Unless the city govern-ment intends to clothe outright the urchins who sell papers in the streets our contemporaries are wasting their time in d scussing the kind of material that should be used for their uniforms, for there is no legal way of compelling the boys to buy the clothes that may be designated as proper for them by the authorities. To deprive a boy of the right to earn an honest living be he cannot or will not dress in a prescribed manner is not practicable in a free country.—Two Republics. City of Mexico.

#### The Queen of Scarecrows.

A lady living near Norwich, Conn. has made a scarecrow that is the envy of the whole country. In figure the scarecrow resembles a petite voung lady with a slim waist and a certain air of supple coyness, which the summer breeze intensifies when it rustles up from the meadow now and then, and sets the garden girl's sailor suit aflutter. Only a fashion artist would be able to fitly describe her garb. be able to fitly describe her garb. She has a basque, a skirt, and an overskirt, as all young ladies do, all of navy blue, and the overskirt daintily looped; the skirt is modestly lifted an inch, permitting the eye to catch a glimpse of a white underskirt. A ruffled fichu above the shapely bodice, a snowy white collar, a bright ribbon about the neck and a broad-brimmed straw hat completes the breeziest and most bewitching costume in Norwich. most bewitching costume in Norwich. Of course the rain would spoil such a masterpiece, so its owner takes it in every rainy day and puts it in a corner of the parlor. Every strange young man has tried to firt with the scarecrow while riding past the field, but the scarecrow has as yet given no word of encouragement.

Negro Gentlemen.

In Livington's travels he is continially referring to the dusky females of Africa as ladies, but it is very seldom that explorers have occasion to apply the word gentleman to the men they meet. Among the great tribes north of Victoria Nyanza, however are a rew chiefs to whom Mr. Samual Baker, Emin Pasha, Stanley and a few other white men think the word filthy applies. Baker said for instance, that Katagrua, was the only gentleman he met at the big King Kabrega's court, and Emin Pasha is equally complimentary. He says that while he was in the society of Katagrua that chief never once ask his guest for a present, and he received very politely and with every appearance of pleasure the few insignificent presents the white man was able to give him. was able to give him.

Before Emin Pasha met this gentle manly person he visited Chief Anfin, with whom he became quite friendly and whom he describes as "the only negro gentleman" he had met in four year's wander ngs in Africa. Aufini is one of the chiefs under King Kabrega and he rules a district of Unzoro. Dr. Emin describes this remarkable person as a portly well dressed man of middle age, who is posessed of inborn tact never asks for presents and is not in quisitive about the private affairs of his guests. Since the Arabs began traiding in this country Anfini has been able to procure many articles of European

manufacture.
Dr. Emin says that Anfini is the only negro prince he has met to whom clothing and whatever other civilized appliances have found their way to his country have become indispensable. He dresses in english flannels and is scrupulously clean. He is the only native in the central regions of the dark continent who habitually uses plates and metal spoons at his meals. When Dr. Emin was his guest, bananas and other food were passed around in Chiaa dishes. His people never presume to appear in public in a nude condition, but all are decently rapped in skins and leave colothic.

and bark clothing.
Both Stanley and Emine Pasha spoke highly of the personal qualities of King Mtesa's katik ro or prime minister. Dr. Emin says he "must be placed among the few negro gentlemen of my acquaintance." It was this man who had raised himself from the lowest rank to the highest place in Uganda next to the highest phase in Uganda next to the king, who asked Stanley if he could give him some quick poison with which he might make way with himself in case ne should ever lose the favor of the king and his life should in consequence be in peril.

#### The Preacher and the Press.

The Nation's Capital has a young reacher who is trying to bloom out as the most sensational pulpit orator in this part of the country. He bears the peculiar name of Ed. Hes Swem. and is at present in charge of one of the Baptist churches. He gave notice a few weeks ago that he would commence a series of Sanday evening ser-mons on Washington wickedness. His opening shots were scattering, as if he vanted to be certain that his new style of preaching would take with the press and people. In a general sort of way he told his hearers in effect that the Capital City was worse than ancient Babylon, and promised details later. Only one paper here noticed his sermon. The parson is young and has a dudish appearance. A few days after his first effort he was around on Newspaper Row leaving his card, and incidehtally trying to discover if any of the outside papers had referred to his first sermon. Indeed, he said that he had been told that one of the London papers had an account of his first ser He was told that no London publisher had become crazy enough to order by telegraph a Washington ser-mon. The last effort of Rev. Ed. Hez Swam was aimed directly at editors. correspondents and reporters. pictured them as a horrible class of citizens, and said that the reporters would gladly lie for their editors and that they got their orders from their superiors. The Post has taken hold of this clerical stripling, yearning for no-toriety, and has published one of his letters making a request that a repor-ter be sent with out fail to write up his sermon. Such a man as this last long as a preacher. - New York

