We offer to send this paper six months, on trial, to the first ten members of any Alliance who will subscribe, at 25 cents each. Send in your orders, and we will do you good.

Oklahome was opened on Monday. The rush was enormous. Such a scene was probably never before witnessed. Fifteen thousand people made the city of Guthrie in one day. Murders were committed in different parts of the territory daily, as was to be expected, but much was prevented by the absence of intoxicating liquor. The territory is already filled; and people who could not get claims are settling back upon the neutral strip, or overflowing into Indian Territory. Some will no doubt some back to Kansas. Already there are indications that the country falls short of the general expectations. Oklahome was opened on Monday. The

The indications are that this will be an unusually good crop year in Kansas. The acreage of wheat is very large and the condition is extra good. Winter wheat acreage was considerably enlarged last fall over previous years since 1884, and there has been more spring wheat sown this spring than ever before in any one year. The feeling among farmers is that this will be a good wheat year in Kansas, and they have prepared accordingly. Every county report except one ingly. Every county report except one gives the condition good and very good. The acreage of oats is larger than in any previous year, it is up nicely all over the State, and doing well. The corn acreage will be larger than ever before.

We have known for many years that Tom Needles, now marshal of Oklahoma, knew well how to drive bis own stakes.

Wednesday morning, at half past two o'clock what is known as the 'Old College boarding house," about a mile and a half west of the agricul-tural college, at Manhattan, was in flames, and nothing remains but the walls. The building was of stone and three stories high, and cost originally \$10,000. It was occupied by Frank Woodward and family, but they were away from home and it was likely fired by some tramp. Mr. Woodward's family lost all their household goods. The building was erected while Dr. Denison was president, and was considered at that day a great enterprise.

Judge L. D. Bailey, one of the associate justices of the first supreme court of Kansas, serving on the bench from 1859 to 1867, was in the city yes terday and contributed to the State Historical society a very interesting relic of by gone days and times. is a flax spinning wheel, used by his mother and his grandmother before her. Although at least 125 years old, the wheel is in perfect order. The wheel, together with a yarn spinning wheel, was brought by the Bailey family to Kansas about forty years ago, when they removed from Sutton, N. H. The yarn spinning wheel has passed into the hands of other parties, but Judge Bailey means, if possible, to recover it and present it to the society also. Upon these wheels, during their time a more necessary adjunct to the home than the sewing machine is to-day, the thread was spun for all the cloth which was made into clothes for the Bailey family.

The late Dr. Austin Flint, professor in Bellewie Hospital Medical College, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, member of the state medical societies of New York, Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, te, says in speaking of advanced kiduey disease (or Bright's): "Fatal termination is many times due to pericarditis (heart disease,) apoplexy, difficult breathing, dropsy." The foregoing are but symptoms of disease. That being the case there is nothing absurd in the claim made by the proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure that they prevent apoplexy and sure the proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure that they prevent apoplexy and cure heart disease, etc., with Warner's Safe Cure. Why? Because it re-moves the cause of disease, and when the cause is removed the symptom called a disease is cured.

Kansas Thrift.

Atchison's new union depot will cost

Thirteen salt plants are in operation at Hutchinson.

Kansas has nearly two hundred chees and butter factories. The Ellsworth Salt Company has been organized, and all of the stock disposed

Hays City Sentinel: The present showing of the coming wheat crop is from twenty to thirty bushels per acre.

Prof Snow says that during the twen ty-one years of observation there has been only one drouth extending over the whole

state of Kansas.

Salina Gazette: It is safe to predict that Kansas will this year harvest in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 worth of products of various kinds.

There are ninety-six county superintendents in Kansas, fourteen of whom are ladies. At the convention to be held at Wichita, two of them enter into the

discussion. There is 25 per cent more growing wheat in Kansas than there was last year and, best of all, it never looked better at this time of the year, if as well. Much of the crop will be harvested by the mid-dle of June.

Albert Garrison, aged 13 years, accidently shot and killed Andrew Bahr, aged sently snot and killed Andrew Bahr, aged 8, at Sharon. Barber county, last Saturday afternoon. Young Garrison was examining a double action pistol that he didn't know was loaded.

John D. Miles, of Lawrence, Kansas, has been selected for secretary of the commission to treat with the Cherokees for the purchase of the strip.
Mr. Miles has had seventeen years' experience as an Indian agent. He was in charge of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes during the troubles several years since, and handled them in a masterly manner. When the members of the commission came together in Washington a few days ago, it was found that not one of them had any acquaintance general with the condition of things in the Indian Territory. Even Judge Wilson, of Fayetteville, Ark. the democratic member of the commission, admitted that he had very little to do with his near neighbors, the Cherokees. It soon became evident that if anything was to be accomplished by the commission there must be connected with it somebody experienced in dealing with the Indians. Col. Miles was selected because of his pe culiar fitness for the work,

Twenty-one years ago Mr. George W. Winans, State Superintendent of the Kansas schools, worked as a common laborer in excavating for the foundation of the building in which he now holds—and holds worthily—a responsible and an honoralle office. He came to Topeka, like many others, with little except his muscles and his brains. He could not af-ford to be idle, and he took the first work offered to him, which was to wheal dirt with a wheelbarrow out of the excavation aforesaid. For two months he continued to propel the barrow and handle the shov-el, at \$2 a day. He also assisted in conborer in excavating for the foundation of to propel the barrow and handle the shovel, at \$2 a day. He also assisted in concreting the floors, and he occasionally carried the hod. At the close of the two months, he went out to Mission Creek, west of Topeka, and stayed there some time, drilling rock. Afterward, he worked as a stonemason under Capt. Hannum, now of Great Bend. While engaged in this trade, Mr. Winans worked on the old M. E. Church in North Topeka; also on the Shawnee County poor-house.—Western School Journal.

Warner's Log Caba Remedies—old fashioned. simple compounds. used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise Warner's Log Cabin Sarsap-

arilla.

"Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract," for External and Internal Use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists arilla. great preparations. All druggists keep them.

"Tippecanoe" Harrison How Saved.

The battle of Tippecanoe was fought Lovember 5th, 1811, in In diana, on the banks of the Tippecanoe River, on the site of the present village of Battle Ground, between the Americans under General Harrison, and the Indians under the Prophet, l'ecumseh's brother.

After the famous battle until the end of his days General Harrison, grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison, was known by the loving sobriquet of "Tippecanoe."
Following his brilliant achieve-

ments in arms, now more than three-quarters of a century ago, General Harrison, together with many of his troops, was stricken with disease contracted through lack of proper food, and exposure to the miasma of that command lay for weeks, suffering the horrors of disease upon the banks of the Tippecanoe River, which rises in a lake of the same name in the northern part of the state, flows south-west 200 miles and empties into the Wabash nine miles above Lafayette. General Harrison's troops were threatened with decimation, and the skill of the army surgeons was employed in vain to combat a more terrible and section of Indiana, and for a time his vain to combat a more terrible and deadly enemy than even the hostile aborigines under Tecumseh's brother.

But relief come at last, General Harrison very sensibly con-cluded that residents of the neighbor hood—nay, the Indians themselvesknew nature's specific for the disease which nad prostrated him and many of his command, and instantly set on foot inquiries with a view to acertaining and applying the remedies They were speedily found and put to test, and worked like a charm. Under their use the stricken soldiers were promptly restored to their wonted goo health and vigor.

The medicines were preparations of simple roots and herbs, based upon very old-fashioned but effective and natural formulæ. Their intrinsic merits have been known and utilized for generations among people living in remote and malarial sections of the

country. Many of these invaluable formulæ have within the last two years come into possession of Hon. H. H. Wainer, president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, owner of the largest proprietary medicine manufactory in the world, and whose Safe Remedies have conferred a lasting boon upon mankind, being recognized as stundard medicines throughout the civil-

ized globe In 1887, Mr. Warner, after careful experimenting and trial put upon the market Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, based upon the formulæ which has cured thousands of debilitated sufferers, not only on the banks of the "Tipperanoe," as above related, but everywhere where introduced.

These Log Cabin preparations are designed for an entirely different order of diseases to which the Safe Remedies are applied, among them are Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy, and Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy. Suffering flees before them as a pestilence flees before the purifying breath of heaven, and they are sold every

LIVE OAK, ALA., Dec. 13, 1886.

Messrs, A. P. SHALLENBERGER & Co.
Rochester, Pa. GENTS—Last spring
I received by mail a bottle of your Antidute for Malaria for my brother, who had chills for more than six months. He frequently broke them with Quinine, but they would soon return. I gave him the Antidote and he has not had a chill since. It has made a PERMANENT cure. Yours truly, W. W. PERDUE

Now it turns out that Guthrie is heated on a stream whose water is so brackish that it cannot be used, and on the day of the great rush to the new town, hundreds of people nearty famished with

A new Serial Story, by Edwin Lassetter Bynner, opens the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May. It it is called "The Begum's Daughter," the scene of the novel was laid in old New York about 1689, and some of the familiar Knickerbocker names appear in it. It is a new field for modern fiction, and a good one. This is followed by a paper on "Temperance Legislation, its Uses and Limits." Mr. Fiske contributes one of his valuable historical papers on "Brandywine. Germantown, and Saratoga." Mr. Frank Gaylord Cook writes about "The Lawyer in National Politics;" and reminiscences of famous "Trotting Horses" are given by H. C. Merwin. Josiah Royce contributes the first of two papers on "Reflections after a Wandering Life in Australasia." The skort story of the number is contributed by Elizebeth Stuart Phelps, and is called "The Bell of St. Basil's," a pathetic episode in the history of a deserted Southern college. Mr James continues his novel "The Tragic Muse." For poetry we have some extremely bright verses." Houghton Muselln & Co. Boston. A new Serial Story, by Edwin Lassetter have some extremely bright verses.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The passingers and crew of the ill fated Danmark were all saved, and over three hundred of them arrived safely in Philadelphia this week on board the Missouri, whose captain ithe hero of the day.

A powder factory has been located in Cherokee county, four miles north of Columbus. Buildings and machinery are to be put up witout delay. The part will have a capacity of 1,000 kegs of pow-der a day. der a day.

Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, M. D., University of New York, New York city, says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." This shows that Dr. Thompson considers kidney disease a frightful malady. He also says "Bright's disease has no symp toms of its own, but has the symptoms of every other disease." The reason why Warner's Safe Cure cures so many different diseases is that by curing symptoms, which are called diseases, it strikes at the roots of disease itself.

After a shut down of one week, nearly all the miners along the Monongahela river, about 6,000 in number, have re-

We believe that ordinarily the dairy man will do his best to confine his or-ergies to the manufacture of butter, with view of producing an article so good at every bo ty who knows it, will want that every bo ty who knows it, will

ton, Mrs. Lathrop replied to Kate Field's lecture on the "Intemperance of Pronibition."



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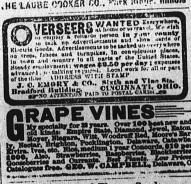
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304 Kansas Avenue.

Topeka, Kans.

Abliene has struck a vem of pure water. Now down in Oklahoma where people on the banks of a brackish stream pay five cents a glass for water, that would be a big thing; but in Kansas it does not count for much

THE FIRST TANGLE.

Once in an Eastern palace wide A little child sat weaving: So patiently her task she piled, The men and women at her side Flocking round her, almost grieving,

"How is it little one," they said,
"You always work so cheerily?
You never seem to break your thread,
Or snarl or tangle it, instead
Of working smooth and clearly.

"Our weaving gets so worn and soiled, Our silk so frayed and broken; For all we've fretted, wept, and toiled, We know the lovely pattern's spoiled Before the king has spoken."

The little child looked in their eyes
So full of care and trouble,
And pity chased the sweet surprise
That filled her own, as sometimes flies
The rainbow in a bubble.

"I only go and tell the king,"
She said, abashed and meekly;
"You know he said in everything—"
"Why, so we do!" they cried; "we bring
Him all our troubles weekly."

She turned her little head aside; A moment let them wrangle; "Ah, but," she softly then replied, "I go and get the knot untied At the first little tangle!"

O little children-weavers all! Our 'broidery we spangle
With many a tear that would not fall,
If on our King we would but call
At the first little tangle.

—Congregationalist.

The Mysterious Old Gentleman.

BY METCALF RUSSELL.

Scene-School Street, Boston, July, 1883 "Hello, Gedney, where are you going? Come up and lunch with me. Oh. come on!"

"I'm obliged to you. Wheeler, but I can't, I'm bound your way, though, and will go up with you if you will walk. I think it will do me good."

"Come on; I am with you. How goes it, old boy? By the way, who was that old gentleman you were going up Beacon street with, yesterday forenoon? I didn't know you had any old relatives in Boston.'

"You want to set down a good mark for me, Wheeler. I smile at my own good nature. As I was going down Bowdoin street yesterday, thinking of my summer trip, I saw, some little distance in front of me, the old gentleman you speak of fall backwards.

"A negro across the street went over and took hold of the old fellow's hand, and tried to pull him up, but it didn't

"I saw the old man couldn't help himself, so I ran down and picked him up. "When he got on his feet he clung

hold of both of us. "After walking a few steps, the darkey said he would have to go, and immediately put his words into action, and left me all alone with the old gen-

"I saw he was too weak or too unnerved by his fall to get along alone. Besides, he put his hand through my arm, and clung like a little child

"Well, what could I do but go along with him? I can't say I particularly fancied the position, for you know I'm not much in the charity line. Still, I couldn't see the old man totter along alone, so I let him keep his hold. And do you know, I'm not sorry. The little incident has given me lots to think of. He had considerable to say, in a desultory sort of way. He struck me right away as a rich old codger, and what made me think so the most, was because he was so poorly dressed, relatively speakmean. His clothes were enough-they covered up nature's deformities—but they were old and somewhat worn. His shoes—I think it was his shoes—settled the fact of his riches in my mind. I don't know that dever saw a pair just like them. You know my peculiarity about shoes. Well, these are a different variety from anything yet. They were both worn as though the man's feet were three-cornered. Then they were taken care of as our grandfathers used to take care of theirs—no blacking, not a particle, but plenty of grease. I'd like to get hold of them, for a picture.

"The old fellow wanted to know where I lived, and I was beginning to

fear that he purposed rewarding me, then and there. But the shoes cured

me of my momentary fright.

"Another reason for my belief that
he was little short of a miser (he had previously told me, that he ought not to be out alone) was, that when we got along to Somerset street (we went through Ashburton place) where the demolition of the old houses is going on to give place to the new court house you know, he said, in a voice chuck full of regret, that it was too bad to pull down those nice houses. I argued with him that a better one would be built, and that it would increase the value of property thereabouts. Then, as a sort of a feeler, I said, in an indifferent tone: "If you have any property in this vicinity, you'll be the gainer by the change.'
"The temptation was too strong for

him. He told me that he had lived in his own house on Temple street for forty years. That was just what I wanted. I knew the old chap was rich. I said:

"Well, those houses will have to give way to offices, and if you don't get any benefit from the new order of things, your heirs will!"

"We slowly ambled down Somerset street to Beacon, for he was not a rapid traveller, as you may imagine. He would give short, nervous clutches at my arm with his fingers, as if to see whether he had a good hold. He told me, in reply to my query, that he was from New Hampshire, and had lived

in Boston fifty years.
"I asked him how old he was, and he spoke up with that pride all old people

have in their age, and said that he was "He looked it.

"As we came into Beacon street, I began to feel that perhaps my good Samaritanism was going a little too far, so I asked him how far he was going. Then I thought what a perverse old fellow he was. Why, instead of going home after his fall, which was really nearer, he persisted in keeping on to his premeditated destination. He had found a free escort in me, and he wasn't going to lose the opportunity. Oh, he is a rich old codger, mark my

word!

"Well, to make a short story, for you look tired, now, Wheeler—No?—
Well, the old fellow said he had only to go a few steps up Beacon street, so I the thin cling. Imagine me! It makes me smile, to think of it—going up Beacon street, in broad daylihet, leading a shabby old fellow like him. Don't ever tell me that I haven't ary goodness. Here is a tangible, clinging evidence of my superiority to my fellow-men. Why, you wouldn't have done it, Wheeler. I don't believe you would even have gone to help the old fellow up; for you would have immediately set him down as drunk, and thought the gutter the best place for

him.
"Well, I'll confess the thought did cross my mind, that he might be a little the worse for the use of the bottle: but my native goodness-I like to use those words-prompted me to run, with all convenient speed, to his assis-

"Where was I? Oh, yes. We went up Beacon street some little way, until he asked me the number of a house, and said his daughter lived in the next one. I helped him up the steps, at his special request, mind you, and then into the hall. He thanked me, twice, I think, but nary a copper. I took a hasty, though polite and deferential, leave; for I wanted to avoid the effu-sion which I knew the married daughter would thrust upon me for my gallant conduct. Indeed; I feared that she, forgetting for the time, her duty to her husband, would embrace me, with tears in her eyes, murmuring her thanks in a tremulo crescendo voice. while the household would form the body-ground of the beautiful stage picture, the cook lighting up the whole scene with red fire."

"What a fellow you are, Gedney! Your description is most pathetic, not to say interesting. The tale should be embalmed in a play. But, seriously, you did well, and I congratulate you. I may add that I trust your predictions about the old fellow's wealth will prove true, and that he will mention you in his will.'

"Sorry to disappoint you, Wheeler, but he can't. I neither gave him my card or name. My reward," satirically, "is the knowledge of having done a good deed. Really, though, I feel positively indebted to the old man for the entertainment he has afforded me. I am going to make a business of pickng up old men, hereafter. It's a great pleasure, I assure you.'

"Ah, Gedney, you always will turn things into ridicule. Nevertheless, I rather think you do not dislike the opisode, and I didn't doubt you'll do lots more in that line, if you get a chance. Here we are at my door. Come in. Oh, do! and we will speculate as to the possible result of your Beacon street bravery

Good-day.

CHAPTER II.

