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NO. 33

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#### A Storm In the Country.

A storm in the country, writes Bill Arborn the Atlanta Constitution, is worth something to see. We can look out and afar off and see it coming, and we can see the lightning flash and zigzag and corruscate, and have no fear zag and corruscate, and have not calring. The trees are all around us, and have never been struck. They are our lightning-rods, our insulators. Lightning will strike one lonely tree, but it rarely strikes in a grove or forest. It has struck twice in our cotton field and killed the cotton, but these trees all has struck twice in our cotton field and killed the cotton, but these trees all around us scatter it and keep it from concentrating. Neighbor Freeman says that lightning has a liking for a wagon with one steer, for he passed one on, the road day before yesterday while there was a storm on hand and the lightning struck the little one-steer wagon and tore it all to pieces, and the steer just went on with nothing but one shaft hitched to him. There was no driver, for the steer had just been turned loose to go home by himself. Cobe says he never did understand this thunder and lightning business, nohow, "for," says he, "some folks say that its the lightnin' that strikes, and some say it's the thunder, but he has noticed one thing, and that is whenever anything is struck they come right smack together and it looks like it takes'em both to do the work."

We have had a good deal of country life of late, and I have no idea of changing base. I had rather-live poor in the country than rich in town. We have been harvesting wheat and oats and rye. We went to see a mill-pond drawn off, and had a big time wading in and grabbing the big fish under the moss and in the hollow stumps, and trying to hold the slickery cels. I go with the children after mulberries and dewberries and huckleberries. I've

with the children after mulberries and dewberries and huckleberries. I've hived six swarms of bees and got stung only twice. The children have pulled out the peacocks' tails for fly-brushes. The peacock is a dude. I used to think the peahen ought to have the fine clothes, but I don't now, for it would most kill her to give them up. The beautiful feathers were intended for the use of man, and it is all right to strip the vain bird of his ornaments and let him feel like a common stock. There is right good fishing in our big spring branch, and every spring some nice trout run up the creek and feed on minnows. We have been watching them and trying to catch them, but they wouldn't notice our earth-worm bait, and so the other day 1 set out a minnow and got over the fence and watched the pole, and sure enough a big fat fellow grabbed it and 'hung himself, and was cavorting and splashing around, and I had to go over a sixplank fence, and I couldn't do it in the plank fence, and I couldn't do it in the old time way, and just fell over on my hands and feet and galloped on all fours to the pole just in time to pull him out and save him, for he fell off the hook on the grass and had like to have flirted back in the water. Mrs. Arp had fish for supper that evening. She is fond of fish,—aristocratic fish, and when we get a trout it is always for her. They say that fish is brainfood, and gives folks sense, and I reckon the finer the fish the finer the brain. and that is the reason folks who feed on trout have so much judgment. Then, again, trout are game fish, and that is the reason why folks who eat them are so game. I wish I had some trout. May be I wouldn't be as meek trout. May be I won and humble as I am.

#### The Volga.

The Volga is the longest, as it is the greatest, river in Europe. It runs from latitude 57 north, through exclusively Russian territory, a distance of over two thousand miles, and falls into the Caspian not far from Astrakan. In its course it passes by Nishni, Novgorod, Kazan, and Saratov, and is navigable for steamers of heavy class from a point somewhat north of the firstnamed place, where the great fair of the Russo-Oriental world is annually held. Moscow itself, the ancient city of the czars, is situated on a tributary of the great river, and canals connect its upper stream with the White and Baltic seas. In all its course, from its source to the Caspian, it is as far removed from attack as is the Mississippi, and it somewhat resembles the latter river in its changeable channel, great length, and vast volume.

Boston's One-Rail Elevated Road.

They now have a charter, which al-They now have a charter, which allows them to form a company and build one line of their road in the city of Cambridge. When that is done, if the railroad commissioners approved the new road as practical and safe, the company will be allowed to build into, and upon Boston streets, provided the city government gives permission. The work they have just begun is the buildwork they have just begun is the build-ing of a 2,500-feet section of their pe-culiar new railroad, also an engine and a car such as they propose to use. The new railroad is somewhat difficult to describe without a technical knowledge of engineering and the use of technical terms. Its chief characteristic is a single rail elevated upon a line of posts at a height of fourteen feet from the ground. It is called a single, though perhaps a more correct description would be two rails placed one above the other at a distance of four feet and connected by a series of braces. The supports or posts are placed at a distance of forty-five feet and are almost exactly like those of the New York el-

tance of forty-five feet and are almost exactly like those of the New York elevated railroad, except that the lower end is firmly ineased in concrete and rests upon a solid bed of concrete several feet under the ground.

The truck frame of the cars is placed astride the rail like a saddle upon the back of a horse and each truck frame has six wheels. Upon either side two of these wheels run upon the lower part of the rail, inclining upward and outward from the point of contact at an angle of forty-five degrees. The other two wheels are placed horizontally under the car and level with the top of the rail, along the sides of which they run, one upon either side. By means of hydraulic pressure, applied from the engine, they are made to clasp the rail tightly, and by this power of traction the forward and backward motion is secured. Each wheel has an independent axis of its own, and by a most ingenious contrivance under the car the opposing wheels are always kept at right angles with the rails regardless of curves. Some of the curves may be very sharp; steep grades may be overcome by means of the traction power.

The truck frames of the locomotive

traction power.

The truck frames of the locomotive are like those of the car, with the connecting rods attached to the horizontal wheels upon either side of the rail. The pressure of the wheels upon the rails is such as to make it almost impossible for them to leave the track. It would simply drop an inch and a half and slide along resting upon the top of the rail, the truck frame serving

top of the ran, the truck frame serving as a substantial brace on both sides.

The cars are of novel pattern, cylindrical in form and built of iron. In carrying out their plans for this unique railroad, the builders have, of course, to guard against horizontal strain upon the rail, which surface roads have nothing to do with, but they are con-fident the precautions they have taken will make accidents almost impossible. reople are very quick to laugh at the idea of putting an engine and cars fourteen feet from the ground upon a single rail, but the scheme is certainly upon a single rail, but the scheme is certainly bearing the rigid inspection of engin eers and other scientific men wonder fully well, and nobody has yet risen to prove that the principles upon which it is based are not sound. - Cor. Minneapolis Tribune.

The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette tells this story of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Whittemore: One Sunday Messrs. Ruggles and Lucas, his sonsin-law, attended his church. Dr. Whittemore never used notes, and on this occasion was very diffuse. When the sermon was about half through Ruggles pulled out his watch. Whittemore saw him and at once stopped. Looking over the pulpit he said: more saw him and at once the said:
Looking over the pulpit he said:
'Young man, you can put that watch back, for you can not by looking at it shorten my sermon one minute." One can imagine the sensation in the audience and the feeling of Ruggles and Lucas. Suffice it to say that they never afterward attended church when they knew their reverend father-in-law was

Dr. Alice B. Stockton writes in the People's Health Journal that unless a woman has tried loose clothing she can woman has tried loose clothing she can not conceive how much sife gains for health and strength by a dress, that gives perfect freedom to breathe. "Sixteen thicknesses of cloth," she says, "is no unusual number to be found tightly fastened about a lady's waist." Concerning this matter she once heard a Chinese woman exclaim: "Christian woman squeeze God's life."

The German Government has dis The German Government has discharged all women who were employed in its postal, telegraph, and railway service as clerks and in other capacities. As during the last twenty years they nearly monopolized such service in some towns, much suffering has ensued among the discharged. The motive alleged is that women are unfitted for such public service.

The ancients have left as souvenirs of their skill some wonderfully beautiful engraved sapphires. One represents a woman's figure enveloped in drapery. The stone is one of two tints, and the artist skillfully used the dark tint for the woman and the light for the drapery. This gem is among the crown jewels of Russia. The Strozzi cabinet at Rome contains an intaglio representing the profile of a young Hercules by Cweins, and in the Cabinet of France is an intaglio profile of the Emparare an intaglio profile of the Emperor's Pertinax.

An amusing scene was witnessed last week in a picture gallery in Berlin. The Crown Prince and Princess were among the visitors, and the officials, in among the visitors, and the officials, in trying to make way for the royal party, pushed back a Pomeranian peasant, who was accompanied by his wife. The Crown Prince, noticing the couple, beckoned them to approach, and familiarly clapped the husband on the back, saying: "How do you do, old fellow!" peared once in a lawsuit in which one of the chief witnesses on the other side of the chief witnesses on the other side was the mother of Senator Booth, of California. In his free and easy way the Tall Sycamore asked harrassing questions, but not the slightest attention came from the woman. He became impatient and snappy. Finally he de-manded, in his oratorical way, whethmanded, in his oratorical way, whether or not he was going to be answered at all. Then, with a smile, she turned to the lawyer of her friends and asked, with seeming innocence: "Must I really say anything to a man who looks like that?" She pointed to Voorhees and shuddered. The counsel advised her to be brave and answer the questions. her to be brave and answer the ques tions of his Wabash friend. "Then I'll do it with my eyes shut," she said and she did.

A wonderful fish is becoming numerous in Goose Lake. It is called by some the greenback fish, for it certainly is an inflationist. It has the power to fill itself with air until it becomes very much like a ball. Of evenings about and was they may be seen playing. sundown they may be seen playing on the surface of the water. They will swell up by taking in the air, and the wind will blow them over the lake. They reflect all the colors of the rainbow, and when sporting over the lake are a grand sight. A hunter several weeks ago saw a crane swallow one of these fish when in its normal condition, but before the crane had got more than fifty feet up above the lake the fish had taken in enough air to explode the crane, which, at the sound of a report like that of a gun, flew all to atoms, and the fish came lightly down on the ter no worse o in the air. The fish is a great curiosity, never having been found, I believe, in other waters - San Francisco Exam-

The peasant was so delighted at the salutation that he actually embraced his Highness before all the crowd. The Crown Prince was much amused at the incident, and talked with the old man good-naturedly for some time.

