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Spirit of Kansas

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XXI.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Subscription: One dollar a Year. Three Copies for 25 Cts. Five Copies \$3.00. Ten Copies \$6.00. Three months trial subscription, new, 25c. The Kansas News Co., also publish the Western Farm News, of Lawrence, and nine other country weeklies. Advertising for the whole list received at lowest rates. Advertisers and manufacturers of cards, of four lines, or less, (25 words) the spirit of Kansas one year, \$5.00. No orders taken for less than three months.

At the Santa Fe shops a nine hour schedule went into effect Monday.

Newton McBeth, switchman in the Rock Island yards was killed while at work in Topeka last Friday.

There are more than a million telephones in use throughout the world, and of these 441,861 are in America.

The Mattman murder case from Leavenworth county, has been continued in the United States court on application of the defense from December 3 to December 17.

The Union Pacific railway has put into effect an order to reduce the fares and time in the shipping along its line. The saving by this reduction will average 17 per cent.

Secretary Winston has forwarded seven gold life saving medals of the first class to the Hon George E. Adams, member of Congress for Illinois, for presentation to Lawrence O. Lawton, keeper of the Evanston, Ill. life saving station, and the members of his crew.

Richard Lindsey, who has for the past year been the Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Times, has accepted a similar position with the Kansas City Star, and will hereafter represent Kansas City's great evening paper in the Kansas capital.

There are one thousand, three women printers in Paris.

The total increase in the Socialist vote in Germany is now estimated at 150,000.

Over 800,000 gallons of whiskey were sent from this country to Africa last year.

A Western branch of the American Copyright League has been organized in Chicago.

The late John P. Mott of Halifax, left to Dalhousie College and various other public institutions more than \$250,000.

The missing steamer Glad Tidings reported to have been wrecked and a total loss arrived safely at Victoria, B. C. last week.

The state railways in Italy, according to official estimation, increased \$34,000,000 in their value during the last two years.

Many of the horses found dead in Eastern Nevada are seen to have the hoofs of their forefeet completely worn off in pawing for food.

There were deposited at the mint in Rio de Janeiro recently nearly five wagon loads of silver plate that had belonged to the Emperor.

The total production of coffee in all countries for the year 1888-89 amounted to 11,500,000 bags, and the total consumption to 11,000,000.

The external debt of Brazil is reckoned at about \$143,500,000, but there is also an internal debt of nearly \$200,000,000 for which Rio de Janeiro is mainly responsible.

Wm. H. Smith a colored man about to be hung at Pittsburg having become a Baptist was immersed in a big bath tub which was taken to his cell for the purpose a few days since.

That personification of psychic force, George Francis Train has started for a trip around the world. He goes to his port town Tacoma, and thence across the Pacific ocean to China.

Miss Maria Carver, of Kansas, Miss. is doing a good business by manufacturing a new candy from the flowers of the sweet olive tree, and also a clear syrup for table use from the same plant.

Several hundred horses at least so far as race horses are concerned, the price of Wales, is said, intends giving them up. Money losses are believed to be the cause, of course. Turf luck.

Horses that Sleep Standing.

It is a fact not generally known that at least two out of every five horses do not lie down to sleep. The horse that sleeps in a standing position rests one leg at a time, depending on the other three to sustain the weight of his body.

The habit is a very dangerous one, since the animals frequently fall and break a limb or two. A great many horses are permanently injured as a result of accidents of this nature, and there is no way of curing them of the habit.

So far as is known, however, the district messenger boy is the only animal that sleeps while in motion.

Reads all the Country Papers.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, is said to receive more mail than any other member of Congress. He is a subscriber to more than two hundred papers, nearly all of which are published in his State.

Some one asked him the other day if he ever read these papers. "Indeed I do," he answered. "It is by means of these publications that I am kept in constant touch with the people of my State, and am better prepared, knowing their sentiments expressed through the papers, to serve my constituency."

Besides these papers he received hundreds of others. Nothing is ever thrown from his desk unnoticed, and when he is not engaged in pouring hot shot into the enemy's camp across the chamber he is up to his eyes in the correspondence on his desk.

His postage account, outside of the matter on which he is authorized to use the Government frank, amounts to \$25 and \$30 every month.

Her First Elevator Ride.

Mrs. Kelley, the washerwoman, called for the soiled clothes after the Doorns had moved into their flat.

"Pshaw! the stairs," she asked of the hall-boy.

"There," he said, pointing to the door of the elevator.

"Pshaw! fiddle's the Doorns on?"

"I'll show you," said the obliging boy, stepping into the elevator after her, and pulling the rope as he closed the door.

When the car began to move, she began to scream, "Lit me out."

"I will," said the boy, and in the twinkling of an eye he slid the door back. She stepped out into a narrow hall.

"The Doorns live there," he added, directing her to their door. Then he sank out of sight.

"Well, I'm lathered! If that isn't queer! Just was jump an' you're up; another an' you're down. It makes an odd woman feel young; but it ought a pile of money to live in buildin's pshaw! her jumpin' stairs."

An Indian Vaquero.

The Indian vaqueros, who lived much of the time on the more distant cattle ranges, were a wild set of men. I remember one of them, named Martin, who was stationed in Amador Valley and became a leader of the bill vaqueros, who were very different from the vaqueros of the large valley near the Missions. He and his friends killed and ate three or four hundred young beavers belonging to the Mission, but when Easter approached he felt that he must confess his sins, so he went to Father Narciso and told all about it. The father forgave him, but ordered him to come in from the hills to the Mission and attend school until he could read. The rules were very strict; whoever failed twice in a lesson was always whipped. Martin was utterly unable to learn his letters, and he was whipped every day for a month, but he never complained. He was then dismissed, and went back to the hills. I need not question Martin about the affair, and he would tell me with perfect gravity of manner, which was very delightful, how many calves he had consumed and how wisely the good father had punished him.

A Sagacious Dog.

An elderly wealthy lady with one daughter lived in a large mansion in one of the interior counties. The daughter was engaged to be married to a young man of good standing.

This daughter was the sole relative, but, according to the terms of her father's will, could not inherit until after the decease of the mother.

About a quarter of a mile distant there lived an eccentric old maid, also wealthy, of whom the lady in question was very fond and to whom she made almost daily visits.

On the occasion of one of these visits, as Mrs. Blank was about to return home, she remarked to her maiden friend,—

"I don't want to go home to-night; I think something will happen to me."

Her friend tried to laugh her out of the notion, and said,—

"Why, Mrs. Blank, with all your servants what is there to fear?"

But Mrs. Blank only answered,—

"The servants are all in the back part of the house."

"See here," said her friend, "I'll give you some one to protect you."

She called a huge dog by name and said,—

"Come here! You go home with Mrs. Blank and take care of her."

Mrs. Blank and her protector departed. The dog, never for one moment left her; when she arrived home, he followed her everywhere and, when it came time to retire, the dog followed her to her chamber. As soon as she had disrobed and got into bed the dog sprang upon the bed, took a position on the back side, stretched, and was apparently soon asleep.

Mrs. Blank was too nervous to sleep. Just before midnight she distinctly heard a noise as if some one was entering a chamber in one of the lower rooms; she heard the steps coming from the room into the hall and then up the stairs, and yet the dog showed no sign of moving.

The steps approached the door of her room, the door softly opened, and yet no sign from the dog; she heard some one approaching the bed, and then, as she afterward stated, as she lay there perfectly paralyzed with terror, of a sudden there was a rush of wind over her body, followed by a heavy fall on the floor, and all was still.

There she lay on the bed till the light of morning shone in, when, turning to look, she saw on the floor her intended son-in-law with a murderous weapon in his hand, and the dog lying across him, one paw on his throat and his muzzle on his face, a helpless prisoner.

There are scores of instances in this country and England where burglars and incendiaries have been baffled and detected through the sagacity and instinct of a dog.

"Why don't you eat, Mr. Bliven?" said that young man's landlady. "You seem in doubt about something." "I am." "What is it?" "I can't make my mind whether that is a very small piece of steak or whether the servant simply forgot to wash the plate."

Dashley—How do you like Irving's acting in the scene where he sees his father's ghost?

Cashley—Tremendous. I have never seen such a ghost terror expressed on a human countenance.

Dashley—You haven't? Well, you ought to see little Deadbroke when he meets his tailor in the street.

Old Gent (testily)—Horrible! Pshaw! Lawyer—What's the trouble, Mr. Gan-grene?

Old Gent—There's a dead cat outside your door and I don't see how you can stand it.

Lawyer (relieved)—Oh! Is that all? I don't mind a little thing like that. I have an office boy that smokes cigarettes and I'm used to it.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

BE UP TO THE MARK

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!
BEARS THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

The December number of the Magazine of American History presents a rich and varied table of contents. The opening paper is a graphic historical sketch of the rise and fall and characteristics of "The Ancient Town of Fort Benton, in Montana," with picture-que accounts of the early navigation of the upper Missouri River. The second contribution, "David Hartley and the American Colonies," by Joseph W. Hartley, of New York, touches upon a theme of intense interest and consequence to all Americans. The material condensed in this scholarly article is such as to give the general reader, and an admirable portrait of David Hartley, England's Signer of the Definitive Treaty of Peace with America, forms the front-piece to the Magazine. Following these attractive illustrated articles, we have "The Institution of Thanksgiving Day, 1623," by Jacob Harris Patton, A. M., "La Salle's Home-land at Lachine," by John Eraser, of Montreal; "A Typical Old-time Minister, the Reverend Benjamin Tappan," a delightful sketch by Rev. D. F. Lamson; "Glimpses of Early Michigan Life in and about Kalamazoo," by Mary V. Gibbs; "Our Old Webster's Agitation Book," by Rev. A. M. Calkins; "Some Literary Statesmen," which brings into view striking facts in relation to eminent writers in the councils of the nation, by Milton T. Adkins; and of shorter articles, "President Garfield's Silent Journey," Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer Surrounded by Buffalo, or Camp Life in Kansas Twenty Years Ago; A Cluster of Christmas Poems for the Household; and some exceptionally valuable hitherto unpublished letters.

This superb number completes the twenty-fourth volume of this periodical, which is the only one of its kind in the country, and grows more and more popular and useful every year. We do not see how any college or school in America can spare this Magazine from its reference library for teachers and pupils. Its influence in every branch of literature and study is remarkable. The several departments of which no mention is here made for want of space are worth more in themselves the entire subscription price, \$5 a year. Published at 713 Broadway.

Leghorn Straw Farming.

What is known as Leghorn straw is raised on the hills which rise on each side of the rivers Pisa and Elsa, south of Florence, Italy. Its adaptability to the uses to which it is destined depends principally on the soil on which it is sown, which soil, to all appearances, exists only in this small district, out of the bounds of which the industry is unknown. Any variety of wheat which has a hollow, flexible stem can be used for seed. The soil must be tilled and prepared very much as it is for corn, but the seed is sown five times as thick as is usual for other purposes; this is done in the month of December or February. When the straw is full-grown, and before the grain begins to form itself in the ear, it is uprooted and firmly tied in sheaves the size of a handful. Each sheaf or manna, as it is called, is spread out in the shape of a fan to dry in the sun for three days, after which it is stowed away in barns. The harvest being over and the fields empty, it is again spread out to catch the heavy summer-dews and to bleach in the sun, during which process it is carefully turned until all sides are equally white.



The ART AMATEUR for December 1890 is at once the beginning of a new volume and a Christmas number, increased in size both in the paper itself and its supplement without extra charge. The colored plates are exceptionally fine and lucid:—A Portrait Study, by J. Carroll Bechwith, being a fac-simile of the "first painting" in oils of the portrait of Mr. Colfax, the artist. This large supply must be probably the most important yet known of the great stage of a portrait, showing also, as it does, the grouping and arrangement by which it makes a study into a picture. The large plate of roses, by a metal vase, by Victor Daugon, is the favorite reference study in oils of this well-known master of flower painting, and as such he declined to part with the original so marvellously reproduced here. The third colored design is for the plates in rich "Royal Worcester" china decoration in gold and colors, by H. A. Crosby. A very important paper on Puyin de Chayamies, copiously illustrated, by Roger Rimmon, commences this month. The series of Our Art School, begun with a notice of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, by Ernst Knauff, who also contributes a chapter (xix) of his "Pen Drawing," for illustrators. The first with charming fac-similes of students' work at the school it describes. The number is so strong in every department that it is impossible to note all its contents. China Painting, with designs by Patty Thum and M. L. Macomber; Embroidery, with reproduction of beautiful Chinese borders and other designs; Woodcarving, with a chain link in traditional style, by C. M. Jockers; Brass repousse work, with a two-page design for paper and envelope box, by W. C. J. Gawthrop; Monogram and Name Devices, specially designed for various subscribers in what may be fairly claimed to be the strongest number yet issued of this magazine. (Price, 25 cents.)