Time-August, 1886, 3 30 P. M. Scene-Union Club, Park Street, Bos-

Scene—Union CLUB, PARK STREET, BOSTON.

[Reading room; unoccupied, save by the porter, arranging papers on the table, and wallace Wheeler, dozing in a chair. Enter Gedney Ainsworth, who looks about as if in search of some one, spies Wheeler, takes a second look, then crosses over, and lightly taps him on the shoulder.] "What? What is that? Oh! Ah! Let

"What? What is that? Oh! Ah! Let me see. Why, yes, it is! Hello, Ged-ney. The saints be praised, you don't mean to say it's you? Why, you are the last, the very last, person I ex-pected to see. Where did you drop from, and how came you in town? You really didn't think the gods were to favor me. How came I at the club, and when did I get back? Sit down, and I will make a brief report.

"By Jove! it seems delightful to see you again. It is a fact, the luxury of the thought that I was in Boston again put me to sleep in my chair. Well, I arrived in town last evening, went to Parker's because I knew none of my household would be at home, and this morning I passed in going about on State street to get a welcome from all the fellows in town. I came up here this afternoon for the same purpose, but found no one here. I sat down a moment, and ere I was aware, was enjoying a dream of Paradise, otherwise Boston. Smile, if you choose, but gadding about the world for two or three years isn't the height of bliss for yours truly, and I mean to settle down—marry, perhaps—now I am in a civilized

community.

"By the way, that reminds me, Flockton, genial Ed., told me something about you this morning, that led me to believe you were looking up matters in the matrimonial market, and—great Scott! how it comes back to me. You were right about the old me. You were right about the old lefellow's riches, weren't you? ... What a romance! Come, tell me all about it. Let's go into the dining room and take a lunch. You have nothing to do, and I can't go to Bar Harbor till seven o'clock. Come, and give me the sequel to your episode over our cigars."

mind talking over the matter to you, now, it is all settled, for it was to you I scoffed about my exploit. Don't you remember, we walked up toward your house, and you wanted me to go in and lunch with you, but I was going some-where else? It was about three years ago, wasn't it? Yes; you have been away more than two years, and it hap-pened the summer before you went. Well, it does seem a little singular, and, had you told me the circumstances, o any one else, I shouldn't have believed them. Yet, as they have actually happened to me, I must, don't you know? Oh, the sequel has taken place during

the past year.
"Last January, Allen Winthrop told me of a peculiar case they had in their office. He said that one of his father's old client's, a man eighty years of age, had died, leaving a most singular will, or, rather, a will with a singular codicil. Allen's father had drawn up the original, but Mr. Kingsley (Joshua Kingsley was the old gentleman's name) had added the codicil himself, and had it witnessed properly, a fact that struck Winthrop as the most singular thing of it all. It was done when Mr Winthrop was in Florida, and Mr. Kingsley wouldn't trust Allen or any one else to do it. Well, the codicil read something like this: "I give and bequeath the share of my property, which was to have gone to my nephew, John Kingsley, now deceased, to the gentleman who assisted me when I fell on Bowdoin street, July 21, 1883. And then it went on to give the particulars of the accident, to describe the gentleman and what he said and did, and ended by giving \$1,000 for

and did, and ended by giving values searching him out:

"Well, you can imagine my surprise when Winthrop told me this tale, and his, also, when I told my side of the story. Of course, there was trouble proving the thing. I thought some of sending for you, but Mrs. Mellison you know her-saw me and rememberthe circumstance. I wasn't particularly anxious to have the thing go on, but Allen insisted and so did his father.

"Well, the long and the short of it was, that the executors, of whom Mr. Winthrop, senior, was one, paid over to me \$47,000, which I have had ever since.

"Now, Wheeler, these are the cold facts of the matter, but the best is to come. This only culminated last week, but, as it will have to be known before long, I will give you the story straight, so you may help me in denying any false reports that may get afloat. course, I don't want you to give the whole thing away, as I tell it to you; but the real facts will help you to know what not to say.

"In settling up the estate, of course it was necessary that I should meet Mr. Kingsley's family. I vowed I wouldn't accept the money if any of the heirs objected, but they didn't. I was rather in hopes they would, for then I would have been out of the thing. But, no! they persisted in valuing my little service of three years ago, at the old gentleman's estimate. I judged, by what they said, that he had pondered over it, and, like Hamlet's melancholy, growing by what it fed on, he had come to think of me, in his second childhood, as a sort of good man in a fairy tale.
"Well, this is digressing.

"I met the family first in old Mr. Winthrop's office. They were all there; "I can't, Wheeler. I'm sorry, for I should like to break bread with you; but I have an engagement over in Malborough street. Good-day. Drop into the office when you have time, Good-day. That trip to Brookline. That trip to Brookline. That trip to Brookline settled it for me. Now my deep Brookline. That trip to Brookline settled it for me. Now, my dear Wheeler, you should know that the nephew, into whose shoes I stepped had a sister—an only sister—and now ar only child. We had met in Mr. Winthersteen the stepped had a significant triple of the stepped had a significant triple of the stepped had been sent in Mr. Winthrop's office, but our acquaintance didn't really begin until that day in February. It was the third. I remember it perfectly.

"Well, to shorten my story again,

we met a good many times from that memorable third day of February, until last week it came to an end.'

"We shall meet no more as before." "I went down to Beverly Farms, where she is, and came back a poorer man by 47,000 and some odd American dollars; but, pardon me, Wheeler, this is no idle sentiment—richer than ever before. Come down with me next week, and I will introduce you to the tuture Mrs. Ainsworth. I gave her brother's share of Mr. Kingsley's property as a wedding present. Remember what I said about his shoes?

"Indeed, I do, Gedney. But there's something of a moral about your story. Your good, but trifling, service, returned rich interest. If you were a minister instead of a banker, you might make quite a sermon out. you might make quite a sermon out

"I suppose so. But it has taught me more than all the sermons I ever heard, though not more than all I mean, though not more than all I mean to hear, I hope. But no more moralizing. I have your promise for a visit to Beverly Farms next week, and, mind you, not a word about what you once called my Beacon street bravery.'"—Yankee Blade.

Tailors Out of Work.

It is claimed that there are 5,000 tailors in and near Boston out of work because, as alleged, the local clothing manufacturers send their goods to New York city to be made up by the cheap labor of the tenement-house districts.

Australia's Offer.

Australia has promised to give £35,-000 annually for ten years toward the building of the proposed new British ships of war, and to maintain the versed new British sels when completed.

HALFORD'S MARRIAGE.

Was Quietly Wedded After an Extremely Secret Woolng.
An incident in Halford's life which Illustrates his secretive power, which is essentially necessary in a private secretary, is found in the way in which he was married, says the Washington

Star. His wife was teaching music in

a female seminary of the Methodist persuasion in Indianapolis when she attracted the attention of Mr. Halford, and a warm attachment sprung up between them. Miss Fitzgerald's parents removed to Franklin, Ind., and subsequently to Elgin, Ill., but separation did not cool the aroor or the young people, who corresponded regularly, although the parents of the young lady had no idea that matters were assuming a serious shape. Miss Fitzgerald at length wrote that her family were to go to Chicago on a visit, and that she would accompany them. They propos-ed to remain about three hours in Indianapelis on their journey.

Halford thought that would be good opportunity to have the nuptial knot tied, and he made his arrange-ments accordingly. When the family reached Indianapolis Halford met his fiancee at the depot, put her into a carriage, and they were driven to a minister's house, where they were quietly made man and wife. When the family were ready to resume their journey, their daughter (now Mrs. Halford, al-though the old folks knew nothing of the affair) was at the depot ready to accompany them. Halford bade his bride good-by, she was whisked off by the train, and he returned quietly to his work at the Journal office

He didn't see his bride for six weeks. By that time he had made arrangements for her reception, and he went to her home in Elgin to fetch her. There he revealed their relations to her parents and took his wife to her new home. But one or two of his But one or two of his most intimate friends had any idea that he was married until he brought his wife to Indianapolis.

Sayings and Their Authors. From Bacon comes "Knowledge is

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," is from Keats!

Washington Irving gives us "The Ilmighty Dollar."

Dean Swift thought that "Bread was the staff of life.'

"Man proposes, but God disposes." Thos. Kempis. Franklin said "God helps those who

help themselves." "All cry and no wool" is found in Butler's "Hudibras."

Thomas Southern reminds us that

'pity's akin to love.' Edward Coke was of the opinion that

a man's house is his castle. "Variety's the spice of life" and "Not much the worse for wear."—Cowper. "When Greek joins Greek then was the tug of war."--Nathaniel Lee, 1602. Charles Pinckney gives "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.'

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark" and "A fool at forty is a fool indeed." We are indebted to Colley Cibber for

the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again." "Of two evils I have chosen the least" and "The end must justify the

Campbell found that "coming events cast their shadows before," and "'tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets" and "Moping melancholy and moonstruck

Dryden says "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through

Christopher Marlowe gave forth the invitiation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way, "Love

me little, love me long. Johnson tells us of "a good hater," and MacIntosh, in 1701, originated the phrase often attributed to John Ran-dolph, "Wise and masterly inactivity."

Stetson and Haverly.

The wits of the theatrical Rialto used to revel in that story of John Stetson's indignation on discovering certain objectional charcoal sketches on the walls of his Globe Theater behind the scenes. Scarlet with indignation, he yelled to the stage manager: "Who the -- did that?"

"That , Mr. Stetson-that's Michael Angelo ——"

"Mike Angelo! Well, —— him, he'l

never get into this theatre again."

Now comes a droll sequel to that old tale. A knot of theatrical folk at the Westminster Hotel were trying to en-Westminster Hotel were trying to entertain Jack Haverly, the one-time Napoleon of managers. A. C. Byrne told the Stetson-Angelo story with much unction. Everybody roared at the finale excepting Mr. Haverly, who looked rather blank. He evidently did not see the point. But a few moments after the story had been told he burst out in laughter and exclaimed:

"Oh. I see—'yes, yes. There ain't "Oh, I see yes, yes. There ain't no such feller as Mike Angelo."

no such feller as Mike Angelo."

A few days afterward somebody repeated the story to Stetson himself, adding Haverley's comment on the point of the story.

"What an ignorant fool Haverly must be," said Stetson. "Of course he ought to have said 'There is no such fellow as Mike Angelo.' "—Exchange.

WINGED MISSILES.

"Old Hutch" is bulling wheat again. In Boston, Mass., 6,000 tailors are idle. Peach prospects in Delaware are said to

Extensive floods in Galicia have inundate ed many towns.

The car coupler killed 6,000 men in this ountry last year. Castleton, Vt., has the only slate pencil mill in this country.

Jay Gould's doctor will accompany him on his southern trip. The Chilian government has prohibited Chinese immigration.

A six-foot vein of copper has been discov ered in Monroe county, Pa. Alexander Hamilton was the youngest

abinet officer the country ever had. The Mississippi Valley raises three-fifths of the hogs in this country-40,000,000. A large smelter at Butte, Montana, burn-

ed last week, causing a loss of \$1,000,000. Dakota farmers propose a twine factory of their own as a relief from the Twine

Near Cheyenne, Wyoming, is a horse farm of 120,000 acres, on which are 5,000

Europe's pig-iron output last year was 15,000,000 tons, of which England produced one-half. There are 20,000,000 does in the United

States, and \$200,000,000 is required to support them. Over-production and wage troubles are

naking the iron outlook at Pittsburg very insatisfactory. A syndicate has purchased 40,000 acres of coal and mineral land in Edmonson and

Warren counties, Ky. The Connecticut legislature has passed a law prohibiting the use of tobacco by per-

sons under 16 years of age. There are 58 electric street railways in operation in this country, with 308 miles of track, and 220 miles building.

Gold discoveries have been made in Montana near the Canadian line, and the coun-

try is flooded with prospectors. Sir Morell Mackenzie, the English doctor, has a son who is acquiring fame as an actor, and will soon try starring.

The twine trust has bought up all the available twine in the country, and is pre-paring to increase prices from 100 to 200 per

Samuel Jordan, a barber, of Kansas City, has, it is said, amassed a fortune of \$150,-000 from his trade during the past fifteen

Rider Haggard writes: "My favorite novel is Dickens' 'Tale of Two Cities.' In this great book Dickens touched his highest

A teller in a bank in Lynn, Mass., has been arrested, having stolen \$68,000 from the bank. Living beyond his means was the cause.

Lord Lonsdale, who started for the Arctic regions several months ago, is believed to have starved to death in the northwest territories.

The tornedo host building for the government at Newport, R. I., is expected to make 22 knots per hour, and will be the fastest boat in this country.

Three large steel rail mills in Chicago which make one-third of the steel rails produced in this country, will combine with a capital of 25,000,000. The engineer charged with being the

cause of the Mud Run, Pa., disaster, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter, for which he was tried. Many are in doubt how Amelie Rives-

Chanler pronounces her first name. In a late valentine letter written to a friend she makes it rhyme with "family." J. Edward Pfeiffer, who lately died in

London, left nearly \$500,000 to his wife, Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, the English poet, to be used for the advancement of women The income of Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker of Essen, last year was nearly \$1,500,000. This sum is larger than the in-

come of the richest of the Rothschilds. The state supreme court of West Virginia has decided that of the three alleged governors of the state, only Wilson, holding over, has a valid claim to the

The prohibitory constitutional amendment submited to the voters of New Hampshire last week was defeated by about 4,-000 majority. It required a two-thirds vote

The Newfoundland government will re-fuse to issue licenses to American fishermen for the purchase of bait and other necessary outfit on account of alleged violaton of licences last year. England's oldest clergyman, Rev. Bar-

tholomew Edwards, is dead. He lacked but a week or thereabouts of being a century old and had been rector of one church for seventy-six years. President Harrison's landau is trimmed

in green cloth and lace, driver's seat green cloth, crown cover to top, pole straps with silver loops, silver lamps, silver door handles, silver axle caps.

Mme. E. F. Bishop, who recently started a dramatic school in Philadelphia, is the mother of Mind Reader Bishop. She is the principal heir to the Bdtterworth estate in Denmark, and intends to devote large part of her \$23,000,000 to charitable purposes.

Henry Ward Beecher is occasionally quoted as having said that a man ought to teel ashamed of dying before having reached his 75 birthday. There may be doubts Mr. Beecher ever said anything of the kind, for he knew very well that dead men can have no feeling whatever; not even of mor-

The Mexicans have a queer way of burying the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped in century plant matting and placed in a coffin rented for about twenty-five cents. One or two natives, as the case may bo, place the coffin on their heads and go in a place the common their heads and go in a trot to the grave, where the body is interred, and the coffin is then returned. The wealthy use the street cars as hearses, and the friends follow beside the car on foot.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

Make a Good Garden.

The farmer's garden should receive far more attention than it usually gets. It is on his success with this that much of the advantage and greater healthfulness of the farmer's life depends. To have fresh vegetables in succession through their season, and a good variety stored for his winter's use, ought to be the farmer's especial priv-ilege. In reality the tables of those in cities earning less than most farmers are better supplied with vegetables and fruit than are those whose lack is only explainable by their neglect to grow them. The city man who has to buy everything finds a variety costs no more than to confine himself to one dish. The farmer often makes a rule to buy nothing that he might grow, and then neglects to grow what he

might.

There is an economic aspect to this question not often considered. If farmers grew and used themselves greater varieties of vegetables they would be not only healthier, but the markets for the few specialties they generally grow would be less likely to be glutted. The past year, for examble, potatoes have been extremely cheap. The crop is more than the demand. If one-tenth of the potato land had been diverted to growing carrots, turnips, cabbage, cel-ery, parsnips and like vegetables, there have been no glut in either, and the farmer's profits would be increased. It requires more work, more skill and intelligence to grow a large variety of

vegetable crops than to grow one or two. More farmers have got into the habit of growing potatoes than have learned the best methods of growing other vegetables, and this is perhaps one reason why they are so much more largely sold than any other.

We need to learn a lesson from the great famine which prevailed in Ireland

more than forty years ago after the failure of the potato crop. The people had become too exclusively dependent on the potato as a means of subsistence on the potato as a means of subsistence. It is not a perfect food for maintaining strength and vigor, and when famine struck the land, the enfeebled poor easily became victims to a pestilence which followed in its wake. It is in countries like India and China, where one kind of food is the mein secure of one kind of food is the main source of subsistence, that the dread Asiatic cholera takes its rise. If men ate more wholesome food, and in greater variety, the attacks of many kinds of disease

would be averted. It is not much that any one farmer can do to change the prevailing dietary habits of the whole country, but each can for himself resolve to set a better example. The first step in this good example. The first step in this good work is to lay out a garden, not too large to be thoroughly cultivated, and fill it with as great a variety of vegetables as the farmer can successfully ange. When one farmer in any hyborhood does this, others will quickly follow his example, and he can probably dispose for a time of any surplus vegetables he may grow more than are needed for his own use among neighboring farmers. It is not any neighboring farmers. It is not any willingness to live poorly that restricts o many farmers to a diet of bread and butter, with pork for the only meat, and potatoes, with an occasional boiled dinner, with cabbage as the only vege-able. They want to enjoy greater variety of vegetable food, and now, as heir thoughts are turning to spring vork, is the best time to give them a int as to the best way to realize their sires.—American Cultivator.

Does Farming Pay?

This is a question that is being very ften asked but seldom answered to the ntire satisfaction of the inquirer. Carming pays or fails to pay according the amount of skill, industry, and rudence of the operator. Of course o small business can yield as large a ross income as one in which large in-estments are judiciously made, yet a mall business may pay a larger per ent of profits for the amount of capi-il invested than a larger business.

