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THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS.

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\$2.25. Five Copies \$3.00. Ten Copies, \$5.00.

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The Kansas News Co., also publish the Western Farm News, of Lawrence, and nine other country weeklies.

Advertising for the whole list received at lowes rates. Breeders and manufacturer's cards, of four lines, or less, [25 words] with Spirit of Kansas one year, \$5.00. No order taken for less than three months.

The organization of the Kansas Sugar Cane Growers' association has been pertected at Hutchinson.

The case of Sam Wilson, the Indian boy who was sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment for creating a disturbance at Haskell institute, has been appealed to

An English syndicate has bought the and singlish syndicate has bought the Laming farm, near Tonganoxie, and will establish thereon a training school for young Englishmen who desire to become American farmers.

Roach Martin, a resident of Chicago Mound, left his wife in an Emporia store Monday, saying he would return soon. He has not been seen since, and as he had considerable money with him foul play

is feared. A memorial which originated in Kansas City, Kan., asking congress to remove the duty on ore imported from Mexico, is being presented to every board of trade and farmers' alliance in the state for signa-

Colonel Bryant was elected commander by the Wisconsin department, G. A. R. A resolution favoring the service pension bill was laid on the table by a large ma-

The women of Atchison are making themselves felt in politics this spring.
Miss Augusta Knower has been nominated for the school board from the Third ward and will have no opposition, and the same can be said of Mrs. Gushing of the Fifth ward.

At Wichita the other day some small boys procured a can of grease and with it doped the rails of the Frisco track on a heavy grade. For five hours they enjoyed the futile attempts of an outgoing senger train to reach the top of the

Water undermined a hill at Columbus, Ky, on the Mississippi and an area of three acres was carried into the river. A wave twenty feet high wrecked four small boats and the large Iron Mountain transfer steamer, Julius Morgan. She was lifted by the waves and came down on piling, which staved holes in the bottom of the boat, the piles going above the engine room.

the engine room.

The act creating the commission to treat with the Cherokees for their rights provides that, "until said lands are open for settlement by proclamation of the president, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occurry the same and no enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto."

Less than ten per cent of the receipts of live cattle at the Chicago yards during 1890 would grade "good to choice!" Here 1890 would grade "good to choice!" Here is a text for a sermon six columns long on the advantage of raising well-bred cattle instead of "scrubs," but we forbear. If people will raise three-cent cattle instead of five-cent cattle they have no license to kick at the Big Four or anybody else when they only get three cents when they come to market. As one sows so let him reap.—Breeders' Gazette.

A highly important and very interest.

A highly important, and very interesting work upon which *The Cosmopolitan* Magazine has entered, is the offering of a premium of two hundred dollars to arrange of a premium of two hundred dollars to arrange for public chitects for the best designs for public winter Bath Houses for the poor of large cities. This offer has received the attenwinter Bath Houses for the poor of large cities. This offer has received the attention of architects in many parts of the country, and a very distinguished committee has undertaken to decide upon the merits of the plans submitted. The Committee is composed of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Seth Low, the President of Columbia College, Captain Hoxie, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Mr. D'Oench, formerly Superintendent of the City Department of Building, New York, and Mr. Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Institute of Architects. The Cosmopolitan also offers premiums for plans for public Laundries for the poor, and for Tenement House Co-operative Kitchens. With the April number, Murat Halstead begins his department reviewing current events. Halstead is not only a vigorous thinker, but a most graceful writer, and his acquisition as a staff writer means not a little to the magazine. Henry Wattersonwill shortly appear in The Cosmopolitan with two articles upon Southern Problems.

Topeka is to have a frog factory. The frogs made will not be edible, but will be used by railroad.

James M. Fortner, Riley county's defaulting treasurer, was surrendered, to the sheriff Tuesday by his principal bondsman.

No trace has yet been found at Emporia of Roach Martin, who disappeared Monday. It is believed he left the country for some unknown reason.

A car load of provisions and corn was yesterday sent by the citizens of Downs and the surrounding country to the sufferers of South Dakota. A draft for \$115 in money was also forwarded. The car was decorated on its sides with the words, "Downs, Kan, sends greetings to her suffering friends in Dakota," inscribed thereon.