Montague Marks, Publisher, 22 Union Square, New York City.

Eight miles below Nashville, Arkansas, a few days since, a negro named John Reel, while plowing a field, found a bag containing \$16,000 in gold. It was too heavy to carry, and putting \$400 in his pocket he started for a vehicle. He was so elated with his find that he could not keep his good fortune to himself. As a consequence, when he returned the bag and contents had been stolen.

The Chippewa Indian word "Totem" means a class of material objects which a savage regards with superstitious awe under the belief that between him and every member of the class there exists an intimate relation. The "Totem" may be a wolf, a beaver, a buffalo, a salmon, a snake, the wind, birch-bark, the leaves of trees, the sun, or the snow. But whatever it happens to be, the connection between it and its protégé is mutually beneficial. The "Totem" protects the man and the man testifies his respect for this protection by not killing it should it be an animal, and not eating or eating or burning it should it be a plant.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The reports of the several executive departments, which will be laid before the congress in the usual course, will exhibit in detail the operation of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of recommendations I submit is all that will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above 450 million dollars, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of default or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employees of every grade, and the works done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom, because credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employees who serve the government.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.
Pursuant to the invitation authorized by congress, the representatives of every independent state of the American continent, and of Haiti, met in conference in this capital in October, 1890, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the Western hemisphere.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.
Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the Western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established as to the new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had proper approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact no time was lost in sending the new government a full and candid welcome into the family of American communities. It is confidently believed that good relations between the two countries will be preserved and the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.
The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other states, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening to involve all Central America in conflict and to undo the progress which had been made toward a union of their interests.

The killing of General Barrundia on board the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco, which anchored on transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. It being evident that the minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in permitting, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, in effect in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit, charged with political offenses in order that he might be held for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to recall Mr. Mizner from his post.

GENERAL FOREIGN MATTERS.
The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration and have been the subject of much correspondence. The communications of the Chinese minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country; and the same time, the government, through its legation at Peking, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China. In pursuance of the announced resolution of October 1, 1890, I have proposed to the governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider conventional regulation of the passing of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

SETTLING THE MEAT PROBLEM.
Our relations with the French republic continue to be cordial. Our representative at that court has very diligently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our meat products and it is believed that substantial progress has been made toward a just settlement.

The Samoan treaty signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after due ratification and exchange, has begun to produce salutary effects. The formation of the government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a stable administration, alike just to the natives and equitable to the three powers most concerned in trade and intercourse with the Samoan Islands.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.
The difficulty between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government, has not been accepted for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

Proposals for the amendment of the treaty of extradition between the United States and Italy are now under consideration. You will be asked to provide the means of accepting the invitation of the Italian government to take part in the approaching conference to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the effort sought to be initiated by the meridian conference of Washington, held on the invitation of this government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest in the Italian proposal.

The revision of our treaty with the empire of Japan has continued to be the subject of consideration of correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate, and while it will be my duty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes exposed to undue discrimination I sincerely hope that such revision as will satisfy the legitimate expectations of the Japanese government and

maintain the present long existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States will be effected.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.
The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of intimate intercourse and reciprocity, has never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to both nations. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth. The established lines and those recently prospected add to the intimacy of the trade and the demand and supply. The importance of the Mexican railway system will be further enhanced, to a degree almost impossible to forecast, if it should become a reality. I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first class.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN.
The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of friendly negotiation much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of pending questions and of the increase of our trade. The extent and the development of trade with the island of Cuba invest the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provisions of the tariff act, would operate most beneficially for both governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

The Silver Question.
The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved June 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation the full amount possible under the full monthly amount of treasury notes contemplated by his provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent speculation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent decline in price, in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which is confidently believed to confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of silver, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a portion of advantage in procuring a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

In notice with great pleasure the statement of the secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly 12 million dollars, and the cost of collecting that larger revenue was less by \$20,617 than for the same proportion in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the fiscal year than ever before.

The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit, have been unremitting and, in a very high degree, successful. Taking advantage of his position, he has increased the volume of money in circulation during the last two decades and especially the last two years, and the increase during the last two years has been administered in the affairs of the department, and in the main, with great success.

The increase of money in circulation during the nineteenth months has been in the aggregate \$30,896,513, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the real increase of money. The balance of the increase, and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge, is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchases and redemptions since March 4, 1890, of 4 1/2 per cent bonds to the amount of \$211,853,450 at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$8,567,939, and a total saving of interest of \$3,354,706.

Condition of the Army.
The report of the Secretary of War shows several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The general condition of the army (an evil for which both congress and the department have been long seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent.

I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them, while the maintenance of our great seaports, furnishes an urgent reason for wise expenditure.

The aid that has been extended to the militia of the states generally and most especially to the militia of the "national guard" should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the states.

The Department of Justice.
The report of the attorney general is, under the law, submitted annually to congress, but as the department of justice is one of the executive departments some reference as to the work done is appropriate here. A vigorous and in the main, an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the law, but at the same time care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the list of offenders or to harass well disposed citizens. Especial attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violators of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions has been very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary, restraining influence. There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their duties and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme characters. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the department of justice, and in some cases the postmasters have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the Postmaster General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself to blame, an opportunity to fully exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the department of justice to bring the particular offenders to punishment.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.
The report of the Postmaster General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditure and an increase of 4 1/2 millions receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is \$3,788,300, as against \$6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding the great enlargement of the service.

BUILDING UP THE NAVY.
The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1890, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the government and private yards, with every energy, and is being watched with the most scrupulous care. The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so notable as to attract great attention in Europe.

The Interior Department.
The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits with great fullness and clearness the vast work of that great department and the satisfactory results attained. The experiments made by the department commended to the consideration of congress, though they cannot all be given particular mention here. The several acts of congress looking to the reduction of the land, and the settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments and to the restoration to the public domains of lands in excess of their needs have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the executive.

THE PATENTING OF LANDS.
The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried into effect in the administration of the land office. No general suspicion nor imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. Their purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and extortion to which delay subjected the claimant. It is confidently believed that the cultural patents have been increased about six thousand.

THE PENSION BUREAU.
The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force, as provided, was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in the examination of claims in the field was added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to be gained in the pension law while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimate made before the enactment of the law. The enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

THE MORMON QUESTION.
The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any legal marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the law of the United States. The doctrine of polygamy, which the Mormon church, that polygamous marriages are right and supported by divine revelation, remains unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine of polygamy, but he advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now, it is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of anyone, but it is quite true that the law should not have the power to make it lawful.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
At the last session I had occasion to return, with my objection, several bills for the erection of public buildings, for the reason that the expenditures contemplated were, in my opinion, greatly in excess of public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse.

GOOD WORDS FOR JERRY RUSK.
The Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to increase the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests entrusted to its care. A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to \$1.00 in October, 1890, a gain of 20 per cent; oats from 19 1/2 to 43c, and barley from 68c to 78c. Meats showed a substantial, but not so large an increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase. The total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$3 million dollars, and the increase over the preceding year was over 15 million dollars. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year.

The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products, was very largely increased. The increase in the value of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 22,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being 24 million dollars. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now provided by law is brought fully into operation. The efforts of the Secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad, have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to participate in the inspection of the cattle from this country landed at English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad and the domestic inspection of live animals and pork products provided for by the act of August 30, 1890, will afford as perfect a guaranty for the wholesomeness of meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and it is non-acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive, if any, in the continued restriction of their use; and, that having been made clear, the duty of the executive will be very plain.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.
The information given by the secretary

of the progress of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer. The secretary of the treasury concurs in the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the department of agriculture.

The Country's Trade.
I congratulate the congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our agricultural and provisions, both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt. Some of the measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise trade of the country had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year shows a balance in our favor of over 63 million dollars. The bank clearings which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted for the first ten months of the year 1890, show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent, while the increase outside the city of New York was over 13 per cent.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over 115 million dollars greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About 100 million dollars of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by recent census bulletins to have been 153 per cent greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent greater. Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general tendency is that labor is everywhere fully employed and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employees affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1854. The depression in prices of agricultural products has been greatly relieved and buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

These promising influences have been in some degree checked by surprising and untoward monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people, or out of any distrust attached to our securities held in that market.

Defending the Tariff Bill.
The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to importation changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character. The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to future dates. The general provisions of the law having been in force less than sixty days, its permanent effect on trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the tariff act, which is a law wholly unaffected by the act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward, from influences wholly apart from the tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural effect of the silver legislation was by many attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision should be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that no bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily a compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception, but in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should remain arid that the those who occupy them should become slaves of unrestrained monopolies controlling the essential element of land values and crop results.

The Postal Telegraph.
The use of the telegraph by the postoffice department as a means of transmission of written communications, is, I believe, upon proper terms, quite desirable. The government does not own or operate the railroads and it should not I think own or operate any telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the railroads, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the postoffice department fairly to test the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

A Federal Election Law.
If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential humane conditions of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with, "Free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know that a general desire is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud. In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a federal supervision of congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme court.

Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if were a new exercise of the federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of congress. It has declared that votes for members of congress must be by written or printed ballots; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens of election supervisors and

given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market except that we pay our workmen better wages than are paid elsewhere, better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessities of life.

RECIPROCITY UPHOLD.
I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is desirable to us without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our own working people. In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets.

The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectually opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions, is well established and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause," so generally found in commercial treaties. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer; our part of the bargain is complete; delivery has been made, and when the countries from which we receive our rice, coffee, tea and hides have placed on their free lists such of our products as shall be agreed upon as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; in the meantime, our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

DISPUTED LAND TITLES.
The subject of the unadjusted Spanish and Mexican land grants and the urgent necessity for providing some commission or tribunal for the trial of questions of title crowding out of them, were twice brought by me to the attention of congress at the last session. Bills have been reported from the proper committees in both houses upon the subject, and I very earnestly hope that this congress will put an end to the delay which has attended the settlement of the disputes as to title between the settlers and claimants under these grants. These disputes retard the prosperity and disturb the peace of large and important communities.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAW.
The enactment of a national bankruptcy law I regard as very desirable. The constitution having given to congress jurisdiction of this subject, it should be exercised and uniform rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The inconveniences resulting from the occasional and temporary exercise of this power by congress and the conflicting state codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately should be removed by the enactment of a simple, inexpensive and permanent national bankruptcy law.

Guarding the Water.
The subject of the conservation of the water supply of the arid regions has had much attention from congress, but has not as yet been upon a permanent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large present demands for the use of the lands for agriculture, but of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary reservoirs may fall into the hands of individuals or private corporations and in part to render subservient the large areas dependent upon such supply. The owner of the water is the owner of the lands, however the titles may run. Under the present natural water sources and all natural reservoir sites should be held by the government for the equal use, at fair rates of the homestead settlers who will voluntarily take up these lands. The United States should not, in my opinion, undertake the construction of dams and canals, but would limit the work to such surveys and observations as will determine the water supply, both surface and subterranean, the grass capable of irrigation and the use, location and storage capacity of reservoirs. This done, the use of the water and the reservoirs might be granted to the respective states and left to them to individuals or associations upon the condition that the necessary works should be constructed and the water furnished at fair rates without discrimination. The rates to be subjected to supervision by the government or by boards of water commissioners only thus constituted. The essential thing to be secured is the common and equal use at fair rates of the accumulated water supply. It were almost better that these lands should remain arid than that those who occupy them should become slaves of unrestrained monopolies controlling the essential element of land values and crop results.

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A PERFECT PLOT.

"You're rather late, Stephen," said Mrs. Mostyn, as her husband came into the dining room one day just as she had finished breakfast, "and I can not stay with you, as I have to go out."