#### Diversions of Great Men.

Small happenings attract great men The most commonplace street incident will serve to whet their curiosity. If a car horse falls on Market and Chestnut street, bankers, merchants and professional men will drop all sorts of business and wait to see the animal regain his footing and the car jog on. If a danger sign is placed on the sidewalk in front of a building and a tackle arranged at one of the windows a crowd will form immediate-ly, and there will be more men of prominence than street urchins in it. A quiet observer said yesterday: "I have seen such men as Director Stokley and Austin Corbin, president of the Reading road watching fixedly the simple card manipulations of a fakir who was trying to attract possible pur chasers of something new in tooth powder, only 5 cents a box, and on another occasion I saw Senator Quay and Mr. Kemble, the Traction's presi dent, gazing at a lineman climbing a telegraph pole, when, as a matter of uncontrovertible fact, there wasn't the slightest thing about the man on pole to make even a countryman lift his eyes."—Philadelphia Press.

#### MINOR MENTION.

A Nebraska man named Mickelwait, wh traveling to Washington, weighs 40 punds, and has to be carried in the baggage car, being unable to enter a passenger can He is in robust health, but is fasting to reduce his health.

A new kind of strike occurred in a female seminary at Nashville, Tenn., the other day, where a class of young ladies indignantly struck against instruction from a text-bool history which recited the old story o-Jefferson Davis' capture in female attire.

The Mexicans are hard at work on the banks of the Rio Grande opposite El Paso Tex., building wing dams and willow mat tresses to prevent their territory from being washed away by the turbulent river. They have lost much in past years in this manner,

A California paper says that a party who ascended Mount Lessen recently became electrified, the hair of their heads-standing straight out and sparks of electricity flying from the ends of their no es and fingers. Th phenomenon was occasioned by an electrica

A brilliant idea struck John Bauer, a Ne braska man, recently. Wishing to clean out a p wder keg he put a little powder in it. and then applied a lighted match. He was picked up several rods from the explosion, and is now in bed wendering what became of

While Kate Wilson, aged fourteen, and her brother Robert, four years her junior, were playing on a dock at Jersey City, Wednesday, the boy fell overboard. His sister, who can not swim, screamed for assistance and jumped after him. When he rose to the surface she seized him and kept him above water un til fishermen rescued both.

A tin mine near Durango, in Mexico, is to be opened by a Pittsburg company, who have a capital of \$1,000,000. An expert who has assayed the ore says that it will yield from 25 to 35 per cent. of tin, which is said to be the largest percentage of any tin ore in the world. "A number of factories will be started soon to manufacture the tin.

A crowd of over a thousand people gathered in New York recently to watch an escaped parrot, which had flown through an open window and alighted on a wire. They con-tinued to demonstrate how slight a cause will bring a multitude together until some one put a pole out of a window, attracted the bird and quickly drew him in.

Kansas is anxious to somex the strip of land called "No Man's Land," adjoining the State. Not, the newspapers say, "for boom purpososes," but for protection. Every thief and murderer who commits a crime in western and southern Kansas makes a break for No Man's Land, where he is as safe as the manslayer of old in the city of refuge,

The King of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible. He is fond of bathing, but does not swim. Geography and language are his favorite studies, and he has traveled in almost every Asiatic country. He is a handsome man, slightly built, but muscular, with blue eyes and a big brown beard touched with

Mr. Christopher Chancellor, who lives in the Spoon River brakes. Louisiana, was digging a stock well a few days ago, and when eighteen feet below the surface he found 123 petrified rattlesnakes. They were heavy as stone and the largest one measured eight feet in length and twenty-eight and one-half inches in circumference, and had forty-three rattle

The will of John Robinson, the veteran. showman, was paobated in Cincinnati Tuesday. He bequeathed property valued at \$1,-000,000. To two grandchildren, sons of his daughter Kate and Robert Stickney, the famous bareback rider, is left \$15,000 each in trust. The rest of the estate goes in equal shares to the testator's three sons-Gilbert, Charles and John.