The reason why the question so oftasked, Does farming pay? is not ore satisfactorily answered is, we beve, because those engaged in farmg do not as a rule keep any sort of Count with their business that will table them to show beyond dispute bether their business is paying or or if paying at all, how much it is

If the Farmer could by any means duce all farm owners to begin a sysm of accounts with their farms the sent season, and carry such accounts ough the year in an intelligible nner, so that the question so many asking could be definitely settled far as each individual case is con-red, it would have accomplished a st commendable work. Almost bry spring for the past ten or fifteen ars, the Farmer has urged the imtance of this work, yet so far as we learn, but very few comparatively the farmers have formed the habit keeping book accounts with their iness. Many neglect the undertak-because they consider it a difficult g to do. But it is a very simple ter indeed to take an annual act of stock on hand and to record ble entry. We would only ask each our to put in black and white what would like to carry in his mind it possible to carry it.

Is no indication that a farm does

surplus left at the end of their year of toil and auxiety, yet because of this it will not do to say that running a mill or working in a mill does not pay. Farming certainly pays, but few of us can show by our books how much it pays us. Let the first of April see the beginning of an etternyt to know exbeginning of an attempt to know exactly, or at least approximately, how much our farms and farm operations are actually worth to us.

We believe that a great many farmers and farmers' wives would be better satisfied with their vocation if they could know for a certainty just what income the farm is bringing into the family, that they might the better compare their situation with others engaged in other pursuits. When the armer gives his farm credit for house rent, fuel, carriage hire, all kinds of food such as meat, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, fruits, grains and vegetables consumed or given away to friends, and takes account of all the days or parts of days when he is not actually engaged in productive labor, he would engaged in productive labor, he would find that it would require a higher salary to carry him through the year than he had calculated. Do not again call farming poor business till you can show by accurately kept books just how poorly it has been with you.—Practical Farmer.

Farm Notes.

Save all the wood ashes. Remem ber that they have great fertilizing value for most soils. Secure all you can for top dressing meadows and grain

At the present low prices paid for beef, it doesn't pay very largely to raise cattle to that end. Still there must be a "stop" in every thing, and let us hope the beef market will soon

be firmer.

In selecting fertilizers for the coming spring, remember that gypsum, or land plaster, is a cheap and valuable form of plant food. It is especially valuable for mixing with hen manure, ashes and compost.

Young cattle which have been wintered at the straw stack are quite apt to be lousy. This should be seen to, and proper measures to clean out the parasites. Applications of lard and kerosene oil will do very well.

Cows which are expected to come in soon should have plenty of fodder, bran, roots and such food, but none of a heating character. They should not be allowed to run on icy places, as a slip may produce serious consequences.

Stock of all kinds should be kept off the meadows and grass lands while they are soft and spongy. The dam-age done by the hoofs in cutting up the turf is many times more than any possible value of the withered foggage they can pick up.

We think that farmers who have had the pluck and enterprise to keep their flocks of sheep up to the standard dur-ing the past few years of dullness in the wool market will soon be rewarded, for the indications are that wool growing will assume its old time stability.

If you have any young colts, now is good time to break them. When a a good time to break them. When a colt is a year old it should be harnessed and taught to rein readily. There is no danger of breaking a colt when too young. The danger consists in using them. The same is also true of steers. When breaking a colt, do not use a bridle having blinders. Blinders are a nuisance, and if discarded when breaking a colt, they can be dispensed

There are a few vegetables which many farmers never think of cultivat-ing, and they are the richest and rarest ing, and they are the richest and rarest too; we refer to asparagus, celery, wa-tercress; spinach and the like. There ought to be an asparagus bed on fifty farms where is one now. It is one of the earliest and most healthful of vege tables. Celery too is just as easily cultivated, and a dish of nice, fresh, crisp celery in the early fall is a most delightful appetizer.

It costs about half a cent a head, on the average, to feed a flock of fowls. A well bred hen should lay about 140 -some experienced breeders say 160eggs per year. Success in this business depends upon the adaptability and intelligent labor of the person engaging in it. Some fail while others succeed. in exactly the same environment. But the failure of 95 per cent of commercial ventures does not deter men from going into business. Let the first effort be small. Learn the business through experience, not through books.

No man on earth is in a better position to posess and enjoy a more luxurious table than the American farmer. Properly fed and nicely cured there is no better relish than a nice slice of bacon or pork. But apart from flesh food entirely, what better can any man ask for than such dishes as may be ask for than such dishes as may be made from milk and eggs, fruits and vegetables, honey and syrup, corn or oat meal, and either white or graham bread. We venture the assertion that never in the history of the world had the people the opportunities for luxurious living as American farmers possess to-day, and it only requires a little aptness to have and enjoy them all, and what is more, and still better, the inestimable luxury of good health and estimable luxury of good health and appetite. Long life attends on simple diet and plenty of work.--Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Household.

from day to day through the No expensive set of books are ide entry. We would only ask each or to put in black and white what could like to carry in his mind it possible to carry it. s no indication that a farm does be because the farmer uses up noome of the land in the support family. Neither mill operatives and ill owners are sure to have a support the sum of the land in the support is support in the support in the support is support in the support is su

each cake as you bake it, squeeze lemon juice over it and roll up and

serve at once.
QUICK ROLLS.—Mix half a pint of warm milk in which you have melted a scant spoonful of butter with half a cake of yeast, half a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of sugar with a beaten egg. Warm a pint of flour and use as much of it as will make better og thick as you can stip beat a batter as thick as you can stir; beat two or three minutes, then set to rise in a warm spot; in two hours, if sum-mer, three if winter, it will be light; mer, three if winter, it will be light; beat it down well and drop into roll pans. Let them be half full and rise to the top; this will take about half an hour. Be careful that you beat the batter down thoroughly-till its bulk is no larger than when you set it to rise, or else the rolls will be light but coarse in texture. When light again, bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven; when they begin to color, take them out and brush them over with butter or with brush them over with butter or with syrup and milk,—a teaspoonful of

RISEN CORN BREAD. - One quart of meal, one pint of flour, one tablespoon-ful of sugar and two ounces of lard or butter, and a teaspoonful (heaped) of salt. Dissolve half a cake of yeast in a pint and a half of warm milk. Melt the butter, mix it with the sugar and salt, then make a hole in the flour and meal—mixed together—and pour in the liquid. Make it into a very stiff batter and set it to rise in buttered pans. When light, bake slowly. Butter the crust when the loaves leave the oven. A small loaf will take an hour.

Forced Migration.

I was lost in admiration And absorbing contemplation Of her charms,
And I nestled the foundation Of my constant adoration In my arms.

In my ardent observation
I succumbed to sweet elation
From long sips
Of a bountiful libation
Of ecstatic osculation ecstatic osculation On her lips

Then I asked her acceptation
Of my heart and worldly station,
But she said,
With excessive animation,
She would be a dear relatiou—
And I fied!

Then I made an innovation In our English conversation, Friends attest! Now for final consolation I will seek assassination Far out west. ew York Evening Sun.

FAMILY COATS-OF-ARMS.

Nearly All Worn in This Country Declared to Be Bogus.

"Oh, yes; my business is very good," said the little man to a New York Sun reporter: "I supply coats of arms to all the principal families in New York. They come to me and want me to look up the history of their family and paint their coat of arms for them. I have such a large number of records that I can almost always find it for them."

"But what do they do in case they have no coat of arms?" asked the re-

"Oh, well, in that case," replied the little man, "there is no law to hinder a man from adopting one. Someitmes people don't like the colors of the coats that belong to them, and want me to paint them in different colors. Of course, in that case I can only give them a certificate that it is painted like 'copy shown.'"

Mr. Edward Vermont, the well-

known editor of the book entitled "American Heraldica," and one of the best authorities on the subject in the country, was found in the editorial rooms of the Curio, of which he has charge, and expressed himself as very ready to talk upon the subject. "The fact is," said he, "there are very few families that are entitled to

arms, anyway. The number is much smaller than is generally supposed, even by those well read on the subject.
I do not suppose that there are six hundred families in America who have any title to the arms they wear. There surely are not over two hundred in New York and not over twenty of these are Knickerbocker families. The number of these is very small, indeed as almost all of the early Dutch settlers came from merchant families in Holland, and there were very few of them that were not 'ignobilis,' as they were called in heraldry—that is, not entitled to wear arms."
"How large a proportion of the coats

of-arms that we see on coach panels, then, are genuine?" asked the re-

porter.
"Not over five per cent," "Not over five per cent," replied Mr. Vermont, "and I doubt if there are that. All the others are bogus. I do not mean that they are all made up out of whole cloth, but all made up out of whole cloth, but most of them are well-known coats which the persons who wear them have no right to whatever. In many instances the people are perfectly honest in their belief that they belong to them. Sometimes their father assumes them, and bore them so long that he began to think he owned them; and their children haven't a doubt that he did. One of the most frequent causes of this is the belief people have that they are entitled to their mother's arms. This is not so. When a man who is entitled to bear arms marries an heiress who is also entitled to bear who is entitled to bear arms marries an heiress who is also entitled to bear them, he will place her arms upon a 'shield of pretense' upon his own, and his children will quarter them. But if an 'ignobilis'—a man who has no arms—marries an heiress, his children can not make any use whatever of can not make any use whatever of their mother's arms, because they had nothing to quarter them with."

An English author, writing of the importance of manner in social life, emphasizes the fact that people value more what their friend feels for them than what he does for them. They even look more kindly upon one who meets their request with an affectionate denial than upon one who coldly com-plies with it.

plies with it.

"An ice-house is very different from a nice house; and a dot will turn a million into one."

Shakspeare mentions the courtesy that "can tickle where she wounds." Not a few public men owe their influence to the fact that they cannot only say no with a good grace, but what is sometimes harder, say yes with a good grace.

Archdeacon Allen, of the Church of England, was so courteous that he has been known, when accidentally he had hit a dog's nose with a cane, to say, half unconsciously, "I beg your pardon, Hector."

He excelled in the politeness which

makes the person to whom it is addressed respect himself. Once he visited, with two young gentlemen, a person who was not, though her position in life should have made her,

a lady.
"Did you notice," said one of the gentlemen to the other, on leaving the "the archdeacon's refinement in pretending not to see how vulgar that old woman was?" He recognized her as a woman, and was anxious to make her respect herself as such.

In visiting the cottages of the poor, his manner was as respectful as when

his manner was as respectful as when calling at the mansions of the rich. He would take off his hat before crossing the threshold. When the inmate came to the door at his knock, he would ask,

'May I come?" If he happened to call while a cottager's family was at dinner or supper, he never went in but excused himself, saying:

"I see you are at tea, I'll call another time; I hope you are all well."

His children were trained to consider rudeness to a servant as a grave offense. If they wished a servant to perform some duty, they asked for it

as a favor, prefacing the request with "please," and annexing "thank you" to its performance A lady once said that living with her father was like being brought up in a cathedral. Archdeacon Allen's children understood the meaning of the ex-pression, for their father's revenge for very one was awe-inspiring.—Youth's

Companion. Education and Crime.

Statistics recently published by Mr. Brockway, a sociologist and prison reformer, show that in proportion as schools are multiplied crime increases. This is a drastic reversal of the old supposed alliance between ignorance and immorality. Mr. Brockway does not attempt to explain the phenomenon. He concerns himself with the problem how to take care of the criminals.

His proposal is not likely to com-mend itself to a too material world He thinks that too much attention is paid to punishment and not enough to reformation. He believes that if a felon is treated with sufficient indulgence he will change his nature or cor-rect habits and tendencies which were forced upon him by untoward circumstances. He would feed him with the best food, educate him in a liberal Fortnightly Review. In the first place fashion, extend to him all the courtesy consistent with detention against his will, and dismiss him into the world equipped for the first time to maintain his part in it like an honest man. Henry George, discussing the same statistics, claims that the increase in crime is due to the number and variety of taxes and is confident that if no man owned the land and the land bore all the taxation we should not require penitentiaries.

While conceding something to Mr. Brockway's zeal for humanity it is difficult to accept his dicipline as either have abated the price, so he said he feasible or likely to produce the results must think it over. Shortly afterward predicted, while as for Henry George, his theory might be of some value if his theory might be of some value if 000 in half-sovereigns in tweive pages all criminals were poor. But the fact of £500 each. He drove up with these is that the great increase in crime in settled communities is not crime of violence or physical passion but crime of intelligence and greed. Men are gointelligence and greed. Men are go intelligence and greed in communities is increasing said the Jew, "I have brought and the pentitentiaries in increasing said the Jew, "I have brought put it ecause they are so intelligent that they want money quicker than it can be honestly earned. It is your forgers, your embezzlers, your swindlers that are swelling the ranks of criminals now. They are very intelli-gent men. They do not need educa-tion. Prison fare, if made dainty and delicious as sybarites', would not be novel, much less reformatory upon

It is pitiful and perplexing that crime should increase as intelligence becomes more diffused. Can it be possible that there is too much intellect and not enough morality in the current education?—Chicago Times.

Too Bad.

Dr. Tanner, who has developed from fasting to temperance, said in a recent lecture that in a certain district of Chicago it has been found that there are three drinking women for every one drinking man. There can be no doubt that there has been within few years an enormous increase in the quantity of alcohol, opium and morphine consumed by women. In this, as in some other respects, we seem to follow the example set by England. It is a little curious that some people find it so easy to imitate all that is worthless in England, while they bestow no thought upon the examples of which England herself is proud.—Chicago Journal. cago it has been found that there are

Schools of Politics.

In Europe "politics" is a profession. In the United States it is a trade. In the older nations men are brought up to diplomacy and statesmanship as they are to law and medicine. In this country they only are expected to earn the trade of office-getting. If they know that nothing more is re-

In England a popular form of in-In England a popular form of in-struction and amusement among the working classes is what may be term-ed a mock parliament. It is conducted in precisely the same manner as the great institution at Westminster, and is provocative of much general culture and keeps the working people wide awake and intelligently alert regarding political affairs. These parliaments are frequently held in an over room to a saloon or public house, but things a saloon or public house, but things are conducted decently and in order, and the affairs of the great nation are settled and unsettled in a way that would open the eyes of lords and commoners sitting down in the superb Gothic edifice by the Thames embankment.

The English middle-class man is or thinks he is a politician. He knows thoroughly the politics of his own thoroughly the politics of his own country, and stoutly struggles with that of his neighbors. He displays an almost pathetic interest, over his pint pot of bitter ale, in the political workings of the United States and, mixing the mysteries of our state legislature, finally resolves; it is something, no fellower. finally resolves it is something no fel-

ow can find out. It would be impossible to find in an American pothouse where liquor and tobacco were being consumed a set of men patiently studying the politics of their country, peaceably argumentative and almost never coming to blows, or even to harsh words. The English Legislature or Parliament is not too easily accessible to the people in whose behalf it is sustained. The people read with an avidity unknown to us the doings of their inherited or popu-

lar representatives.

In American civilization the tendency is to make scheming politicians rather than statesmen. But it is impossible that it could be otherwise under our eystem. Here a man's ability to get into office and remain there is of more importance than his qualifications for the duties of the position. The successful office-getter is a man who has the capacity to gain the assistance of others who are prominent in politics. The chief tie between them is a community of interest. One can help the other. That is all of it. Leading politicians then become mere bosses con-trolling their hordes of retainers by trolling their hordes of retainers by making his elevation to or retention in office the personal interest of each. Our young men might spend years in studying statesmanship. It would be all in vain, for they would be discarded every time in favor of the men whose knowledge of political philosophy was confined wholly to "working" the wards or being very useful at the polls. The American system does not develop statesmen, but only politicians.—New statesmen, but only politicians.-New Orleans Picayune.

"DOING" THE BOERS.

How a Farm for Which \$50,000 Was Asked Was Sold for \$5,000

It is considered perfectly correct to money was perfectly useless to .them, as they only kept it in gold in chests inside their bedrooms, and are constantly uneasy about it; secondly,... the sons were only led into drinking; and bad habits by having ready cash; and lastly it was impossible sometimes to deal with them otherwise. As an instance there is a case where a Boer farmer asked for his farm, upon which gold had been discovered, the exorbitant sum of £50,000. If the buyer had refused the obstinate man would never he went to the bank and took out £6,-000 in half-sovereigns in twelve bags: said the Jew, "I have brought a lot of money; I will put it on the table." He then poured out the \$5,000 in half-sovereigns. The farmer and his vrow looked on, and their eyes glistened as they looked at the table covered with gold. "How much is there?" said the vrow. "You had better count it," said the Jew. Of course that was impossible, so the vrow said, "Could you not give us some more bags?" "Well," said the Jew, "I must see if I have any more." Then he told the boy to bring one bag out, and he purchased the farm for \$5,500.

The Salvation Army.

In a history of the Salvation army in an English magazine Gen. Booth, its commander, cays that it now consists of 2,593 corps in thirty-one different countries and under the leadership of 7,109 osloers wholly devoted to the work. The present revenue of the army, drawn "mainly from the streets and public houses," is the great sum of \$3,750,000. In England alone it pays \$5,750,000. In England alone it payerents aggregating more than \$500,000, and seats in the United Kingdom upward of 700,000 account. ward of 700,000 persons every Sunday.

Trout All the Year Round. A hotel in Greenville, Me., is said to be the only one in the world that serves trout on its table every meal in the

BY THE-KANSAS NEWS CO, G. F.KIMBALL, Manager.

Payments always in advance and papers stopped promptly at expiration of time paid for. All kinds of Job Printing at low prices. Entered at the Postoffice for transmises cond class matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL, 27.

A ten per cent mortgage will draw the life out of almost any farm.

With this week we close up the first one hundred years as a full-fledged

Many of the boomers will prove to be hoomerangs, and will be coming back one of these days.

The chintz bug has not yet had a fair shake in Oklahoma. Wait until he has a chance to get in his work.

Fortunately it is not necessary, but it would have been excusable if the government had seen fit, if it had been necessary, to strain a point to keep whiskey out of Oklahoma.