"Go out! Why, you said last night you were going to finish that china painting this morning, though I really don't know why you should work so hard. We are not in absolute penury."

"No; but it is pleasant making money in a way one likes. Besides, there will be some to give away when we find we have too much ourselves. And how is your trade going on?"

"To tell the truth, not brilliantly. In fact, I am rather hung up for the want of a plot."

"A plot?"

"Yes; it is ridiculous. I have a short story to write, and though I have rather a neat set of characters and small incidents ready, a main idea is wanting."

"Dear me, that's unfortunate. Why don't you go out for a walk, or for half an hour in the underground, or to the city on a bus, and find one?"

"My dear Millicent, what nonsense you talk. As if I were the least likely to find my ideal plot that way! No; I must try and worry it out myself, somehow."

"Well, I must be off. Good-by, Stephen; take my advice—go and look for your ideal in the real of life. I am sure you can find it there."

After his wife had gone Stephen Mostyn ate his breakfast and then sat musing a little, after which, springing out of his chair, he said:

"I never felt less inclined to write in my life! Really, I have a good mind to follow Millicent's advice and go out."

"In a few minutes he was standing on the doorstep, deciding upon his next move."

"What a beastly fog! I certainly shan't loose much under ground, so here goes for the Metropolitan railway."

"Where for?" said the clerk, sharply, as Stephen stood vaguely in front of the ticket office.

"Oh, Whitechapel. I should think that leaves room for discovery," he thought to himself.

"What class?"

"Third—better do it thoroughly. Now, then, for a trial trip between Kensington and the Mile End road, to test Millicent's theory."

A small boy with a large, heavy parcel got into the carriage with him, and spent some moments in vainly trying to secure his burden more firmly by means of a knotty bit of string that crossed it here and there in purposeless festoons. Mr. Mostyn lending his help, between them they made rather a neat thing of it.

"Adventure the first; ended, I fear," said Stephen to himself. "I really can't ask him how old he is and where he lives, and if he thinks it healthy."

"Temple!"

Out tumbled the parcel and the boy, and in walked an elderly young woman with a fringe and an American cloth handbag. She sat down opposite to Mr. Mostyn, put both her hands to her head as if to make certain it was still in its place, opened her bag and, realizing that she had not lost her ticket, looked at the window and sighed.

"Not exactly ideal, but scarcely real," thought Stephen. "Do you feel the draught from the window?" he asked.

"No, I don't, thank you," with a well-arranged look of spiteful timidity, and changing her seat to one at the other end of the carriage.

"Is this a beginning?" thought Stephen. "Now I should like to ask her if she thinks my life for thirty-five years has been working up to the climax of meeting her, veiled in golden fog, in a third-class Metropolitan railway carriage. I wonder if it's any good going on with this incident?"

"Madam—

"Sir, I think this is Blackfriars station?" she said, whisking her head round as she spoke, the end of her nose depriving the glass of a very fine smut at the same time.

"It is not my business to tell her that she is now still more attractive than when she got in," thought Stephen. "She would probably give me into custody if I did." "Blackfriars! yes, it is. Do you get out here?"

"Yes," plunging at the door as she spoke.

"Ah," he said, turning the handle for her. "I don't."

There entered, before he shut the door, a small woman, holding in one arm a tiny bundle of a baby, and pushing before her a little boy. She sat down, the baby keeping its position in the sling formed by its mother's arm, the boy holding close to her, pulling at her shawl, and continually asking her in an unintelligible mutter for something that she either had not

or didn't mean to part with. Her bonnet was slipping off her dull, untidy hair; her face was white, with tired, lusterless eyes, pink, pinched little nose, and discontented mouth. The poor little apology for a baby might have hung around her neck for a ribbon, and the other child was small and sickly. A shrunken, depressing little group.

Just as Stephen Mostyn was beginning to weave round in his mind a pathetic, tender fancy, the small boy becoming more than usually importunate, his mother said, with no flicker of change in the expression of her face, but with a voice whose rough grating easily overpowered the noise of the train:

"Jest you stop a worritin', Tommy, else I'll tell yer bloomin' dad when we git 'ome—see if I don't."

Stephen shut his eyes and only opened them as the little family bundled out two stations further on.

"The Monument!" "Mark lane!" No further passengers invaded his carriage.

"I can't stand this any longer, and the condensed fog chokes one. I shall get out at the next station and go back."

"Aldgate!"

Out he jumped and crossed to the return platform, literally feeling his way. The underground station at Aldgate is often quite dark in the middle of summer, and on this day the fog was dense. He found his way to a seat, and (so thick was the darkness) did not discover, till he had taken his place at the end of it, that there were two other persons near him. One of them, a man, was speaking in a disagreeable, querulous voice.

"I'm sure it's not my fault if I get nothing to do. I am always trying to find something."

"Yes, in other people's pockets," answered a woman's voice. "You want the wage, not the work?"

"Good heavens! that is Millicent's voice exactly," thought Stephen; "what an extraordinary resemblance!"

"What becomes of money in your hands I can't conceive," she went on. "It is Millicent's voice! What in God's name is she doing?" and Stephen tried to catch a glimpse of the figure that was screened from him by the man between them, and still more so by the darkness.

"What have you done with the money I sent you last?"

"Done with it? Spent it, of course. A family cannot live on nothing. It was not much for you to give—you, who live in luxury; you, whose husband is rich; you—"

"My husband is very far from rich; and if he were so it would benefit you in no way. Every farthing I have given you for your wife was my own, made by own work. I, a woman, worked to help a woman, as I would a man, but not such as you."

"Whatever you may have given you owed to my wife."

"I owed her?"

"Yes; for taking from her what was hers by right."

"Shall I let this brute go on speaking to her?" said Stephen to himself, holding the edge of the seat tightly in each hand.

"And now that she is ill and in want you in your prosperity grudge a little help to her and her hungry children."

"I have lowered myself by listening to you thus far," said Millicent, "in order to see if you would not in time say what I expected of you—what I waited for. Now that you have done so I will answer you fully this once and never speak with you again. I feel that you cannot have lived your life without some one's having called you 'liar' and 'coward,' or without you knowing that many had a right to do so. Therefore I will not pause to add my testimony to theirs. When your first letter came last year, addressed to my husband, 'to wait an answer,' he was happily away from home. To save time I, contrary to my inclination, opened your 'appeal.' It contained a mainly reference to your wife, and my husband's regard for her in past years and a cringing demand for money for her and your children, if not for you, and it ended with a suggestion as to the possible unpleasant consequences to his domestic happiness if the subject of your letter became known to me. Every detail of the story, as far as it concerned himself, my husband had long since told me, and no mud thrown by you could shake my trust."

"You lie when you say that I took from your wife what was hers by right. My husband once loved her with all his heart and soul, and she made him suffer bitterly. But he had loved her, as I say, and for his sake I consented (if the miserable story should never reach his ears to give him further pain) to help the woman who had repaid his love with betrayal, his confidence with treachery, but who had been dear to him before he gave to me what I

took from no one else. You lie again when you speak of her present suffering and the wants of her children—silence!" as the man attempted to speak. "Do you think in dealing with one like you I should take no steps to verify your statements? Of the two children that lived with you and that you call hers, one only was your wife's, and has been dead six months, you cur! And your wretched wife flung from her my husband's love and trust, but for life with you, who dragged her to the mire in which she died nearly a month ago! Nearly a week since I had proof of all I am saying, and my only reason for consenting to see you again, as you asked, was to tell you of this, and also to warn you that if you ever communicate with or molest me or my husband in any way I have means to make that your last public performance for a considerable time."

As she said the last words Millicent rose, walking straight up to and getting into the train that had just run into the station. The man she had been speaking with sat still while she moved away, but as she opened the carriage door he started up with an oath, as if to follow her. Stephen Mostyn's umbrella becoming unfortunately tangled with the swearer's legs, he was precipitated painfully on to the platform as the train left the station, and Stephen bounded up the steps to the surface of the earth.

Mrs. Mostyn had dressed for dinner that evening, and was sitting by the fire when her husband came in.

"Well, Stephen, when you do follow my advice you do it generously, I must say. Have you been out here ever since I saw you last?"

"Very nearly."

"And walking, or in the underground, or on top of a bus?"

"A little of all three, and the club to finish with."

"Well, and have you found your plot?"

"Yes, but I can't write it now, so I am not much better off than before."

"Good gracious! why?"

"Because," said Stephen, bending and kissing her eyes, "the story is so pretty that I have no words in which to tell it; no character that I have hitherto conceived is good enough to play a part in it; no incident that I have known or imagined but seems poor and tedious beside it."

"Then it is very good?"

"Perfect."

"And is it real or ideal?"

"Both."

"Won't you tell it to me?"

"Some day."—London World.

THE FARM AND ITS STOCK.

POINTERS BY THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Importance of knowing how to Milk Properly
—If You Have a Pond, You Should Raise Fish—Money in Chestnut Trees—The Home.

How to Milk.

Henry Stewart in American Agriculturist, says: No doubt the product of a cow is changed, for better or worse, by improper milking, and it is quite true that the art of milking must depend for its effectiveness upon a knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the cow, especially of the cow's udder, and also of the method of production and the character of the milk. There is a reason for all things, and certainly there are reasons why milking should be performed in certain ways. These may be stated as follows:

First—Milking should be done gently and with ease to the cow, and with a certain manipulation of the udder to imitate, as much as possible, the action of a suckling calf.

Second—It should be done rather deliberately than otherwise.

Third—The udder should be drained to the last drop.

Fourth—The more frequently milking is done the greater is the yield of milk, and the more butter there is in it.

These points all depend upon the fact that the cow's udder is not a reservoir which is slowly accumulated drop by drop, as it is formed between the period of two milkings, but it is a secreting gland which acts most copiously during a period of excitement. In this it resembles the salivary glands of the mouth, the pancreas, and other digestive glandular organs, and the lacrimal glands of the eye, which are equally secreting organs, and not reservoirs. These glands are constantly secreting their special fluids to a small extent, but under excitement the secretions are greatly increased and flow copiously. The milk glands have the same peculiarity, and soon after the act of milking is begun, and not before, the udder fills and the milk flows until the supply of glandular tissue ready for conversion into milk is exhausted. Then a new growth of tissue begins and goes on in the interval, and it will stop under certain conditions if the milk is not drawn, when the small quantity of milk formed in the udder will be absorbed, and the udder will dry up, as it is termed.

Have a Carp Pond.

No farmer who has a pond or can have a pond on his place can afford to be without a carp pond. It will prove more profitable and more wholesome than the pork barrel. There is no excuse for not having carp if the farmer has a place to put them, for the government stocks ponds free of cost as it is stocking rivers all over the country. Just now immense quantities of salmon, which it was supposed would not thrive there, are flourishing in the Hudson, planted there by the government.

If you have not a fish pond—a carp pond, if you please—dig one at once. The water there should never be kept cold or even very cool, in the season, but a constant influx from springs will not necessarily render it too cool for successful spawning; for in nearly any part of the United States the rays of the sun, if unimpeded, will warm the water enough for that purpose. The greatest danger at the spawning season is likely to arise from too much shade on one hand or the too direct rays of the sun on the other. If, however, there is a shady place on your farm suitable for a carp pond, with water from three to ten feet deep and a supply accessible without allowing the muddy rain-water from the fields to enter and gradually fill the bed with sediment, there is no reason to fear failure in carp raising. After you have tried a fish pond you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without it.

Profit in Christmas Trees.

If a farmer, twenty-five years ago, had proposed to go into the cultivation of chestnut trees as one of his legitimate and reliable sources of income he would probably have been looked upon by his neighbors as a little "off in the upper story." To grow chestnut trees for the nuts they would bear would have seemed almost like an attempt to get a bouquet of flowers from the century plant by sowing its seed. Still in this day and generation thrifty farmers in latitudes where chestnut trees flourish and where the temperature does not fall more than ten or fifteen degrees below zero are planting chestnut trees for the nuts they bear, and they reap a limited harvest, too, in the time it requires to raise three or four crops of corn. What is known as the "Paragon chestnut" was transplanted from Marietta, Pa., in 1888 to the grounds of the Rural New Yorker when it was about the size of a corn

stalk. The next year it blossomed, but for the tree's own good the blossoms were picked off, but this year, though only about two feet higher than an ordinary-sized man's head, it had quite a crop of chestnuts.