Weddings on water are growing to be quite the fashion. One was lately reported from the Red River region, where the bride and groom were pushed out in a buggy into deen water, and there wedded according to the laws of Indian Territory; and now Dr. Hill and Miss Pitt, of West Point, Ga., have got themselves wedded in a vawl at sunset. "skimming over the waters of the yellow Chattahooche."

Mr. Varuer Hurt dropped in at the postoffice in Cumming, Gs., the other day and bought ten cents worth of postage stamps. He told the postmaster that it was the first purchase of the sort he had ever made, and that in all his life—he is over seventy-six now—he had never written or received a let-ter. "He is a man of considerable property," notes the astonished reporter.

The Honi ton lace industry, in England, is said, in a recent parliamentary report, to be falling into decay on account chiefly of the duties imposed upon the lace by foreign countries, and the lace-makers want government aid in the way of the establishment of a school to teach the art of making the lace with prizes and other inducements to lead. young people to take up the trade.

The roaring gas well back of Canonsburg Penn., is said to have the greatest registered pressure of any in the world. The gas looks like a solid piece of blue steel for some distance after it comes out of the pipe. Solid masonry twelve feet thick surrounds the well to hold the cap on. When in drilling the gas was struck tools and rope, weighing 5,000 pounds, were thrown out as though they were feathers

Mrs. Susan Tope, wife of a farmer of Devon-shire, England, while out driving with her husband, was struck accidentally just below the left eye with the lash of the whip and a slight wound was inflicted. Little notice was taken of it, but a few days afterward Mrs. Tope's face began to swell, and subsequently wound. Lock-jaw set in and she died in a short time.

A European keeper in a jail at Lahore, India heard knocks at his door at a late hour at night, and thinking there were theires about went out by a roundabout way to catch them. Seeing nothing, he returned and found a large baboon seated at his round table, warming himself by the lamp light.

The animal attacked him, and a desperate encounter resulted in the death of the boon and the dangerous wounding of the Don't be Meddlesome or Argument ative with Other People's Affairs.

The person of even average moral sense, says a writer in Daughters of America, has a general understanding of the fact that his neighbor's house, trees and material goods are objects towards which he should show respect by the simple process of letting alone. The right to alter the color of his house, to order the pruning of his trees, etc., are recognized to be matters solely un der control of their owner.

But in matters less material, yet more personal, there is a great lack of respect shown in our dealings with one other.

Persons would resent being called discourteous, persons who in the main are kind of heart and even generous with their money, are often sadly wanting in charitable judgment of their neighbor's opinions and a proper sense of their reculiarities. of their peculiarities.

Too commonly the fact is ignored that a man's opinions and convictions are his private personal matter, with which no one else has a right to med-

A man may hold with all the fervor of heart and strength of mind of which he is capable the principles of Protest-antism, but that is no reason why he should assail the belief of his Catholic neighbor. Indeed, it is an excellent reason why he should not do so, but,

reason why he should not do so, but, instead, should extend the toleration supposed to be a part of his religion.

A man may believe in homocopathy to the highest dilution, but that belief does not entitle him to the privilege of calling his neighbor to account because he chooses to seek relief by means mercury and quinine in as heroic doses as he may faney.

as he may faney.
So in politics, the spending of money, in social life, in dress and educa-tion, each one should scrupulously avoid acting as censor of others who may differ from himself.

Least of all is one privileged while guest to attack the opinion of the family whose hospitality he enjoys. When, for any reason, he cannot acquiesce in the family regulations let him depart, and not try to reform the family to his standard of propriety. By calm personal arguments or by

the force of example, one may try to convince another that his way is the better, but a true courtesy requires that he shall not unasked present his opinions where to do so would wound and not alter in the slightest degree the course of his opponent.

Nor let any one flatter himself that because a man is loud of voice and blunt of speech, ever ready with cruel judgment of others and free with advice on all matters, that he will pleasantly accept such treatment from others, for he is quite as likely to re-sent interference with his affairs as the man of gentler speech and greater

It is so easy to form the habit of meddlesomeness, and to persuade one's self into the belief that one's mission is to be a "private investigator and public advisor," that one is apt to forget that in the regulation of one's own onduct life presents enough perplexing problems without trespassing upon the rights of others in a mistaken zeal

to convert them in a better way.