It is said there is an effort making to found a Chair of Protection for Yale college. There is no need of any-thing of the kind. We need no free trade, and no protection in our uni-versities, nothing but facts in this

No woman need apply. They are not wanted to fill official positions. The widow of the late Congressman Haskell was a candidate for the Lawrence postoffice. She was the choice of the people, but that did not count. She was a political cipher. She had no influence among the boys, so she was snubbed. Offices must go to those who have influence in politics. Must be sold to the highest bidder, as it were. Reaction may follow.

Senator Ingalls never put more good sound sense in the same space, than was given to a Capital reporter and published in Sunday's issue. He justified the Senate in repudiating Halstead; declared his belief that democrats will generally be permitted to fill out their terms of office; that all Indian titles in the territory, except that of the five civilized tribes, will soon become extinct; that prohibition in Kansas is one of the marvels of modern civilization; and that the new Chancellor of the State university should be a learned and practical man of business rather than a divine. The great obstacle in the way of securing the right man, is the fact that no adequate salary is paid

It is calculated that the pestilent little English sparrow is covering the surface of the United States and Canada at the rate of 500,000 square miles a year. They do enormous damage to farming crops wherever they spread, and it is high time that the most vigorous measures were adopted for their extermination. The defacement of public buildings and the injury to ivies growing upon them are shown in two statements of the United States Commissioner in his report St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., took 970 eggs and two cart-loads of nests at one time from the ivy upon the church," and that "the luxurant ivy formerly covering portions of the Smithsonian building at Washington was thus totally destroyed."—Examiner.

The great Paris Exposition will open May 5th.

Kansas City has sixty miles of cable

Negroes in Mississippi exceed the whites by 300,000.

It will cost nearly \$5 to get up 1000 feet to the top of the Eiffel tower

Instead of going to Canada, seven out of ten English emigrants come to this country.

The glass workers union of Pitts-burg has a reserve fund of \$300,000. Farmers continue in their resolution to tie up the twine trust.

D. C. Metsker, defeated candidate for mayor of Topeka, is now a candidate for Congress in Mr. Ryan's place.

There are some things that should be found on every farm and in almost every town lot, and one of these is an esparagus bed.

Four years ago the Farmers Alliance had Four years ago the Farmers Alliance had but three hundred and seventy-three organizations in the United States. To day Texas alone has 4,500 organizations, a membership of over 250,000, and there is in the United States a membership of over one million and a half. The Farmers' Alliance, like the Grange in the past, is an educational power in the land, which will be felt for good in time to come.

The publishers of the Orange Judd l'armer have bought 25,000 pounds of inding twine at 15, 16, and 17 cents pound at wholesale, which they copie to sell only to their subscrib-

It is not probable you will ever see a copy of the New York Sunday Courier, a so called, but very obscure and quite unknown agricultural pa-per. Its chief aim in life seems to be to make farmers believe that twentyfive or thirty cents a pound for twine is cheap enough. There is a colored brother in the woodpile.

It is stated that reports from farmers who put frosted corn in siles last fall who put trosted corn in siles last lail are generally favorable to that method of preserving such fodder. Many farmers says that their cows never did better than they are doing this winter, eating largely of frosted ensilage.

It is said that there are fully two hunired moonshine distilleries in No Man's

If you can succeed in poisoning one or two rats the others will become distrustful and leave, as they are very suspicious

A hawk usually alights before attempting to catch a chick in order to make observations. Fasten a steel trap on a tall pole, and the chances are that the hawk will alight thereon and be caught.

Who knows, but that after all, the twine trust will prove a blessing? One thing is certain, the fact that the trust exists is driving farmers into a concert of action, that without such an outrage being attempted upon them, would never have come about at all.

There is no better cow feed than oats There is no better cow feed than oats, whole, ground or crushed, says the American Dairyman, but whether or not you can afford to raise them for the cows is a matter for you alone to decide. This will of course, depend upon your soil and climate and somewhat on the variety that you sow. It is well to do some close figuring on this subject, for the act may be able to help you out of a very close serging.

The best fertilizer for "pet" trees is ashes from any source. It needs but a trial.

As long as possible the chickens should be allowed in the garden, nursery and orchard. They destroy many injurious insects.

The May number of Frank Leslie's Popu The May number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, crowded as usual with attractive pictures and good reading, opens with a well-illustrated article, by George C. Hurlbut, on "The Paris Exposition and its Significance," which is of special interest and timeliness closely preceding as it does, the opening of the great French Universal Exposition in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Another notable contribution the one hundredth anniversary of the land of the Bastille. Another notable contribution is David S. Banks's "A New Yorker in Yucatan," giving, with a profusion of pictures, a modern traveler's impressions of this mysterious archæological wonderland of Central America. A review of the principal "Artistic Conceptions of Cleopatra" "Company and a mongrat other illustrative Company and a mongrat other illustrative Conceptions of Cleopatra "Accompany and amongrat other illustrative Conceptions". tra," occompained, amongst other illustrations, by John Sartain's beautiful copy of the Encaustic Tablet found at Hadrian's Villa, materially helps the imagination to fancy how Egypt's queenly beauty looked "Madame de Sevigne's Grandmother" a pleasant bit of literary biography; and the fully illustrated articles, on "The Lake Michigan Region" and "Glasgow" ably represent the departments of travel and description. These are only a few of the many attractions, in the form of stories, sketches, essays, poems, scientificarticles, art illustrations, which make up a model number of this popluar magazine.

Weight By Measure.

Ten common sized eggs weigh one pound.

Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce. One quart of sifted flour(well heap-

ed) one pound. One pint of coffee A sugar weighs

welve ounces. Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee

A weigh one pound. One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces.

Two tablespoons powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

One and one third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups (level) of granulated

sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter well packed weigh one pound. One tablespoon (well rounded) of

soft butter weighs one ounce. One pint (heaped) of granulated su

gar weighs fourteen ounces. Two and three-fourths teacups (level) of powdered sugar weigh one

pound. Two and one half teacups (level) of

the best brown sugar weigh one pound. One tablespoonful (well heaped)

granulated coffee A, or best brown ugar, equals one ounce.

Miss Parloa says one generous pint of liquid, or one pint of finely chop-ped meat packed solidly, weighs one pound, which it would be very con-

venient to remember. Teaspoons vary in size, and the new ones hold about twice as much as an old-fashioned spoon of thirty years ago. A medium sized teaspoon contains about a dram.

The conversation had been about children in general, and the mother told the following story about her own child, a little tot not more than three years of age: "The other night she was kneeling by my side and saying her prayer of 'Now I lay me down to sleep.' She got as far as 'if I should die before I wake,' when the about flax. We do not see why flax the about flax. We do not see why flax the not ifference. There may be some next? The little eyes were sparkling with earnestness and deep thought, and after having apparently settled the question in her own mind, see said in her baby way, 'A focueral.'" The conversation had been about chil-

Ensilage for Hogs.

A correspondent of the National Stock-man thinks very highly of this kind of food for hogs. He says: "The greatest grawback to profitable

hog-growing, leaving out of count losses by disease, has been the cost of winter keeping; and whether accepted or not by the masses, this cost has always been en hanced by the lack of green food.

hanced by the lack of green food.

From results of experiments with ensilage, I find that in this I have a practical solution of this difficult problem. I regret that in the use of ensilage the hog has not come in for a greater share. Efforts have been made principally to secure cheap cattle food. In the reports of the great Silo Convention I find but little said about it as food for swine. One of the experiment stations found that corn silage was not just the thing, as hors silage was not just the thing, as hogs would hunt out the corn and leave the

I believe that good clover ensilage would come nearer meeting the demands for cheap hog food for winter than any-thing else. I would like to know more of the actual results of feeding ensilage to swine from those who have given it a

The suggestions made in this letter a The suggestions made in this letter are well worthy the careful attention and thought of farmers. More than that, the subject is one that should be practically experimented upon. It is within the range of possibility that the free use of ensilage as food for hogs, during the season when they are otherwise deprived of green food, may prove most beneficial as a builder up of the degenerating constitution of the modern hog and serve thereby a most useful end in warding off disease.

It is a fact well attested by both scien-tific and practical experience, that the human race when confined to a simple numan race when connied to a simple article of diet, even though it be a whole-some one not only suffers from actual disease, but also degenerates constitu-tionally. Analogy suggests of course a tionally. Analogy suggests of course a simular effect from a simular cause in the hog. More than almost any other domestic animal the hog's condition of life have been changed by domestication. Probably no single feature is responsible for so much evil as the almost lifelong diet of corn. This ought to be changed by feeding more green food in the season when it is naturally abundant, and also by the use of ensilage. The writer's sugby the use of ensilage. The writer's suggestion of clover as a plant best suited to make hog ensilage, is a good one. In the silo it cures perfectly and it is whether tresh or as ensilage, one of the most wholesome forage plants for the hog. Moreover, it will as he says, greatly cheapen the wintering of hogs. In fact, it strikes us that clover ensilage may be a key to the solution of the problem of cheap and healthy pork.

Slant the bottom cut of a cutting; it is less liable to rot. Cut it just below a bud, so the roots will start from it at once.

The currant and gooseberry bushes are craving for a heavy mulch of straw or old hay. They will be satisfied with that if they can get no manure.

A strawberry bed will be found in every garden. It need not be large; it need not cost much; it will not require much care but it should be there.

Plant trees in all waste places; they are liable to grow, and thus make use of the ground which would otherwise grow up to weeds. In time it will be worth some

The May Electric presents many interesting features. Mr. Edward Whymper has a strong exposition of the Panama Canal and the causes of its failure, presenting details not hitherto known to the public. Mme Blaye de Bury gives us a scathing study of French literature. The Imperial Successions of Austria, is the subject of an able paper by J. D. Bouchier, and Prof. Goldwin Smith has a very interesting article on prohibitionism, as shown in recent agitations in the United States and Canada, which throws much light on a vexed subject. One of the most bril-liant and scathing pavers recently pub-lished is that by Robert Buchanan on "The Modern Young Man as Critic," which tendencies. The next number will contain a brilliant symposium on Agnosticism, by Prof. Huxley, W. H. Mallock, and

Prof. Freeman.
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single number, 45 cents; trial subscription for three months, \$1. Electric and any \$4 Magazine, \$8.

In an obscure corner of New Mexico the rigors of lenten piety present a phase more severe than anything elsewhere probably in the world. Near the village of San Mateo is the dwindled relic of a sect of fanatics known as "Los Hermanos Penitentes" The Penitent Brothers), whose austere practices have long since been condemned by the Catholic Church. They are simple Mexicans whose ordinary pursuits are forsaken during lent for daily religious processions in which they stagger beneath the weight of enormous crosses, or flagel-late themselves with the stinging buck-horn cactus, winding their agon izing way under the lead of a dismal fife to an extemporized Calvary where, on Good Friday, one of their number is crucified. They are sectu-sive fanatics, hiding their austerities from the world, but an enterprising writer has studied and photographed their eccentric penances, and his ar-ticle, accompanying illustrations for the first time made public, appears in the May Cosmopolitan.

Price \$1.00, and 50 cents a bottle.

Stock Notes

J. E. Rogers of Binghamton, N. Y. feeds about 100 cows on ensulage the year round, except during the time of filling the soils. He uses grain enough to make balanced rations. He raises the corn ensilage for 100 cows on 55 acres and has cropped the same ground several years.

When hawks are mischievous, and ren der it difficult to raise chicks, place brush here and there as places of refuge for the chicks. A pile of brush, so arranged as not to harbor rats or other enemies, will save the lives of many chicks. Even corn stalks piled up will be of service, but brush makes the best protection.

It is reported from Fort Dodge, Ia., that there has appeared a terrible cattle disease, hooi-rot, among herds in three widely sep-arated parts of Webster county about the same time and it creates consternation among the large-cattle owners in that part of Iowa. Those fears were furthur increased by discovery of the disease in a herd of Dan Meredith, a large farmer near Fort Dodge. The hoofs have dropped off many of his cattle. The State Veterinarian has been notified, and his coming is anxiously awaited.

Milk is a most excellent food for fowls young and old. Keep a pau of it handy for them all the time, but do not neglect to give good pure water also. Milk is a food and of the best for growing chicks, and they must have water also, but probably not so much as when fed on dry food. A chick will drink water before it will eat, and ought to have it. It should not be fed until it is at least twenty-four hours old, and thirty-six hours is better. The yolk of the egg being taken into the bowels at the last point of incubation, furnishes the best of food strength to last that length of time. Notice the chick as that length of time. Notice the chick as it comes from the shell, it is heavier and more plump than it is thirty-six hours after. Fowls will not drink more than they need if it is always ready when they want it; so there is no danger in supply ing them with enough and in a palatabl condition.

If about the first of May the borers are taken out (if any have already gotten in), the ground removed a few inches from around the base of the trees; then wrap with thick brown paper, or double newspaper will answer, tie it at top a foot nigh, replace the earth, and for that seaon they are safe from the borer. Some say that the borer will sting through the paper and deposit her eggs, but in five years experience I have the first instance of seeing it.

Hints For Beginners, Glycerine does not agree with

dry skin. If you use powder always wash off before going to bed.

When you give your cellar its spring cleaning add a little coperas vater and salt to the whitewash.

.A little ammonia and borax in the water when washing blankets keeps them soft and prevents shrinkage. Sprinkling salt on the top and the bottom of garden walls is said keep snails from climbing up

For relief from heartburn or dyspepsia drink a little cold water in

which has been dissolved a teaspoon ful of salt. For hoarseness beat a fresh egg and thicken it with fine white sugar.

Eat of it freely, and the hoarseness will soon be relieved. If quilts are folded or rolled tightly after washing, then beatien with a out suckers, may be propagated by cutrolling pin or potato masher, it lightens up the cotton and makes them

feel soft and new. Chemists say that it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauce, etc., if put in when they begin to cook as it does to sweet-

en after the fruit is cooked. Tar may be removed from the hands by rubbing with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and drying immediately. The volatile oils dissolve the tar so that it can be rub-

bed off. Moths or any summer flying insects may be enticed to destruction by a bright tin pa. half filled with kerosene set in a dark corner of the room. Attracted by the bright pan, the moth will meet his death in the kerosene.

Essence of quassia will drive away flies, and cucumber peel is detested by cock-roaches.

A small bag of sulphur kept in drawer or closet that is infested with red ants will quickly disperse them.

A brilliant black varnish for iron stoves and fireplaces is made by stir-ring ivory-black into ordinary shellad

cow will not make milk when given these foods she will not make milk at all, for there are no other foods out of which she can make milk as readily. If we want to make wheat flower we must feed wheat into the hopper, and having thus fed the wheat, if we find that the product is not flour but cracked wheat, we must conclude that something is the matter with the ma-chine; and that is just what we must conclude if the cow does not make Idleness is the beginning of all milk when we have given proper foods. If the cow is sick she may need sometough; it may be the beginning of consumption. For such disease the collection. For such disease the collections of the consumption of the consumption of the consumption. respond when fed oats, bran, oil meal, Warner's Log Cabin COUGH ensilage, roots and some coru meat, and CONSUMPTION REM-

No less than 2,000 siles were built in Wisconsin last year.

FULLY-ANSWERED

"Subscriber's" Query Causes Comment.

As our readers will remember, a letter was published in our columns a few days ago, signed "Subscriber" which dwelt at some length upon a subject of general interest, and which contained several inquiries which will be found answered in the following:

To THE EDITOR: Several days ago I noticed a communication in your paper from "Subscriber," in which considerable comment was indulged in concerning the pamphlets which are widely distributed by Mesers. H. H. Warner & Co, of Rochester, N. Y. These pamphlets, as is well known, are published in order that the public may become conversant with the symptoms and growth of disease peculiar to the kidneys, and which is, it must be admitted, the productive cause, in a majority of instances, of other organic disorders. The pub-lishers of these pamphlets are also the discoverers and manufacturers of the noted Warner's Safe Cure, which is known to be the only means for the prevention and cure of kidney disease, as can be testified to in every community. In the pamphlets referred to there appear a number of testimonials from parties who speak in the highest terms of how they have in many instances been restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure, after having been given up by doctors to die, and attached to those statements are the fac-simile signatures of the parties themselves.

I am personally aware that all the testimonials published by this firm are genuine and are the voluntary statements of persons who are anxious to manifest their gratitude for the unexpected return of health and vigor which Warner's Safe Cure has brought them. To make assurance doubly sure, it can be added that Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., have for years, published a standing offer of \$5,000 to anyone who will prove to an impartial referee that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as they know, bona fide and absolutely true. What more does "Subscriber" desire to convince him, in addition to his own statement, that his neighbors all tell him that Warner's Safe Cure has done more good for them than they have received from

the doctors.

In view, Mr. Editor, of the many persons who are sacrificed daily to the igotry and ignorance of physicians who persist in treating patients for symptoms, called consumption, apoplexy, brain troubles, and mervous disorders, when the real cause is disease of the kidneys—which should be detected and quickly eradicated by the use of Warner's Safe Cure—I maintain that the value of those pamphlets, which place in the hands of the public the means of knowing

he truth, cannot be overestimated.

Better look after the cellar now. It may save doctor's bills.

All shrubs, as a rule, which do not put

In transplanting trees lean them towards the "one-o'clock sun." It will add years of usefullness to their lives. A member was asked what were his ob

ections to a wooden silo. He replied that rats were liable to destroy it. "Sprinkle snuff in nests of sitting hens and the vermin mites will appear," says The Poultry Raiser.

Fence off a lot for a calf pasture: calves do better if they have a lot by themselves, and do not run with other animals. A transplanted tree is like a man with a

fever: its mouth becomes parched and it craves water. See that it has the requisite amount of moisture. "Give the hog some show," says Col. F. D. Curtis. "Pigs always kept in a pig-

pen are not healthy food, and the man who eats them eats his own pig-pen." It is better to defer planting for a day or two than to attempt to do it with the ground wet, or when from any cause it is not possible to get it into a good tilth.

Do not look for a crop of vigorous lambs when you have paid little or no attention to the shelter of your breeding ewes from rains and blizzards.