Paper slippers are the latest form in which paper is introduced in new inventions. An Englishman has patent ed a system of manufacturing slippers, sandals, and other covering for the feet out of paper. Paper pulp, or pa-pier mache, is employed for the upper, which is molded to the desired form which is moded to the desired form and size, and a sole is provided, made of paper or pasteboard, leatherboard, or other suitable paper material, which is united to the upper by means of cement, glue or other adhesive material. The upper is creased, embossed or per-forated at the instep and sides, which renders them somewhat pliable, and prevents their cracking while in use.

Senator Edmunds' new house or Massachusetts avenue is to be a man-Massachusetts avenue is to be a man-sion after my own heart, writes Subrosa in the Washington Capital. It is a house wholly above ground. The first story contains little except the stair-way, hall, kitchen, and household of-fices. The entrance from the street is through a low round central arch, and all the living rooms are above. There is a magnificent double bay window like a pavilion in the southwest corner. running up through two stories. It will be a charming residence. The senator paid \$2 a foot for the land, which he bought from Mr. Frelinghuysen, who paid only \$1.50 for it a few weeks be-

"Ouida" calls attention to the horri-"Voltas" cans attention to the normalistic cruelty to animals practiced in Naples. "Old horses," she says, "young kids and lambs, all dogs, cats, and rats are all skinned alive, because the skin when removed from the living creature is considered more supple and sells for a somewhat higher price. Dogs are seized by legalized municipal dog-stealers twice a day; are thrust pellmell stealers twice a day; are thrust pelimeli into a court; kept two days without food, and then half stunned with a stick, and while living flayed from head to tail. Horses in the knackers' yards there are allowed to drop from hunger as being less trouble than killing them, and when utterly exhausted are nailed on planks and flayed." Daniel W. Voorhees says that he ap-

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21 Town Lots in Topeka, Kansas, on-the side track of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. A part of these lots front on Eighth Avenue, east. All have a front to the side track in good locality for manufacturing purposes of all kinds, or for storage. I will rent or lease one lot or all of them as the party may desire, Cr. sall the same way. Better call and see meat 240 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

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situated thirteen miles from Topeka, and one fourth of a mile from the U. P. depot at Kingsville, and two and a half miles west of Silver Lake. This farm is all under cultivation, with good buildings and well watered. Will be seld in 5 or 10 acre jots for gardening purposes, and part on time.

Topeka, Kansas.

C DUNN.

Topeka, Kansas.

Shawnee County, State of Kansas, In the District Court of said county.

L. V. Bryan and E. A. Bby, Partners as Bryan and Bby, Plaintiffs, ve B. A. Ford, and J. A. Ford, Partners as E. A. and J. A. Ford, Defondants, No. 7388.

The above named detendants are hereby notified that they have been sueu in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, by the above named plaintiffs, and the South one third 1-3 lof lot No. Sixty-flue (65) on Kansas Avenue, North, Tepeka, Shawnee County Kansas, has been at tached, and must answer the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein on or before the 26th day of December, 1885, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment for 871,29-100 dollars will be rendered against them accordingly, and heir said property ordered sold to pay such judgment.

L. V. BRYAN and E. A. EBY, Plaintiffs, by GURN'& STARBERD, Plfs. Attys.

Attest; B. M. JOURTS, Clerk, by R. S. Bell, Dep.

# Kaufman & Thompson,

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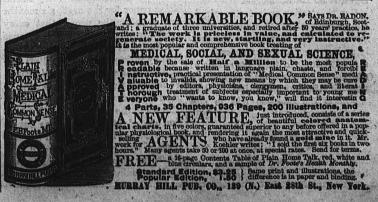
197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums.

South



# A CENTS WANTED STOCK-DOCTOR





For the week ending Nov. 21, 1885.

The National Spirit.

The Chairman of the National Committee has called attention to what he regards our greatest danger, the compromises which he foresees will be offered by "Temperance men" who expect to make their way towards Prohibition by high license, or by "tax regulation." Almost at the same moment there comes a declaration from prominent Republicans, who by the way are nameless, urging that the Republican party must take on some moral issue, and temperance is that issue." It is however carefully noted that the St. John party must take back seats. All this that war is to be made on whiskey. may be matter of mild interest. It suggests one timely exhortation. All us good prohibition doctrine in the men tall enough to see beyond their above. It is good solid truth, and own shadow should do all that is pos- was just as good last year as this. sible to promote the national feeling It was just as good three years ago in the party. A victory anywhere when the Champion was helping deshould be our victory. If Prohibition wins in Atlanta on the 25th. it is day. We are glad to note that Gov. our victory, although it will be de- Martin's paper does not even say that nied that the Prohibition party is organized in that city. There is exact- learned that this may mean nothing. ly the state of things we are seeking No, the attack upon whiskey is sound to bring about in Atlanta. The question which dominates all others is: "Shall the saloon go?" Some white men and some black men say it shall, that. so also some Democrats and some Republicans. There are now but two parties, one for the saloon and one against it. This is all right. The mistake will be if after the 25th. these parties are allowed to dissolve and citizens slide back into the old meaningless parties, which they are obliged to discard when they want the Atlanta is a skirmish which preludes a great National battle.

And for the battle we want National troops. The men who are shut up to local issues, who can do nothing except in their local election, who cannot be persuaded to maintain even a state treasury, and think it folly to pay \$10 to the "National Pioneer Battaller. They are not perhaps as mis- administration in this state may now are always organizing some new scheme, because they will not be anything unless they can be captain or have their way. Climb up higher where you can have a broader out- the heavens.

Gov. St. John will commence his winter's campaign, Dec. 8, in Illinois.

Finally the New York papers are December. compelled to admit that the Prohibi tion party is a factor in politics. The Tribune says the political vote in that state was unexpectedly large.

It must be said that the Republiout of the Leavenworth Times. can politicians in Kansas are not a little muddled. A short time ago their policy was to ignore the prohibition question. Now that their bition. On the 25th a vote will be calculations were all upset by the late had in Atlanta, and a strong effort elections, they seem to be once more will be made to drive the traffic from grasping for straws, and would now the State Capital. apparently save themselves by clinging to prohibition. It is too late. A Prohibition party now exists.

The true question to be asked is "Does the sale of intoxicants increase spiritual powers?"

If it does it ought not to be restrained; if it does not then it ought returning to the high licence system. to be restrained and that, too, in behalf of of the individual and social liberty with which we are all parta-

If a sober community is capable of a higher degree of development than one subject to the vice of in- dorse or ignore prohibition is what strained, and that too, as soon as pos-

And how can that be done. Simply by proper and discreet legislation and tion support too. They have sinned men behind them that are true to the away their day of grace.

Or of two things must the intemperance with its lower degree of liberty, or Prohibition with its higher degree of liberty. Between these we must choose. Once right, always right, is no law of morals.

Can this nation or in fact, a single state rid itself of this drink traffic without a Prohition party throughly and systemetically organized, and strong enough to take possession of and control the law making and law executing forces of a nation or state?

This is the question and to this question we must answer absolutely

Republican politicians are threatening the whiskey men with prohibition because they did not support Daven-

Republicans may as well under stand that their party, from this out, will have whiskey to fight. A good many Republicans have wished to avoid this fight, but they are in for it avoid this light, but they are in for now. Every saloon, every hole-in-the-wall, is against the Republican party in Kansas. As this fact becomes clearer men will take sides "for keeps." All who are from policy, lack of moral sense, the force of habit, or other cause for whiskey will go with the Democratic party; all who are against whiskey will act with the Republican party. The struggle may be arduous and uncertain, but whiskey will beat any individual, and at the end of some hard fought political battle in the future the Democratic party will be found dead on the field with a broken and stopperless jug beside its lifeless form.—Atchison Champion.

Possibly the above from Gov. Martin's paper may indicate another tack by the old party. Not long since the openly declared policy was to ignore prohibition. Now it would seem

We admit that the Champion gives feat St. John for Governor, as it is to the saloon must go, for we have There is no beating round the bush-Where whiskey is there may the Democracy be found. No doubt about

And so the grand old party has found that it could not bid high carries out on the rising current, as it enough for the liquor support to get it away from the Democracy. Ohio is not a balm for New York.

Well, they were foolish to compete with the old bourbons at all. The old whigs tried to out-Herod the Pro-Slavery Democrats thirty years ago, real living work done. The fight in and failed, and when they would have returned to the cause of human freedom they found the Republican party in their place:

Now it will be too late for the grand old party to take up Prohibition, because the Prohibition party has come in and taken its place.

It is not now possible, not even in Kansas, to crowd out the New Party. tle fund" must broaden out and grow It matters not what the Republican chievous as that smaller number who do. It may drive every drop of liquor out of the state and still the Pro hibition party will move on.

The politicians may struggle on, but "Too late, too late," is written in

A meeting of the Prohibition State Central Committee has been called to meet in Lawrence on the first of

It has been said that no good comes from a Democratic victory, but the late election in Leavenworth county has nearly made a prohibition paper

A desperate struggle is going on in Georgia, over the question of prohi-

the grand aggregate of physical and policy of ignoring the question in Na- every yearly subscriber to this paper at

Never before were the Kansas politicians in such a quandary. For the first time they really come to understand that the Prohibition party has come to stay, and now whether to entemperance when it ought to be re- troubles them. We would kindly assure them that it makes not a particle of difference since they have lost both the whiskey support and the prohibi-

> "Line upon Line.-Line upon Line." In this way the All Wise One teaches. In this way only can impressions be made. Let every true friend of the Prohibition Reform who speaks before an audience and every Prohibition paper for the next six months keep it before the people that every great interest of the Prohibition cause will be subserved to the best advantage by filling up the list of 1000 subscribers to the Pioneer Battle Fund, To increase the vote at elections, to organize that vote after elections, and educate in the doctrines of Prohibition are of estimable value, but to create a solid National Fund by assoeiating 1000 persons who will pay \$10.00 per year for five years is to supply the main shaft to the balance

Richland

The most memorable winter in our history is near. There will be more glad people than ever in the U.S. The Democratic press throughout the land will tell of our past march; will point out the cause of our present greatness; will tell how to "preserve and transmit unimpaired" our "priceless heritage of freedom," with all the appurtenacces, fixtures and hereditaments thereto belonging "to have and to hold foreyer." Some of our Republican contemporaries will see ominous signs of coming disaster to the Republic in a "Solid South," "rebels to the front," "a nation of drunkards," "in fidelity," "no Gawd in our constitution," "communists," "nihilism," "roller rinks," "corporate feudalism," "pauperism," "usury landlordism," 'rum Romanism and peaked shoes."