In short, let no one be so intent upon the mote in the eye of his neighbor that he will forget the beam in his

#### Kalakaua and His Army.

The struggle between the people or their representatives and their king is one of the most venerable chestnuts in history. It began, we believe, with the first king, and it will only end with the last. Sometimes the king comes out on top and sometimes the people. In the struggle many ancient king went into exile or captivity, while Nebuchadnezzar, to adopt the simple but graphic style of a prize-ring reporter, was sent to grass. To descend to more recent days, Charles I., of England, couldn't see why one man didn't constitute a majority when that man was himself ruling by divine right, and lost his head in consequence, as did Louis XVI., who labored under a simi lar declusion. King Kalakua, of the Sandwich Islands, has been repeating the ancient struggle in a mild way for several years now. The people haven't off very many of his privileges, and recently—most unkindest of all—they out down his army. If there be anything that a king does take pride in, aside from a new brass sceptre and fresh ermine trimming around his robe of state it is his army. It is nice to feel that it is standing about in the vicinity of the palace ready to defend it when the police are off on their annual picnic. And what royal breast does not swell with pride to have his army drawn up in review when a neighboring potentate comes to visit him. Formerly Kalakaua had an army of 400 men, which was quite a respectable showing. And he rejoiced in a formidable navy of one ship with to overawe the United States, which to overawe the United States, which hadn't as much as that in good repair. Recently the Hiwaiian people through their represenatives in Legislature assembled reduced their king's army to sixty-five men and a small but exceedingly warlike brass band, and abolished the navy altogether. This is a severer blow at the king than has been delt recently, and the other crowned heads are breathlessly waiting to see what Kalakaua is going to co about it. Texas Siftings. Texas Siflings.

Heavenly Wonders.

The San Francisco Alta acknowl edges the courtesy which permits the printing of the following extracts rom a private letter from Prof. Holden to a gentleman in that c'ty, giving many details regarding the first astronomical observations made at the observatory with the great telescope. The observatory, as has been previously published, is now in working order. and will be open to visitors every Saturday night from seven to ten clock.

The Lick observatory is begining to present a very different appearance. both by night and by day, from the one it lately had during its period of construction. At night the windows which have been so long dark show the lamps of the astronomers gleaming through them. The shutters of ing through them. The shutters of the observing slits are open, and the various instruments are pointed through them at the sky. The actual work of observing has begun, and the purpose for which the observatory was founded—to be "useful in promoting science"—is in the way of being accomplished. Prof Schaeberle, late of Ann Arbor, has commenced the long task which has been assigned to him, namely to fix with the very highest namely to fix with the very highest degree of precision possible to modern science the position of the "fundamen-tal stars" with the Repsold meridian circle. The time service for ralway circle. The time service for ralway use is now conducted by Mr. Hill (late assistant of Prof. Dav.dson), which leaves Mr. Keeler free to make the necessary studies of the great star spectroscope, which is one of the most important accessories of the 36-inch equatorail. Mr Barnard is assiduously observing comets and nebulæ with the fine 12-inch equatorial, and getting the photographic appliances in readi-ness to be used with the great telescope. He has already discovered twenty new nebulæ found in the course of his sweeps for new comets. To show discovered you some advantages of our situation you some advantages of our situation here, I may tell you that Prof. Swift, of Rochester, has a fine 16-inch equa-torial by Alvin Clark, and has discovered many faint nebulæ by its

Two nights ago Mr. Barnard was examining some of these excessively faint objects by means of the 12 inch telescope (which gives only a little more than half the light of Prof. Swift's), and in the field of view where Prof. Swift had mapped only one nebula Mr. Barnard found three, two being, of course, new. This is not only due to the observer's skill and keeness of eye, but in great measure to the purity and transparency of our atmosphere

The eastern astronomers have given

up the observation of Olber's comet, which is now only about 7-100 as bright as last year, but Mr. Barnard has succeeded in following it up to has succeeded in following it up to last night, when it finally became too faint to be seen even here. These ob-servations, which are several weeks later than those of other observatories, are of real value, as they determine a larger are of the comet's orbit and enable its motion to be fixed with a much higher degree of accuracy. Mr. Keeler is just reducing his observations of the faint satellites of Mars, made with the large telescope during the last month. You can gain some sort of an idea of the immense advantage of the great telescope in such observa-tions when I tell you that the bright-ness of the sateillites as observed by him was only about one-sixth of their brightness at the time of their discovery. We can then make satisfactory observations of objects which are six times fainter than those very minute satellites of Mars when Prof. Hall dissatellites of Mars when Frot. Hall discovered them in 1877 with the great tellescope at Washington. I am becoming familiar with the performance of the large telescope, and learning how to get the very best work from it. It needs particular conditions; but when all the conditions are favorable its performance is superb. I am. orable its performance is superb. 1 am. as you know, familiar with the action of large telescopes, having observed, for many years with the great refractor at Washington, but I confess I was not prepared for the truely magnificent action of this, the greatest of all telescopes, under the best conditions. I have had such views of the bright planets (Mars and Jupiter) nebulæ, the milky way and some of the stars, as no other astronomer ever be-fore had. Jupiter, especially, is won-derfully full of detail that I had not begun to see before. The discs of moons can be readily noted in smaller telescopes; but here they are full and round, like those of planets. I am al-most of the opinion that the curve of Jupiter's shadow might be seen on the surfaces, under favorable circumsurfaces, when the satellites suffer stances,