"W hich of the alcoholic liquors is in your opinion, the least injurious as a beverage for a man who drinks, or who thinks he must?" The replies to this question from several of the most eminent medical men in this country have been published by the New York Press. Perhaps the most widely known of these as a medical man is Dr. William A. Hammond, of Washington. He declares for beer or a light wine on the ground "that alcoholic liquor is the least injurious, and hence the best for men to drink, which possesses the smallest proportion of alcohol." He adds: "The use of any form of alcoholic liquor is liable to create a desire for larger quantities, and liq-uor drinking is one of those things of which it may only too often be truly said that 'increase of appetite grows by what it teeds on.' " Dr. Austin

less injurious than another. Alcoholic liquor of any description should never be used except when prescribed by an able and conscient tious physician in cases of absolute need from sickness." Dr. N. S. Davies of Chicago, an eminent au-thority on the effects of alcoholic liq-many such, when the serpent of strong drink ceases to coil itself about prescribed by an able and conscien-'Influence of Alcohol on the Human System," writes: "There is no such man or person as one who 'must' drink alcoholic drinks. . you ask what kind of alcoholic liquor is the least injurious for a man or person who will persist in drinking. I answer, that kind which has the smallest per cent of alcohol in it." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author, quotes another man's opinion the ground that he has "nad too little experience with alcoholic liquors

an occasional glass of champagne, I have hardly used alcoholic fluids for these twenty or thirty years.' Periodic Headache and Heuralgia; cold hands and feet, and a general derangement of the system, including impaired digestion, with torpor of the liver, &c., are, in certain localities, invariably caused by Malaria in the system in quantity too small to produce regular chills. Many persons suffer in this way and take purgatives

to be any authority on the subject.'

He continues: "It is years since I

have practiced medicine, and, except

There has been trouble between the emperor and Bismarck, and the latter has resigned and will probably retire to priyate life.

and other medicines to their injury.

when a few doses of Shallenberger's

Antidote for Malaria would cure them at once. Sold by Druggists.

City, Kansas, will be changed to Wyandotte.

Topeka is to have a frog factory.

Commenting upon the downfall of the Mormon hierarchy in Salt Lake City, a secular paper of large circula-tion says: "Any reliable account of the influences which produced such satisfactory results must largely credit the success of the movement to the persistent efforts of the intelligent and virtuous women of America, as contrasted with the female serfs and concubines of this system of serfdom and concubinage in Utah. The best and bravest of the teachers, preachers aud missionaries who have been for years engaged in forming patriotic opinions against the institutions of Utah have been women." A statement containing this idea of contrast could hardly have appeared outside the Woman's Journal thirty years ago. There it would have been prophecy rather than affirmation. Now it is proven that the vantage ground of power for woman as for Flint, for several years past Professor of Physiology in the Believue Hospital Medical College, of New York, says: "I am not prepared to state that any one alcoholic drink is problem nearing colution, and one in which the temperance reform is a prime factor. We predict that it will be found in blessed homes, where the "obedience" of the wife is men, benumbing them in every facul-ty except lust and selfishness.

> Parents should spare no pains to make home a cheerful spot. There should be pictures to adorn the walls, flowers to cultivate, fruit and shade trees, choice and entertaining books, and instructive newspapers. The tasteful planting of fruit and ornamental trees enhance the value as well as the beauty of a place. A plain, neat yard, with a few trees and shrubs planted about the grounds and properly kept, would change the appearance of meny a place. Exchange ance of many a place - Exchange

The business men of the city almost as a unit have endorsed the early closing movement and have closed their places of movement and have closed their places of business. All of the clothing houses, the gents' furnishing houses, the queensware and crockery stores, the notion and toy stores, book and stationery stores, wall paper houses, artists' goods houses, mer-chant tailoring establishments, millinery stores and dealers in mantels have closed their places of business at 6:30. All of the boot and shoe stores but one and all but one of the dry goods stores have closed. The hardware dealers have not been asked to close, as they have closed at 7 o'clock for some time past. They will doubtless fall into line and close a half

Gen. George Crook, in command of the department of the Missouri, died suddenly, in Chicago, Friday morning of heart failure.