Others will see a certificate for the safety of the Republic in our "common school," "common law," "courage," "patriotism," "religion," "freedom of speech, opinion and trade," "No. 9 hats and 10 boots," "mugwumpery and individuality," our "united we stand," our "army and navy forever," "trial by jury" "a free vote and a fair count." &c.. It is safe to say we will have our share of the divine and devilish forces which guide and misguide mankind, and eternal vigilance, as a permanent industy ought to be encouraged.

Our government can't sink, for it's like a raft: two thirds sunk all the time in the popular "tumult of truth." A flood of popular feeling at times is now doing, an immense amount of garbage and old party "furniture and implements too tedions to mention," which will collect about the house and barn of Uncle Sam's big rich bottom field. Now, while it is an awful sight at flood tide to see, it is no cause for alarm, to behold the old, spavined studs of the Star Route service; the old, rickety, exhausted receivers of the Land Department; the sour old sorghum evaporators of the Agricultural Department; the old wornout mail bags of the Postal Service; the old reapers and mowers of the Indian Affairs; the old monkey wrenches, cranks, screws, chisels, punches gouges, drills and pulleys of the Law Department; the old sulkies, buckboards, gigs, carts, hacks, wheelbarrows and bores, of a partisan press not worth the grease it takes to run them. If all the rubbish should be swept away the fine farm would re-

main as productive as ever. There is one other old relic which brave men left hanging in the slaughter sheds when we butchered, which was taken down and worn by cowardly demagogues who dared not touch it till bloodshed had ceased and peace and fraternity had begun to rebuild a more perfect union. The "Bloody Shirt" and the statesman who waves it and wears it may go down together beneath the waves of a shoreless ocean, "positively the last appear-

#### Dr. Jutkin's Handbook.

Every prohibitionist who desires to be posted should have this work. The price is only 25 cents for the paper edition. It is the desire of the Na-No matter what may be the position | tional Executive Committee to see a taken by Kansas Republicans, the par-strong prohibition paper built up in ty in other states are settling fairly this state, and to aid in this, they down in favor of licence, with the have arranged to have it sent free to tional Convention. Even in Iowa the regular price of 75 cents single there is a strong feeling in favor of copy, or at 60 cents in clubs of five or more. Place the Handbook and this paper one year in the hands of ten thousand Kansas subscribers and we will carry the state next year. Let every one take hold and help do it.

Prohibitionists!! Prepare

To answer all objectors. Procure and study Finch's "People vs Liquor Traffic," 235 pps, price \$1.00 in cloth, 50 cts., in paper. "Hand Book" 1884 —160 pps, 1885—192 pps, 60cts., in cloth, 25cts in paper. "Our Appeal to Caeser" 8 page tract, 50 cts. per hundred. Frost's "Worker's Manual" 32 pages, single copy 10cts, per hundred \$5.00. Send to

A. J. JUTK NS, 87 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

Gov. Martin will call a special session of the legislature to meet some time in January, as soon as the Senate Chamber will be ready. It is an nounced that no change will be made in the Prohibitory law, as it is not supposed to have yet had a fair trial. It is probable that a constitutional convention will be called, and by this means the question will again be submitted to the people.

It looks very much like the State Temperance Union turning the cold shoulder upon Albert Griffin.

FERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Booth does not look at others who play his parts, fearing unconscious imitation. He has never seen "Hamlet" played except by his father.—Boston

-In her life of her husband Mrs Custer relates that he gave strict orders that she should be shot when with him on the plains rather than be allowed to fall into the hands of the Indians.

-Miss Parloa, the well-known cookbook writer and teacher, used to be chief cook at the Appledore House Isle of Shoals. Her present prominent position is due to the energy with which she stuck to her profession and determination to elevate herself in it. -N. Y. Sun.

-Miss May King (Kin Yamei) gradnated at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary recently. She is the first Chinese woman ever granted a degree of M. D. in this country. She is the adopted daughter of Dr. King, who was for many years a missionary in China.—N. Y. Tribune.

-Keeseville, N. Y., has a lively old pensioner named Joseph Lafountain. He recently obtained back pension to the amount of one thousand nine hun-dred dollars. He is eighty-eight years old, and has been a town pauper for twenty-five years. He is the father of twenty-eight children, the youngest being but six weeks old.—Buffalo Express

-The late Earl of Dudley was the victim of many extravagant fancies. An exchange says: "One of his crochets was that his body was as brittle as glass. On this account he was constantly and closely attended by a body servant, whose business it was to prevent any person from knocking accidentally against his fragile lordship."

-The heirs of Jeremiah Millbank, who purchased the mansion and pleasure grounds of William M. Tweed, at Greenwich, Conn., have taken down the fine house and will rebuild it on the edge of the hill formerly known as "Put's Hill," down which General Putnam made his famous leap in escaping from the "redcoats." The new house will cost one million dollars.—Hartford Courant.

-Daniel Dougherty, the "silvertongued orator," never showed ter advantage than the other never showed to betwhen he appeared in court the cham-pion of a timid little Irish woman who had been swindled by her boardinghouse keepers. Never was an elegant cavalier more polite and gentle to the grandest lady of the land than was the Philadelphia lawyer to the poor little

woman. - Philadelphia Press. -Another prominent criminal who floured in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phænix Park, Dublin, has died—Joseph Smyth, who traced the murdered Sec retaries to the park, and, upon identifying them, waved his handkerchief as a signal to James Carey and his waiting band of assassins, received a free pardon on becoming informer. He and his wife were afterwards sent to Australia, but as the people of Sydney would have nothing to do with the in-former they quitted that country, and it was supposed they proceeded to India. Smyth's wife, however, has just retuned to Dublin a widow, and states they did not go to India, but were brought back to London. There Smyth became a hopeless drunkard and died a few weeks back.

### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-"What is there in a mince pie?" asks a household journal. We should like to answer that question, but have not time to get out a supplement.-

-A teacher was illustrating the process of evaporation to a class of young scholars: "Suppose I should set a basin of water out in the school-yard in the morning and let it remain all day, what would happen?" "It would get upset." was the practical reply.—
N. Y. Mail.

-"Why do you suppose the feminine is used in speaking of the moon?" asked Mr. Murphy of Miss Esmeralda Long. "Because she is so beautiful, I suppose." replied Esmeralda, who is on the shady side of thirty-five. "No; it's because there is no finding out how old she is," replied the other. - Chicago

Tribune. One sultry Sunday a minister noticed many of his congregation nodding from drowsiness. He effectually awakened them by saying: "I saw an advertisement last week for five hundred statement and saying the saying of the saying saying the saying sayin dred sleepers for a railroad. I think I could supply at least fifty, and recommend them as good and sound."-N. Y.

Independent.

—"What are you going to do when you grow up, if you don't know how to cipher?" asked an Austin school teacher of a rather slow boy. "I am teacher of a rather slow boy. "I am going to be a school teacher and make the boys do all the ciphering," was the impudent reply. The next thing that boy had to sigh for was a soft cushion on the bench.—Texas Siftings.

—A mintster forgot to take his sermon with him to church, and his wife, discovering the mistake sent it to him

mon with him to church, and his wife, discovering the mistake, sent it to him in charge of a small boy, who was to receive ten cents for the job. Presently he returned for the money. "You delivered the sermon, did you?" she asked. "I jes' guv it to him; he's a deliverid of it himself."—Religious Heavil

Herald.

—A gentleman of our acquaintance tells us the following good story, which goes to show that the average Austin boy has what Mrs. Partington would call a "judicious" mind. He, the boy, wanted to go in swimming. "But, my call a "judicious" mind. He, the boy, wanted to go in swimming. "But, my son," rejoined the anxious parent, "swimming is unhealthy. It was only this morning that you were complaining of a pain in your stomach." "That's so, pa; but I know how to swim on my back."—Texas Siftings.

—He was the dunce of the class; and though, noor fellow! he couldn't help though, poor fellow! he couldn't help it, he did make some very laughable

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—It took fifty years to bring the King James translation of the Bible into general use. -"Pickpocket" is the only English

word adopted into the French lan-guage which the French write and pronounce correctly.-N. Y. Sun. —A bridge in Cecil County, Maryland, bears the following sign: "Notis. If you go over this bridge Faster than a Walk yow Wil bee find fiv dolers."

—A Russian traveler predicts that Thibet will prove to be a second Cali-fornia, as, during a recent visit there, he found the natives gold-washing in the crudest way, but with the richest

results. -Down in Biddeford, Me., people are so high-toned that instead of bathrooms they speak of an "ablutionary studio;" at least so reads an advertisement in the Biddeford Times.

-China offers as attractive a field for the work of professional explorers as any other country on the globe. It has recently been ascertained that the Chinese coal fields occupy an area of four hundred thousand square miles.

-A correspondent of the Scientific American states that he knows from personal observation of the seventeen year locust having appeared in the southern part of Massachusetts in 1818, 1835, 1852 and 1869. In 1818 they were very numerous; in 1835 they were less so; in 1852 still less, and in 1869 they were quite scattering in compari with 1818.

—Under the proposed system of pneumatic transmission between Paris and London—two tubes employed, one for sending and the other for receiving-not only is it intended to send letters and telegrams, but parcels weighing as much as twelve pounds. It is believed the time taken in transnission would be only one hour .-Chicago Current.