There is reason to believe that the satellites of Jupiter, like our own moon, present always the same face to their planet. This can be studied here to great advantage if the discs present any of the markings which are reportany of the markings which are reported by other observers. The milky way is a wonderful sight, and I have been much interested to see that there is, even with our superlative power, no final resolution of its finer parts into stars. There is always the background of unresolved nebulosity, on which hundreds and thousands of stars are which studded-each a bright, sharp, separate point. The famous cluster Hercules (where Messier declared he saw 'no star') is one mass of separate individual points. The central glow known of nebulosity is thoroughly separated into points. I have been especially interested in looking at objects which are

familiar to me in other telescopes, and Supplying Extra Feed to Help out in comparing our views with the drawings made by Lord Rosse with his giant six-foot reflector. Theoretically his telescope should show more than ours, for his collected the most light. But the definition (sharpness) of his is far behind our own, as we constantly see. For example, the ring nebula in Lyra is drawn by Lord Rosse with no central star. At Washington, one small star can be seen in the midst of or isk feed in order to get back milk of the rings out, whether or not, a person is really a good dairyman, and willing to risk feed in order to get back milk the central vacuity, but here we are and butter. During August, the first sure of seeing three such at least, half of September, and sometimes These are interesting on account of their critical situation in the nebula, not simply as stars. The great Trified and Omega nebulæ are wonderful objects. jects here. Not only is a vast amount of detail seen there which cannot be seen elsewhere, but the whole as-pect of them is changed. Many points that are doubtful with other telescopes are perfectly simple and clear here. I are perfectly simple and clear here. I have always considered that one of the great practical triumphs of this telescope would be to settle, once for all, the doubts that have arisen and that will arise elsewhere. Now, I am sure that we shall be able to do this, and in a way to and controvers. a way to end controversy.

At Seven.

I take up a little cambric dress Trimm'd with ruffles and edg'd www lace, And a dainty cap with a cobweb frill, But where is the baby face?

And here is a pretty petticoat, Embroider'd flannel, scarcely worn, And a brue worsted sacque that Aunty knit, But where has my baby gone?

There's a big, rough boy in corduroy pauts,
With blue eyes, all ready to wink,
And a patch of dirt on his dimpled cheek,
A study in India ink.

His strong arms are around my neck, He kisses mamma with a will, And I lay down my dainty things and smile, For he is my baby still.

A Great Instution in Paris.

Marie E. Ritter.

There is not much fashion in Paris ust now. The world of Paris is takng its pleasure elsewhere, but there are crowds daily at the Bon Marche, buying gloves for one franc, ninetyfive centimes (thirty-nine cents,), that are buttonless and very 'swell,' or regular Suedes in six or eight-button lengths. This, of course, is an "occasion," and an "occasion" at the Bon Marche is an event to all Paris. A short time since, this house, which is more remarkable in its internal system than in its external size and com-plexity, had an 'occasional' exclu-sively for the sale of white goods and garments, The one day's sale netted eighteen hundred thousand francs and took one hundred vans eight days to

leliver.
The Bon Marche feeds it own ployes, 3,600 every day. The kitchens are a wonder and its staff of cooks equal to those of several hotels. The whole region is a mirical of cleanly ness and order, and the most perfect system. A hundred men are employed in washing dishes, and a second staff exclusively in cleansing knives. The exclusively in cleaning knives. The food is of the best quality and is cooked deliciously. The pots are huge, copper cauldrons, the baking pans larger than the top of an ordinary stove. Everything shines; and the glass, silver and china would compare with any ordinary hotel. One hundred girls are lodged in the house. They each have a room to themselves of good dwelling, to provide for them, when the problem of their proper protection presented itself. Their wages, over and above their living, are obtained from a percentage on their sales; and they often save enough to provide themselves with a "dot" or marriage

The system of the Bon Marche is unique and the results a marvel. By the death of the founders, the enormous business has passed into the hands of directors, chosen by the founders from old employes, who in turn choose a council, from which directors will be taken to supply the place of such directors as reach the age of fifty; at which period they retire, by the terms of the will, from active directerms of the will, from active directorship, but with abundant means. In this way the interests are carried on, on precisely the old lines, of giving the best possible thing for the least possible money, and the employe a share in the rewards. -Jenny June.