If the land is sandy add lime to the compost if you would raise clover; if marshy, heavy compost made from sandy soil and ashes with night-soil and waste water is best.

Milk is made out of a certain class of foods, that is, a certain class of foods make more and better milk than other classes of foods do. Now if a cow will not make milk when given water is oest.

"You cannot rid the soil of wire-worms," says The Rural New Yorker "but you can trap a good many of them by burying pieces of carrots in the soil, examining these daily, and killing all the wire-worms found on them."

Another from The Rural New Yorker: "If you want to make a good hired man feel discontented, get him to do all the work of caring for the farm team, and then drive the team yourself. The man who takes care of them ought to drive it that is, if you want the best work the team can do.

"Warbles or skin bots are the canse of considerable sickness and loss among cattle," says The Western Rural. "At all events there is much loss in the loss of flesh caused by the irritation they cause. A weak solution of carbolic acid poured into the opening is good to kill the insect."

Waldo F. Brown makes a sensible suggestion in The Farmers' Review. It is that the end-posts, which must bear the strain of stretching the wires, be set with concrete. It will take but a few cents' worth a cement to of post, and will make it perfectly firm at the bottom, and also more durable than if set in the clay.

Western Farm News.

From Bulletin No. 1, issued by Secretary J. M. Rusk, we extract the following, showing the progress made in the organization of agricultural experiment

stations:
"The first agricultural experiment stastations:

"The first agricultural experiment station in America was established in Connecticut in 1875. The example was speedily followed elsewhere, so that in 1880 there were four, and in 1886 there were some seventeen of these institutions in fourteen states. The appropriation by Congress of \$15,000 per annum to each of the States and Territories which have established agricultural colleges, or agricultural departments of colleges, has led to the establishment of new stations or the increased development of stations previously established under State authority, so that there are to-day forty-six stations in the United States. Several of these have sub-stations working under their management. Every State has at least one station, several have two, one has three, and Dakota. has set the Territories an example by establishing one within her boundaries.

tories an example by establishing one within her boundaries.

These forty-six stations now employ over three hundred and seventy trained men in the prosecution of experimental inquiry. The appropriation by the United States Government, for the current year, for them and for the Office of Experiment Stations in this Department is \$595,000. The several States appropriate about \$125,000 in addition, making the sum total of about \$720,000 given from public funds, the present year, for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the United States."

When the city of New York can sell its 2½ per cent bonds at par, there is not one particle of reason why Kansas farmers should be obliged to pay eight or even six per cent interest. The investment companies that are handling eastern capital in this state, and loaning it at rates that make millionaires out of this kind of middle men, have proven conclusively that Kansas loans are just as safe as New York city bonds. The farmers of the west should serve those greedy money sharks precisely as they pur-pose serving the twine trust—get along some way without their goods. Go a little slower and be a little safer and interest will come down a peg or

If beef is the object aimed at, the first consideration in feeding to be considered carefully in this season of transition, is continuous thrift, without cessation or serious change in rate of flesh making. To stop an advance is generally to fall back, losing time and feeding material and injuring the quality of the meat. The shortening of the career of a 1,600 pounds bullock, as many of our best feeders have done, is only accomplished by regular and judicious supply of feeding material, and the result is beef vastly superior to the ancient and less thrifty method. The saving is in subsistence during the extra year and the higher price for better fed beef.

Recent articles regarding injurious ef-Recent articles regarding Injurious effect of excitement upon quality of beef reminds a Country Gentleman correspondent of a circumstance, in London, Ont., of a housewife, long the meat-cook at a large hotel, one day refused to accept an ordered roast: "The butcher called for explanations, when Mrs. A. replied that she could not cook the meat, as it was 'angry.' referring doubtless to pried that she could not cook the meat, as it was 'angry,' referring doubtless to some peculiarity which she observed in its condition. The butcher finally admitted that the cow, after being struck on the head in the slaughterhouse, espend but was receptured after a long on the nead in the slaughterhouse, escaped, but was recaptured after a long and worrying chase. Mrs. A. had no theory to offer on the subject, but her practical eye detected, at a glance, the period of the many which rem culiar condition of the meat which rendered it unsuitable for cooking."

In cutting down a large cotton wood tree in Harry Raymon's yard on Lousiana street yesterday, a bullet was found buried near the heart of the tree, supposed to have been imbeded there during the Quantrell raid. A large number of volleys were fired in that direction by the raiders at persons escaping from the city to the cornfields near by. The bullet and its history will be sent to the State Historical Society.

An exchange gives the following directions for making fire extinguish ing grenades: Take twenty pounds of common salt, ten pounds of sal ammoniac (muriate of ammonia to be had of any druggist,) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. When dissolved it can be bottled and kept in each room in the house. In case of a fire one or two bottles should be thrown with force into the burning place hard enough to break them and the fire will be extinguished.

Mr. Roberts, of Manhattan, has presented the Natural History department of the University with an Albino gopher. This little animal, which is very rare, was captured about five miles from Manhattan. It is pure white with delicate pink eyes.

Who ventures into peril will perish nerein. There is peril in your constipated condition, unless you use Warner's Log Cabin LIVER PILLS,

and find the certain and immediate relief they afford. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Edwin Rooth's physicians say that the paralysis with which he was stricken is due to excessive smoking.

John G. Whitter protests in the name of humanity and Christianiay against the enforced idleness of convicts in pris-

By selling the cream to the creamery, By selling the cream to the creamery, says the American Creamery, sweet skim milk is left at home in best shape for feeding. The farmer is deprived of all trouble in looking after the milk or cream, except to see that it is properly set and cooled. The already overburdened housewife is relieved of the arduous work of caring for and making butter. The farmer gets a net return butter. The farmer gets a net return much larger than the average farmer gets for his butter.

gets for his butter.

Professor Long, in a lecture before a chamber of agriculture in England, said that a ton of butter takes from the soil 2.7 lbs. of nitrogen, 1.58 lbs. of phosphoric acid and one lb. of potash, the total value of which he estimated at about 50 cents. "No other product," says: he New York DAILY WORLD, "takes so small an amount of fertilizing material off the farm." The same professor estimates that a ton of cheese takes from the soil 112 lbs. of nitrogen, 1.58 lbs. of phosphoric acid and one pound of potash, altogeth ic acid and one pound of potash, altogeth er valued at \$10.

er valued at \$10.

In speaking of winter dairying at a recent Farmer's Institute, Hon. Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin said: "We do not," he said, "keep cows for the fun of it, but for the money there is in them for ourselves and families. A cow coming in in the fall has a much better chance to keep up her flow of milk than the summer cow. There is nearly a double price for the winter output of butter over that made in summer. The man who milks for the winter output of butter over that made in summer. The man who miks cows in summer does not, as a rule, feed any grain food, because the low price of mik at this season does not seem to make it profitable to do so. The man who miks cows in winter gives his cow the best agra-warm stables, warm wathe best care—warm stables, warm wa

the best care—warm stables, warm ter, etc."

I find a good way to keep down lice in a hen house or coop, is to clense the movable parts by fire. I clean out the nests and gather up the rubbish that will burn. I then scrape off any filth that may be in the roost, etc. Then I set fire to the straw and hold the roost in the blaze one by one until they are smoking hot. I fill my nest boxes and coops one-half full of straw, wet them if they are very dry. I set it en fire, and turn the boxes down and let the flame creep through every crevice. I use lime and carbolic acid to white-wash, one spoonful to the gallon of wash. If there is any lime left in the bottom of the bucket I let it dry and put it in the nest under the straw. I never have the creepy lice that invest some hen houses by the millions and I don't want them.

J. W. Clark, of the Missouri Agricultural College, says: The reason why sprouts or suckers grow at the base of the trunks of apple trees is that at the base of the tree, the collar as it is called, just beneath the surface of the ground adventitious buds are formed from which the suckers or sprouts grow. If these are cut close to the ground the stubs left beneath the surface will grow up several sprouts in place of the one cut away, so that where the suckers are simply removed once during the season, instead of helping the case it is made worse. Cutting several times during the growing season will, if continued, destroy; but a better way is to remove the earth from the collar and roots near the trunk, to a depth of six or eight inches, and cut all shoots off close to the trunk from which they start, taking care not to have a short stub, or new shoots will start from it. If the shoots can be pulled off the work will prove fully as effectual. Replace the earth about the tree after work will prove fully as effectual. Replace the earth about the tree after the suckers have all been removed.

Saving Horses at a Fire. Saving Horses at a Fire.

A cool head is worth thousands of dollars in an emergency. This remark is to be taken in its literal meaning. In proof of this fact the following Instance of the the great fire is related: The American Express Company's barnes, on Exchange street, running through to Carrol, were early threatened, and it became evident that the property within them must be removed. Said Mr. Bell, who was in charge: "Men, we must move. Don't do one thing to excite the horses. Lead them to a watering trough in regular order, throw on

tering trough in regular order, throw on the harness, and hitch on two wagons or sleighs instead of one. The horses will all think they are going to work, and we will clean this storehouse out," Mr. Bell's directions were carried out, the horses, wagons and sleighs were speedily removed, there was no confusion, and the result was that thousands of dollars were sayed to the American. Express Co. Any saved to the American Express Co. Any one knowing how frantic horses become when threatened by fire will appreciate the goalance of Mr. Reil

when threatened by fire will appreciate the coolness of Mr. Bell.

And to illustrate how quickly horses become frightened when tied in a stall, under such circumstances this instance is related: A man living some half dozon or more blocks from the fire in a section where the cinders and smoke were blown, went out to feed his hor-es shortly after daylight. He opened a large door, gave the horse his measure of oats and passed up into the loft to throw down hav. When he came down, the horse, a well bred, but gentle animal, was swinging his head (his mouth was full of oats), snorting and pawing—evidently in great excitement. The barn had filled with the heavy smell of smoke from the fire, and this it was that so frightened the horse. It was two hours before the animal quieted down and went on with his horse. It was two hours before the animal quieted down and went on with his breakfast; and he is a horse with an appetite which lasts twenty-four hours each day.—Buffalo Express.

Wm. Roberts, M. D., Physician to the Manchester, Eng., Infirmary and Lunatic Hespital, Professor of Medi-Lunatic Hespital, Professor of Medi-cine in Owen's College, says: "The attention of the patient is awakened some months, or it may be years, after advanced kidney disease exists." If you think it unwise to take further chances use Warner's Safe Cure be-fore the malady becomes any further

State News

Barber county's peach crop promises a fine yield. Clark county has 3,000 acres planted in

castor beans. Such wheat weather and such fields of wheat no country out Kansas ever saw

Rush county people are rejoicing over the splendid crop prospects—the best ever-known in that section of the state. Kansas City STAR: Kansas is going to make the landing this year on wheat, peaches, corn and sorghum. This is of-

Senator John J. Ingalls has accepted an invitation to deliver the memorial address on Decoration day at Independence,

Ellsworth GAZETTE: Everybody smiles to see the fall wheat and rye look so nice and the oats sown this spring is the best prospect this country ever had at this time of the year.

Marshal county News: The county treasurer paid out \$78 for bounty on wolf scalps one day this week. The spring crop promises to be unusually large and the price is very high.

Kingman DeMocrat: The farmer looks at his fields after these rains and smiles to think of the crops he will have, and smiles still more when he thinks of the hungry boomers who will furnish him a ready market for all he has to sell.

Garden City Herald: Water will be plenty in the ditches this summer. Fears were entertained during the winter that the snow-water supply from the mountains would be short, but that idea is now exploded as the snow-fall has been every exploded, as the snow-fall has been enor

mous.

The greatest salt mine in the known world is just opened at Kingman, Kansas. The deposite or workable vein is said to be more than 100 feet in thickness, of pure rock-crystal salt which can be delivered at the surface at the cost of a few cents are hundred pounds. cents per hundred pounds.

Thomas county Car: Judging from exchanges a boom has struck nearly all the towns in western Kansas this spring the towns in western Kansas this spring—a boom which will contribute more to the beautifying and permanent good of the country than any which has yet occurred. It is the boom of planting trees. Citizens of Colby are fairly outdoing themselves in tree planting.

Horses Worth Having. L. B. Pierce of Ohio, in the N. Y. TRI BUNE describes some profitable horses for farmers to breed as follws:

There is room at the top" in horse

pair. It is certain that the sire of the horse I saw was not a crooked-legged, spavined, iil-tempered old screw, or the mother a walleyed, ringeboned, windbroken mare only good "to raise colts." Perfection never comes from such sources. It took no larger stable, no bigger pasture, no more feed to raise her than to raise a scrub, but she is worth \$350 the most. And then there is the mental pleasure and growth to be derived in developing and handling so beautiful an animal.

The Ideal Sheep.

Some of our breeders of mutton sheep seem to know very little of the capabili-ties of the Merino. While we cannot expect him to supplant those highest types of the mutton breed, the Hampshires and pect him to supplant those highest types of the mutton breed, the Hampshires and Shropshires, if we will discard some of his ruffles and oil we can make quite a clever mutton sheep of the Merino; but we must look to him alone for improvement of fleeces, for he alone has wool with the true felting property nor need we fear that he will ever be discarded; he has butted his way from Maine to Texas, and wherever he goes he is apt to stay. All large flocks that are kept either for their meat or their fleece must be mainly of Meriao blood and if economic wiseacres, or partisan folly do not succeed in putting obstacles in the way, we will produze wool enough to keep every spindle in the land hummiag, supply our people with wholesome mutton, and an abundance of substantial, comfortable and cheap clothing.—Montana Wool Grower. Grower.

The ground is in excellent condition for tree planting, and everyone should plant as many as possible. The season so far has been very favorable and there is little doubt that trees planted this spring will root well and get a good start. Nothing can or could add more to the beauty of this country than orchards, shady groves and avenues of green trees. It is a patriotic duty each citizen of Kan-It is a patriotic duty each citizen of Kan-sas owes to the country to plant and protect

The sophomore class of Columbia College has decided not to furnish free beer on their anniversary, as has been the

Whose heart is full, his mouth runneth over Whosoever has used
Warner's Log Cabin PLASTERS
has his heart filed with gratitude

and he proclaims to the world its su-periority to all other plasters. Try it. Cheapest and best.

Horticultural Department.

B. F. SMITH, EDITOR.

In the Flower Garden While you are laying out the spring work, don't forget the flowers. Nothing makes home so home like or so dear to those we love.

Cut out a patch of sod, spade up the soil, not very deep, and you have just the place for the bed of verbenas, providing it is not in the shade, but where the sun can shine on it through where the sun can make of it a petunia bed. Petunias bloom brighter where the soil is not to rich. Plant where the soil is not to rich. Plant tall-growing flowers, such as the calliopsis, ragged robins, larkspurs, salvia, in a bed to themselves, giving them plenty of room, and not putting them where they will hide the beds of lower growing flowers.

of lower growing flowers.

Fill an old tub, or the lower part of a barrel-it need not be more than twelve inches high—with rich soil, and plant in the center a few plants of giant white mignonetie, or double pe-tunia, or both, and set Kenilworth ivy and sweet alyssum around the edges. Of course this will need care but caring for flowers is a pleasure, if you once begin it, and learn to love them. Never let your boys and girls go away from home to get a button-hole bo-

quet, or for flowers for any purpose.

On the north side of a building make your pansy-bed. Spade and enrich the ground with well-rotted manure. A dozen pansy-plants, of any of the grand new sorts, planted 2 fee apart, will yield the finest flowers all season. Keep the ground mellow, and occasionally water with quite weak liquid manure.

If you want a lovely hanging-bask st, get a large wolenbowl—the larger the better, provided you furnish it with stout wire to hang it by—set any good climber at the vines, and then put several kinds of flowers inside, with any good trailing vine at the

Tomato Plants.

An exchange has the following on this subject: A large grower of to matoes has found the following plan of raising plants all that can be desired: He rolls strips of resin paper into cylinders, three inches in diameter and six inches deep, locking the eter and six inches deep, locking the ends by driving two tacks through the paper, and clinching them on a piece of iron pipe as an anvil or block. These bottomless cups are arranged in the frame and filled with soil in which the seed is planted. When the plants are ready to set out, they are large and well rooted, and are transplanted with the cylinder around planted with the cylinder around them. This is slipped up so as to project three inches above the ground and make an obstacle over which cutworms will not climb, and so the dan ger is evaded, as well as all risk of checking the growth by transplanting. He has set out plants already in plossom without any check, by means of this device.

Judd Farmer: I wish I could convince every farmer how easily he can supply his family with all the small A fruit grower writes to the Orange fruits they could use, on 3 of an acre, or a piece of ground running North and South, if possible, 100 feet long, 55 feet wide. Cut off 8 feet of each end for turning, and the general outline will be as follows:

West Side Fence. 6 feet wide. Grapes, 12 plants. Blackberries, 30 plants. Blackberries, 30 plants.

Red Raspberries, 30 plants. feet wide. Black Raspberries, 30 plants.

6 feet wide. Gooseb's, 10; Cur. 10; Rhubarb 10. feet wide. Asparagus, 60 plants.

According to the last census, the annual loss in this country from insects is \$200,000,000, and it is estimated on good authority that the Apple Worm or Codling Moth alone in recent years has destroyed nearly one-half of the apple crop in this country. Furthermore, there is no subject which has engaged the attention and been so much experimented on by the leading fruit growers and etomologists the past few seasons as that of the best way of destroying insects injurious to the farmer, gardener, or-chardist and fruit grower.

A decayed branch or cane is a de-triment to any plant. It is economy to remove it as soon as possible.

The roots of trees or plants of all kinds resemble fish in one respect: they cannot live long exposed to the atmosphere.

Ourrants can be easily grown, and the bushes last many years with care. The only difficulty is the currant worm, which can be subdued with application of hellebore. Currants are always salable, and should be more extensively grown.

Ensilage Conclusions.

In a late issue of the Ohio FARMER a or the late ensure or the Onto raimer a correspondent sums up the conclusions of the late ensilage convention so tersely that we publish his statement.