-The Russki Invalid gives the sta tistics of insubordination and desertion in the Russian army. In these the number of offenses committed during the five years from 1879 to 1883 are said to have amounted to sixty-six thousand, of which ten thousand were cases of insubordination; there were twelve thousand cases of desertion and twenty-four thousand of robbery.

-The latest idea of public buildings is that of having them made on the telescope plan—the stories being shoved up by the hydrostatic pressure. In case of a fire in the twelfth story or the sixth, the building is let down un til it is on the ground, where the fire-men can easily flood it. It is to be built of boiler iron. The furniture is all to be made like an opera hat. - Chi cago Herald.

-Odlum's fate demonstrated wha needed no demonstration. The public could not jump from the Brooklyn Bridge to the river and live. lence of the shock ruptured the base of his left lung, his spleen, kidneys and liver, and broke his first, second, third, fourth and fifth ribs—just as though he had struck upon a stone floor.—N. Y. Independent.

-Mr. N. A. Brewster lives in Ran-—Mr. N. A. Brewster lives in Kandolph County, Ala. Recently he stood in Randolph County, shot across Calhoun County, in the same State, and killed a deer in Carroll County, Ga. The same gentleman goes through Cherokee and Cleburne Counties, Ala., and thence into Polk County, Ga. when he goes to his Post-office. The distance traversed in the latter instance The is only one and a quarter miles.— Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Among other forms of animal life which have disappeared from the earth is the sea cow. This great animal, is the sea cow. which has been variously classed with the whales, with walruses and seals, and with elephants, was a toothless vegetable feeder, living along the shore in shallow water, and often weighing three or four tons. It was seen alive and described in 1741, but in 1780 it appeared to have become entirely experience of the state of t tinct.—Philadelphia Press.

-At present the Rothschild family control the quicksilver supply of the world, but a new mine has been found at Schuppiastena near Belgrade. There are only a few quicksilver mines known, the two largest being in Spain and California. Both are owned by the house of Rothschild, who only permit a supply, but never a glut of the market to issue from their mines, and market to issue from their mines, and thus they control an immense and very profitable monopoly. The yearly con-sumption of quicksilver is cut down to one hundred thousand bottles, the larger part of which comes from Cali-fornia, while Spain furnishes about ten thousand bottles.

-Swindlers on the other side of the ocean still continue to work off Con-federate money on immigrants coming to this country, one passenger on a steamer which arrived at Castle Garden a week or so ago having been swindled out of four hundred and twenty marks in this way. The unfortunate man was told in London that it was best to get American money on that side so he exchanged all his wealth (four hundred and twenty marks) for a one hundred dollar Confederate bill, which he was surprised on presenting it at Castle Garden, to find was worthless. The bill was issued in Richmond in December, 1862.—N. Y. Herald.

-Stanley, in his book, tells of finding —Stanley, in his book, tens of inding in the vicinity of about nine hundred miles inland from Leopoldville, Africa, a band of slave traders having in their possession two thousand three hundred captives. "Both banks of the river," he says, "showed that one hundred and eighteen villages and forty-three districts had been devastated, out of which was educed two thousand three was educed two thousand three hundred females and children, and about two thousand tusks of ivory. To obtain these they must have shot two thousand five hundred people, while one thousand three hundred more died by the wayside. How many are it, he did make some very laughable blunders. One of his expressions was "Benditstraight," and he said that "Mr. Finis" must have written nearly all the books. And then, no later than last month he asked the teacher whether the man who was "six feet in his boots had six heads in his hat," adding that shotmakers must be fond of men with six feet. He was a droll boy, that dunce.—Golden Days.

thousand five hundred people, while one thousand three hundred more died by the wayside. How many are wounded and die in the forest, or droop to death through an overwhelming sense of their calamities, we do not know, but the outcome from the territory, with its million of souls, must be five thousand slaves, obtained at the expense of thirty-three thousand dunce.—Golden Days.

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ton, Harper, Attica and intermediate points.

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Most complete book of its kind ever published. Gives measurements of Luuber, Logs centiling; cubical contents of square and cound Timber; hints to lumber dealers, wood neasure; speed of circular saws; care of saws

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this watch is. We will give one to any person sending us ten names at 75 cents each for the paper one year. We also give a Watch to every tenth subscriber who sends 75 cents for one year, with request to be put on such list. In this way some one in every ten will get the paper and Watch for 75 cents.

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#### A Warning To Prohibitionists.

The fall elections are now over. We have not recieved the information which enables us to give the exact vote in the various States, but we are authorized to say that while the liquor parties have fallen off in their vote vote has advanced very largely; probably about 100 per cent.

When we bear in mind the deadly opposition to our party, this growth and the Sacred Musicians of this numis good reason to believe there are was one a year ago.

We are making an appeal to the people. We are not seeking to se- 55, 57 Park Place, New York city, at cure a position where we can act as 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, of the National Temperance Society; "a balance of power" party. The postpaid. opposition to prohibition will be overcome only when the majority of the people are organized to suppress the ligor traffic according to law. Any organization of citizens to exert moral influence, or to use existing laws, Belle of Australia," and "On Land we count utterly inadequate. The and Sea; or California in 1843, '44 '45." law must be made procibitory, and Here are three of the most entertainthe executive must be in sympathy with the prohibitory law. Hence been published in this country for maour constant appeal to all good citizens to come out from the old liquor number of Ballou's has an unusually an excellent likness of Canon Farrar. parties into a new party, being assured that when this issue realy becomes the dividing line, it will be found lustrated articles, household, puzzle that a majority of the American pecple in all the States will see the need of a Prohibitson party.

will be to extend our doctrines new features, illustrated stories, heavy through the press and the platform, white paper, and will be the leading and by thorough organization. magazine so far as brightness and Every Prohibitiouist should seek to good looks are concerned, yet the be associated with some other Prohi- price will remain the same—only \$1.50 Jackson's administration. The vol bitionists. If there is no club, organ- per year, or 15 cents single copy. For ume is not, however, a mere amplifi ize one; ten cents sent to this head- sale at all news depots. Published quarters will secure the needed in at 23 Hawley Street, Boston. structions and material. Our main and almost only danger resides in the possibility that some may yield to the seductions of compromises. It to call attention to a paper so well is to be expected that license, tax and and favorably known as the Youтн's fore. The Republican party is committed to this policy. The alcoholand each year has shown more clearhigh license possesses any elements of which they need be afraid. In this condition of things we must look pared. for the most vigorous efforts to plan license legislation so as to satisfy Against all such efforts which look to an abandonment, even for a moment, of our demand for Prohibition, we must set our faces like a flint. We must fight license whether high or low. Between license of any sort and Prohibition there is an impassable gulf. Be not deceived by specious sophisms; the Prohibitionists should fight high license with just as much energy as they fight "free whisky." Respectable rumselling is no better than dis-reputable rumselling, and high li-cense is the effectual way to make rumselling respectable. We are en-listed to destroy the liquor traffic, not to entrench it in capital and legal

sanctions. J. B. Finch, Chairman. A. J. JUTKINS, Cor. Sec.

#### Free Papers.

We club this paper with the following periodicals, and furnish the two at the price of one. The prices here given are the regular prices of the discontinuous and publishers are the regular prices of the two combine to present a number which touches the high-water mark of the given are the regular prices of the papers and magazines named. Send the amount to us, and we will send any one selected and then add this announced the special Christmas feapaper one year free.

Scientific American Harpers Weekly Harpers Bazaar Harpers Young People

one year 75 cents.

or Lever instead of Voice.

Long evenings have come on again ganized in every school house in the state. Organize and agitate. Circulate the Spirit of Kansas and put it into every house possible. Its low price makes this easy.

The pictures. Besides this noteword one of a 1000 state, the number will be the number will be the number will be the contributions from such writers as George William Curtis, Dharles Dudley Warner, W. D. Cowells, Constance F. Woolson, "Charles Egbert Craddock" Elisar Chicago, Ill,

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for December closes the eighteenth volume of this well-known favorite magazine with a table of contents which is attractive and timely. It is especially rich in portraits, containing the Rev. R. T. Thornton, the English cricketing parson; the late Earl of Shaftesbury; Bishop Maglagan of Lichfield, England, and a view of the Cathedral; Bishop Wordsworth, the pow Bishop of Salishaw Fooland. new Bishop of Salisbury, England; the Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, the new ly appointed Colored Minister to Liberia; the late Bishop Henry C. Lay, of Easton, Md., and the late Cardinal this off year, the Prohibition party McCloskey, of New York, each with a biographical sketch. The twenty-secand of the series of Parables is devoted to "The Pharisee and the Publican," should be convincing that the party ber are Ignaz Assmayer, George Perry, is here to stay, and is marching on John Henry Greisbach and Johann to accomplish its destiny. That we Van Bree. The interesting series of do not grow faster should not be Glances at Bible History is concluded cause for surprise or regret. We ad- in this number, as is also Mrs. Farmvanced from 11,640 in 1880, to 153,128 er's story, "What She Made of Her in 1884, and if the advance in the Life." Miss Mathews's "Dilettante States where elections occured this Days" goes on in the same charming year is an indication, we have doubled manner, and "Love's Harvest" shows since last November; that is, there signs of nearing its end. Among the other articles are "Old Joseph's," of today in this country two voters who Philadelphia; "The Home and Grave are prepared to make Prohibition the of Anthony Wayne," Gounod's supreme political issue where there "Mors et Vita," and many bright short articles, stories and poems. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53,

Ballou's Magazine for December contains the final chapters of "Lewy and I; or Sailor Boy's Wanderings, by Wm. H. Thomes, author of "The ing novels of adventure that have ny years. In addition the December large assortment of short stories, engravings, poetry, wit and humor, ilpage, adventures, etc., all one of the best and cheapest magazines published in the United States. The January Our work for the next few months number will appear in new type, with United States" has achieved such

#### An Excellent Paper.

It seem almost unnecessary for us regulation will be urged as never be- Companion. of Boston. It has been mitted to this policy. The alcoholists are learning that neither tax nor ly its wonderful usefulness for the class of readers for whom it is pre-

It would be interesting to trace its influence in the case of two families, one of which began, we will suppose, twenty years ago, to provide it for their children to read, while the other

Parents can give their children few better things of more value and importance in their growth of character than a wide-awake, intelligent wholesome paper into whose management the publishers put conscience and moral purpose as well as money and

For some years now it has been the practice of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, without stepping aside from its standard of general interest, to make the December issue one of special fitness to ture will be the repuduction, in the best work that American engravers Scientific American
Scientific American Supl'm't
Harpers Monthly

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And C will be an engraving by Closson after Raphael's "Madonna del Grandur ca" in the Pitti gallery, Florence, be-sides which there will be examples of Spirit of Kansas and Handbook ne year 75 cents.