The Cherokee Indians, an organized nation with chief officials elected by the people, a legislative body in two branches, and a judiciary, maintain a hundred public schools in as of the legislature, the name of Kansas many districts, and two seminaries or high schools, which cost \$100,000 each; they also have an orphan and an insane asylum and a penitentiary.

> George Kennan, the celebrated Siberian traveler, whose expose of the prison sys-tem in that barren country have startled the world, will lecture in Topeka at the Grand March 28.



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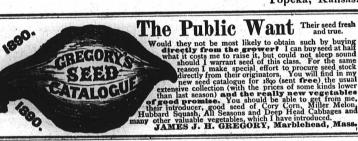
The Spirit and the Leavenworth Times both One Year, 85 cents. The Spirit and The Times both One Year, and twenty packets of Garden Seeds \$1.25.

The seeds sent postpaid, will be as follows: Two packets each Beets f Cabbage, Lettuce, Cucumber, Radish; one each Carrot, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Onion, Winter Squash, Summer Squash, Tomato, Turnip, Pepper and Parsnip.

The Spirit, the Times, and the Kansas (or the Prairie Farmer) each one year, and the 20 packets of seeds all for \$1.75.

A 25/cent Family Receipt Book and Hints on Health, free to each su b scriber when clubs of three or more are sent, on any of the above offers. Papers sent to different address if desired.

Send to SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Topeka, Kansas.



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Lots worth from \$15.00 to \$18.00. You can have choice for \$10.00 per suit.

Other choice bargains for \$3.00, \$3.50, \$12.00 & \$15.00, per suit. At the prices named these lots should be closed out inside of two weeks.

Choice in an imported lot of mens' Hats for,\$1.50 each. Many of these are worth a \$3.00 hat each. A apecial sale of Remnants of Dress Sateens, White

Goods, Woolens etc., now in force, See our 25 cents Embroideries, 12 1-2 White Goods.

and our elegant new Spring Wraps. The best \$2.00, & \$2.50 Shoe in existence.

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With Low Expenses we are able to give Low Prices.

We carry a large line of all grades of Ingrain and Brussel Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Lace Curtains and Draperies, Curtain Poles in all woods.

We are also agents for a Lace Curtain Stretcher. You can wash your own Lace Curtains and Dry them on this stretcher, and save a big laundry bill, drying six pairs at once. Call and examire

Kansas. North Topeka,

A FLIRT'S EXPERIENCE

My cousin, Harvey Lewis, had said, the evening before, "Little coz, I'm coming to take you for a drive to-mor-row, if the weather is fine." and the

weather being fine we went.

He was only my second cousin, but we had always made a great deal of the relationship, and he seemed more like a brother than so distant a con-nection. But on that day he told me how he loved me and how I only could make his life happy and would I be his

At first I could not believe him; yet surely he could not be in sport; and I, as usual, began to cry. Then when he tried to squeeze my hand, I drew it away, and sat, after I had recovered from my first outburst looking red from my first outburst, looking red, and tearful, and abashed. I felt as though Cousin Harvey, whom I loved very much, but not in that way, had really done something very rude and unkind.

To tell the truth, it was my first offer, and I wanted some more solicitations, and more flirting, before I tied myself down to any particular individual. To be an old lady at 18, forsooth! Indeed, I was not going to do any such thing; and I, who never kept a secret from my mother, wisely con-cluded in my new dignity, that I had better not mention the matter—perhaps Cousin Harvey would prefer that

I should not.
So I dressed myself as usual and went down to the parlor where mam-ma sat at her work.

'It seems to me that your ride was unusually short," she said, as I en-

"Oh, it was cold and windy and forlorn, and I wanted to get home."

No reply, but a look of some surprise; such an excuse from me was un-

heard of. After a pause she asked: "Why, didn't Harvey come in?" "Why, I thought he was behind me, and when I turned at the door he was

driving off."