First, it was conceded by all present who had experimented with ensilage that with a good sized silo and ensilage suf-

who had experimented with ensilage that with a good sized silo and ensilage that with a good sized silo and ensilage sufficient to feed through the Winter, and to supplement the pastures in dry weather, the stock on any farm can be doubled.

Second, that corn is the most profitable crop to raise for ensilage, and the B. & W. Southern corn is best adapted to the wants of this part of the country.

Third, that ensilage must be made of mature crops, and that crops should mature enough to dent before being cut.

Fourth, that any air-tight room will do for a silo, but it must be air-tight to obtain first-class ensilage at sides as well as at the middle of pit.

Fifth, that a frame building is perhaps better than stone or brick, if the sides are made air-tight by plastering or ceiling.

made air-tight by plastering or ceiling.
The majority seemed to favor plastering.
Sixth, that ensilage is not a myth, or a
luxury for the rich, but a necessity for the
common farmen to enable him to compete successfully with the Western farmer, in raising stock and dairying.
Seventh, that with a sile we can harvest

Seventh, that with a silo we can harvest a crop regardless of the weather, and when we have it harvested we have obtained that long felt necessity, a cheap succulent food that promotes health in all kinds of stock and keeps young stock growing through the Winter instead of shrinking as when fed on ordinary feed. Eighth, that with mature corn, it makes little difference whether we fill slow or fast, and that a frost does not damage the quality of the ensilage if we get it into the silo without rain.

Ninth, that about ten tons of good corn easilage will keep a cow well for one year, and we can raise from ten to thirty tons of corn ensilage per acre according to fertility, cultivation, etc.

Tenth, that the best results are obtained by planting in rows three and one-half inches to four feet apart, with stalks about eight inches apart in the row.

Deep Culture.

Any one who will examine the root of wormy corn will find that all the roots that are affected, are eaten into, weakened and rendered incapable of supplying the plant above with the share of nutriment that is expected from them. This condition of the roots is certainly very different from that produced by deep cultivation of corn. Even if a spade were forced down beside a hill of young corn on all sides, certain main roots under the hill would be ready to immediately repair the damage: Corn is a shallow grower naturally and if left to itself will root near the surface, but experience proves that it is not best to do so. Whose experience? Well, the experience of every man who has used or observed the results of the use of the lister.

The lister plants the corn in a trench and in course of a season's cultivation the trench is converted into a ridge.

The lister plants the corn in a trench and in course of a season's cultivation the trench is converted into a ridge which not infrequently buries the seed point 10 to 12 inches below the surface. Experience proves that these deeply buried roots are not affected by the wireworm and that corn can be made when it cannot by the shallow cultivation of planter corn.

Further experience proves that listed corn stands drouth best. A responsible neighbor of mine traveled through Western Kapaga lost fall. He neignoor or mine traveled through Western Kansas last fall. He reported no corn except listed corn. Evidently the deeply buried roots reached below the line of surface evaporation and got moisture. Now to Mr. T.'s shallow culture.

dered elsewhere and produces a greater growth in the uninjured roots than would have naturally been; just as pruning off certain branches causes those remaining to grow more rapidly than if all had been left. I aim to get this increased growth at first, or till corn is at least three feet high, mainly on the lower roots: Therefore advocate checking corn for the purpose of tearing off all side roots in order that the lower roots may be abnormally developed and be literally driven deep enough to be below all common drouth.

driven deep enough to be below an echimon drouth.

They will also by their increased
strength, and deeper hold prevent the
corn's blowing down. Not only is the
corn plant a shallow grower naturally,
but it is also a lover of and must have a
well-fined mellow soil to do its level best Asparagus, 60 plants.

Strawberries, 175 plants.

Strawberries, 175 plants.

Strawberries, 175 plants.

Strawberries, 175 plants. end of the week, and every inch of surface soil will be tapped by the rioting rootlets getting the food that the previous cultivation has prepared for them.

Kansas to day presents a beautiful and promising appearance; as one travels over the state he sees the prairies assuming evidences of life; the green of the fields evidences of life; the green of the fields grows deeper and brighter, with here and there a bunch of cattle nipping the succulent grass; the peach trees unfolding their wealth with bloom; the leaves on apple and other fruit, and on forest trees emerging from the buds, acres of magnificent wheat; field after field of oats, and a great breadth of land now ready and plows running early and late to prepare other ground for corn: All this presages peace, plenty and prosperity for the people.

Governor Burleigh has appointed Gen. Neal Dow, Maine's commissioner, to the Paris Exposition. He acted in the same capacity in 1857.

MISFORTUNE rarely comes alone. If you have caught cold be careful to quickly relieve that pain, be, it exter-

warner's Log Cabin EX-TRACT.

is the best, safest, most reliable remedic for internal and extegnal use.

Two sizes. Price \$1.

NEWSPAPER LAWS PREVENCE LAWS. Person who takes the paper regularly from the dice, whether directed to his name or whether discussed in the property courts have decided that refusing to take appers and periodicals from the postofice, or ing and leaving them uncalled for, is prime vidence of integrated years.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON will assis Taunton, Mass., in celebrating its 250th anniversary.

Notwithstanding his age-88 years-Count von Moltke is as devoted as ever to music and seldom misses a court concert or any musical entertainment of importance. But he rarely now touches the piano, upon which he used to be a first-rate performer.

Ex-Gov. GEORGE PEABODY WET-MORE, who seems the favorite in the race for the chair vacated by Senator Chace, is the husband of the handsome Mrs. Wetmore who is said to have declined at Homburg last summer to be presented to the prince of Wales.

BARON REUTER, the telegram magnate, has surrendered his concession for the construction of Persian railways, and has obtained instead a concession for an imperial bank of Persia and for the unappropriated Persian mines. Baron Reuter says his new master the shah won't visit Europe this year.

A VERY unpleasant surprise greeted Baron von Plessen, the German consul general at Pesth, on his arrival at Vienna. where he had gone to celebrate the birthday of William II. at the German embassy. When his boxes were unpacked all his orders were missing. After a long search they were discovered in the shop of a Vienna jeweler, to whom they had been sold by a thief.

Mr. Shepherd, who owns the land in which George Washington's mother's remains lie, and which was advertised for public sale last week, denies that authorized the announcement. Good has come out of the sensation, however, for the citizens of Fredricksburg, Va., gathered in mass-meeting, denounced the proposed sale, and took steps to have the grounds improved and a monument placed over the grave.

On the high road in the quaint village of Langbanshyttan in central Sweden stands an iron shaft on a pedestal of coarse granite. It bears an inscription, of which the following is a translation: "In a miner's hut at Langbanshyttan were born the two brothers banshyttan were born the two brothers but at Langbanshyttan were born the two brothers because of the standard of the standa

porations, no one would suppose that he would ever elope with a girl, but that was the way he got his wife. The lady in the case was a farmer's daughter than the case was a farmer than ter, and it happened more than thirty court.

The enforced leisure after the brief busy

by the New York Sun: While the friends and relatives of Mr. Thomas Revnolds of the Standard theater were

the gun carrage and badly hurt, his leg being broken. The point at which the accident occurred was just opposite where the American minister was looking on from his carriage. Mr. Belmont at once alighted and had the injured man put in his carriage and driven to the hospital, some miles away. He was loudly cheered by the crowd, and the commander-in-chief rode up and tendered Minister Belmont his thanks in person.

DINING OUT.

IMPRESSIONS OF A WOMAN AT NATIONAL TABLES.

Stiff, Formal Dinner-Dining In the White House—A Story of Gen. Sheridan — Dinners With Charles Sumner.

"Think of me with envy," Thackeray said to an English friend in Paris who had called to take him to a dinner party at which both were expected. Sir Joseph told e that, so far from his being ready, he found Thackeray had sent an excuse be on a (very slight) cold, and had settled himself to complete comfort. In loose morning clothes, with his feet to the fire, he was established in a deep armchair, with a small table beside him; on it a shaded lamp, with a roasted pheasant, claret and fruit, and by way of company a new French novel. This made the entertainment he had bid his friend remember "with envy" when he found himself imprisoned for two hours next an unknown person, possibly a dull one. "I thought nothing was lacking to my comfort, but to see you in evening rig and know I've escaped from what's ahead of you makes me settle down to complete enjoyment of my book and my bird. Just say you called for me, but found me cower ing over the fire."

Thackeray's well-known dislike to formal dinners is shared by many who, like him-self, are a fashion of the time and liable to be invited because they are a fashion, not for the real charm of the man, which can never come out naturally in that sort of company.

No way of meeting in society is more thoroughly agreeable and refreshing than the small dinner where congenial people meet, where the six or eight chosen persons and where gay nonsense has its underlying knowledge and bias of character. Such dining as this is the fine flowering of civiliza tion, and is best found in the great centers where the easy play of minds together has been a growth. But all favoring conditions are nothing without tact, that faculty com-bining all faculties into harmonious and instant perception and execution. This is vital to social success, and, as the Scriptures say of charity, "all else is naught without it." It is as much a lovely gift of nature as the artist's eye or the musician's ear, an en viable charming gift which training and use can develop, but not give.

Constantly one sees people puzzled be-Constantly one sees people puzzled be-cause they are not the social success they believed inevitably due their position or wealth, or unflagging effort to do the right thing in the fluest way. They can not see why 'some little house round the corner' succeeds where they fail and gathers the im-portant and charming people whose verdict makes the law of fashion a law unwritten but irristible.

Washington gives eminent example of this.
There, above all places in our country,

banshyttan were born the two brothers

Niles Ericsson (Jan. 31, 1802) and John
Ericsson (July 31, 1802). Both honored their native land. Their way through the world to knowledge and lasting fame is open to every Swedish youth."

SAYS a Washington correspondent:
"To look at Judge Cooley, of the interstate commerce commission, who seems to be bound in calf and as unsertimental as his own work on the law of corporations, no one would suppose that

years ago. She now presides over his house at Ann Arbor, and has spent a good part of the winter at the Arlington Hotel, Washington. There are six children to rise up and call her blessed, and that marriage could possibly be a failure never entered her head.

A PATHETIC little incident is related by the New York Sun: While the freinds and relatives of Mr. Thomas

ing out.

No one considers the stiff, formal dinners

Reynolds of the Standard theater were assembled Sunday afternoon at his home awaiting the beginning of the funeral services over his wife his 4-year-old daughter Maggie tiptoed to the coffin and bending over it whispered: "Mamma, dere's lots of nice people here. Dit up and see them." No answer coming to her she turned and said to the listeners: "My mamma is very sleepy and I know she's sorry not to see you all, but I'll tell her." Then wondering that they too made no answer and alarmed by the tears she saw on every cheek she ran to her father.

DURING the Spanish military maneuvers near Madrid the other day Mr. Perry Belmont was allowed an opportunity of doing a graceful little act of kindness. In one of the charges an artilleryman was thrown from his horse and before the onward rush could be checked he was run over by the gun carrage and badly hurt, his seemed a seemed and saled to the Standard theater were assembled Sunday afternoon at his one considers the stiff, formal dinners at the President's as a pleasure, hardly as a compliment, for everything is so ordered that the feeling of its being obligatory can not be lost. It is no relaxation to meet en masse the same people who must meet daily on their affairs, but all the supreme court and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and its belongings altogether, dipomate, or corps, and the Senate and House are confident with and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and its belongings altogether, dipomate, or corps, and the Senate and House are confined to their own corps, and the Senate and House are court and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and televal all the supreme court and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and televal and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and their wives come in one fell swoop, the Cabinet and their wives come in one fell sw

in the blue parlor has always its charming little crowd.

Going around among these, "Can you come to-day!" Clarkson Potter used to ask, "if not to-day then to-morrow!" With an unpretending, but a most comfortable house, a good cook and the company always the very best and most agreeable, this charming man's invitations were sure to be accepted if possible. There can never be many, in or out of congress, who could equal him in faithful representation of his state, as well as in unusual personal merit; but his was a type of the best form of dining out—the very cream of pleasant people were to be met in that unpretending dining room. Viollett le Duc in his admirable book on domestic architecture exclains the former small dining rooms of the great nobles in Paris by their aristocratic exclus-

Their convictions about health forbid their even inviting others to dine later than 3 in the afternoon. Fancy this is June in Washington! You should call it luncheon and eat, but you could not lessen the heat in that hour.

June in Washington! You should call it luncheon and eat, but you could not lessen the heat in that hour.

And conscience applied to questions of health and utility had put these modest, retiring women into full bloomer dress—with out regard to age or size. For all the sincere respect we had for them there was a quiver of recoil from this queer dressing.

Charles Summer and Mr. Chase were there; the company was all right and harmonized. It was the summer of the disputed admission of California, and all present were of one mind as to its free soil constitution, yet it tried all of us to have the dessert served on a service of china representing the "Horrors of slavery," a present to Gerrit Smith from English admirers.

On my plate, through a clear layer of water ice, loomed a very black man standing on a barrel, with very big chains about him; the auctioneer on one side and the most piteous groups of other slaves to be sold covering the ground. It was too painful—because too true—to obtrude on a gathering for pleasure. It is well to be "instant in season and out of season," but this we felt to be decidedly out of season.

Mr. Chase, after dinner, expiated to me on the charm of a woman's long, floating, white muslin dress as contrasted by the silk short skirt and trousers—"Such a loss of all the poetry of ideas," and when we got home, the hot sun still blazing, my father said, "Get me some cool water and a little claret; our friend Gerrit Smith pushes his theories too far for this weather." Conscience again had forbidden wine, and the delicate, excellent dinner had been served without even the light claret almost indispensable in hot climates.

The next day (when the sun was well down, however), we dined with the Aikens of South Carolina, where we met again Mr. Sumner. He was, in those, his younger days, a serene and charming companion and a great favorite. Looking back, the cruel evil done him by a near-relative of the Aikens seems out of possibility. It changed his nature entirely. The Aikens themselves were peo party, and the admission of California came up naturally as the topic of the day, brought forward by Mr. Aiken himself, who in the clearest, most dispassionate manner spoke of the necessary results from this precedent for the territories. Himself the owner of over a thousand slaves, and inheriting with them a great extent of land in South Carolina, he spoke from evident deep thoughton

lina, he spoke from evident deep thought on the subject; seeing the inevitable lessening of the values of such property.

He said it would be well to invest, "for the coming generation" in Western "wild lands," asking of Mr. Fremont, "which, of such lands he had seen, would he advise purchase of?" "in California as it is? Rejecting this as too remote, and of too problematical a future, Kansas was settled upon as an investment which might be of profit in twenty or thirty years. Mr. Aiken proceeded at once to acquire some 40,000 acres, I think not far from Kansas City.

By 1880, the limit he had fixed for possible value to this "wild land," what a contrast was there between the value of this Kansas estate and his lands in the South—no longer having their thousand slave laborers.

estate and his lands in the South—no longer having their thousand slave laborers.

And what a contrast between such natural, free and safe expression, in the small, well-chosen company and the repressing atmosphere of those large formal affairs, where, as Thackeray's experience had taught him, one must be all the time on guard.—Jessie Benton Fremont, in Cincinnati Times.

Test Your Own Tea.

A Russian analyst, writing to the papers, gives the following as a test by which tea can be proved to be genuine or not. Take a pinch of tea in a glass, pour upon it a little cold water, and shake it up well. Pure tea will only slightly color the water, while a strong infusion is quickly got from the adult-erated or painted leaf. Now boil both sorts separately, and let them stand till cool, and the difference between them will be most marked. The false tea will become still stronger after long standing, but will remain transparent, whereas the pure tea will become muddy or milky. This last appearance arises from the tannic acid which is a natural property in pure tea, but which in artifical tea is entirely absent.

A Story from Maine.

"One winter," said the man from Maine, "I was lumbering in the northern part of Maine and was at work on the side of a high mountain, around which we bauled and lunched at noon on the opposite side from where we cut the logs. One day at dinner time I thought it would be too much work to walk all the way around the mountain, so I climbed to the top and, sitting on my broad double-bitted ax, slid down to the bottom. The mountain was very steep, and the ax grew so hot on the way down that when I reached the bottom I put my dinner-pail on the ax and steeped my tea."

iveness. "They never dreamed of admitting to the intimacy of their table any but personal friends," and he shows how the later and coarser motive of ostentation has changed this feature of house building.

There is a floating story of this different type of dining, at a house gorgeous to be hold, and where there was so much new money that its owners earnestly tried to do their through it to the uttermost, like the lady into the uttermost, like the lady into the nutermost, like the lady into the nutermost, like the lady into the most minute fads, this hostess said to Gen. Sheridan, who, as her chief guest, had taken her into dinner, "I see you are using the wrong fork for your oysters; that little fork with three sharp prongs is for oysters."

Sheridan looked up, recognized that actually he was being drilled in table usages—he! Then went on using the usual fork, and finished the oysters without speaking. Not feeling this silent rebuke the lady went at him again. "The little fork is only for oysters. My husband is always gladwhen! Jutt him right."

Sheridan glared, but did not break his silence until he said "Good night." Others had seen and heard, however, and the story, flew around to the intense mortification of the lady, who was both modest and kindly natured, but did not know her relative value enough to understand what a personage the head of the army was, and not enough of larger life to realize that a many who has won a great name by the sword is above all petty fashions.