Feed of Breeding Mares.

Muscle is what is mainly needed in the horse. To get muscle, such a ration must be given as contains a large proportion of albumen or flesh-forming material. A variation in the quality of milk of breeding animals is made by the kind of food that is given them. A cow, for example, whose milk is mainly valuable for the fat it contains, may be properly fed with corn, oilmeal or other highly carbonaceous food. But a breeding mare needs other diet. It is not important that her colt be born fat, but it should be strong limbed and muscular. Hence the diet of oats and wheat bran or milk feed which is best for the trotting horse is also best for the breeding mare, both before and after she has dropped her foal.

Distance Apart for Grapevines.

Most varieties of American grapevines require more room than is usually accorded in Europe. Vine growers are gradually learning to plant farther apart, especially of the stronger growing varieties. In the early vineyards 7x7 feet was a common distance. That, however, was soon found closer than was advantageous, and succeeding plantings have been made 8x9, and in some places even nine feet apart each way. Slower-growing varieties, like the Delaware, require less room, but even with these a distance of nine feet between the rows affords better chance to cultivate and to go between the rows with teams and wagons to gather the fruit.

Stimulating Excessive Growth.

Fruit trees should have a little manure every season, and never a great quantity at once. Excessive manuring causes blight in the pear tree, and in all it promotes wood growth rather than fruit. This larger growth is hardly ever matured well, and many trees that with moderate manuring are hardy would become tender and easily winter-killed if stimulated late in the season.

Early Tomatoes.

Experiments, it is said, prove that seeds from tomatoes gathered before they are ripe, will produce plants which will ripen their fruit earlier than common. It is said the same result follows the sowing of unripe seeds of anything. Should this be so as a rule, it offers a wide field for profit to the plantsman as well as to the fruit grower.

Pertinent Suggestions.

One acre of land that will yield 12 tons of corn for ensilage per acre will winter two cows or steers, or 6 yearling calves or 10 sheep. 15 tons per acre will winter one-half more.

It is no more labor to make good butter than poor. In fact the labor is less when one has all the conveniences and precautions against imperfections of all kinds are followed as a general rule.

Does anyone know of any farmer who was careful in growing good fodder crops, feeding them economically and caring well for his live stock who was poor? The hand of the diligent maketh rich.

The shoeing of oxen is a great relief to the patient animals and very much increases the work done. A lumberman who had been in the habit of employing oxen for skidding logs in the woods, had them shod, and afterwards found two yokes did the same amount of work as three did before in snaking the heavy logs about. This was a saving of one-third the expense of this work and equal to a full dollar for 1,000 feet of the logs.

The Household.

A little borax put in water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

Oil of peppermint in water diluted even to one part in one million will kill cock-roaches in an hour, they dying of convulsions.

Dampen your duster slightly before wiping off wood-work and marble. Use a cloth as well as a feather duster if you would be thorough.

Should you upset a bottle of castor oil on the carpet, the best treatment for covering the spot is to place the bed over it, a plan both cheap and efficacious.

Whisky will take out every kind of fruit stain. A child's dress will look entirely ruined by the dark berry stains on it, but if whisky is poured on the discolored places before sending it into the wash it will come out as good as new.

Never put away food in tin plates. Fully one-half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods is because the article was left or put back into the can after using. China, earthenware or glass is the only safe receptacle for "left-over."

Did She Swallow It?

The story runs that a society woman, in all the glory of a décollete costume, was out one evening and met her doctor. "Oh, doctor, I'm so glad to see you. I want you to vaccinate me soon, and some place where it won't show. You can do it, can't you?"

The doctor was a gruff old fellow, and after looking at her a minute he said: "You might swallow it."

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Kansas mortgages are, on the
steady decline.

Flax is getting to be one of the
most important of Kansas crops. It
will be more so when use can be made
of the fiber as well as the seed.

The Louisiana lottery seems to be
dead. Its killing was one good thing
accomplished by the present con-
gress, all parties uniting in the work.

The vote in the Methodist churches
of the Atchison district, resulted in
434 in favor and 97 against admitting
women to seats in the general con-
ference.

Senator Plumb finds himself quite
a lion on his return to Washington.
He foresaw more clearly than most
of his party friends the suicidal pol-
icy of republican stupidity.

It is hoped that the Alliance will
continue to set heavily down upon
every candidate who bobs up, hungry
for office. The senatorial starvelings
are getting very numerous. Club
'em down!

The New York World and some
others who are given to figures, come
to the conclusion that the republicans
cannot possibly elect a president in
1892. Perhaps a new political scheme
will be discovered in that year.

The last session of the present
congress opened on Monday and will
close on the fourth of March. The
President's message was long and
unimportant, except that he does not
learn easily the lesson of the late
election.

The late election in Wisconsin
proved that a law forcing parents to
send children to public schools is not
wise. Compulsory education is right
enough but parents should be left
free to determine whether they will
use the public schools or not.

The accounts of the Postmaster at
New Orleans for twenty-two days
have been received at the Post Office
Department. They show that the re-
ceipts for the period were \$1124,
against \$33,552 for the twenty-two
days last year, when the lottery law
was not in force.

Farmers in Bourbon County are
making arrangements to plant peas
very extensively hereafter by way
of diversifying their crops. When put
in with machinery, one man can plant
six or eight acres a day; and about five
pecks of seed are required to seed one
acre. A bushel of peas will weigh about
twenty-five pounds, and they sell at
from five to seven cents a pound. The
average yield is about thirty-five
bushels to the acre, but as high as
140 bushels have been raised from a
single acre in exceptionally fine soils.
The climate and soil of Kansas are
admirably adapted to the culture of
peas, and it is believed that they
will become one of the staple crops
of the State in the near future. The
fun of gathering them almost pays
for the labor of raising them.

A vegetarian church is to be estab-
lished in Philadelphia. One of the
fundamental principles of the church
will be that life is sacred, and that
therefore the shedding of blood, even
though it be for the sake of providing
food for the human race, is wrong.
But the vegetarians don't follow out
their own principles. In the eyes of
the scientist, there is no appreciable
difference between plant life and
animal life. The only objection that
vegetarians have to the shedding of
blood is that it terminates a life; but
from the scientific point of view, they
terminate a life every time they eat a
potato or a turnip. Nor is it com-
pact for them to say that one sort of
life is more inviolable than another
sort. Animal life is more highly or-
ganized, it is true, and therefore its
sacrifices are better understood by
human beings, but for aught we
know, the killing of a vegetable may
be to it as much of a tragedy as the
killing of an animal is to it. It is
very convenient to make arbitrary
distinctions between different forms
of life; but it is neither scientific nor
logical.

The Alfalfa Crop.

M. Mohler, secretary of agriculture,
is making a careful investigation of
the subject of alfalfa growing in Kan-
sas and his effort is calculated to
prove of great benefit to the farmers
of the state, especially those living in
the western counties, where clover
and timothy can not be raised success-
fully, and where the need of some-
thing to take their place is badly felt.
In many counties a few farmers
have been experimenting with alfalfa
that nutritious and prolific grass
which has proven so successful and
regenerative in the Rio Grande val-
ley and in California. He has sent
to the clerks of all the counties in the
state asking each for a list of five
farmers who have been raising alfalfa.
To these farmers he will send a list
of questions, asking how they raise
their crop and what has been the re-
sult of their experience. With the in-
formation which he will gather in
this way he will be able to prepare,
intelligently, an article showing how
alfalfa can be raised to the best ad-
vantage in this state, and give in-
structions as to the best method of
sowing and covering the seed and of
reaping the harvest.

It is known that in some sections of
the state alfalfa has been grown suc-
cessfully and with great profit. Two
or three crops per year can be raised,
and when once the land is seeded to
alfalfa crops will continue to grow
year after year without any further
attention being paid to the ground.
It is one of the most profitable crops
that can be raised where the soil and
climate are favorable to its growth.

St. Louis is to have a new union
depot.

Another escaping thief has been
shot by a mounted officer in Kansas
City.

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich
Islands will visit California shortly
for his health.

The New York World has been sold
by Mr. Pulitzer to Geo. W. Childs
and A. W. Drexel.

The anarchist, Mrs. Parsons, has
been acquitted of the charge of trying
to incite a riot in New Jersey.

The comptroller of the currency
has appointed J. E. Howard of Bur-
ton, Kans., receiver of the Newton
National bank of Newton, Kans.

It is stated that even if Parnell is
outvoted at Monday's meeting he will
stick to his seat for Cork and harass
the Liberals as much as possible.

The sons of the late Governor Stev-
enson of Nevada propose to contest
their father's will in favor of their
stepmother, one of the lady managers
of the world's fair.

Manhattan has been agitated this
week over a lawsuit in which a lady
teacher of the public schools was
charged with assault and battery for
whipping a ten-year-old boy. The
jury gave a verdict of justified cor-
poral punishment.

Physicians state that a diet of
twelve to fourteen ounces of chemi-
cally dry food, digestible and with
the ingredients in proper proportion,
is sufficient for the daily needs of an
average sized man on moderate work.
Most persons eat literally twice as
much.

The broom-corn crop of the coun-
ties of Finney, Grant, Morton and
Stevens, will bring the farmers more
than \$50,000. The brush is said to
be of very superior quality, both as
to fineness and length of straw, and
excellence of color. The crop has
been saved in good shape, and shows
what the Southwest can do in this
line.

An exchange says that two-thirds
of American cheese is consumed at
home and the other third abroad.
This means that all American cheese
is consumed, which is a pretty rough
insinuation against the poor human
stomach. Good cheese is one of the
best of foods. Poor cheese is one of
the very poorest.

We see it stated that one of the
bonanza wheat farmers of the West
declares that the acreage of wheat in
the United States has not materially
increased during the last decade,
whereas the population has rapidly
gone forward in number. He also
declares that this year's exports will
not exceed 40,000,000 bushels, as
against an average of over 100,000,
000.

The export of the beef and hog
product from the United States, in
1890 is more than one fifth in excess
of last year's export. Dairy prod-
ucts exported during the month of
September 1890 are nearly 3,000,000
in excess of the same month last year;
but the exportation for the nine
months ending with September 1890
is nearly a million dollars below that
for the corresponding period of 1890.

A pond of ice may be made at this
season more conveniently than at any
other. A light dam may be thrown
across a stream with low banks, and
a supply of ice will thus be procured
very cheaply.

Congressman Vandever, of Cali-
fornia, the chairman of the select
committee on irrigation of the arid
lands, introduced a bill directing the
secretary of the interior to cause the
arid lands of the United States to be
surveyed and marked out into irri-
gation districts. The land in these dis-
tricts are to be ceded to the states
and counties in which situated, sub-
ject to certain conditions designed to
keep the irrigation works and the wa-
ter in the control of the people of the
district and of actual settlers.

Henry L. Call brings proceedings
for the removal from the district court
of Wabasha county to the circuit
court of the United States of the suit
for \$11,000 damages brought by
O. H. Miller against L. Walker,
United States marshal, and his
bondsmen, George B. Beck, Leman
U. Humphrey and Orvin E. Walker.
This is one of the suits which have
been removed from the United States circuit
court in the case of Kahn, Schoen-
brun & Co. vs. The Alma Coal Min-
ing Company.

At a meeting of the Great Western
circuit of State Fairs, held at the
Sherman house, in Chicago recently,
the Kansas State Fair association was
accorded dates claimed by Secretary
Moon for next year, September 11th
to 19th inclusive. The Kansas State
Fair was represented by Secretary
Moon and Director W. W. Phillips
at this meeting, who gained much
valuable information for use in the
future. The western circuit was ar-
ranged so that there will be no con-
flicting dates in 1891. Mr. Phillips
has returned, but Mr. Moon, with his
wife, have gone farther east to visit
relatives.

THE QUEEN'S LATEST OFFER.

A Free Education or One Year's
Travel in Europe.