Spirit and the Voice one year, \$1.25
Spirit and the Lever one year \$1.25
Spirit, Voice and Handbook, \$1.30
r Lever instead of Voice.

Long evenings have come on again

sides which there will be examples of early Christian art—Giotto, Filippo, Liuca Della Robbia, Ghirlandajo, Bernardino Luini, Correggio, Roger Vander Weyden, Albert Durer, Murillo, Defregger, and Bougreau, the latter from an original sketch not before published. A careful study of The Nativity in Art," from the pen of Rev Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., one of New York's most eloquent preachers, will give the literary setting of and prohibition clubs should be orthe pictures. Besides this notewor-

beth Stuart Phelps, Edwin Arnolrd William Black, R. D. Blackmore,

George H. Boughton, C. P. Cranch' W. H. Gibson, Brander Matthews and others. The Editor's Easy Chair will discourse of "Christmas, Past and Present," and the Editor's Drawer of "A National Christmas."

DEMOREST'T MAGAZINE for Decem which there are other articles of great merit and utality. The opening ar-ticle is the commencement of an in-teresting serial by Julian Hawthorne, teresting serial by Julian Hawthorne, the well known and popular author. Jennie June contributes a paper on "Women Abroad;" and an exceedingly amusing sketch is entitled "Joseph and his Brethren." The household department is usually full, and the illustrations good. The frontispiece is an oil picture entitled "Merry Christmas."

#### A Strong Plea for Total Abstinence

The reception tendered to the Ven. Arch-deacon Frederick W. Farrar, D D., by the National Temperance Society and the Church Temperance Soevening, Oct. 29, 1885, was one of the most wonderful Temperance meetings ever held on this continent. The addresses on that occasion will at once be printed in full by the National Temperance Society, in pamphlet form, as delivered by Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, the presiding officer; Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyley, President Frederick W. Farrar, D. D., the guest of the evening. Hon. Noah Davis, Chief justice of the Supreme Court

and John B. Gough, Esq. Conon Farrar made one of the strongest, and most eloquent and convincing arguments for Total Abstinence ever delivered to an Ameri-

can audience. The address of John B. Gough, though brief, thrilled the entire audience. The pamphlet will contain Early orders solicted. Price 10 cents; \$1 a dozen; \$7 per hundred. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent. 38 Reade St., New York City

Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higgin son's "Young Folk's History of the popularity that the author has written the story of the nation over again in a larger History of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, bringing the record down to the close of General cation of the former work, but a fresh and more detailed treatment of the subject. A special feature of this work is a series of portraits of eminent American statesmen and other noted characters of our history said to be the finest that has ever appeared in any American book. Harper & Brothers.

A liquor dealer in East Douglas, Mass., has issued his business cards with the following printed on the back: "To whom it may concern. Know ye that by the payment of \$225 I am permitted to retail intoxicating liquors at my saloon in this town, to the wife who has a drunktown, to the wife who has a drunkard for a husband, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically, give me notice in person of such a case, or cases, in which you are interested, and all such shall be furnished the more sensational publications. The contrast would no doubt be a striking one.

Parents can give their children few kindly regarded. I pay a heavy tax

are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my place. Let mothers for the striking one.

Afth a sinow play is the interested of the shall be excluded from my place. Let mothers for the striking one.

Afth a sinow play is the interested of the shall be excluded from my place. Let mothers for the striking one.

The contrast would no doubt excluded from my place. Let mothers for the striking one.

Parents can give their children few kindly regarded. I pay a heavy tax kindly regarded. I pay a heavy tax for the privilege of selling liquors, and I want it distinctly un-derstood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards or minors or to the poor or destitute."

We are prepared to do the neatest kind of commercial and small job print, ng and can discount any office in the state in prees.

We want some one in every township to send us the name and postoffice of every straight Third Party
Prohibitionist in his neighborhood.
We want the name and address of
every one in the state. Will you not
help as to this?

begin with the November number, are also to
she volume.
Sr. Nicholas aims both to satisfy and to
develop the tastes of its constituency; and its
record for the past twelve years, during
which it has always stood, as it stands today,
is a sufficient warrent for its excellence dur
is a sufficient warrent for its excellence during
is a sufficient warrent for its excellence during
is a sufficient warrent for its excellence during
is a suffic

The Leavenworth Times is getting to be a very fair prohibition paper. but it is prohibition for revenge and not for principle. We have already had too much of this prohibition without principle. One may never know when it can be trusted.

Get Fresh Buckwheat flour made n Topeka by Downs Mill & Elevator Co. Salesroom 78 Kansas Ave.,

Quite a number of people from Tooeka went down to Emporia to attend the reception given Mrs. Walkup.

#### One of a 1000.

Whoever wants to do the best thing possible to promote Prohibition should make haste to be enrolled as one of a 1000 subscribers to the Pion-EER BATTLE FUND. For full partieu-

A. J. JUTKINS, 87 Washington St.

### Special Business Mention.

Local notices will be inserted under this need for 10 cents a line for each insertion

H. J, Canniff, Notary Public, 295 Railroad St. North Topeka,

Any one who will, can get a club of 15 cent trial subscribers and so get one of the fine pocket knives we offer. No one who does it will be disappointed in his present, but will find it better than he expect 1.

Don't fail to call on Mrs. Metcalf 239 Kan. Ave. for your millinery as she is constantly getting in new ad-ditions to her stock of fancy feathers, birds, hats, and has none but first class trimming and will try to please the ladies in all ways.

#### A NOBLE BOY.

The Motive for Jo' vy's Self-Abnega-

There was no doubt but that Johnny Fizzletop was the laziest and most mischievous boy in the whole school. Whenever anything went wrong Johnny was sure to be blamed for it. One day the school-teacher missed his spectacles. He remembered having put ciety, in Chickering Hall, Thursday them on the desk but a few minutes before. He threatened to punish the whole school in case the spectacles

were not forthcoming.
"Now, boys, for the last time I tell you whoever took those spectacles to to come forward and own that he did it. If he doesn't the whole class will be kept in for an hour after school," he

said, excitedly.

There was silence for a few min-utes, and then Johnny held up his hand, and asked, in an uncertain sort of voice, what the boy who took the of voice, what the boy who took the spectacles would get.
"A good sound licking," thundered the teacher.
"Please, sir, I took the spectacles,"

said Johnny.

A painful scene ensued. At last the

teacher got through, and, out of breath, was about to take his seat, when the door opened and his servant entered, ng the spectacles. You left the spectacles at home," said the servant, "and I thought

would bring them over, as you can't see well without them." "What! The spectacles?" exclaimed the school-teacher, very much aston-

Yes, there were his spectacles beyond a doubt. Just at this moment Johnny broke out into a dismal wail, saying,

between sobs:
"O, Lordy! O, Lordy! and I have "O, Lordy! O, Lordy! and I have been licked for them very spectacles!"
"But, Johnny," said the astonished school-teacher, "how did you come to say you took the spees? It is a noble trait in your character, my boy, to sacrifice yourself for the good of the whole class, particularly when you are innocent."

teacher.
"If I hadn't said I did it," explained Johnny, "I would have been kept in with the whole class, and when I'm kept in 1 don't get any dinner, and we've got pudding for dinner to day." -Texas Siftings.

-New Orleans contains seven white women to six men, and four negro name was Connolly. He must have women to three negro men.—N. O. made a great deal of money, as one of

acquaintance of the female mind with the mysteries of commerce and finance is extensive and paralyzing.
"Why," said a well-to-do young "Why," said a well-to-do young woman, who had just received a dry-

Record. -A wood stove is not made of wood.

-Boston Post. Nor is a coal stove made of coal. Funny, isn't it.—Detroit Free Press. And a snow-plow is not made of Nor a chicken-salad of chicken. make it of veal, usually .- Oil City Der-

The ideal young people's magazine. It holds the first place among periodicals of its class.

—Boston Journal.

#### AFTER DOLLARS.

Charpers Who Fleece the Innocent and Gull the Gullty.

"The slickest piece of work in the vay of a fraud conducted through the mails that has come to my attention ecently," remarked Chief Inspector Sharp of the Post-office Department, is what we call the bogus medicine dodge. The ingenious author of this scheme now languishes in jail, but, at the same time, he showed himself to be a man of no mean order of ability. His plan was to send out circulars announcing a great cure for catarrh, which was discovered by himself after many years of study and investigation. He then proceeds to give, without cost, the prescription for this wonderful medicine and enumerates twelve ingredients which enter into its compoition. At the end of the circular is a note which states that if the druggist does not happen to have all these ingredients the prescription will be filled and forwarded upon the receipt of three dollars. The person receiving the circular and desirous of trying the remedy takes the prescription to the drug store, but is told by the druggist that he has three of the ingredients, but not the other nine. He looks through his book, but fails to find even their names, and so, of course, he is unable to furnish the desired medicine. The discoverer of the remedy is applied to, and if the three dollars has been furnished a bottle of some mixis sent on, which, of course, is entirely worthless.