Far back I remember a dinner full of eccentricities at the house of Gerrit Smith, where, as all the guests were men of note, no oddity weighed for a moment against their respect for the splendid truth and courageous convictions of this remarkable and good man. The samily had large well as great, "the defects of their means the remarkable man. He seemed the models when he came I realized the expectations I had formed of a remarkable man. He seemed the importance of the forbid their respect for the splendid truth and courageous conviction some time before he came down, and was much interested in the models. When he came I realized the expectations I had formed revenue stamps are also given due atmined to carry my point. He read the letter I brought and then asked what was wanted. I told him, and he said, foreign countries is alphabetical, and in a positive way that was very discouraging, that he had no drawings of the Monitor. I told him it would be impossible to paint my picture without the plans, but he looked as though he did not some whethere was the parameter. did not care whether or not it was ever painted. I was persistent, however, and would not accept his answer as final, and at last, after asking about my work, he said he had some data in regard to the Monitor, and from these statistics he would prepare drawings for me. I had a brief interview with him later, and shortly after received the drawings, from which I completed my picture with the assurance that the architecture of the famous vessel was correctly represented—something most essential for a work of historical value. Ericsson was not a genial man, but in spite of his brusqueness I thoroughly enjoyed meeting him.—Boston Tran-

Work of a Hotel Chambermaid.

The hotel porter has to move and changes in her government since their ift some heavy baggage. But he has first issue in 1849. Almost its next an occasional rest. It is on the muscle door neighbor in the exhibition is the an occasional rest. It is on the muscle and sinews of the hotel chambermaid that the heaviest and longest labors fall. There is one on my floor who has an average of thirty-five rooms to attend to every day. That means for queen has here a full monopoly of the most representation of the first last and all monopoly of the most representations. each room bed making, sweeping, sheet portroit business, the first, last, and all changing and looking after the toilet intermediate issues bearing her face. requisites. The house-keeper has a In the Spain exhibit is noticed another sharp eye, is eternally vigilant, and portrait monopoly for nineteen years not a room is slighted. Chamber work in Queen Isabella, whose features not a room is slighted. Chamber work in Queen Isabella, whose features doesn't look hard, but it's very wear-adorned those stamps until she was ing. I think the man of average deposed by the revolution of 1863. The strength would look tired after he had fear of counterfeiting made the Span-

The remainder of the time, when not colony of New South Wales has just asleep, she is on the move. She is celebrated her centennial and had a asleep, she is on the move. She is celebrated her centennial and had a of the muscular draught horse new issue of stamps, one of which breed, and, though not over twenty, bears the view of the capital town of her shoulders are bent like a Sydney, the same as shown on the first bow from years of stooping over stamp of this colony. Another of the beds while making them up. She centennial stamps bears the portrait of sings at her work, and tells us that she Capt. Cook, the great navigator, who never could get through it if she did was killed by the natives of the Sandarate could get through the same of the sandarate with the could get through the same of the sandarate with the same of the same as the same as shown on the first bow from the same as shown on the s not sing. She will be an old, over- wich islands in 1779. One feature of worked woman in ten years. A fresh, the British colonial postage business is younger "help" will supply her place the fact that in most of the colonies a when she tumbles out of the ranks revenue or fiscal stamp will carry a from sheer exhaustion. None but letter the same as a postage stamp. stout girls can endure here. The land- The exhibition is held under the lord naturally and reasonably wants the auspices of the three Philatelic clubs strongest girls, for the same reason we in and near New York—the Brooklyn want the strongest horses to draw our Philatelic club, the National Philatelic loads.—Prentice Mulford, in New society of New York, and the Staten York Star.

Bane aud Antidote.

For carbolic acid, give flour and water, or glutinous drinks.

For strychnine and nux vomica, give zinc, aided by warm water.

cobalt, give a prompt emetic—soap or mucilaginous drinks. For caustic soda, caustic potash and

olatile alkali, give freely of water with lemon juice or vinegar in it. For chloroform and chloral hydrate,

pour cold water over the head and face, with artificial respiration, galvanic For blue vitrol, corrosive sublimate, saltpeter, sugar of lead and bedbug poison, give milk or white of eggs in

arge quantities. For Fowler's solution and arsenic, give emetic of mustard and salt, a tablespoonful of each, and follow with

PHILATELY.

A Remarkable Collection of the Postage Stamps of All Nations. An exhibition of a kind never before attempted in this city is now spread out before the novelty-loving public of New York. It is a complete collection of the postage stamps of all nations, from their first adoption in 1840 to the present time.

Our own country has received the greatest attention, beginning with the issue by the postmaster of New York city in 1842 of the stamp to carry letters from all parts of the city to the general postoffice, then located in City Hall park, opposite the present Brooklyn bridge entrance. The stamps of the United States present a beautiful portrait gallery of honored Americans, and the principal events in the hitory of the country are here brought before one, from the landing of Columbus to the centennial exhibition at Phila-

tention.

The United States exhibit is followed by specimens of the stamps and envel-opes issued by the confederate states during the late war. Some of the envelopes were made of no better material than wall-paper, some newspaper, and many of them, after being used once, were turned inside out and used over again, so great was the scarcity of

foreign countries is alphabetical, and the first country issuing stamps according to the alphabet is Angola, the Portuguese colony in Africa. The stamps of Belgium are engraved with excellent portraits of the two kings of that country since they first issued stamps in 1849, Leopold I. and the present king, Leopold II. British Guiana has issued some of the rarest stamps known to philatelists. Canada makes a very interesting exhibit and has many historical portraits on her stamps. Cape Verde islands issued plain enough stamps, but her engraver has made the country an interesting one to collectors, from the fact that he allowed a stamp for the colony of Mozambique, another Portuguese colony, to remain in the plate of Cape Verde stamps. "Ceylon's Isle" is a most beautiful field for stamp collecors, as will be seen by the splendid array set forth for this country.

The stamps of France and her colonies faithfully tell the story of the many bent over his fifteenth bed and tucked iards change their stamps every year, the sheets in properly.

the sheets in properly.

Every other morning this girl must rise at four and sweep the parlors. She can escape from the house and her toils every other day from four in the evening until seven next morning. in these heretofore wild places. The

Island Philatelic society.—Chicago Times.

Woods Used in Canes.

No one need complain on the score of variety in the woods used for walkingn emetic of mustard or sulphate of sticks. About everything procurable and at all suitable has been pressed in-For carbonate of soda, copperas and to service. Most of the woods are from foreign climes. Among the conspicuous sorts are the whangee sticks: they are Chinese products and prized because of the regularity of their joints. The orange and lemon sticks are always more or less fashionable. We get them from the West Indies and Florida. The orange has a beautiful green bark and odd-looking markings which run the length of the cane. The lemon is rougher, and has prominent knots at regular intervals. Algeria supplies us with myrtle sticks, which are carried by those who admire odd effects. Other give emetic of mustard and salt, a tablespoonful of each, and follow with sweet oil, butter or milk.

For oil of vitrol, hartshorn, or ammonia, muriatic and oxalic acids, give magnesia or soap, dissolved in water, every two minutes.

For antimonial wine or tartar emetic, rajah; but the most celebrated of all give warm water to encourage vomiting. If vomiting does not stop give a species of calamus, a slender, climbgrain of opium in water. grain of opium in water.

For laudanum, morphine and opium, give strong coffee, followed by ground mustard or grease in warm water to produce vomiting. Keep patient in constant motion.

a species of calamus, a slender, climbing palm. The strangest part of it all is that it does not half from Malacca, but from a small place on the opposite coast of Sumatra. We do not know why it is called malacca.—Men's Outfatter. How Shark Lawyers and Money Lenders Bleed, Their Victims. Have you noticed in the financial

columns of the daily papers the numerous advertisements offering to loan money privately at legal rates on household furniture in use? Woe betide the luckless creature who may be allured into believing that they present a means of escape from financial straits! Here, says the New York Town Topics, is a case which is typical of thousands in this city; for this reason I give it in detail. I have assured myself of the facts. A well bred lady, Mrs. Bhaving been thrown upon her own resources, with four young children to care for, found a very modest living for herself and her little ones as a shopping agent. By ceaseless work she was able to exist. A few months ago she fell ill. Dire financial distress resuited. It became necessary for her to raise \$100. She responded to one of the above class of advertisements. Her furniture consisted of the necessary be longings of a small flat in One Hundred and Nineteenth street. The money-lender, whose in Eleventh street place Eleventh street, in this se proved to be a woman. The latter informed Mrs. B. that she could have the \$100 for three months at legal the \$100 for three months at legal interest if the furniture proved sufficient security, and that the only axtra cost would be her lawyer's fee of about \$5 for preparing the mortgage. Although this seemed a large charge for a few minutes' work (the mortgage being mainly a printed form), Mrs. B. accented the terms, not knowing what accepted the terms, not knowing what else to do. She was confident that she could earn enough to pay the loan when due. The money-lender inventoried her furniture and found it ample ecurity. She then sent Mrs. B. to her

month; in other words, the payment of one-third should be due one month after making the loan. When Mrs. B. came to examine the mortgage she found it to be for \$115. The lawyer explained that the extra \$15 was his fee for drawing the paper. Having been informed that his charge would not exceed \$5, Mrs. B. demurred; but the lawyer insisted that he always charged that much and more if the sum borrow ed were larger, and that she must allow it or she could not have the money. Being in despera-straits Mrs. B. finally consented an signed the mortgage. A month later Mrs. B. went to the money-lender to make her first payment of \$38. This sum she paid, together with \$2 more, which the money-lender demanded as interest—a sum about four times the legal rate. This appeared to Mrs. as another extortion, but as it took all the money she had, and having no legal friend who would advise her thout pay, she submitted. She be-

lawyer, one C. in the Patter building. The latter drew the mortgage with con-

ditions that the \$100 should be repaid in three equal parts at the end of each

fa placed herself in the power of the ey-lender and her accomplice, the wyer. When the next month's payment fell due Mrs. B., owing to delays in collecting for her work, was unable to meet it. She went to the moneylender's and begged a few days' lender's and begged a few days' grace. When these expired she still found herself without the money to meet her overdue payment. She begged for a r two longer and this was refused: but the money-lender said there was a way by which she could save her furni--namely to begin anew, by giving a new mortgage or to take up or re-place the old one. If she would not do this they would seize her furniture that day. The balance still due on the old mortgage was \$77. In reality no new mortgage was necessary; half a dozen words extending the old one would words extending the old one would have perfectly covered every honest purpose. Never dreaming that she would again be subjected to an outrageous charge by the lawyer she consented to the plan. He then made out a new mortgage for an even \$100, which Mrs. B. signed. On account of this they gave he sixt \$6. this they gave her just \$6. The lawyer again charged her \$15 for drawing the new mortgage, which sum, with \$2 more for interest added to the \$79 made \$94. One may imagine Mrs. B.'s distress at seeing herself thus plundered, but she was in their power and fered, but she was in their power and her furniture was practically within their grasp. How dared she protest? Another month passed Ill luck had pursued the poor woman. She tried her hardest, but could not raise the money for her ryment on time. This time grace was not granted her. She was again compelled to accept the only alternative other than the seizure and sale of the furniture she and her wild. alternative other than the seizure and sale of the furniture she and her children were using. The lawyer made out a new and third mortgage, this time for \$117 (\$100 to replace the old one, \$2 for "interest," and \$15 for his fees), and she was compelled to sign it or go homeless with her two little ones into the street. Thus just two months often the street. Thus just two months after making the loan she found her furni-ture mortgaged for \$2 more than origi-nally although in the meanwhile she had paid \$40 of her hard-earned money to these vampires. Is there any wonder that Mrs. B. was appalled at being com-pelled to pay \$17 for the use of \$100 to pelled to pay \$17 for the use of \$100 to these wretches, out of whose clutches she at last saw no escape, or that she should have appealed to me to give this outrage a hearing before the world? As I have said, this is a typical case among thousands. The money lender and the lawyer combine and divide their ill-gotten pluder. The usury they dare not extent directly is wrang from the

unfortunate creatures from whom the extortion of money means the sapping of their life blood. The mortgages they take give them the right to seize furniture without a moment's warning. The lawyer charges \$15 for a service he ought to render for \$3. If the sum borrowed is larger, his fee in increased correspondingly. The money that would soon pay the whole principal is gradually also had in parties there for gradually absorbed in paying these fees, At last, if the victim, after paying enough to cover the principal two or three times is driven to rebel, his or her furniture is instantly seized, carted away and sold. He has no money for

Mrs. Morton, the Wife of the Vice-President.

Anna Livingstone Morton was born at Poughkeepsie, where her father, the late William I. Street, practiced law for many years. In her maiden days she was one of the notably beautiful women of New York; and to-day she represents a rare attractiveness of face and form. Most of her girlhood was passed in Albany and it was there she met Mr. Morton, who was there she met Mr. Morton, who was then a wid-ower. Mrs. Morton is very well known in Washington, where for two winters, not many years ago, she shone as a leader, and few houses in Washington were more popular than theirs.

The signature of Mr. Morton's ap-ponitment as Minister to France was one of the official acts of General Gar-field, and he sailed for his post with his amily, while the president was oling between life and death at Elberon he president's death took place short ly after their arrival, and the intense sympathy which it elicited in France entailed the reception of official letters of condolence in number that would have broken down people of less resolution and pluck. But the new minister and his wife received and returned all these courtesies, and then set about preparing the house which for four years was the scene of a most brilliant hospitality; a hospitality so generally known and enjoyed that it is unneces-

ary to dwell upon it here. Mrs. Morton is a delicate lady, with sweet, refined face and a gentle, graceful bearing—an accomplished nostess, and a woman of fine breeding and manners. She has a quick mind, excellent powers of conversation, and has industriously and effectively made the most of her talents. All her life she has had the disposition, the leisur and the opportunities to cultivate h self, and she has been equal to the rather exacting demands which Mr.

orton's position has made upon her. She is a woman of society, but there is a strong and very beautiful domestic side to her character. She is the very intelligent and affectionate mother of five daughters, and superintends their as if she had no thought of the social duties which are imposed upon her, and in which she undoubtedly finds a good deal of pleasure. One who has known her long and intimately says of her: "Another truly good woman is added to the list of those who adorn the society of our national capital. She encourages all that is true in her sex; and has great charity for those whose standard of womanhood is not up to While always foremost in our public charities, it was in quiet ways that she most contributed to the needy, and lifted souls out of despair. Even her society life had a motive for good rather than for vanity. Much of rectly reach those who needed help, yet resolutely and proudly relied upon their own efforts. Then she was so generous in hospitality; never snobishly confining her list to the merely monied or the ultra fashionable. She had the happlest way of finding sweet girls who needed an uplifting word, and to whom she opened the gates of healthful pleasure." This is testimony that is as weet as it is rare. Mrs. Morton is also a woman of uncommonly quick perception and is thoroughly versed in the political questions of the day. There is no subject of public interest that fails to interest her, though she in no sense can be called a political woman. She is strong in her republican principles, never obtruding her views,

and her peaceful tact has often warded off an attack, or silenced an opponent. While in Paris, she was one evening seated at dinner by the side of M. Jules Ferry, the French Premier, who rallied her upon the action of our congress in imposing duties upon foreign works of art. "I grant all you say," said she, "but let us make a treaty—you admit our pork, and we will admit your pic-

Newport and New York have been the abiding-places of Mr. and Mrs. the abiding-places of Mr. and Mrs. Morton, but recently they have established their summer home at Rhinecliff, on the Hudson, Mr. Morton having purchased the great Kelley estate, which has been a landmark for more than two generations. "Ellerslie" is the new name which Mrs. Morton has given to the property. The former family house in Washington has been pulled down to make way for flats. But there will be a new Morton home, and it will be delightful, and the national capital is to be congratulated on the capital is to be congratulated on the acquisition of so valuable an ornament to its social circle.—Daughters of

Against Smoking.

In the October number of the Young As I have said, this is a typical case among thousands. The money lender and the lawyer combine and divide their ill-gotten pluder. The usury they dare not extort directly is wrung from the victim in the shape of lawyer's fees.

Most damnable of all is the fact that their victims are always of that class of

While he was "Georgie darling," the ittle fellow, he had friends enough rom attic to cellar of his home.

But now that he has just begun to shave, and is in general the big boy of the family, there's small tenderness for George. He is nobody's "darling" now. He often passes days on days without a solitary kindly, affectionate word addressed to him by any mortal on earth. And for days on days he doesn't care, doesn't miss any love. But there come occasional minutes when it suddenly flashes upon him that this is a chilling world and nobody

seems any longer to love him.

This big brother is not chicken-nearted. Quite likely he himself is at ault that he sees no more of the ten-der side of his home. He avoids his father, who begins to be somewhat stern with him, and to suspect him of voluntarily going to the bad. He rarev gives his busy mother's heart much chance to draw nigh to him and show him that wealth of deathless love that s ever warm toward all her babies, whisker or no whisker. He bullies the "small fry" in a careless, not a de-liberately malicious way. He nags his sisters, who are about his age, and is generally disagreeable to them about two-thirds of the time; but it is more the result of a spirit of rude fun than want of regard for them. He is headfull of athletics, or the regiment, or business, and is a great deal out of doors. The rough and boisterous in his nature is having its full develop ment. He is hungry most of the time His physical personality is just now completing its growth, and he has no adjusted it to his mental, moral, nor his esthetical personality. He often acts like a young bear.

Yet, for all that, George is by no

means hardened to affection; no, not by a score of years to come—I mean unless he is going wrong, drinks, carouses, and is coarsely animal. He is tender-hearted. You, his sister, could lead him with a straw, You ought to do it. He would take to your tyranny, which by the thousand little wanter. which, by the thousand little womaniy arts at your command, you could cast over him, as ducks take to water. If you were to meet him at the door, girl, at night, a few times, with a kiss and a hug; if you were to dance along at his side as he went forth, a few mornings, and as you walked to drop a etter in the lamp-post box, and chat and confide in him, and sparkle about him like a sistrely sunbeam—and where is a handsomer or more manly form than George's to walk the avenue with? If you were to pat his cheek occasionally at the supper-table as you pass his chair, just a little soft love-touch, that nobody sees, but that he would thrill under, from your girlish palm—this, instead of saucy jokes at the expense of the down on the same cheek, which may make everybody laugh, yet which is an exasperating sally; if you would try, half try, girl George's sister—you might win that

boy.