In The Queen's "Word Contest," which
the publishers of that magazine announce
as the LAST ONE THEY WILL EVER OFFER,
A Free Education consisting of a Three
Years' Course in any Canadian or Ameri-
can Seminary or College, including all ex-
penses, tuition and board, to be paid by
the publishers of THE QUEEN, or One
Year Abroad, consisting of One Entire
Year's Travel in Europe, all expenses to
be paid, will be given to the person send-
ing them the largest list of words made
from the text which is announced in the
last issue of The Queen. A special de-
posit of \$750, has been made in The Domi-
nion Bank of Canada, to carry out this offer.
Many other useful and valuable prizes
will be awarded in order of merit. The
publishers of The Queen have made their
popular magazine famous throughout
both Canada and the United States by the
liberal prizes given in their previous com-
petitions, and as this will positively be
THE LAST ONE OFFERED, they intend to
make it excel all others as regards the
value of the prizes. Send six two cent,
U. S. stamps for copy of THE QUEEN con-
taining the text, complete rules and list
of prizes. Address THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
Toronto, Canada. 1-17-91.

The largest batch of prisoners ever
convicted at any one term of the Dis-
trict Court in Douglas county, were
sentenced to the State Penitentiary
Monday afternoon by Judge A. W.
Bens. There were eleven prisoners
convicted and sentenced, as follows:
Richard O'Day, burglary and grand
larceny, two years; Henry Vansel,
alias Senet Brown, of Kansas City,
attempt to kill, six months; Mrs. Ren
Washington, bigamy, one year; Jos.
Robinson, alias Sweeney, three and
one-half years; George Cooper, at-
tempt to kill, six months; Frank Mil-
ler, burglary, two years; John Grey,
shooting and wounding an officer,
seven years; B. F. Hanson, burglary
of Union Pacific Railroad cars, five
years; Samuel Field, grand larceny,
two years; A. H. Highail, for shooting
live stock, three years.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they
cannot reach the seat of the disease.
Catarrh is a blood or constitutional dis-
ease, and in order to cure it you have to
take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh
Cure is taken internally, and acts directly
on the blood and mucous surfaces.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine.
It was prescribed by one of the best phy-
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regular prescription. It is composed of
the best tonics known, combined with the
best blood purifiers, acting directly on the
mucous surfaces. The perfect combina-
tion of the two ingredients is what pro-
duces such wonderful results in curing
catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
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OR PICTURE FRAME, A FAMILY BIBLE,
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BUCK, High Patent; DIAMOND, High Patent; BUFFALO, Straight
Patent; TONA, Straight Patent; LONE STAR, Fancy.

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MACHINE WORKS.

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By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

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Tales has just been published, in one large and
handsome volume of over three hundred large
quarto pages, containing all of these famous
romances, complete, unchanged and unadorned,
viz:

THE DEERSLAYER, THE PATHFINDER,
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,

THE PIONEERS, THE PRAIRIE.

This edition is printed on good paper from large
type. It is a delightful book, and one which should
have a place in every American home. It con-
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the mind of man has ever conceived. A whole
Winter's reading is comprised in this mammoth
volume. All who have not read Cooper's stories
have in store for themselves a rich literary treat.
Every member of the family circle will be de-
lighted with them. We have made an arrange-
ment with the publisher of this excellent edition
of the Leatherstocking Tales whereby we are en-
abled to offer this large and beautiful book almost
as a free gift to our subscribers. Such an offer as
this we make but once in a while. A few
years ago, but the lightning printing press, low
price of paper and great competition in the book
trade have done wonders for the reading public,
and this is the most marvellous of all.

WHAT I WANT IN MY WEEKLY PAPER.

I WANT
A reliable paper that I can
safely take into my family.
I WANT
A Weekly Sermon and Sunday-School Lesson.
I WANT
A paper which represents High Ideals
And Sound Principles.
I WANT
The latest Home News,
The latest Foreign News.
I WANT
Reliable Market Reports.
Reliable quotations of Farm Products,
Live Stock Markets, Financial & Commercial.
I WANT
Sensible and reasonable Editorials.
I WANT
The cream of the best Editorials
In New York and other daily and weekly papers
to let me know what they think of matters.
I WANT
Good, reliable Farm and Garden Articles
Written by Practical Men.
I WANT
To know something of the Home Life of
The American people, and of their
Life, thoughts and experiences.
I WANT
Pleasant moral stories for the Young People,
That the children may look for the paper
As they do for a friend.
I WANT
Stories of Interest for Elders.
For we, too, like our hours of leisure.
I DON'T WANT
THIS IS WHAT I DON'T WANT:
Long, padded News Articles;
The padding doesn't add to the value,
and I haven't time to read them.
I DON'T WANT
Florescent Editorials,
Written by special pleaders,
Who can see nothing good
In any side but their own.

NOW, WHAT PAPER WILL FILL THE BILL?

WE ANSWER:

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS

EVERY TIME.

ONLY \$1 A YEAR.

The Witness is just the paper for Farmers, Farm-
ers' Wives, Farmers' Sons, Farmers' Daughters, Coun-
try Merchants, Country Storekeepers, Blacksmiths,
Carpenters, Builders, Stone Masons, and all other
laborers, who form the backbone of our Country and
who want to be thoroughly posted in what is going
on in the World.

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retail prices. Send for a free copy.

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us which ought to be read in every patriotic
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the organization and proceedings of
the coming Legislature that will be
published, besides all the news of
Kansas and the Capital City. No
Kansas should be without it. Ad-
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LAWRENCE,

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Has been thoroughly renovated, and is
the Best \$1.00 House in the city. A free
barn to patrons of the house.

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Class in every respect.

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Silver Lake House.

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Feed and Livery Barn in Connection with the
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The Perry House.

Is now open to the public:

Special Attention to Farmer's
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"LITTLE STAR"

Apple Parer

CORER AND SLICER.

"Twinkle, Twinkle, 'Little Star',
How I wonder what you are!"

I'm a little Apple Parer.
Oh, I'm just a little Parer.
I can PARE and CORE and SLICE,
And you'll think me awful nice.

At the Hardware Store you'll find me,
Just three "quarters" then will buy me.
If your hardware man don't keep me,
Don't with others let him cheat thee.

But send for me direct, or go
To Messrs. C. E. Hudson & Co.,
Topeka, Kans.

F. S.—This is the machine used by fruit drivers
all over the country. It pares, cores and slices the
apple at one operation. It is so simple a child can
use it. Agents Wanted in every State. \$1.00
per day can easily be made. Send for and I will
forward to any address, one sample machine, pre-
paid. Regular price, \$1.00. 7500 machines
already sold. Call for the "Little Star" Pam-
phlet.

Don't be ashamed to help mother with the housework.

What's gone, what's past help, should be past grief.—Shakespeare.

It is easy to find reasons why other people should be patient.—George Eliot.

No house can be truly beautiful, no rooms really delightful, unless they bespeak the personality of the owner.

Don't marry a drinking man. If the sweetheart will not give up the dangerous habit, it is very certain the husband will not.

Raisins may be easily spoiled by pouring boiling water over them and letting them stand for five or ten minutes. Drain, then rub each raisin between the thumb and finger till the seeds come out clean.

The days are short, the nights long and enough of the darkness is left for the purpose for which it was given, that of rest and recreation, so let us make the most of our daylight, curtailed as it is by the early setting of the sun and its late rising. No one should darken the house and make a dull place of it, for light and air are cheap, the cheapest of all the many blessings given us from above.

Shoo Fly.—This is a coffee cake. Line a small basin with pie crust; then take one tablespoonful of molasses, half a teaspoonful of water and half a teaspoonful of soda; stir together; pour it into the basin. Take one cupful each of flour and sugar, a small piece of butter; mix well and put this on top of the other mixture; put it into the oven and bake. The fluid part should not intermingle with all of the flour and sugar, as some of the latter forms a frosting.

Trees bearing small, such as cherries and plums, require a more complete and thorough drainage.

For winter preparation, grape vines may be cut back to three eyes, and the short stem left be covered well with earth as a protection from frosts and snow.

Full planting for trees is far better in most localities. The usual autumn rains are a great help to the tree, and in the spring it has become used to its new location.

Experienced tree planters say that if trees are to be placed in sod the holes should be at least three feet square and a foot deep, the ground being well spaded for another foot. For spring planting these holes should be made ready in the fall, and the sod turned into them in the bottom and the whole mixed with well rotted manure.

Never require a horse to eat or drink from a filthy pail, trough or manger. They are a very fastidious animal.

Strengthen the constitutional vigor of the swine by feeding less corn, making them exercise, and careful breeding.

There is a difference of more than a hundred per cent between what the producer receives and the consumer pays for beef.

The horse shows more fear of death than any other animal. A dead horse by the roadside will cause every passing team to shrink and shy.

Scratches indicate a wrong condition of the blood as well as some other things. All such diseases do. Attend to the blood while making local applications.

Good, nice, fat cattle will bring the feeder money this winter as sure as you live.

Bed the horse well, not deep but use good, clean material. A horse appreciates a tidy bed.

Perhaps now that the corn crop is short, the animals will be burned up with a steady diet of corn.

When a cow begins to cough and run at the nose, the condition is not necessarily dangerous. She has a cold.

"Do duck eggs need sprinkling?" Why of course they do. If not, why does the duck when setting invariably take a daily bath and sprinkle her own eggs? Follow nature's laws and you will not be very far misled.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address: Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburg, N. Y.

South of Snow Belt.

Texas, New Mexico and Old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe Route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with 30 days limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Laredo, Monterey, Rock Island, San Antonio, San Diego, San Juan, Santa Fe, and Santa Rosa. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, address 411 Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

Poultry Mistakes.

To give all the waste milk to pigs. To keep food by laying hens all the time.

To feed one kind of food 365 days in the year.

To keep a lot of old hens that are three or four years old.

To dose well fowls with all sorts of stuff to "keep them well."

To neglect to supply green food regularly throughout the winter.

To neglect to provide comfortable winter quarters for the poultry.

To buy an incubator before you know enough about poultry to set a hen.

To allow the poultry droppings to accumulate in the house for weeks at a time.

To put off until "tomorrow or next day" the things that ought to be done to-day.

To make no effort to improve the fowl stock by selection of fittest for breeders.

When a chick frequently picks itself it is lousy. Buy some Persian insect powder.

To ventilate the poultry house by cracks in the walls and floors and holes in the roof.

To waste food by throwing it on the floors instead of feeding in troughs or some other vessel.

To try to keep one hundred fowls through the winter in a house that is none too large for half that number.

To think that any "poultry powders" or "egg food" in creation will make your hens lay unless they have proper food, comfortable quarters and good care besides.

Use earth as an absorbent in your poultry house, use freely, and keep a constant supply on hand.

Never ship an egg that is dirty or in any manner soiled. The appearance of an article is a prime factor in its sale.

Have tight floors in the chicken coops if you want to protect them from skunks. They will burrow under but do not gnaw through boards.

Crop-bound fowls can trace their trouble to the lack of gravel or sharp, gritty grinding material, as well as to fibrous substances; such as potato and apple parings or grass-blades.

A little bone meal in the feed will help chicks to form bone, and they will push along much faster. Use meal prepared for chicks from selected bones. Common phosphate meal won't do—too many inferior bones go into its composition. For the large chicks give granulated Bone-Poultry News.

The eggs of ordinary poultry require, as a rule, twenty-one days to hatch, but this is by no means a universal rule. Cold weather or a prevailing east wind, will lengthen the time a day or more, while warm weather and an attentive setter will materially shorten it.

Some housewives throw eggshells into the fire, to prevent the hens from eating them, claiming that thus the bad habit egg eating is learned. If the shells are thoroughly crushed into small pieces before feeding, there will be no danger. Laying hens have an extraordinary appetite for bits of shells, while the male will scarcely notice them—not out of politeness, however, for, when other food is given he is generally as full of get-up and get as any of them.

Poultry raising, like any other business, is a trade to learn, and if one is adapted to it, or has a liking for it, he will succeed. All beginners are advised to start with a few birds, increasing the number as they learn how to handle them. What every one wants is to produce eggs when they bring the highest price, and also poultry for market when it is not plenty. A place near a city is naturally the best, as one can readily secure customers that pay good prices for fresh eggs and nicely dressed chickens.

Irrigation to Be Investigated.

A convention has been called at Oberlin, on the 10th day of December, at 10 o'clock a. m., to meet and confer with Hon. J. W. Gregory and Prof. Robert Hay of the department of agriculture, and Hon. Martin Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, upon the subject of irrigation in western Kansas.