Another questioning look. I felt an-

But as I was expecting company—no other than the son of the wealthy banker, Mr. Poynter Smith—I speedily donned my sweetest smiles and my most enchanting manner for his bene-

But Mr. Poynter Smith, junior, spite of being tailorized and barberized to the last degree, was undeniably commonplace in appearance, and not less so in conversation. His remarks had never seemed so trite and vapid. I was positively ashamed of him; and when he asked me to go to the theater with him and his sister on a certain evening, it was only the recollection of his great name, and great expecta-tions, that finally led me to accept the

invitation. "Cousin Harvey Lewis is a great deal nicer. Indeed, I love him dearly!" and I began to feel very miserable again; "but I do not think I could marry my cousin; and, besides, just think of Poynter Smith's wealth! Any girl would be glad to get Poynter Smith, or Harvey Lewis either!" and my mind reverted to several of my friends who were always raving about

Nearly a week passed, and Cousin Harvey, who never absented himself more than two days at a time, had not made his appearance, and, worst of all, he was at the theater the night before with that horrid little Bessie Baker and

I was so angry that I could have torn her eyes out, but I pretended to be perfectly fascinated with Poynter. I wanted Harvey to see me, but I was not sure that he did. Several times I detected him looking in that direction, whereupon I instantly became absorbed in Poynter. Coming out we were just a little in advance of them. I managed it so, and I was in the gayest spirits, quite convulsed with laughter. in fact, and clinging to Poynter's arm as though I loved him dearly instead of utterly despising him.

We had received invitations to a party for the next evening. I would not have stayed at home for worlds, though I had nearly cried my eyes out, and had a violent headache in conse quence.

On such occasions Harvey had always been my escort; but, of course, he would take some one else now, and Poynter had asked me. I had always run down to exhibit myself to Harvey before the final wrapping up, but I could not do so for Poynter, and was as sulky as sulky could be when I presented myself.

What did I care for his old riches?

I never would marry him, and he might as well find it out first as last. So, when he remarked on the beauty of the night, as we proceeded in the car-riage, I declared that it was the coldest, blackest, and most wretched night

An answer so full and exhaustive admitted of no reply, and there was a si-lence of several minutes. Mr. Lewis was probably not to be

present at the party, as he was generally my escort, was the next remark. I was sure 1 did not know whether he was to be present or not! I was

not kept informed of all my cousin's movements. A silence somewhat longer than be-fore; but Mr. Smith was not to be thwarted. He had set out with the de-

thwarted. He had set out with the de-termination to be agreeable and slight obstacles should not discourage him.

"Mr. Lewis appears to be very at-tentive to Miss Baker lately," he said.

"They were riding in the park on Tuesday, I noticed."

Such a pang as shot through me!

Such a pang as shot through me! I had not the heart to be cross, so I merely said, "Indeed!" and coughed, and laughed, and choked, and swal lowed, to keep back a burst of grief.

Of course the first person I saw on entering the room was Cousin Harvey, with Bessie Baker upon his arm; but I with Bessie Baker upon his arm; but I affected the most supreme devotion to Poynter and utterly ignored Harvey's presence. I was perfectly wild that night, dancing, flirting and laughing as though I never had a care, inasmuch as I heard a gentleman remark to another: "I think Miss Lewis is the most light-hearted creature I ever saw, what a sunbean she must be at home. After a while Harvey and I met face to face, and he said "Good evening"

partner. So the winter months passed, and Poynter was usually my cavalier, though now that Harvey's attentions ceased, other gentlemen began to make advances. But none of them pleased me, and Poynter disgusted me so that I could hardly treat him with necessary

with a careless smile and turned to his

civility. In fact, I was often excessively rude to him, which had an effect the reverse of that desired, and his visits and attentions increased every

Harvey, in the meantime, was as attentive to Miss Baker, and it was soon reported that they were engaged; and even I was compelled to believe it when she displayed an engagement

Harvey had not been to the house since that last day, over three months ago; and now mamma and papa did not mention him. I never told them the cause of our quarrel, and they soon ceased to question me, though I could

not help suspecting that they knew.