"That is one phase of the case," continued the inspector. "Now the man repares and causes to be published in some paper in New York city an article about the prominent doctors of New York city, with a portrait of each and a sketch giving some account of the life and services of each. All the men mentioned are bona fide doctors, the leading men in the profession, with the exceptian of a man whose name is, say, Dr. Hart. He is unknown, but the sketch is unknown, but the sketch states that he left a practice of twenty-five thousand dollars per year to devote himself to the practice of his specialty—catarrh. The bogus medicine man then procures a large number of copies of this paper, and, marking the picture of Dr. Hart and the sketch, sends copies, together with the circular, broadcast throughout the country. In consequence he receives an immense mail, and large numbers of money orders and registered letters. After the Postmaster General had directed that no more money orders and registered letters should be delivered to Dr. Hart, three thousand dollars accumulated in the Brooklyn post-office that had been sent to him. When an that had been sent to him. When an attempt was made to find Dr. Hart, of course no such a man could be discovered; but a sign over the door at cent."

"That's not why I said I took the specs," exclaimed Johnny.

"What is the reason?" asked the teacher. off and got a power of attorney by which Dr. Hart authorized him to receive the mail. About this time, how ever, the officers came in and relieved him of further annoyance about his mail matter. This same man was managing some other scheme under the name of Lawrence, while his real He must have the witnesses in the trial testified that he had been offered two thousand dol-

lars to personate Dr. Hart."

"It is a singular thing," observed

the Colonel, "how these offers to give something for nothing take with the something for nothing take with the people, and how rogues fatten upon the credulity of the public. There is another species of fraud, which one would naturally suppose had been given such wide publicity that no one would now be deceived by it. I mean the counterfeit-money dodge, where men propose to forwhere men propose to forward a large amount of counterfeit money by express or mail on the receipt of a small amount of genuine money to pay for the manufacture, usually all that the victim receives in setum is a box filled with sawdorf. return is a box filled with sawdust. But a recent operator has devised a new plan. He locates near a small town in a a country district and then u not in the woods, where the business and allows him to the satisfies interference, the visitor is taken and the woods, where the business are consistency; and the past twelve years, during a set twelve years, during a set twelve years, during the set of the set sends out his letters. He does not offer to forward the counterfeit money, but invites persons to visit him and inspect his stock and buy what they wish. When the visitor arrives the operator

salary list amounts to over one million dollars annually, exclusive of pension agents and examining surgeons. The mail received averages seven thousand five hundred pieces daily. The mail sent out is much larger.—Washington

#### SICK FISH.

The Allments of the Aquarium's Golden Ornaments.—How Most Owners Kill Them With Kindses.

"Please sir, our gold-fish is sick," cried a little girl the other morning. as she hurried breathlessly into one of the best known gold-fish emporiums in the city, "and mother wants you to come and see it right away."

The fish-dealer smiled at the girl's xcitement

"What seems to be the matter with it?" he asked.

"It's sick. It won't eat anything, and it is turning white, and won't swim around any more."

"All right; I will be there presently," and the little girl, apparently satisfied, took her departure.

"Is doctoring fishes a part of your regular business?" asked the surprised apparent.

enquirer. "Yes, indeed. In fact, I might say that I have a gold-fish hospital here at my place of business just now. All of those tanks on the south side of the room contain sick fishes. The goldfish is naturally a hardy animal-much fish is naturally a hardy animal—much more apt to live for years in aquaria than the common pond varieties, because life in captivity has become second nature with the race. But people will not give their gold-fish half a chance. They feed them too much. Every case of disease in the tanks is directly traceable to overfeeding. But do not misunderstand me. please: the

do not misunderstand me, please; the fish do not eat too much, they are merely given too much to eat."

"That seems to be a distinction with-

out a difference."
"Not at all. Unlike a human being, a gold-fish will not eat more than is good for it, and when too much food is placed in the tank it putrifies, tainting the water, and very often breeding parasites, which fasten upon the fish and eventually kill it. One meal a day is enough for gold-fish. It should consist of flies or prepared fish-food, and no more should be put into the aquarium then will be at once eaten up. out a difference.

rium then will be at once eaten up. "A good idea is to keep two or three tadpoles and snails in the tank, and if the owner should chance to provide a fly or two more than the fish will eat they will take care of it. They are firstclass scavengers, and you may make a note of the fact that the parlor aquarium which does not contain tadpoles or snails is sure, sooner or later, to need a visit from the fish-doctor.

Now, let me show you a fish suffering with consumption. At the extreme right of the row of At the extreme right of the row of hospital tanks was one mounted on an iron frame, and containing about two gallons of water. It contained a single fish, which was resting near the single fish, which was resting near the bottom of the tank, with its head held much lower than its tail. To an unpracticed eye it was evidently a very sick fish. Its body, instead of being plump and of an even contour, was as emaciated as a dried herring and the rich emaciated as a dried herring and the their vermillion color of the average gold fish had faded into a sickly pink. Its fins were half drawn in toward the fish's body, and seemed to be glued in.

substance which covered them.
"Do you see it cough?" asked the
fish dealer.
"No."

"Well watch it closely for a minute or two, and you will see what I mean."
The fish began moving about slowly, and feebly, occasionally stopping to brush it's gills against the stalk of a plant growing in the water, as though endeavoring to brush away some obstruction. At these pauses a convulsion sometimes shook the fish from head to tail, and this the dealer de-

clared to be occasioned by a cough.
"There is no cure for that fish," he "There is no cure for that fish," he said. "I keep it here more as a warning to my customers than anything else. After telling them plainly just how much food and fresh water to give their fish, I bring them back here and let them see the effects of disregarding what I say. Impure water affects the creatures' gills first. The gills, you know, are the fish's lungs, and, while disease of the gills is not always consumption, it is always fatal unless checked.

"In the next tank we have a couple of common gold-fish in the first stages of asphyxia, which is perhaps the most common form of disease, and one most easily treated if taken in time. But most people are so obtuse that they have no idea their fish is sick until the case is too far gone for cure; and even if they do discover the illness in time and call me in they fail to follow my

a few days, and to dissolve a teaspoonful of common salt in the water in the aquarium.

"When your gold-fish begin to grow fat at an alarming rate, and several of their scales loosen and come off, the chances are that they are in trouble. No matter how voraciously they may eat, no matter how plump they may look—in fact, because of both these things—you may set it down as truth that your gold-fish have the dropsy. If cared for at the beginning they may recover, but if neglected death will ensue in the course of about three months.

"Because I have so many sick fishes here you must not imagine that the rearing of gold-fish is attended with greater mortality than the raising of almost any living pet. They may be reared from the egg by almost anyone who will take as much care of them as of an average house plant, and they are quite as healthy as a canary bird."—

Cincinnate Esquirer.

LLOYD'S.

Description and History of a Well-Known

Institution. As to the early history of the classification of ships there is no date, but we all know how dull is the famous chapter in the "Iliad," where even Homer was caught napping. In a more or less imperfect form classification of merchant ships must of course have merchant ships must be course have existed contemporaneously with marine insurance, while Gibbon already speaks of nautical insurance as being common with the Romans. Such common with the Romans. Such ships' lists were, it appears, at the end of the Seventeenth Century to be seen by merchants in the different coffee houses of the city, and among these the establishment kept by a certain Edward Lloyd, who seems to have been a man of unusual ability and enter-wise, was the most frequented because prise, was the most frequented because the best posted up. That the house was well known was shown by the fact was well known was shown by the fact that Steele makes it the theme of a "Tatler" paper, that Addison names it in the "Spectator," and that in s poem of the period a character says: Now to Lloyd's coffee house, he never fails To read the letters and attend the sales."

It soon occurred to Lloyd to systematize these lists, and he started on his own account a shipping chronicle— "Lloyd's News," which began in 1696 and was issued three times a week. and was issued three times a week. At first these lists were written and passed from hand to hand, like the news letter of the period, but in 1726 it was printed under the changed title of "Lloyd's List.". Soon after, the principal underwriters and brokers, who had long made the coffee house their meeting place, formed themselves into an ing place, formed themselves into an association and took up their head-quarters near the Royal Exchange, setting up on a permanent footing the great institution which has flourished ever since on the same spot and has made the name of Lloyd a household made the name of Lioyd a nowschold word all the world over. Some of the earliest lists issues have perished by fire, but that of 1776 is preserved and here we first read the now familiar name AI, which has passed into the common speech, but was at first merely intended to designate a ship of the first class. These lists were issued to subscribers only, and so strict were the rules concerning them that to lend a book or allow a non subscriber to see it entailed forfeiture of member ship and at the end of each year every subscriber was obliged to deliver up his old book before a new one was issued to him. At one time, if the book were lost or stolen, the person to whom it belonged was refused another although willing to pay for it. The subscriptions formed the only source of revenue for the society, which then numbered some hundred and thirty members. Some discontent arising a to the difficult questions of classifica-tion, a rival book was issued by a company of ship owners, and for a while the two books ran in antagonism to each other, though from the first Lloyd's took a better position and car-ried more weight. The elder society also at once appointed surveyors in twenty four of the chief ports of the United Kingdom and from the beginning showed that earnest desire after equity and liberality that has distinnished their operations throughout eir career.—London Society.

#### CO-SIGNS AND TANGENTS. The Intellectual Pabulum That Exists in

Signbo To him who, in the love of business with these visible forms, the signboards speak a varied and fearfully punctuated language. The average sign painter is born with the belief that when he paints "John Smith, Dry Goods and Groceries," on the front of Mr. Smith's store, he must paint it in this guise:

John. Smith. Dry. Goods. and. Gro-Sometimes, however, he doesn't even put the comma after gro-ceries, but permits it to remain an all comprehensive word, evermore looking out into a limitless eternity of measureless suggestiveness of unfathomable less suggestiveness of untationable groceries. If the artist be a Germanbred painter, he is prone to make his sign startling and thrilling in its very commonplaces—"John! Smith! Dry! Goods! and! Boots! and! Shoes" faddim and misty, unpunctuated outlook so much affected by his American colleague. If there isn't much room on ignboard the artist reserves most of it for his own name; he paints in nonpareil for his patron and long primer for himself:

"JOHN! JONES. Hardware BENJAMIN G. If the merchant, being an economical man, has painted his own sign, he spaces badly and divides on any letter that happens to come handy, and startles the world with

WILLIAM W. WILLIA-MSON, Well digger and ci-

sterns.