Picavunes.

When second childhood comes a man forgets he is old.

The modern widow's cruise is a voyage for a husband.

The man who hunts in the swamps should wear duck pants.
It is good for a man to love his enemies if he can do so without injuring

The man who abuses himself and liquor both is one who drinks not wisely but too often.

wisely but too often.

There are any number of party platforms. All they want is to have some party adopt them.

The boy who commences to steal his mother's preserves, may end by having his father's jim-jams.

The saying that every dog has its day, does not discourage the dog. The average dog is satisfied with a day that belongs to any other dog.

Speaking of soldiers, Walt Whitman says: "The bravest pressed to the front and fell, unnamed, unknown." Others, it seemed, not the bravest, lived to hold office and talk about themselves.—New York Picaabout themselves.—New York Pica-

Short Pastures.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station writes: We are now entering what in my judgment, is the most critical half of September, and sometimes later, feed in the pastures runs short with this, and the scorehing sun, and pestering flies, the cows have a sorry time of it, and their troubles are accurately measured in the lessened flow of milk and the decreased number of gauges of cream recorded to our credit by the cream gathered. Were the trouble to end as soon as fall rains bring back the grass to its natural greenness, and cooler days bring comort to the cows, matters would not be at all serious, for just now butter and cheese rule in price, (though better at this time than usual for the season,) and the loss from shrinkage would and the loss from shrinkage would not seem so very great, measured in the money returned. But the trouble is that when a herd of cows has drop-ped in milk yield from such causes, it is practically impossible to get it back again to the normal flow. The loss is again to the normal flow. The loss is a double one, for with the abundance of fall feed a proportionate amount of milk is not secured, and there is a neavy loss from not securing the better prices usually obtained later on.

No man really should call himself a

dairyman, or regard himself a good feeder of dairy cows, or stock of kind for that matter, who will not watchfully and willingly provide an abundant supply of forage for his herd when pasture is short. Soiling has long been recommended by agricultural writers, but is really not practical, in my judgment, on most farms, with the present high prices for farm help and low selling price of da ry products.
On the other hand, partial soiling, especially supplying extra feed to keep up the milk flow, pays so well that no one can afford to neglect the practice.

Just now, all over the northwest, we have a grand oats crop already har-vested, or being harvested; a sheaf of oats thrown before a cow, or even di-vided between two, at milking time, morning and evening, will be thank-fully received, and pay a better divi-dend than if stacked, thrashed and the grain sold at usual prices. Corn is now so well along toward maturity that it can be used with excellent results. It can be used with excellent results. It can be fed in the barn or even in the pas-tures and do good service. It is an unwarranted practice to hold all the corn until it is matured and husked. An acre, or two, of corn fed to cows when pastures are short, in August and September, will pay twice as ater on when not so much needed.

There are dairymen who succeed in their business; it will be found almost invariably that such are heavy feeders, and supply feed to their cows with a prodigality that seems to threaten bankruptcy. Experience and observation have taught them that the cow pays generously for feed and that to do her best she must not receive a check or set back from any cause. There are thousands of cows in the northwest that in the next two months will be so pinched by short pastures, that they will not recover again this season, while adjoining the pastures lie ample corn fields in many of which season, while adjoining the pastures each have a room to themselves, of good size and very nicely furnished. They are those who have no parents or relatives living in Paris; and Madame Boucicault took the space from her own extra feed to help out short pastures will never abandon the practice.

The Last Confederate.

In 1861 William Kennedy left Sumter county with Capt. King's company in the 9th Georgia Regiment of the army of Northern Virginia. He went through the war, and shortly before the surrender of Lee's army, was wounded and laid up with his wound in a farm house six miles from Richmond, and was nursed by a pretty Virginia girl. The young maiden learned to love him, and before the year 1865 ended she was his wife. They lived together happily, and while fortune did not favor them, they were contented with their lot, until last April, when Mr. Kennedy had a burning desire to return to his old home in Georgia. He had not visited it since he left as a had not visited it since he left as a soldier, and had not heard from there in sixteen years. His mother and father had died, and when he last heard from there his brother and sis-

ter were living.