At last, one day, Poynter Smith asked me, in a stupid, blundering sort of way, if I would be his wife; whereupon I informed him, in a manner sufficient with that I work or sund ficiently positive, that I most assuredly would not. His surprise was immense, and he seemed to think I must have made a mistake; wanted to know if I really meant it, and said that I should have everything I wanted. But the more he insisted the more emphatic I became; and he at length took leave. saying that if I should change my mind I must let him know.

As soon as he was gone I told mam-ma all about it; and then she drew from me the story, told with many tears, of Harvey's declaration, and how spurned it, and how miserable I had been ever since; and now he was engaged to somebody else, and I would never marry anybody. After sobbing a little with my head in her lap I felt a great deal better, and that it would not be so hard to be an old maid after all. My only regret was that, old as I might consider myself, no one else could possibly consider me so for ten years yet, and yet during all that time I should be obliged to go into society.

A few days after this mamma and

papa went out one afternoon to make a call and I was sitting alone in the parlor. Suddenly some one pronounced my name and looking up I saw Cousin Harvey, who, when I sprang up in dismay, caught me in his arms.

But I shall not tell any more, save that when papa and mamma came in they found us sitting very cosily on the sofa where Harvey held me fast, though I tried hard to assume a more dignified position at a distance when I heard them coming.

There were a great many explana-tions to be made, and it finally appear-ed that I had been the victim of a conspiracy.

and mamma had suspected something all the time, but had known nothing for certain until my confession. immediately seen Harvey and had brought about this meeting. As for the latter, his attentions to Miss Baker were intended solely to

bring me to my senses, if I had any, as she was soon to be married to a gentleman who was then abroad. We were married after a short engagement; and, though my short married life has had some clouds, they have resulted, generally, from my own pettishness, and they are becoming more rare. But of this I am sure, that

I never was so happy before, and am extremely gratified that I missed the

very narrow escape I had of losing the

of my heart .- N. Y. Evening

At the Ball.

World.

She stands to-night as fair as any dream,
All in her sheen of snowy satin drest;
The thousand lamps upon her beauty gleam
And on the fragrant lilies at her breast.
My lilies!—that I brought her hours ago
And begged that she would wear for my

sake,
And all my being burned with joyous glow
To see her fairy hands my blossoms take.

The throng of swains abjectly crowd around
And sue for her regard with eager gaze;
And yet not one of them. I trow, has found
The blessed prize for which he fondly prays.
On speeds the dance; and I—I stand apart
And watch my queen whose love my rivals

crave; And, as I feel 'tis I who have her heart, I gloat upon the lilies that I gave.

The dancers pause; I start, in mad surprise,
A flush illumines her rounded cheek and She's broat—She's pinning there, before my very eyes, One of my Illies on her partners coat!
A curse upon the maid who thus can strike This blow in this, my happiest of hours, And curse the day I squandered, gilly-like, Ten dollars on that wretched bunch flowers!

—Chicago Tim

-Chicago Times Farm Lands in the United States.

Taking the whole area of the United States, the farm lands comprise 289 acres in every 1,000, leaving 711 acres unoccupied. Of the former quantity 153 acres are productive, 103 wood-land, and 33 unproductive, though partly susceptible of improvement.

Gen. Jubal Early, now an annex of the Louisiana Lottery, goes slouching about the corridors of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans like a ghost of the past. One of his fads is that he will never accept a National bank note with a portrait of Gen.

Grant on it.

MULE MOUNT BY MOONLIGHT. Brigade's First Experience Mounted During the Late War.

In December, 1862, just before Roseorans planned to start for Murfreesboro from Nashville, John Morgan broke into Kentucky again on one of

his numerous raids.
Some one had to be sent after him.
Our division—the Fourth in the Fourteenth Army Corps—was assigned to the duty. Our brigade had been sta-tioned at Mumfordsville, on the Green River, from about the 20th of October until the latter part of November, and we had not been away from there thirty days. This trip sent us back to within three miles of the same place, to turn around again, after three or four days, and march back to Nash-ville and then on to Murfreesboro, thus passing substantially over the same route three times in less than forty days; but in consequence we missed the heavy battle of Stone River.