The committee recommends that the delegates be selected at a mass meeting of the citizens to be held at each of the respective county seats on Saturday, December 6.

The committee extends a general invitation to all citizens, residents of the several counties to be present to pull together to further the protection and preservation of their homes and the prosperity of the state.

Judge William A. Puffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Governor L. U. Humphrey, Hon. E. J. Turner, Hon. William Baker, together with representatives of the leading daily papers of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri have been invited and will be present.

THE PANSY

—1891—

ISABELLA M. ALDEN

G. R. ALDEN

EDITORS.

THE PANSY for 1891 will be brimful of good things for the boys and girls. PANSY has prepared a new series, TWENTY MINUTES LATE.

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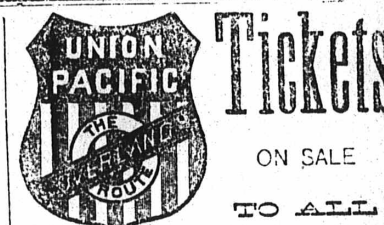
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NEWSPAPER LAWS.
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Good, honest work never killed man nor woman. It supplies nutriment, conflict and struggle, and causes both mind and body to grow. The gospel of labor wisely done and duty faithfully performed is worth all the new-fangled "fads" in Christendom.

What would Lord Nelson have thought of having telephone and electric lights on board his ships? For that matter, what would he have thought of steam? Nowadays the captain may ring up the central and call the mate a lubber, without leaving his state room.

Before 1950 the last soldier will have joined his two millions of comrades in "the bivouac of the dead," but as there are widows of the soldiers of the revolution still living, it is not improbable that the pension rolls will bear the names of widows of the soldiers of the civil war as late as the year 1972.

MAIL carriers in Washington make their rounds on bicycles, and the plan is said to be successful. Washington, with its hard, smooth pavements of asphalt, is the wheelman's paradise, and there, if anywhere, the scheme of mounting carriers on a wheel is feasible. But it would hardly answer in other cities.

ABOUT once a year some one takes the trouble to print a long screed intended to prove that General George G. Meade made many fatal mistakes at Gettysburg and that his failure to pursue Lee was a blunder that was absolutely unpardonable. Probably the tooters for other northern generals—men who received much more honor than Meade—will never become reconciled to the fact that the biggest pitched battle of the war, the most decisive battle ever fought on American soil, was won by Meade without any assistance from the so-called great commanders. Meade will never be forgiven for it, at any rate.

The opinion grows among railroad men that before the end of the century many trains will have a regular schedule rate speed of 100 miles an hour. They may, if the public signify a willingness to pay for the material increase in rates of fare which such an increase in speed would make necessary. To run trains 100 hundred miles an hour would require an entire reconstruction of rolling stock, and road beds as thoroughly adjusted as a spirit level. This would entail an expense for which the railroads would expect a quick return. The fact that the public now find the longest way around the cheapest way home, and so in the majority of cases take the longest route, does not lend much support to the railroad men's opinions.

THE registry law in New York state provides for taking the ages of all who apply for registry. The answer to the question how old the voter is cannot be made compulsory. If the voter is twenty-one or upwards he is qualified, and an answer above twenty-one obliges the inspector to place the voter's name on the list. If is, however, very questionable whether this law is a wise one. Many people otherwise sensible are very sensitive about their age. If this question is asked it will diminish registration and suffrage. This is not a good thing for the country. The corrupt classes always vote, and as few obstructions as possible should be placed in the way of those whose intelligent ballots would offset those of the ignorant and venal.

It is said, and with truth, that the death rate of to-day is far lower than was that of the time of our fathers, our grandfathers or our remote ancestors, and it may be said with still more truth that the lowering of the death rate since the times of chivalry has been still more noticeable. Our respected ten-times removed ancestors used to take off their armor or their hunting dress; eat the most indigestible meals possible, cooked in the worst fashion and served as a self-respecting man would not now feed his cattle. It was quantity—quantity above everything, and the huge master of the house, tired with the chase and satiated with old ale and reeking beef that had never had the civilizing process of being "hung," lay down on a straw tick that was not above suspicion, his bed resting on a rush-covered floor that carried conviction in its face. He slept, breathed all the odors from tick and floor, was poisoned, and, one of the days that followed, the neighborhood was electrified to hear that the good knight was dead "of the black plague."

Loved and Lost.



I loved a simple country maid,
Yes; she was very simple.
I praised her eyes, her golden hair,
Her mouth which was a dimple.

She looked upon me with regard,
And love, I really knew it,
And flattered was I when at last,
She sweetly confessed to it.

I lived on love. It's awful nice,
But then it is not filling,
And even with a year's such food,
I'd hardly been worth killing.

She was a simple country maid,
So simple and so pretty,
I knew she'd be enraptured when
I brought her to the city.

One day I hastened to her home,
Alas! she was not there;
My little simple maid had
Fied with a millionaire.

—Exchange.

COUNTRY SCHOOL FUN.

A TIME WHEN BOYS AND GIRLS ENJOY THEMSELVES.

The Winter Term Is Warmly Welcomed
—Games That Help Them Pass the Time.

The winter term of school, in the country is not the dreary term that children in the city find it. There is something in the matter with the boy who cannot have a good time in the winter and yet be able to keep up with his class. And then, whether they do all that is expected of them or fall behind, they can get so much more out of life than can their cousins in town. As a rule the winter teacher in the country is a man. It might be a woman for all the pupils care, but there are several reasons why the women themselves leave this task to the stronger sex. In the first place, most of the larger boys and girls in the district have not been able to go in the summer, but their parents are willing they should go in the winter, and so they are there.

Then, whether the teacher "boards around" or secures a home for the winter at one of the farm houses, the walk to



THE RURAL SCHOOL HOUSE.

the school-room through rain and snow and all degrees of cold will be rather too much of a task for even the strongest of women, and so they generally avoid it. Fires must be built each morning, for the wood which is used for fuel will hardly keep a blaze alive through the night, and some big boy must be hired to attend to this duty for the woman teacher, while the man instructor can do it himself if he is so inclined. Then if any spelling school or evening entertainments are permitted in the house within the winter, a woman can scarcely be expected to maintain the order necessary to preserve the property of the district.

But in the meantime all the larger pupils have their minds set much more strongly on the sport they can get out of the winter than they have on the drier work locked up in the books. And this is not an unkind thing to say of them. Their labor all summer has been very severe. The winter term of school is the velvet lining to the coat of mail in which they must meet the world nine months each year. They do not mean to be unruly and to leave unlearned any of the lessons they could conquer; but they need the relaxation and the rest and the life that comes of the daily mingling together, and they will have that if their faith is good, so long as farm work is done by the sons of farmers. One of the quieter boys will bring a horse chestnut to school in his pocket, and drop it into the stove when no one is watching him. He does this just as the bell is ringing, if he can, and then, two minutes later, when all hands have settled down for the first spasm of study, he will be rewarded by the loudest possible explosion in the stove as the "buckeye" bursts.

Some of the smaller ones think it is funny to bring some common black pepper and sprinkle it on the floor and upon the stove. With the ordinary movement of pupils the irritating qualities of the pepper secure a general eruption, and an epidemic of sneezing is the result. Of course it is just as hard on the culprits as on any one else, but they are willing to suffer that for the pleasure it gives them to see the teacher and all the scholars in the ridiculous paroxysms of a concert of sneezes. But to offset this strain of mischief there is a cheerful willingness on the part of boys and girls of a little larger growth to help each other in the solution of difficult examples in arithmetic, or the more undemonstrable theorems of grammar. Nothing will spur a boy to greater effort in his studies, and there is nothing in the winter he will more enjoy, than to lead some girl for whom he has conceived a fondness swiftly to the mastery of her lesson.

As a rule, the country boy and girl is a healthy animal in school and loves lots of outside exercise. "Bull pen" is a great game for those who play ball, and many an old man will remember some game he helped to play years ago. The boys make a circle thirty yards across and one volunteers to go inside and present himself a target for those in the circle. They take a ball as hard and a good deal heavier than the regulation base ball, for it is home made and has a stone in the center; and with it the aim is to hit the fellow in the middle. When a man throws and misses, he is out, and must leave the ring. If the "bull" is a wiry fellow, expert at dodging, he can soon put out half the men who are pitted against him. But now and then he is unfortunate and is hit by a shot sent with all the force of strong young arms. Then he must get out, and let some bet-



LOCKED OUT.

ter man try his hand at the target business.

Then they have another game of ball, from which the modern base ball seems to have been evolved, as it was played long before even the veteran Harry Wright became famous. Two sides "choose up," ten men on a side, if there are that many in the school, if not, a smaller number will do. The pitcher stands beside the batter, and the home plate is a flagstone or a block of wood sunk level with the ground. The pitcher is really a dropper, and he holds the ball high in the air, the batter watching it till it falls, then hitting it with a swift forward stroke, and sending it far afield. The basemen are the same as in base ball, and the bases are arranged the same. But there is this percentage against the runner: He may be crossed out while running from one base to another, or he may be put out by being hit with the ball. But it is risky business to throw at a man thirty or more feet away when he is running, and is watching you, with all the chance he has for dodging. If he is missed he may make the rounds, and tally one for his side. Ten tallies in an inning is no uncommon thing, and yet three men out put the side out, the same as in base ball. The basemen are the same, the fielders are the same, and, if the pitcher were fifty feet down a path instead of at the home plate, this would be base ball. As it is, the pitcher is also the catcher, for the ball has no speed and needs no back stop, since it never tries to get away.

"Long town" is another. There is a pitcher, catcher and batsman, with an even number of men on a side. The pitcher throws the ball and the batter hits it, if he can, and then he must run down to a base some hundred feet away and return before the ball is held on the plate by a player on the other side. If he cannot do that he is out, but may be redeemed by the next player. If the second and third man get out in the same manner they must stand up in a line over with the plate and the pitcher passes up the ball again to the next batter. He takes his time, picks out one he thinks he can hit with great effect, and when he does strike, all three of his men must make the round trip to the long base and back before the ball is returned. If they do, they are all "in."



PLAYING AT "BULL PEN."

and the game may proceed. If they do not—the last one of them—the side is out, and the fielders come to bat. There is a dash and vigor about this game that makes it a favorite wherever it has been learned.

Marbles, top and similar sports are all too tame for even the smaller of the country boys, who want something they can play at while they are taking all the

exercise demanded; and games that would suit the city boy are far from satisfactory to them. Wrestling and foot races are standard all the time, and the pupil who can outrun all the others is better considered than if he could master every book in the school. The best wrestler or the best runner in a district has all the friends any one needs in this world, and has no end of oppor-



DUCKING THE SCHOOLMASTER.

tunities to exhibit his prowess, for the best runner and the best wrestler in the next district has his own honor and that of his neighborhood to support. As a consequence, they can never meet at spelling or singing school without getting together; and the one who wins is more of a blessing to his people than is the leader in all the intellectual tests that could be submitted.

At the evening gatherings in the country school house, there is nothing so confirmed a favorite as "Ring." All the young men and women who care to play are formed into a circle, and one is agreed upon by common consent to begin the exercise of "dropping the handkerchief." He or she—it may be either—starts around the ring with a handkerchief, which may have been borrowed, and when he comes to the "one that he loves best" he drops the cambric and starts on a wild run around the ring. The person behind whom the handkerchief has been dropped must pick it up and chase the other, capturing him if possible before he shall complete the circuit and stand in the vacant space left by the pursuer. If he cannot do that he must submit to the punishment of being kissed in the full view of all who may have been beguiled into playing. But so common is the game that this public obscenity has not nearly the terrors it would possess to those unused to the custom. The game may last for half an hour and the wildest of shouting and the heartiest of laughter.