On April 5, he placed his family, consisting of wife and ten children—nine boys and one girl—in a covered cart and headed his only steer toward. Georgia. Yesterday he passed through Macon, and in a few days he will be at

Macon, and in a few days he will be at the home of his boyhood.

The ten children are rosy-cheeked and hearty, and only one of them has been sick since leaving Virginia. At one time the old steer was sick, and it one time the old steer was sick, and it was gloomy times for the family until it peartened up. Now and then, when, the stock of provisions ran low. Mr. Kennedy stopped and worked, picking cotton, pulling fodder or doing anything that fell in the way toward earning a little toward feeding a dozen mouths dependent on him. But in spite of his poverty and privations, Mr. Kennedy kept up his spirits and looks forward with sweet anticipation to the day he will land with his steer and family at the place he left as a young soldier twenty-seven years ago. He is probably the last of the straggling soldiers who shouldered arms when the first toosin of the war sounded.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A DESPERATE OUTLAW.

His Pursuit by a Nervy, Cool-Headed Detective.

A Canadian officer at Calgary, N. W. T., tells a New York Post correspondent this story of an adventure with a desperate whisky trader: '4 have had some close calls with whisky traders in my time and still," he added. meditatively, "I never had to shoot one yet." After a moment's pause he continued: "One of the most desperate men I ever arrested for having whisky in his possession was Blank. It was in the fall of 1886. He had a four-in-hand lead of whisky can and head of whisky can and head of which we can and head of which we can and head of the state. load of whisky, gin and brandy that he was running across, and he and his partner were both riding in the wagon, Blank having no saddle-horse. This cargo was all he possessed in the world, and he knew that if he was cought he could not nev a fine of \$400. caught he could not pay a fine of \$400, for this was his second offence, and of course his four horses, wagon and liquor would be confiscated. When I first caught sight of them they were about three miles off, and I at once rode toward them to see who they were. As soon as they saw that I was after them they whipped their horses up to a gallop, but my horse was fresh and a fast runner, and before they had gone far it was plain to see that I was gaining fast time on them. As soon as Blank saw this he stopped, cut off the leaders, and mounting one of them, galloped off; but by this time I was within half a mile of the wagon.

"When I rode up alongside I saw at a glance that it contained whisky, and also that the man who remained with it was not its owner. I dismounted and made him my prisonor, telling him to remain there with the wagon until I returned. 'Look here; stranger,' said he, 'don't follow that man he won't be taken alive. He is armed with a Winchester and a Colt's revolver, and to prove to you that he won't be taken alive. I'll tell you who it is. It's Blank.'

"That's the very man I want,' said 1. I jumped on my horse and put the spurs to him and rode after Blank. spurs to him and rode after Blank. I caught up to him about a half a mile further on in a coulee, where he had dismounted and was trying to hide. I galloped up to him so fast, and pulled up so quiet, that, in stepping back to avoid my horse, he caught his heel on the ground and fell. Before he could regain his feet I had dismounted and received him with my revolver. covered him with my revolver. He sprang to his feet and tried to draw his revolver. I laid my hand on his shoulder telling him that he was my prisoner, at the same time holding my revolver close to his head. By this time he had close to his head. By this time he had his partly drawn, and, seeing this, I pressed the trigger until the hammer of my self-cocker was as far back as it could go without snapping. He told me to shoot and be cursed, and at the same time sprang forward, so that the barrel of my pistol caught him on the temple, tearing a deep gash into his scalp about six inches long. This partly stunned him, but in two or three seconds he recovered. seconds he recovered.

"His revolver was a Colt's-45 single-

action, and therefore it required to be cocked before it could be fired. By this time it was drawn and he at-tempted to cock it. I caught hold of the hand in which he held it and turnit to one side, and at the same time told him that I would count ten, and if he did not drop his pistol when the number was counted I would blow out his brans. He called out, Blow away. I counted up to nine and pressed the trigger so that the hammer rose, and ropped his weapon p, I got him mountand gave himself up, I got him mounted on his horse and brought him back to the wagon. Everything was as I had left it, but the prisoner who had

been there was gone, and I did not blame him for going.

"Of all the men I ever arrested this was one of the most desperate. If I had given him the least chance he would have shot me. On the other hand, had I been in the least excited I had the work of the beat excited I had the work of the least excited I hand, had I been in the least excited I hand have shot him. But I am not should have shot him. But I am not of an excitable nature, and besides I never want to take away that which I can never return."