When the order to pursue Morgan was received we were in camp at or near Bledsoe's Creek. We moved rapidly, and came so close to Morgan that he was beginning to shy off, and was heading evidently for a return into Tennessee. When near Cave City, in Kentucky, one evening soon after we bivouacked, we received orders to send a certain number of mules from send a certain number of mules from each regiment train to a certain point on the pike within our lines by 9 o'clock. The strangeness of the order caused a good deal of curiosity; but upon inquiry we soon found Col. Wilder of an Indiana regiment and commanding the First Brigade of our division had become possessed of the idea that if he could get his command to a certain point that night he could to a certain point that night he could hurt Morgan seriously, and perhaps capture him. He was so full of enthusiasm over the project, and had so much faith in it, that he finally pre-vailed upon our division commander to issue the order for the mules to be furnished from the teams.

We had no cavalry of any amount with us, and there was no way to get Wilder's men to the point he wanted

o go to except to use the mules.
When it was known what was to be done the teamsters notified some of their friends that if they wanted to see a good deal of fun in a short time they had better be at the place where the

mules were to be taken.

Accordingly quite a little party of us went. It was a bright moonlight night. It should, perhaps, be said that of the teams used in the army one mule was ridden by the driver, and the other five may have been thoroughly broken to harness, tractable and serviceable, but quite probably had never been ridden, and to attempt to mount them was much like attempting to mount so

many untamed mules.

The men had no saddles, and all they could do was to jump right on to the bare backs of the animals, or simply put their blankets on, with nothing to keep them in place.

When we arrived there were several hundred mules on hand, and the men to mount soon arrived. The pike was so full that there was soon an overflow into a plowed field along its side, and in a short time all took to the field for obvious reasons.

As soon as the command to mount came things became active. In less than five minutes a good many men had been thrown on to the stony pike with such force and violence that they were disabled from duty that night, and quite a number were seriously injured. It soon became apparent that the set along field was much the the soft plowed field was much the safer place, and all withdrew to that. There the mounting was going on on much the a large scale. If a man was thrown off he was not generally hurt much, as the ground was soft. It is not wide of the mark to say that for some time the air was full of mules' heels, blankets, and men. Considerably more than half of the men were thrown off. Some went off on the end, over the mule's head, some on the rear end. Some never firmly gained a seat, but were pitched about, and finally thrown off

before getting entirely on.

The most common thing was for man to jump on, think he was all right, but before he was fully satisfied he would find his mule pricking up its ears, getting under pretty lively motion, and the next thing he would know he would find himself suddenly going over the mule's head. The mule would run a short distance. and balk or jump stiff-legged suddenly, and come to a dead halt. The man always went off over the mule's head. Some of the mules would rear, some kick. Most of them would give a kind of squeal as they started. They ran in any and every direction, ran into each other, and such a general mix-up no man ever saw before or since. It was so light that we could see distinctly. Talk about sport at a circus, at seeing one or even two trick mules perform! Here were several hundred, all per-forming at once. It was a circus com-

The men were plucky though, and if The men were plucky though, and it thrown once and not injured, tried it again. They labored under still greater disadvantages, because they were loaded down with their guns and accoutrements. All the mules that had been ridden before were quiet and orderly, and after a time the men were victorious. Their officers were harry victorious. Their officers were hurry-ing them up, and they finally started off, but it was a motley cavalcade. Had John Morgan known of it and dispatched a company or two of cavalry after them, and they got near enough to have caused a stampede, it would have been a dangerous command to handle. They would have been just as apt to charge into the enemy's lines as anywhere.

The affair lasted half or three-quarters of an hour, and we went back to ters of an hour, and we went back to our quarters rather expecting that we might not see our mules again. They returned some time the next day, though, but John Morgan was not brought in as a prisoner, nor any of his command. He probably never knew the danger he was in. For all that, it was an attempt to do some-thing, and some things, were learned thing, and some things were learned, even if no great result followed.

Our brigade was afterwards mounted, armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, and did effective work, but this was their first experience mounted. Their commander has been engaged, since the close of the war, developing the mineral resources of the country in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn., but both he and his surviving men will re-member as long as they live their first mount by moonlight in Kentucky.— N. Y. Ledger.

She Said "Did You Ever?"