But ball is a daytime game as a rule, but it may be played at night if the moon is full. A little hollow is made in the ground, and all the players gather about in a sort of ring, each one balanced and ready to run, and equally balanced to dart down at the hole after the ball which has been placed there, if his name shall be called. The person who drops the ball in the hole stands two steps nearer it than the rest of the players, looks all about him for the one he wants, and calls the name of one of the men and then all run away, scattering like a covey of quails. The one who has been called snatches the ball, takes a hurried view of the field and throws at the one nearest him. This is generally the name, who is handicapped in the matter of starting. If any one is hit he must pick up the ball, come back and "name it" for the next stage of the game. If no one is hit the ball will be recovered and the unfortunate thrower whose aim was bad must name one again. But as the winter progresses all eyes in the school turn to the "treat" at Christmas. At that time the teacher is expected to give all members of his flock some token in remembrance of the day. It may be a quantity of candy or a peck of nuts, or a bushel of apples, and it now and then rises to the dignity of an oyster supper at which all the pupils are invited to sit down. But it must be something. The teacher who will refuse to treat at Christmas must expect hard usage from the boys, and anything but sympathy from the girls. As the day approaches the largest boy is deputized by general consent to sound the teacher on the subject, and find if he is intending to treat. If the teacher evades the question or responds with a flat refusal he is sure to find himself locked out of the house on the morning preceding the holiday; for school need never be held on that day. When he comes to the door and finds he cannot enter, for all the pupils will be in mutiny against him, his quickest way will be to surrender at discretion, and pledge himself to get what they demand. As for them, they would much prefer refusal, but the unwritten law of the country is that the teacher who "gives up" must be permitted to go on with his school. Should he refuse at the last he will be taken by the larger boys and carried bodily to the nearest water, there to be ducked without any mercy whatever.

Just one occasion like this is enough to live for years in a district. Parents and pupils alike glory in the fun that comes of the ducking, and even the teacher, if he be a wise man, will look on the comical instead of the serious side. Should the teacher be a woman, of course no such vigorous argument can be adopted. But in that case the simple locking of the doors, and the holding of all the school outside in the cold will usually have the desired effect. But the woman teacher in the winter is the exception rather than the rule.

Take it altogether, the winter term in the country is never long enough. Whether much or little is learned from the books, there is a world of that better wisdom which results in stronger limbs, purer hearts, and a life-long love between the pupils which nothing on earth can displace. When they are old, boys grow young again, and girls forget the wrinkles in their brows at the mere mention of a youngster who was a figure in the school days of long ago. How they

watch them. How interested they are in the record of marriages and deaths. How willingly they listen to the tales of prosperity that comes to a schoolmate, and how they grieve when they learn that fate has not been kind to one whom all admired in the olden time.

BARON HIRSCH.

His Intimacy with the Prince of Wales the Subject of Gossip Just Now.

Baron Hirsch, who has figured lately in such close intimacy with the Prince of Wales, is one of the wealthiest men in the world. All sorts of stories are current in England about him, but it is admitted that if his manners were not unexceptionable the Prince would not have regarded him with favor. His full name is Morris de Hirsch de Gereth, and he is 59 years of age. His father was a wealthy merchant in Bavaria, who, for services rendered to the State, was ennobled in 1869.

After his father's death the present Baron associated himself with the European banking house of Bischoffsheim & Goldsmidt, and was the first to plan the system of railways leading from Buda Pesth, in Hungary, to Varna, on the Black Sea. By dint of sheer will and the Baron's plans were carried out, and great wealth accrued to the originator of the road. Having married Miss Bischoffsheim, the Baron some years ago retired from business.

The Baron and his wife are constantly carrying forward good works. An office has been established, with a corps of clerks, for the management of the details of their philanthropic plans. In Egypt, and European and Asiatic Turkey many schools, educational and industrial, have been founded, and are



BARON HIRSCH.

maintained by the Baron. For instruction in Galicia he has given \$2,000,000. To Russia he made the munificent offer of \$10,000,000 for public instruction, with this sole proviso, that no distinction should be made in the application of the funds as to race or religion. The Russian Government declined.

Soon afterwards the Baron's attention was directed toward the United States in regard to the actual condition of the Russian Jews coming here, and plans were developed for their relief. The Baron gave \$240,000, and monthly payments of \$10,000 have been made since March last. Russian emigration is not to be encouraged, but every effort is to be used to thoroughly Americanize the new-comers. Boys and girls are to be sent to schools. Model farms are to be provided, and co-operation is to be sought for.

The Sex Are Queer.

There were four passengers who got off at a country junction, to wait two hours for the train on the other line—two men and two women. None had ever seen each other before. The station was a little better than a barn, with no house nearer than a quarter of a mile. The women gave each other a look and entered the waiting room, where they sat down as far apart as possible.

"Well, old boy," remarked the strange man to me, "have a smoke?"

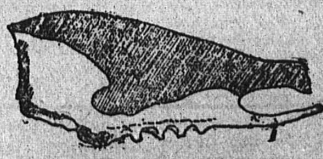
"You bet."

And in five minutes we were well acquainted, and playing euchre under the shadow of a box-car. He didn't take me for a thief, and I never suspected him of being a murderer, and the two hours went by in a hurry.

Not so in the depot, however. For the first half hour the two women glared at each other. Neither would speak first. Each was afraid of the other. One looked out into the turnip field and the other into a swamp. Now and then one or the other mustered up courage to approach the door and look out, but always to return to her seat again. Only one had a watch. She consulted it every five minutes, but the other dare not ask what time it was. As an offset, however, a wooden pail, half full of warm water, stood near her, and though the other lady was dying for a drink she dared not go over to the pail. One had a novel and the other had a bundle of shells and curiosities, and they could have chatted and visited and read and had a good time. But they dared not. They had not been introduced. What an awful, awful thing if they had spoken and acted civilized, and then one had found out that the other was only a hired girl.—Chicago Journal.

Look Out for Cold Weather.

The goose-bone indicates a long, severe winter for 1890-91. I inclose a drawing made from this Spring's goose-



THE GOOSE-BONE.

If this doesn't insure a hard Winter I don't know what does. A. GOSAR.

made it their duty to supervise the registration of votes conducted by the state officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry list and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of frauds to attend elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are counted; to attend to the registry lists and election returns, any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and the clerk of the house of representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties and arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the revised statutes have been put into exercise by both of the political parties, and in the north as well as in the south, by the filing with the court of the petition required by law.

It is not therefore a question of whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one and have had one for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it renders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the house of representatives. This defect should be cured.

Equality of representation and the purity of the elections must be maintained or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities.

Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there it is not because the law is sectional but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the state or by the nation, has force behind it: The court, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prisons, are all and always behind the law.

One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violation of law and personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be leaved and made to run in one channel.

The killing of an United States marshal for carrying a writ of arrest for an election officer is full of prompting and suggestive to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of frauds are made impossible they may be supplemented by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a fair weight, by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it has evoked grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others as well as for themselves then these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor.

No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I cannot add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results, but rob the electors of other states and sections of their most priceless political rights.

The preparation of the general appropriation bills should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margin for waste.

If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage the work of the Fifty-first congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Executive Mansion, D. C., Dec. 1, 1900.

Touching Story of a Dog.

A touching incident, illustrating the higher forms of animal instinct, is told of a dog which was the companion of Watchman Theodore Grote, who was killed in the yard at the Providence Railroad station in this city recently, says the Boston Herald. Mr. Grote lived at Boylston Station and the dog usually accompanied him into the city, and returned home alone, carrying a daily paper in his mouth to his family. After Mr. Grote's death the dog manifested constant uneasiness, wandering about the house, whining, and going from one person to another, asking what had become of his master. After the funeral the dog disappeared, and a search disclosed the fact that he had come in town, and was wandering about the station and yard, appealing to the people engaged there, and whom he knew, in a most pathetic manner. The parties in search of him tried to persuade him to follow them, but without success, until one of them procured a paper, folded it, put it in his mouth, and pointing toward home, told him to go, when he sprang forward, and ran off as happy, apparently, as before his bereavement.

At Eureka, Cal., a miner has a pet sheep that follows him all through the mine.

Grandma's Wedding Day.

When we were merry children, eyes of blue and hair of gold,
We listened to a story by a sweet-faced lady told:
Yes, in the twilight of her life, when she was old and gray,
We loved to hear the story of Grandma's wedding day.

There was a lack of bridal gifts—no gold and silver fine,
No jewels from across the sea, upon her brow to shine;
A man in homespun clothes stood up and gave the bride away,
For all was sweet simplicity on Grandma's wedding day.

There was no surprised minister, no bell above them hung,
They stood upon the forest sward—this couple, fair and young;
And when the parson called them one and wished them years of bliss,
The groom received his only gift—a soft and holy kiss.

A cabin in the forest stood to welcome home the pair,
And happy birds among the trees made music in the air;
She was the reigning backwoods belle—the bride so fair and gay—
And that is why the birds were glad upon her wedding day.

Thus life began for Grandma, in the forest dim and old,
And where she lived a city stands, with station-lights untold;
She told us how the Indian came the settler brave to light,
And how she rocked the cradle to the wolf's long howl at night.

The cradle was an oaken trough, untrimmed with costly lace,
But in it nestled, now and then, a bright, cherubic face;
And Grandma was as happy then as though a mansion grand
Above her rose like some we see throughout our lovely land.

I cherish now a lock of hair—'tis not of silver gray,
She clipped it in the sunlight fair, though years have passed away;
It is a tress of Grandma's hair, as bright as when she stood
And blushing took her bridal vows within the pathless wood.

On yonder hill, this golden morn, she takes her dreamless rest;
The wrinkled hands, so often kissed, lie crossed upon her breast;
And gently on her fingers, ere we laid her form away,
We placed the simple ring she wore upon her wedding day.

—Good Housekeeping.

A TIMELY RESCUE.

Doctor Chester, hurrying along the upper part of New York still only half finished seemingly with years of incompleteness before it, saw, as he picked his way through the mud of an unpaved crossing, a sight that made him furious.

Some eight or nine boys—not the children of the poor, but well-dressed little fellows from the Queen Ann residences and well-appointed apartment houses of the neighborhood—stoning a man who sat among the rubbish of a new excavation abandoned for the time by the workmen, and who seemed to be quite innocent of any offense against them.

So far the stones had been physically harmless insults. But even as he looked one flung by the largest boy of the crowd struck the man upon the head and wounded it. The blood gushed forth, and the boys, frightened at last by what they had done, dispersed in all directions, and were out of sight before the doctor, even with his long strides, had reached the spot.

"These imps have hurt you," he said, bending over the man, who was trying to staunch the blood with the fragment of an old handkerchief.

"Yes," said the man. "It looks cowardly to sit here and stand it. I suppose, but a fellow in clothes like mine would soon get himself arrested if he punished boys like that as they deserved. It's a bad world for empty pockets."

"That's true," said the doctor. "See here. I always have some sticking-plaster in my pocket. I'll fix the cut for you." And taking off his gloves he produced the little case with its plaster and scissors, and skillfully dressed the wound.

"I suppose you are out of employment?" he said when he had finished.

"I am out of everything," said the man; "work, money, health, friends, and luck and food and shelter just now. I wonder I haven't made a hole in the water. Why men live when there is nothing to live for is one of the mysteries of this life."

"We all have something to live for," said the doctor, "though a hungry man don't think so. You are young and strong. Be temperate and you'll feel well again. Let me help you out for to-day, and after you've eaten and slept come to me. I'll give you some work—rough work—but it will be a start—if you want it, and come to me sober to-morrow."

"Thank you," said the man, rising. "and God bless you. If I don't come sober, I'll not come at all. But I think I'll come."

He took the dollar that the doctor gave him with his card, and bowed in a way that proved that he had not always been in his present position. The doctor obeyed the impulse of the moment, and with a smile, offered the man his hand. He saw that this was no ordinary tramp, for that sort of creature there was no hope and no help. He is so vile that he scarcely deserves mercy, and the doctor knew it well; but to this man a friendly hand-grasp was good medicine. It had its effect. A light came into the dull eyes, a smile moved the mouth.

"I cannot express my obligation for your kindness," he said earnestly.

So they parted. The doctor felt touched, and was rather pleased with himself, and a little further on, meeting a boy he recognized as one of the poor man's assailants, he took him by the ear and gave him a lecture, threatening to take him to his father and expose his conduct. However, he did not do it, nor did the boy fear that he would.

"I didn't throw the stone that cut

the fellow," he said. "It was Tibbs." "How would Tibbs like to be arrested, ask him?" said the doctor. Then he walked on and the incident faded into insignificance. After all, it was unlikely that the man would come to him.