One sign almost invariably "throws" even the regularly ordained sign-writer and his "mens' and boy's boots' and ahoe's" a marvelously original in a dozen styles. Suppose you try it yourself and see what the proof reader will do with your effort. But what I was going to say when I began this quite extensive portice to a very small house was that recently I perused two signs that impressed me deeply. One is in St. John, New Brunswick, the gold lettered sign of the firm "Wisdom and Fish." Hasn't it always been said that Fish is brain food? Only in this sign Wisdom comes first. Should it not be Fish and Wisdom? The other I read last week in Chestér, Pa. It is over a wagon shop. I think—"Cain and Brother." Now, why couldn't they just as well write it "Cain and Abel?" It might not be correct, but it would be so scriptural.—Burdette, in Brooklam Eagle. One sign almost invariably "throws"

REVIVING A DEAD DOG.

An Experiment That May Some Time Prove

Mr. James L. Finch gives an account of some curious experiments which he and Dr. Armitage made secretly in resuscitating animals apparently dead. The first subject operated upon was

a medium-sized terrier dog. It was securely tied and an incision made in an artery in its neck, by which the animal was bled to death. He certainly passed through all the symptoms of dying, and soon after the last blood issued from the wound his frame be-came fixed and rigid, and his eyes showed the senseless glare of death. The room was kept at seventy degrees Fahrenheit, while the dog lay for three hours dead. By this time he had be-come very stiff and cold. He was now placed in a warm-water bath that was constantly maintained at a tempera-ture of a hundred and five degrees, and

ture of a hundred and five degrees, and was continually and thoroughly rubbed, and as he became pliant his limbs were gently worked about and his whole body rendered supple. A half pint of hot water was now passed into his stomach through a hard-rubber tube which was forced down his æsophagus. When this was accomplished the mouth of a rubber tube attached to a bellows, was introduced into his windpipe, and, as the bellows were provided with a double valve, by which the air could be withdrawn as which the air could be withdrawn as well as inhaled, the dog's nose was

Northwest adopted a rule pledging a reduction in the log supply. The result shows a decrease of 873,938,000 the figures for 1884 standing 3,238,000,000 against 2,364,562,000 for 1885.—Chicago securely fastened.
A large and powerful Newfoundland dog had been obtained for the purpose, had been tied near by and was now predicts that Massachusetts farms, which were tilled by the Pilgrims and their immediate progeny, are tending toward wildness, and may some day form a proper field for the new settler.—Boston Post. bled, while the attending surgeon proceeded to adjust the transfusing apparatus, and began slowly to inject the live dog's blood into the dead dog. Simultaneously

new settler.—Boston Post.

—The city of Los Angeles, Cal., has a population of about 35,000, Its streets are lined with eucalyptus and pepper trees, and with handsome business blocks, which are more numerous and costly than in most American cities of the dead dog. Simultaneously Mr. Armitage began slowly working the respiratory bellows, while I kept rubbing the animal and bending his limbs and body to facilitate circulation. We could not have been more anxious about the issue of our efforts five times the population. anxious about the issue of our energy if they had been made upon a human being instead of a dumb brute. When a pint of blood had been injected I man, to whom a large estate was recently bequeathed, proposes to deed it of the dog; but no one spoke. One thought was common to all—would life come back? In a few moments more the come back? In a few moments more than the complex consistency and th

there was certainly a convulsive tremor from any one. noticeable in the body. Mr. Armitage, in undisguised excitement, said to the -A child with two tongues is said to be living at Youkers, N. Y. The second has grown from the root and on top of the first. The mother first noticed it surgeon: "Press the blood." In a minute or two the dog gasped, and soon attempted to eject the respiratory when the child was three days old. It tube, which was accordingly withdrawn. This was followed by gasps and catching of the breath, while the eyes grew brighter and more natural. The rubbing and blood injecting were yet applied, and the dog was struggling as if in a fit. But his efforts soon became less violent, and he began a low whine. A compress was now placed on the art ery, and in twenty-two minutes after the first blood was injected he sat up, after being dead three hours and twenty

ection. - Denver News.

-N. O. Times-Democrat.

THE GULF STREAM.

some of the Results of Recent Sub-Marin

Explorations.

when the child was three days old. It was then quite small, but now that the child is two years old it is nearly as large as the real tongue.—N. Y. Post.

—The house or sobbing wren is a bird peculiar to Southwestern Texas. Its melancholy note is described as very impressive. It begins in a high, clear key, like the tinkling of silver bells, and descending gradually from bells, and descending gradually from one chime to another, it suddenly fal-ters, breaks off and sobs like a child the song dying away in a gasp. The song is heard only in the opening light of dawn, and is repeated but a few times. The singer is rarely seen during the day.—N. Y. Sun. minutes. The dog then drank broth that had been prepared for him in case of his revival, and soon got up and walked about. A comfortable bed was provided near the stove, and from this -Upon one occasion when Artemus time forward his recovery was so rapid that in two days he was turned out to run in the streets. He is now a rugged character, in good health, with seem-

Ward was in London a children's party was arranged by the great humorist and to which one of the sons of John and to which one of the sons of John Bright was invited. The boy returned home aglow with delight. "Well," said the English statesman to his son, "did you enjoy yourself, my boy?" "O, indeed I did," exclaimed the little Bright, ingly no remembrance of his resur-"and Mr. Ward gave me such a nice name for you, papa." "What was that?" inquired the father. "Why, he The United States steamer Blake, Captain Pillsbury, has returned to Charleston, S. C., from a successful and satisfactory voyage of submarine exsatisfactory voyage of submarine ex-

-Up at the Grand Central station plorations covering several months.

The Blake anchored in the Gulf stream there was an agitated young man and between the Forey Rocks and the Bahama Banks, two hundred miles east of the deepest part of the Atlantic, one thousand five hundred fathoms in depth, discovered by Captain Pillsbury two years ago. The Blake anchored in two hundred and eighty-one fathoms and succeeded in dredging up a large quantity of animal and vegetable life, among which will probably be found many species hitherto comparatively, if not entirely unknown. Though Captain Pillsbury has not yet completed. between the Forey Rocks and the Balan agitated young woman. Bride and many species nitherto comparatively, if not entirely unknown. Though Captain Pillsbury has not yet completed the calculations bearing upon the velocity of the deep sea currents, he is convinced that in lower depths the

-A house can not be kept for many generations in one family in this country. James Fennimore Cooper's house was burned down a few years ago, and convinced that in lower depths the change of velocity is not so great as the growth of Cooperstown has led to toward the surface. The surface currents are stronger with the deflection of the moon. It is plain from his observations during the past three mouths that the strength of the current of the Could Stream is invariably on the Florida on the Hudson, is now, for the second

that the strength of the current of the Gulf Stream is invariably on the Florida instead of the Bahama side of the stream. He has found the temperature to range from forty-two to eighty-one degrees. The greatest velocity of the stream at the surface is about four knots, but the fluctuations are frequent and great. Captain Pillsbury says that when his observations shall have been properly tabulated and his calculations properly deducted, he will be able to give the scientific world a treat as to deep sea soundings, current velocity, animal and vegetable life and the earth's surface for miles under the sea.

—N. O. Times-Democrat. ing tribes that made that place their headquarters are found. A party re-—"Yes, stranger," said a passenger from Texas, "I'm going down East on an important errand. Don't mind telling you that I'm going to be married. You can imagine how goodnatured and jolly I feel." "Yes; but don't you feel a little anxiety, a little trepidation, about taking such an important step in life?" "Nary a trep, stranger." "Have you ever been married before?" "No; but I've been in one fight with Injuns, two scrimmages with cowboys, and went through four cyclones. I'm no chicken."—Chicago Herald.

Ing tribes that made that place their headquarters are found. A party recently found a clam-opener. It was made from a whale's tooth, is about eight inches long, and is ground sharp at the, end. There are some sixteen inches of soil on top of these immense clam-beds, on which grow fir trees, some of them four hundred years old.—Chicago Times.

—About a mile above Magnolia Dell, in Muckalee Swamp, a colony of beavers have settled. The site of their headquarters are found. A party recently found a clam-opener. It was made from a whale's tooth, is about eight inches long, and is ground sharp at the, end. There are some sixteen inches of soil on top of these immense of them four hundred years old.—Chicago Times.

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FUUL CELLAR GASES. Tethods That May Be Relied Upon to Secure Purity.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

California coast are said to have produced fifteen million dollars last year.

The pearl fisheries off the Lower

-Last year 3,457,309,017 cigars and

994,334,000 cigarettes were manufac-tured in the United States, requiring over 91,000,000 pounds of leaf. In 1872

not 40,000,000 pounds were used.— $N_0$ 

-The Irish jaunting car, which has

een under the ban since the Phœnix

Park tragedy, has again come into favor, the Prince of Wales having used

one on his recent visit to the Lakes of

-Nearly all the sheep-shearers of

California come from Santa Rosa and travel in bands during the shearing

season, many hands making quick work even with the large flocks.—Some

-Mr. Arthur L. Shumway writes to

the Cleveland Plaindealer that fifteen mines of magnetic iron have been opened in Cuba within the past six

months, by Cubans, Spaniards and a second American syndicate.

-Last autumn the loggers of the

-A prominent New England farmer

Killarney.

Francisco Call.

Inter-Ocean.