Boys are queer creatures, anyway.
They all have soft hearts. They are dreaming of love two-thirds of time. They make love to a big dog, a horse, the heroine of a novel—or, alas, some actress who would delude them for the fun of it. This boy sometimes feels the fact that he is "crowded out" of his mother's and father's attention and endearment by the younglings. He not always, feels the indisputable fact that home is a sort of boarding-house to him, he wishes, in such moments, that it were not so, he does not exactly know how to fix things. A boy is not adroit; he has no small courtesy ready at hand; he is at the awkward period of his life, and could fight easier than he can manage that sweet finesse that is necessary to win and keep the love confidences of home. Girl, you can do all these things for him, nine times out of ten. And if you try you will be astonished by the wealth of affection that the fellow will pour out on you. That is, if he is not yet poisoned at heart by some evil com-panion of the outside world. God grant that you yet have time, and with your George that it is not yet too late!

A big, hardly grown young man is exceedingly sensitive in certain directions, though indifferent enough others. You must not make fun of his clothes; you simply must not. You must not joke him about his attempts to be older than he is. You must not carp at his manners, his blunders in polite things, or his efforts to play the gallant with your pretty neigh-bor. He can stand a great many blows; bor. He can stand a great many plows; but there are sneers and laughs that cut him to the quick. If you indulge them it may seem of small account to-day; but he will call you disagreeable at first, and end by actually hating you. Years will not suffice for the healing of such actuangements. Of all the people in estrangements. Of all the people in the house, he can endure ridicule from the house, he can endure ridicule from his sister with the least grace; for he often thinks with envy of your more graceful ways; it comes natural to woman to be graceful rather than to man; and for you to sneer at his blunders is simply maddening. Take my warning. Help him out in these matters, and he will never forget the kindness. Lend him your taste in the question of dress, quietly and privately.

How many a young fellow might have been saved from ruin if a little of the care that is given to the bib-and-

the care that is given to the bib-and-tucker small creatures had been betucker small creatures had been bestowed on him. I tell you, mothers,
you had far better allow tiny Johnny
to go with a dirty face, if necessary,
that you may have a five minutes' confidential chat every day with big
George. The broom is not of so much
iccount as George. I know how full
our hands are; but your hands must
Wisconsin.

never let go of George; yours are the only hands that can always fashion him. The great strapping fellow will get along without you, if you say so; but while his body is large enough not to need a mother's care, his mind, his heart, are not large enough by any means. I assure you the boy often yearns for a little endearment from ou. He often keeps away from you because he wishes to spare you trouble; but you simply must show him that it is never, never any trouble to his mother's heart to share his confidences. And you yourself know how fondly you do in reality love him who grows now to resemble so closely your husband of the old boyish days when he first came

wooing you.

God bless the big boys of all homes and preserve them to those homes.— Harkley Harker, in New York Weekly,

> A Wild Romance. There was a city full Of maidens mad; Only a month before They were so glad; For a new lord had come To view them o'er, And take his pick of them With wealth galore.

Strange is the tale I tell:
An English girl,
Visiting one of them,
Captured the earl!
—Aristine Anderson in Puck.

Large Game Becoming Extinct.

The total extinction of wild animals that are too large to effectively secrete themselves from rapacious hunters is merely a question of time. The rail-road has so improved the huntsman's opportunities to indulge in his favorite sport that no corner of the world is now too remote to be included in the plans of campaign of sporting clubs and private groups of sportsmen. Within a year or so past the departure was chronicled of a titled nabob from his Wyoming cattle ranch, for a tiger hunt in far-away India.

It is reported that in a large section of Africa where elephants were once very numerous, the mighty animal is now almost extinct, owing to the assiduity of professional hunters in ivory trade. As evidence of the decrease in the number of elephants, the St. James Gazette states that in 1875 the value of ivory exported through Cape Colony was £60,402; in 1886 it was £2,150. In 1873 £17,199 worth of ivory was exported from Natal, against £4,100 worth in 1885. The Cape government years ago threw legal safe-guards around the elephant in that section, and as a result the huge animals are said to be more numerous along the Indian Ocean in Cape Colony than they are 1,500 miles inland.

In our own country the slaughter of the buffalo has illustrated the need of legislation on the subject, if the bison is to be preserved from utter extinction. There is not a single herd left of the vast number of buffalo that roamed the prairies when the red man held undisouted possession of the great west. A report which was circulated about a year ago that there was in the Pan-handle of Texas a small herd of buffalo was undoubtedly sufficient to induce hunters innumerable to that section, all eager to win the honor of killing a buffalo. The hunter of the future who wishes to assert with truth that he has shot a buffalo will have to purchase one of the animals now being domesticated and crossed with beef cattle, or send a bullet into the stuffed effigy of a buffalo.

The day is coming, unless the law inervenes, when no animals but those that crawl and burrow will be left for the sportsman. In that coming time turtle-stalking may of necessity be raised to the rank of sport.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Some Moralizing.

Almost every fourth man one meets in these beautiful March days remarks, if he have time. 'This is divine weather,' and then adds instantly and omniously as his face visibly lengthens: "Of course this sort of thing can't last, and in protracted and violent storm we will yet pay dearly for the comfort we now

But come now, isn't that a shamefully ungracious way of taking the good things of life—weather or anything else? Isn't it also a very unphilosophic way? And, most of all, isn't it a way

very inconsistent?

It is quite unlike the most of us when we are in the toss and whirl of ugly storms, either of the elements or in our individual experience, to stop and say, "This sort of thing can't last," and "of course we are sure to be well paid for all this in the speedy coming of bright-ness and sunlight. Oh, no. There are far too many pessimists among us to reverse the order in any such cheerful and sensible fashion as that. Yet rules work both ways; and storm breeds sunshine as surely as sunshine is the forerunner of storm. The presence of clouds anywhere is the sign of the fact of the sun; and "the dark night is the mother of the morning."

It, then, we must anticipate concern-

ing the weather, and also the thousand and one experiences vouchsafed to our individual lives, let us at least "play fair." If we must croak that the brightness and balm of these March days are storm-breeders, as we are all too prone to do, let us at least be able to remember when the storms

able to remember when the storms whose coming we dread are upon us, that they are just as surely breeders of coming sunshine.

If we will cloud any present brightness by borrowing trouble of the future, let us also, in simple justice to ourselves, brighten present darkness by borrowing happiness likewise, from the days that lie ahead.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

MATZE MAKING

How Hand-Made Passover Bread Is Turned Out in New York.

Walking in Norfolk street, near Grand street, recently a reporter of the New York Sun came across two Hebrews carrying between them a basket filled with large circular biscuits. Upon the side of the basket was printed this, in fairly good-sized type:

"Matzes. From Grand Rabbi Joseph's bakery,—Norfolk street."

The Hebrews carried their basket to Hester street and gave it to two young men, who removed the biscuits from the baskets into paper bags of various sizes, which they placed upon tables near them. The reporter found at — Hester street a small man, delicately featured, with neat bushy whiskers and hair.

"I am making these matzes under direction of Grand Rabbi Joseph," he said, gesticulating with his fingers and hands. "You know that matze is the name of the unleavened bread that the name of the unleavened oread that the Hebrews eat during passover. Matze is the German for passover bread. Be-fore the grand rabbi came to this city and for some time afterward matzes were made by machinery. In fact, they are so made now by Hebrew rabbis; but that is contrary to the customs and traditions of the Jews. It is customary to use the utmost caution in making the matze—a little more so than any other article of food used by the Jews. The machine-made matze is cheaper than the matze we make, which is entirely hand-mad and within the strict rule of the H ew faith. The grand rabbi has give, our matze his strict approval and it is eaten by all his congregation.'

The bakery in Norfolk street is much like other bakeries on the east side, only that instead of empty and filled barrels and dough-trays lying pro-miscuously about, all the room is taken up with human beings. There are sixty females, of all ages, sizes, and styles of beauty, busily rolling out balls of dough. Old and young men are sandwiched there, so that is it with difficulty that one can move about. G. Schoolman who knows all about matzes, "The flour from which the dough is made is specially ground in a mill at West Nyack by Jews from carefully selected wheat. Great care is taken that no impurities get into the wheat. After it is ground a sample is carried to Grand Rabbi Joseph in his house in this city, and he approves of it or not, according as it meets his notions. With his consent it is put in barrels, clean new ones, marked especially for the occasion. When brought in here it is fetched into a room outside of the bakeshop, a narrow place built for a coal cellar. The barrels of flour are stowed carefully alongside the wall. Four men work there. Two knead the dough in wooden dishes and one carries flour and the other water from opposite cor-ners. There is one man to ladle out the flour from the bin into the wooden dough-tray, another to pour a cup of water into the tray afterward. It is absolutely necessary that there should be two men, for if only one were employed specks of flour would get into water and drops of water into flour. This would be a dreadful the flour. This would be a dreadful state of things, for the flour might get sour. In order to get the water clear of all impurities it is brought in over night and allowed to settle, and in dipping the water out the man is careful not to stir it. These two men rest the dough-trays and until the dough is carried out into the outer room. dough is kneaded hard, and care is taken to prevent impurities from getting into it anywhere. It is now a roll of dough weighing about ten pounds. It is then cut into chunks by a man who does nothing else, and carried by another man, hired for just that sole purpose, to the females, who proceed to roll out the chunks into flat dough. Men pick up the flat pieces and toss them to another set of men, who roll over them two sets of wheels, impressing little diamonds on the biscuit. They are then placed by a man upon a ladle. Another keeps shoving them into the oven and pulling them out, tossing them upon tables. The women first flatten the dough with their hands. While this is done a Hebrew comes with sand paper and glass and removes any specks of dough from the rolling-The women stand close together and beat a tattoo as they keep up a continual roll upon the board. The baking of matzes can only be carried on during daylight. Work begins at daylight and stops at sundown. They work until noon Friday. The matzes sold from this bakery bring 11 and 12 cents a pound, while the machine-made fetch 6 and 7 cents. Just before the passover a highly prized matze is bak-ed for all the holy men among the Hebrews and is disposed of at upward of 40 and 50 cents a pound.

Railroad Conductors.

"The old breed of railroad conductors is disappearing," said a famous railroad man the other day. "The conductors now are lean and pale and
narrow-chested. They look like clerks.
The big brawny fellows who used to
throw prize-fighters out of the cars
and were not afraid to face a carload of
cowboys, are all passing away. The
air-brake is to blame. It has so lightened the work of the passenger brakeman that men can step out of countingrooms to man the train nowadays.
They remain small and light, and in
that condition are promoted to be conductors. The old conditions still surround the freight brakeman, but not
one in five thousand of them ever become a passenger conductor.—New is disappearing," said a famous railcome a passenger conductor.—New York Sun.

PETITE ANSE

A Queer Island in Southern Louisiana, and its Wonderful Salt

Apparently without cause there rises out of the marsh lands bordering the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Mississippi river, a cluster of hills, forming what is known as Petite Anse Isle, says a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is the only high land to be found in the southern part of Louisiana, and it will always remain a wonder that such an elevation should appear in so unexpected a place. To realize that it is an island is hard until one tries to approach it, and then, especially if the wind is in the right direction to flood the marshes with gulf water, you will thank it the islandest water, you will think it the islandest island you ever saw. There is but one way of reaching it, and that is by a dislocated plank road, some parts of which are buried in mud, while in places planks linger patiently about fluctuating with the tide. It is an exceedingly pleasant sensation which one experiences when the 'nigh' horse all but disappears in some unforeseen alligator 'wallow,' especially as the road is narrow and a deep canal flanking either side waits to receive those unable to keep the straight and narrow way. row way.

Not content with the absurdity of its location, Petite Anse is wonderful in its composition. Dig down anywhere twenty-seven or thirty feet and you will strike white salt 99½ per cent, pure, the purest found on the face of the globe. Dig down two hundred feet and you will still find salt, and when you have dug thus far you will know as much about the extent of this big salt rock as anyone. Possibly it extends two hundred feet deeper, but no one knows. Twenty-five years ago Deacon Keller, as honest an old darkey as ever served a master faithfully, was sent down into an old well to clean it out, and in so doing struck his spade Not content with the absurdity of its sent down into an old well to clean it out, and in so doing struck his spade against a rock, which proved to be salt. To-day the Avery brothers, owners of the Petite Anse island, receive a royalty of from \$60 to \$100 a day from the New Iberia Salt Mine company, and Deacon Keller "At yo' services, sal. I'se a po' ole man, but I'm trabbling de road ter Zion mighty libely."

The main shaft to the mine is 190 feet deep, radiating from which are several immense caverns varying in

several immense caverns varying in several immense caverns varying in height from ten to sixty feet, grottoes with solid salt roof and walls. Do not expect the walls to sparkle. The miners' lamps have smoked until a scurf has formed which shuts in the glittering salt. Only where a blast has been made recently does it look pure. It is a mine that can be visited in a very short time satisfactorily, there being little variety to the salt, and there being little variety to the salt, and nothing to watch but the miners worknothing to watch but the miners working with drill and pick by the light of the little lamps they were wearing in their caps, or the lights which twinkle in the distance or go fl ting by in a spectral manner. Although the guide assures you that the roof is sufficiently thick to prevent its caving, and that thick to prevent its caving, and that, even should it fall, you would be well preserved, it seems good to be shot up the shaft in the elevator to the pure air. A conglomeration of buildings of well-assorted sizes and shapes most of them filled with an endless variety of wheels and chains and belts and pullys, const tute the mills. The salt pullys, constitute the mills. The salt is first hoisted to the top of a high tower from whence it goes down through a series of crushers and sifters, finally to be bagged up on the main floor and loaded into the cars. Buildings and workmen are well seasoned, clouds of fine salt filling the air and giving everything a hoary apsoned, clouds of the sait fifting the air and giving everything a hoary appearance; and even outside the mill clouds of salt fill the air, killing or stunting vegetation in the immediate neighborhood.

A Fatal Prophecy.

Dr. Warren S. Stokes, who died recently in Boston, was during his life a member of a secret brotherhood, whose purpose was the development of visions by thought-focalization by means of a crystal, or prism upon which the members concentrate their minds with, in this case, astonishing results. Early in the month a member declared that he saw in the crystal the outlines of a human form exactly like Dr. Stokes' tossing wildly about on a sick bed. Another member saw a coffin, and a third the letter "S."—They then knew these signs were premonitions of misfortune to Dr. Stokes. As if to justify this opinion a fourth member, who is an astrologist, searched for the doctor's horoscope in his book and found that June would be a dangerous mouth for him, and cautioned the doctor to beware of infectious diseases.

Previous to this the doctor called on a lady friend on Bacon street who is a he saw in the crystal the outlines of a

Previous to this the doctor called on a lady friend on Bacon street who is a member of the Brotherhood. As he entered, dressed in black, she says she saw his double walking before him in transparent form. She remarked to her husband: "Dr. Storkes is in his burial clothes. I know it. I am sure of it." Sure enough, Dr. Stokes became Ill through blood posioning and died last Monda: just as the prophecy had foretold.—Philadziphia Tames.

Energetic Measures.

Pastor (dismissing congregation)-De membahs what am pervided wid umbrellas will please wait till I take a look at 'em. Since de materious dis-appearance of my own umbrella last Sunday, dar am a dark cloud ob sus-picion float.n' over dis yer church which hab got to be dispelled. — L'uck

Moran the great artist, despaired when he saw the Great Shoshone Falls—it was so far beyond his pencil's cunning. So there are wonderful dreams of beauty in the tempestuous loveliness of the grand "American Alps" in Colorado, which are at once the aspiration and the despair of painter and poet. Splendid beyond comparison is the superb scenery along the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado.

Oklahoma.

Kingfisher and Ft. Reno are the future great cities of the Indian Fer-Kingfisher is in the heart of the territory on the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, and the point where all who desire to enter land should go. The United States Land office is lo-cated at Kingfisher Don't fail to visit Ft. Reno; from the extention of the Rock Island Route the fastest stage line on earth has been established direct to Kingfisner and Ft. Reno. This is the only route to either whome processors are dependent. er point where passengers can depend upon accommodations. We have about all the first-class Concord about all the first-class concert coaches in the west to be put into the service. If you want a homestead, if you want to speculate select the Great Indian Territory Route via Kansas City or St. Joseph to the new Promised Land. For complete information call on or address JOHN SEBASTIAN,

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"For peculiarly soft yet penetrating shades of color, marvelous grouping in form, fautastic solemn and tender shapform, fautastic solemn and tender shap-ing of rugged clift and mountain and valley," says a distinguished artist, "the wonderful empire of Colerado stands peerless." The Alpine scenery along the line of the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado is the most magnificent in the United States.

It is un-American in the higher sense for our people to prate about Europe so glibly when so many of them are profoundly ignorant of the wondrous beauties of their mative land. As a matter of fact there are hundreds of thousands of American-citizens who are thoroughly familiar with Switzerland; who have idled away weaks at Lucerne, done Chamouni, and attempted the Matterhorn, and yet have never feasted on the lovely beauty, the wild weird majesty of any one of the Colorado Peaks. "More than Alpine glory" rewards visitors along the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado. There is no scenery like it in the new It is un-American in the higher sense for There is no scenery like it in the new

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The splendor of the "American Alps" The splendor of the "American Apps are beginning to be appreciated by our people, and a visit to Switzerland for gorgeous scenery is unnecessary. The picturesque mountain resorts on the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado are abolutely unrivaled on this continent.

Europe is all very well, but don't you think it is only fair as an American to know your own country thoroughly? Try the "American Alps" on the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado this summer. There's nothing like them in Switzerland.

As the spring opens paint the roof in order to prevent warping of the shingles during the summer. A little paint where it is needed will save cost and labor later on. Paint also makes an old building look new, which alone should be an inducement for its use.

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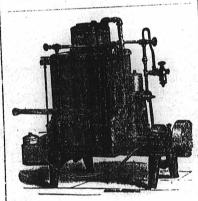
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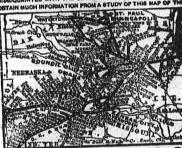
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