"Well, yes," said I, "I think a good many men would have lost their heads under such circumstances and pulled the trigger."

"I suppose some might have done so," said Simmons, as he scratched a match to light his pipe, which had gone out while he was talking. Then he added, thoughtfully: "What puzzled me most is that when he ran with such force against my revolver, when my finger was pressed against the trigger, it adn't go off and shoot him.

Took Advantage of His Absence.

It is a fact well known in Wall street that Russell Sage is of an economical turn of mind. Although he has millions of dollars at his command, he seldom spends a dime that can by any hook or crook be saved.

As a matter of economy Mr. Sage for many years declined to replace shabby carpets, desks and other furni-ture in his business office.

ture in his business office.

"These old things are good enough for me," he said, "and there ain't any use of getting new ones."

A few days ago the famous professor of puts and calls went out of town on a business trip. His employes took advantage of his absence and had his office renovated and refurnished in office renovated and refurnished in handsome style.

When Mr. Sage returned he was so astonished that it was several minutes before he could recover himself to say:

"Well, boys this is a terrible waste
of money but now the things are paid
for I guess we might as well keep
them."—New York Telegram.

#### TOPEKA, KANSAS.

September, 29, 1888.

The Repubcans will enjoy the most thankful thraksgiving this year, of year, any in the past four years "Nuff ced." In

The Sunday council of Cleveland with the party managers, means that he appreciates the seriousness of the situation.

On questions of finance General Harrison seems pretty sound.—N. B. His address to the 12,000 callers from Wabash and Park counties, Indiana.

Mr. Cleveland's "campaign of information," is as to where the Republican party will make the most decided gains, and how much Cleve-land will run behind the state tickets.

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Here is a nice, Christian sentiment from the Christian Advocate, the or gan of the Methodist church, South: "Republicans and negroes shall never rule in the South, ballot, or no ballot, count or no count. Put that in your pipe and smoke it". And yet the Democratic orators try to make the people believe that there is "a free ballot and a fair count" in all the Southern states.

There is one thing that makes us rejoice and be exceeding glad" and that is that A. J. Arnold has refused to run for Senator on the Democratic ticket. Although a good Democrat, a shrewd business man and very populations. lar, Mr. Arnold cannot arrange his business so as to give his undivided attention to politics and therefore has declined with thanks. We are glad that one good man is not going down on and with a poor ticket.

There has been a suspicion that the accomplished editor of the New York Sun was not sincere in his support of Mr. Cleveland. That suspicion is hardened into certainty by an editorial in the Sun of a few days ago, in iting Mr. Cleveland to "publish some decided and emphatic manifestation of interest and appearant" for Hill and the sun of the sun o interest and support" for Hill as a Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. We have an idea that Mr. Cleveland will pause before falling into Mr. Dana's ingenious but fatal trap. -- Globe-Democrat.

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Intense heat killed great numbers of fowls at Galt, Colifornia, last week. Winter shelter for animals should be attended to now.

Absolute cleanliness must always be maintained in milking.

The rule given by the American Stockman substantiated by good dair y authorities is one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, and yet after all it is mostly a matter of taste and the consumers should make the test for each dairy.

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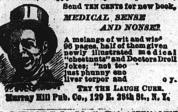


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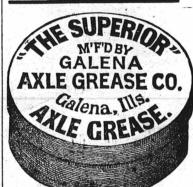
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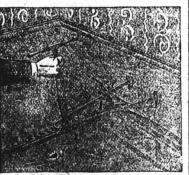
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The Repubcans will enjoy the most thankful thrakegiving this year, of any in the past four years-"Nuff ced."

The Sunday council of Cleveland with the party managers, means that he appreciates the seriousness of the

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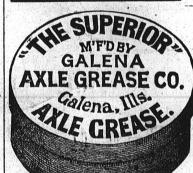
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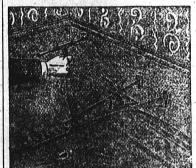
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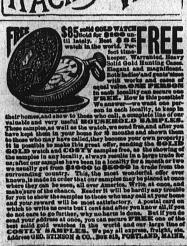
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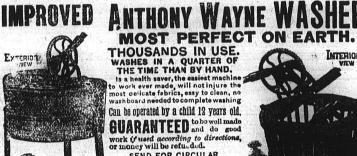
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