Ordinarily, those who are intelligent —The juice of the Bartlett pear, in some medical cases, is used in California, both as food and drink At first the invalid grows thin upon the diet, but in a few weeks gains strength. and thoughtful will have looked after the cellar, removing decayed vegetables and the like, early in the season. Indeed, most of this class will wish to ventilate the cellar often during the winter, that the gas which flows down from the sleeping apartments, etc., may be removed about as fast as it accumu-

It should be remembered that breathing and combustion, as well as fermentation, putrefaction and decay, evolve this deadly gas, which is heavier than the atmosphere, flowing like water, into the lower rooms and cellar, there to be disposed of in the best possible way, or it will prove a source of harm to the family. At this season of the year, family. At this season of the year, when the usual warm weather materially hastens decomposition and putrefaction, these gases are rapidly emitted, and in their most deadly forms directly producing croup, diphtheria, fevers, malaria, and later in the season, aided by green fruits and vegetables, it may be, the dreaded cholera. As strange as it may seem, in Massachusetts, in the latter part of the nineteeuth century, latter part of the ninescent cellars may be still found that have received no special attention up to this time, cellars which have not been the part of the part cleaned, it may be for years! We should not be surprised to learn that there are cases of sickness most of the time, not as the result of a mys-terious dispensation of "Divine Providence," but of a want of decent clean-liness—"next to godliness." If we attempt to make a trip to such of recon-noissance we shall find it needful to take a light, for there is not a single window—darkness and filth prevailing. window—darkness and filth prevaining.
The head may scarcely reach the upper
stratum of the so-called air of this
place, where the most of the family
food is kept, before a tingling sensation
in the nasal passages and throat will
convince us that there is ammonia here.
A little farther on we age reminded of A little farther on we are reminded of the odor of very stale eggs, and we feel ... ure that sulphureted hydrogen gas has, in some way, found its way here, while the dimness of the light of the lamp indicates the presence of no small amount of carbonic acid gas! Where shall we find the sources of these deadly gases? On our right a part of a barrel of decayed apples may be found, left in the early part of the winter, when the best ones were used in cooking, while best ones were used in cooking, while on the left is a quantity of potatoes, in a similar plight, a heap of decaying cabbages, turnips, beets, etc., saturated with filth. In other parts are pieces of mouldy bread and cake overlooked months since—bones and pieces of stale meats, taken out of the pork barrel last fall the remains of a few rats, poisoned fall, the remains of a few rats, poisoned soon after they came in the cellar in the fall, all in the active process of decay and putrefaction, filling the cellar with the seeds of disease and death! Yet, here in this pest-vault, this poison. crowded, filthy place, the family milk and cream are kept, the bread, cake, cooked meats, puddings, even the more liquid foods, those more easily absorb-ing these foul gases, the family literally living (sickening and dying) on filthy and poisonous foods, wondering perhaps why they should be so fearfully cursed by a bad climate and fickle

weather. What shall be done? Prepare a place doors on the first windy day, allowing the pure ar to rush through for two days, when it may be safe for the men to commence a general renovation, with hoes, shovels, rakes, removing everything, that the light of the sum may scatter the foul gases, every box, barrel and dish to be thoroughly aired. The scrapings from the bottom will make excellent fertilizing garden materials, while the older and more filthy boxes, etc., may be burned. Then the walls, posts, all should be thoroughly whitewashed twice, the beautiful alabatic serving a similar purpose in the boxes, etc., may be burned. Then the walls, posts, all should be thoroughly whitewashed twice, the beautiful alabastine serving a similar purpose in the upper park of the house. The bucket of whitewash serving a good purpose, occasionally changed, kept in the cellar at all times, as a means of keeping it pure, absorbing these gases. Pure and free air, by the great law of diffusion, serving to attenuate and dilute foul gases, robbing them of their potency, the light of the sun, and whitewash or slacked lime in the cellar are the more valuable and cheap means of securing purity on favorable terms.—Golden Rule.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Its Characteristics Pointed Out and Their

Its Characteristics Pointed Out and Their

Relations.

Persian poetry had its birth in a country conspicuous for natural advantages; a country distinguished for the mildness of its climate, the clearness of its streams a wink, "come now, hain't you got try conspicuous for natural advantages; and the perpetual verdure of its plains; a country of lofty mountains, inland seas and rolling rivers; the land of the gazelle, the camel and the caravan; a land abounding in fruits and flowers, full of pleasant gardens and enlivened with the songs of innumerable birds; a land where millions of butterflies of the land where millions of butterflies of the richest colors were wafted through the summer air. In this land of the olive, the date, the pomegranate and the fig, where the palms of the South met the where the palms of the South met the pines of the North, was reared a race of men combining in a rare degree ingenuity, vivacity, intellectual force, subtlety and refinement of manners. The Persians early acquired repute as a people of taste, invention and artistic skill. The finest silks, the richest velvets, the costlest brocades, the softest and rarest carnets and the most splen-

A PLEA FOR DEBTORS.

Now the Virginian Resented His Tailor Importunities. "It appears to be a common impression," observed Major Thomas Simpson, the other evening, "that the lot of a creditor is unhappier than that of the debtor. 'Let the other man walk the floor,' is said to be the fashion of the average debtor. The man who originated this plan knew nothing about the subject. I'll wager the check for my winter overcoat that he never had credit enough to get trusted from the cigar counter to the front door. The debts a man contracts are his saddest incumbrances."

"A creditor is certainly to be pitied," observed young Mr. Badger, father shaves notes.

father shaves notes.

"Not at all," responded Mr. Simpson, warmly. "A man who trusts a man for more than he can pay at the time is either inebriated or a fool, and deserves to pay for his folly. I have no sympathy for him. Before the war I bought a suit of clothes from our college tailor in Virginia. He not only trusted me willingly, but told me to take my time about paying for them. I always was obliging, and I did so. It was not my fault that my time did not come as quickly as he expected it not come as quickly as he expected it would. That was his fault. I couldn't be responsible for the anticipations of an over-sanguine country tailor. Sev-eral months after the suit was delivered I received a note from him, asking me to call around and settle. I visited him at once, and explained that my time had not yet arrived, as I was not runhad not yet arrived, as I was not run-ning the calendar. This was unfortu-nate for him, he said. It appeared so to me, and I politely said as much. He asked me when I would pay, and as I was unable to answer the question def-

us when we parted.
"From that time I began to be annoyed by him. He wrote me letters daily. At first I answered him equally often. Then, when this became burdensome, I had some circulars printed, which I sent him from day to day. This seemed to enrage the fellow, and he grew impertinent. This, however, did not lessen my annoyance. These dread-ful letters were piling up on me. They confronted me at breakfast, dinner, and stared me in the face upon retiring at night. I suffered more than he did. Finally, when he sent several burly and impudent collectors to see me, I was under the necessity of thrashing them,

under the necessity of thrashing them, and I can assure you this caused me much feeling. At length he advertised me in the local paper."

"Well," interrupted Mr. Badger, "what did you do then?"

"Do sir?" replied the Major; "I was a Virginian. He was a tailor. I had to kill him, sir."

"And what did they do to you?" gasned Mr. Badger, breathlessly.

gasped Mr. Badger, breathlessly.
"I thought I said, sir," responded the Major, with withering emphasis: "that I was a Virginian, and he was a tailor, sir."—Puck.

HUNTINGTON'S BUTTER.

How the Great Railroad Man Managed to Suit a Fastidious Customer. Collis P. Huntington, the railway magnate, years ago kept a general store in Sacramento. One day a trader came in from a mining camp to buy stores and among other things he for at least two windows, and open the stores and among other things he doors on the first windy day, allowing wanted butter. Huntington had sev-

equal to the occasion. "Here's some for fifty cents," said Huntington as he drew the trier out, and the store-keeper's nose followed it from one end to the other.

on, that's fur-lined and nair-topped. There's nothing too good for us, and we've got the dust to pay for it."
"Yes," again said Huntington.
"Here's something that we don't often bring out." The trier went down into the third tub of the same lot, and the storekeeper's nose followed the line of butter for the third time.

"How much is she assessed at?" asked the storekeeper, as he looked affectionately on the butter.

"Sixty-five cents a pound."
"You hain't got too much for me," said the storekeeper.—Financial Journal.

He Was Not a Girl.

ried. You can imagine how good-natured and jolly I feel." "Yes; but close of soil on top of these immense noby to feel a little anxiety, a little don't you feel a little anxiety, a little come of them four hundred years old-trepidation, about taking such an important step in life?" "Nary a trep, stranger." "Have you ever been married before?" "No; but I've been in one fight with Injuns, two scrimmages with cowboys, and went through four cyclones. I'm no chicken."—Chicago Meruld.

—"Father, please tell me what entails means, and if we have such a law in the United States." Father—"Under the law of entails, my boy, the landed property of the father is handed down to the clicks to necessively, generation after generation. We have no such provision in the United States. Here the money generally goes to the lawyers who settles the father's estate. Here the money generally goes to the lawyers who settles the father's estate. I the size of their makes and the most splen wind the great of them four hundred years old. Chicago Times.

—"Father, please tell me what entails means, and if we have such a law in the United States." Father—"Under the law of entails, my boy, the landed property of the father is handed down to the clickes to necessively, generation after generation. We have no such provision in the United States. Here the money generally goes to the lawyers who settles the father's estate. Here the money generally goes to the lawyers who settles the father's estate. You are lawyers who settles the father's estate. The continuation of the seminants and the means and the most splen and the myst discovered in America and Europe, how to combine great variety decored in the cost splen and the myst discovered in America and Europe, how to combine great variety decored in America and Europe, how to combine great variety decored in America and Europe, how to combine great variety decored in America and Europ Ned belonged to a political club of

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Publication Notice.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County. In the District Court of said County.

P. W. Taylor, Plaintiff, vs Frances L. Taylor, Defendant.

The Defendant above named will take notice that on the 9th day of November, 1886, the Plaintiff filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, praying for a Divorce from her for causes therein stated, and that unless she answers on or before the 28th day of December, A. D. 1885, the same will be taken as true and a judgment for divorce will be rendered accordingly in his favor.

by VROOMAN & WARD, his attorneys Attest: Ben Curtis, Clerk, by R. S. Bell Dep.

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