One of the Seventh avenue cars stopped at Twenty-first street the other day to let a sharp-featured snappy-eyed woman get aboard. When the conductor came forward to collect her fare she gave him a fifty-cent piece After giving her change he had turned to go to the platform when she stopped

him by saying:
"Oh, conductor, you have not given me the right change."
The conductor said politely: "I think you must be mistaken, lady. I gave you four ten cent pieces and a nickel." "But you didn't," contradicted the

sharp-featured woman; "you gave me only four ten cent pieces." "The conducter counted his change

"You certainly must be mistaken, for the change in my pocket is all

right."
"Did you ever?" remarked the now thoroughly-excited woman, appealing to a fat man opposite. The stout man did not signify whether he ever did or not, and she began upon the conductor

'I never make a mistake," said she. "When I know a thing I know it."
"But I certainly gave you the right change."

She turned to the lady in the corner and asked, "Did you ever?" The lady was non-committal, which forced the sharp-featured woman to appeal to an old man who was reading a newspaper. Whether he ever did or not was, how ever, left shrouded in gloom. The conductor counted over his change again. Then an idea occurred to him.
"Won't you get up, lady, and see
whether that nickel is not in your
clothing somewhere?" he asked.

She fairly gasped for breath as she remarked, "Did you ever?" to the

Then the conductor gave up the fight and drew forth a five-cent piece from his pocket, which she placed in her purse. As the car approached Thirtyfourth street she signaled the conduc tor that she wanted to get off. Six very much interested passengers watched her rise to leave the car and there was a general sigh of satisfaction and an air of I-told-you-so on every one's face when the missing nickel dropped from a fold in her dress and rolled on the floor. The conductor called her attention to it but the only satisfaction he got for it was the re-mark she made as she looked at the coin on the floor: "You ought to know enough to make the right change and not make so much fuss about it.'

Sun. Where Beauties Are Bred.

The great beauties who take the social prizes in marriage are almost all

every care, who was strangled in the ords of her "health pull" one evening little more than a year since. Scarcely more pitiful is her fate than that of girls brought up to depend on such substitutes for work and exercise if they live. A sick, anomic woman, unused, unable to care for herself and all others, is the most pitiable, repugnant object on earth. You seldom find a lasting beauty which has not had a semi-Greek education of outdoor life and exercise behind it.

Take the beautiful Gunnings, who ran wild in their Irish country home,

till their calculating mamma had raked and scraped enough to take them to and scraped enough to take them.

Dublin and thence to London. The Gunnings were unlicensed hoydens, but their races over the hills gave them matchless complexions. Later still Mrs. Langtry took her beauty course, roving the Jersey lanes with her brothers in sea air, living on peaches and coarse bread, with as little lessons as sufficed to fit her for London drawing rooms.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Killing Quail in California.

At San Diego, Cal., last season one market gunner killed 12,000 quail, to accomplish which he fired 18,000 times. accomplish which he fired 18,000 times. This is a large number to fall to one gun, and rather puts to shame the boasted records of eastern gunners, whose occasional total of 300 or 400 birds during the open season never fails to be recorded by the rural newspaper. The California record is not noted as an exceptional one.

President Eliot says that Harvard is the only college from which a profes-sor was ever taken for President of the United States, John Quincy Adams having held the chair of rhetoric and oratory in that institution.

TO AFRICA, YOUNG MAN. Collis P. Huntington Tells What He Would Do If He Were Young.

Taking down a map of equatorial Africa and spreading it across his knees, Collis P. Huntington laid his forefinger on a certain spot and remarked:

"If I were a young man with \$10,-000 or \$100,000, I'd go there and make millions."

The spot he touched was the town of Upoto, on the River Congo, near the northern boundary of the Congo Free State, distant about 700 miles from the Guinea coast.

What would you do there, Mr. Huntington?" inquired the reporter to whom this remark was addressed.
"Trade," was the brief answer.

"Ivory, skins, precious stones—"
"Rubber. You can buy rubber there to-day at a penny a pound. A young man might go there and pay 5 pence a pound for it and make a fortune."

"Would you advise a young man to go there with less than \$100,000, or less than \$10,000?"