The doctor was a very popular man in the upper part of the city, and his day was well filled. He was, besides, bent on two missions, both important ones. He was about to make an offer of his hand and heart to a lady of whose feelings he had very little doubt, and he intended to deposit in a certain bank a sum of money which he had received from the managers of an orphan asylum to which he was physician.

Such a sum would endanger a man's life if he were known to have it about him as he walked across the newly-cut streets or past blocks of yet untenanted houses. But then who knew? And the doctor was large and muscular.

Need one ask whether his steps first took him? Naturally to the feet of his lady-love. She was young enough to look all the sweeter in the bright light of day, and her pretty morning-dress became her. She had expected the offer, and accepted it without affectation, and the young doctor made all sorts of charming speeches and was permitted more than one kiss.

At last, however, he was obliged to say adieu, and as he ran down the steps he said to himself that he was the happiest fellow alive. Already out of fear of poverty, engaged to the only girl he ever loved, healthy, and with a clear conscience, what young professional man was ever in better case?

As he passed the spot where he had seen the boys stoning the unfortunate man, the picture arose once more before him. What a contrast in their positions, he thought to himself! Well, he had worked for his, and no doubt that poor fellow had worked as hard in another way to bring upon himself the fate that had befallen him. Still it was pitiful.

"Parents who did their best by me, a happy home, more kindness than I deserve have been mine," he said. "How do I know what that man's childhood was? I hope he will come to me to-morrow. I am glad I helped him a little."

He was yet to be still gladder. How little we know what threats of good or ill we braid into our lives by what seem our most unimportant actions.

From house to house the doctor went. Anxious mothers kept him long in talk. There were those who felt that their well-being depended on telling the doctor all about "queer sensation" and that "worried feeling" and banking hours were long over when he emerged from the residence of the last patient upon his list, and, indeed, it was growing quite dark, and like all healthy men, the doctor was growing hungry, and his dinner awaited him.

He stepped forward briskly, but had only gone a few steps when an old woman approached him, wringing her hands and sobbing:

"You're Doctor Chester, aren't you sir?" she cried. "Och, doctor darlin', you're wanted immediate—it's my old man is taken bad, down in our shanty by the railroad. He fell upon the floor, he did, and it's sinnish he's lyin'. I've the money. Come, doctor, come along, a minute may mane life. It's near Street."

"Then why didn't you go to Doctor O'Shane, his office is close by you," says the doctor.

"I did; but he was away," said the old woman. "An' sure, but that I knowed your face, and you the kindest doctor anywhere, I'd not have stopped you. I've the money to pay."

But it was not the fee the doctor was thinking about. He felt a curious reluctance to do what the woman asked. Naturally enough, he commented inwardly, nature demands rest and refreshment. Still the case was one that called for immediate action, and in a moment he said:

"Go on, I'll come with you," and followed her westward.

It was a lonely walk across unlighted streets and down some wooden steps to the rails of the Hudson River Road. Not a soul was in sight, but a light gleamed from the windows of a dilapidated shanty by the road-side, and the woman hobbled in that direction. She entered the door; he followed her.

A man was lying upon the floor. The doctor knelt beside him. As he did so some one from behind pinioned his arms. The supposed patient sprang up and seized him about the waist, and in an instant, strong though he was, he lay bound and helpless on the floor. Four stout ruffians stood before him. One rifled his pockets while another crammed a handkerchief into his mouth. Before his eyes they examined his watch and counted the money in his pocket-book.

"It's a good haul," one of the men said. "Come, we must lose no time. No one will find that fellow before to-morrow, still we might as well get away."

"But shoot him before we go—dead men tell no tales," said the man who had pulled the part of invalid.

"Throw him on the track," said the third of the group. "The railroad folks will help us keep our secret."

The fourth said nothing, but, stooping, lifted the doctor by the shoulders, and the others followed his example.

In vain Doctor Chester strove to break his bonds or to utter a prayer for mercy. They dragged him toward the track and flung him across it. Not content with this, they bound him by other cords to the rails, and left him fettered to his fate; and thus, the happiest day of his life had ended.

Full of youth and hope, with every reason for living, he must die, and such a horrible death! He strove to meet

his fate like a man, but the thought of his betrothed wife was too much for him. He managed by degrees to thrust the handkerchief from his mouth with his tongue, but as he did so he felt the rails tremble beneath him—the engine was approaching! It was far away yet; but what hope was there that he would be heard before it was upon him? Again he shouted—again, still again as he saw the red glare from the head-light of the approaching engine shine out through darkness.

His case seemed hopeless, but he spent all his strength in one wild cry of:

"Help! On the rails here! Tied to the rails! help! help!"

"Courage! Here we are!" shouted a voice near by. "Courage! courage!" Someone knelt beside him, someone gasped: "Don't despair, I've got a knife with me."

One of the cords was cut—another—he was freed from the rails and, clasped in the arms of his preserver, rolled over into the little gully beside the track, safe out of harm's way, just as the express train flew by at full speed. And now there were others to help. Stout policemen with clubs and pistols who helped the first arrival to free the doctor from all his bonds, and by the light of their lanterns he looked into the face of his preserver, and saw the man to whom he had acted the Good Samaritan that morning.

"What does this mean?" he asked. "How does it come that I owe my life to you?"

"You owe it to your own kindness, doctor," said the man. "An hour ago I found a lodging in a low tavern near this spot. I had crept into a bunk without removing my clothes, when four men came into the room. They fancied it empty, for early hours are not the fashion in that place, and talked freely, though in whispers. One of them had some pangs of conscience about having left you tied on the track, and spoke your name aloud, saying you were kind to the poor. Happily I am quick of hearing and jump at an idea. I crept out of my bunk behind their backs, leaped from a window which was close by, and, only stopping to put on my shoes, I dashed down the track. I had no idea which way I should go, but felt that the spot near the tunnel would be the most likely one. On the way I met a boy and bade him find a policeman and tell him that murder had been done. Happily I was in time. That is all I know about it. Thank God, who led me here."

"Amen!" said the doctor. "My gratitude must be expressed in deeds, not in words, and there is one who must thank you also—my promised wife."

Meanwhile the police had returned to the tavern whither the doctor and his friend followed them. They found the desperadoes drinking in the upper room, without suspicion that they had been discovered, while the old woman who had decoyed the doctor to the shanty sat at a table gloating over her share of the plunder. They were arrested before they had an opportunity to make resistance, and the doctor was so unusually lucky as to get his own again after thieves had stolen it. As yet fortune favors him. He is married to the woman he loves, and by his aid and through his friendship the man who saved his life has become happy, respected, and prosperous, and in their household he is a brother.

A Bride Who Was Coy.

At a small station on the Georgia Pacific road a bridal couple boarded their train. They were of the "cracker" variety and their greenness at once attracted attention. They had tickets for Atlanta and were going on a "tour." They hadn't been on the train ten minutes when the bride was noticed to be weeping, and pretty soon the groom came back to where I sat with the conductor, and said:

"Conductor, I wish you'd would go'n speak to Mary."

"What's the matter with Mary?" was asked.

"She'un's a weepin' fur her ma. Says she'un wants to go right back home."

"She'll get over it," said the official, and the groom returned to his seat. It wasn't over ten minutes, however, before he returned to say:

"Conductor, she'un's a'takin' on like smoke. Says she can't abide to be mar'd, nohow, and her wishes her dun hadn't done it."

"Well, she'll have to make the best of it," replied the conductor, and the groom returned to console her. She turned away from him, however, and pretty soon he was back to say:

"Conductor, she'un deolar's she'll go home to ma on foot. I never dun see anybody so onery."

"Your shoutin' it was! 'We'un's hev dun luv'd for mighty nigh three y'ars.' I guess she's a little coy. That will all wear off in time."

The groom went to the rear of the car after a drink of water, and just then the train stopped at a station. The bride was up and out on the platform like a flash, and the car had not ceased its motion when she leaped to the ground, fell head over heels, and scrambled up and started back up the track on a run. The groom rushed out of the car and jumped to the platform, and as he caught sight of his fleeing bride he turned to the conductor and said:

"Dog-gone her, she'un's puttin' in her best licks to git back to ma, and I've got to follow! You'un dun said she'un was coy, and I dun depended on you and let her git away! Coy coy! Why, she'un's got my to'teen dollars an' is runnin' like a skinned rabbit!"—N. Y. Sun.

ADVERTISING IN ALL AGES.

Primitive Means of Announcing Wares Before the Day of the Newspaper.

The wise in the business world have for many ages availed themselves of the science of advertising. One of the most ancient modes of attracting public patronage was by means of public criers, long before the age of printing. The medieval crier used to carry a horn with which to fix the attention of the people when about to make a proclamation or publication. They formed a well-organized body in France as early as the twelfth century. Under a charter from Louis VII. they were entitled to a penny for every time they blew their horns, and could force themselves upon tavernkeepers to cry their wares under a general statute. They at a very early period formed themselves into a corporation, and in 1828 obtained from Philip Augustus favorable statutes of the most tyrannical kind.

In England public criers appear to have been a national institution at an early period. They cried all kinds of goods, and were sworn to tell "truly and well to the best of their ability and power." After awhile the bellman or town-crier was appointed for the benefit of the community at large. In most of the country towns of Great Britain, and even in London, there are still bellmen and parish criers, though their offices are little more than sinecures. The provincial crier's duties are of the most varied description, and relate to objects lost or found, sales by public auction or private contracts, weddings, christenings, or funerals.

But the bellman as a means of advertising has seen his last days. Nearly three-quarters of a century ago in England wagons were driven through the streets surmounted by revolving turrets on which were painted flaming announcements of coming events, and men on horseback rode up and down the principal thoroughfares with great bill-boards strapped on either side of them to attract public attention.

The first regular newspaper, the *Certain News of This Present Week*, published in London in 1612, contained no advertisements; but in 1682 advertisements appeared in something like the present form in the *Mercurius Politicus*. Books were the earliest advertised. The great plague in London brought the first medical advertisement. In 1700 Addison, reviewing the advertisements of his time, speaks of their "cuts and figures." The *London Times* was established in 1788, but did little to reduce advertising to a system, but demonstrated its value and importance. The first American daily journal, the *Independent Gazette* of New York, 1787, in its second year contained thirty-four advertisements. From that time on the growth of American advertising developed the fact that extensive advertising was a legitimate necessity to trade. The other great metropolitan papers founded since 1833 have greatly popularized advertising. A special feature adopted about this time was "business notices" and "special notices," commanding high prices.

The demand for systematic advertising became so great, that about 1828 the first "advertising agency" in America was established. The business has so grown that now for a single firm to advertise to the amount of \$200,000 a year excites little surprise. But these agencies are too slow for great modern bazaars, who change their advertisements almost daily. They employ an advertising expert as one of the personnel of their establishments whose only duty it is to prepare advertisements for the newspapers. Besides the advertising agencies there are now "engraving companies" devoted entirely to furnishing pictorial cuts for advertisements. "Printer's ink," used as synonymous with advertising, has become recognized as an essential to success in the commercial world. An advertising expert ranks as an artist and commands a corresponding salary.—*Washington Star*.

Gormandism in Russia.

The Russians eat, on an average, every two hours. The climate and custom require such frequent meals, the digestion of which is aided by frequent draughts of vodka and tea. Vodka is the Russian whisky and is made from potatoes and rye. It is fiery and colorless and flavored with some extract like vanilla or orange. It is drunk from small cups that hold perhaps half a gill. Vodka and tea are the inseparable accompaniments of friendly, as well as business, intercourse in the country of the czar. Drunken men are rare. Russia and Sweden are the only countries in which the double dinner is the rule. When you go to the house of a Russian, be he a friend or a stranger, you are at once invited to a side table, where salted meat, pickled eel, salted cucumbers, and many other spicy and appetizing viands are urged upon you with an impressiveness that knows no refusal. This repast is washed down with frequent cups of vodka. That over, and when the visitor feels as if he had eaten enough for twenty-four hours, the host says, "And now for dinner."—*Christianity Work*.

James Mossey, a veteran of the war, died recently at Nebraska City. A few years ago he applied for a pension on account of a wound he received at Fort Donelson. His application was rejected, as no mark or wound could be found on his head, where he claimed to have been shot. After his death a post mortem was held and a large buckshot was found imbedded in his brain.