"Well, it would depend on the young man. I went to California in '49 with a party of young fellows from my native State, Connecticut, and when we reached Sacramento the first thing they did was to go to the hotel and spend \$4 apiece for dinner. My dinner cost me less than a sixteenth of that sum. It was always my rule to live within my income. Any young man who does

that will get along."

"Could a young man live in the Congo Free State long enough to make a fortune?"

"Oh, the climate is excellent after you get back a hundred miles or so from the coast. There is no fever on the uplands.'

"How is he to get his rubber to market?"

"At present most of it is carried on the backs of natives, and the lack of transportation facilities accounts for its cheapness in the interior. But you know the Congo is navigable for many miles, from Kinchassa, in fact, to Stanley Falls, and by and by we shall have a railroad down there which will make travel easy all the way to the coast. I have recently put \$50,000 in the road and may put a little more after a while. When in Europe last fall I received a note from King Leopold asking me to call on him when I arrived at Brussels. I did so and we talked over the situa-tion in Africa. I pretty soon discov-ered that Leopold didn't know quite as much about railroad building as I did, so I gave him a few points. I am going into the railroad business in Africa simply because I want to break up the slave trade. I have been opposed to slavery all my life, and gave a good deal toward abolishing it in this courtry. Down there in the heart of Africa try. Down there in the heart of Arrica is the beginning and the end of slave trade, and the time is not far off when we will wipe it from the face of the earth. I have also invested \$50,000 more in the proposed Berber-Suakim Railway and \$50,000 more in the British East African Railway. Thus I have \$150,000 in the three roads. I don't look for any profits, but if any should come they will be invested in Africa."

The price of rubber in Para, Brazil, ranges from 60 cents to \$1 a pound. a young man could only get hold of \$10,000, if he could only buy rubber in the Congo Free State at a penny as pound, if he could only get it down to the coast for a few pence more a pound—if he could only get it to Havre or New York for still a few pence a pound if he could do all this he would make tremendous profit. Then if he could live within his income he would certainly grow rich. The principal thing bred in the lesser towns, where a less with most young men is the \$10,000, or conventional society gives women a rather the want of it. There are plenty snatch at freedom in girlhood. You of lusty white slaves behind the countsnatch at freedom in girinood. You of lusty white slaves behind the countdon't find them growing up with calisthenics, health lifts, and a massage-use
to do their exercise for them.

You all remember the painful story

\$10,000. In the present state of the of a girl in a city home, surrounded by market so princely a sum as that would purchase a gross of North American Congo Free Statesmen.—N. Y. Tribune

Gaul and Teuton.

A friend who has just returned from Paris tells me a characteristic anecdote, says the *Critic*. During the recent ex-position there was a little railroad, five miles in length, running around the grounds. The track ran in and out among the trees and buildings, and so near them that a passenger's head or arm thrust out of the window was in danger of being knocked off. To prevent accidents of this sort warnings. were printed on large posters and tacked up at intervals of a few yards along the entire track. They are printed in almost every known language, including Asiatic and African tongues, shorthand and volapuk. My friend counted over thirty languages and dia-lects. You would have supposed that none was omitted in such a list. But there was one omission, and a very important one. Not a single word of warning was printed in German. Some one said to the manager of the road: "It looks as though you don't eare whether the Germans got their heads and arms knocked off or not." He smiled a quiet smile, and replied: "It. does look that way, sure enough."

William S. Burroughs, a young St. Louisan, who ten years ago did not know that he had mechanical genius enough to use a file, has perfected in a chough to use sine, compact machine of 2,165 pieces an adjunct to the counting house that is already in successful operation in fifty banks. It is an adding machine, which is said to work more rapidly and more correctly than the most expert accountant.

THE COUNTRY HOME

A Short and Valuable Chapter on Corn Culture

Tomatoes as a Profitable Crop.—Pure Milk.-Trichina in Swine. -Practical Things to Read About Farm Matters. —Household Suggestions, and Seasonable Recipes.

A Short Chapter on Corn Culture. First plow well and harrow what ground is plowed in the forencon before going to dinner, when it will pul-verize easily and make it fine, as clods do not nourish the corn. It must be fine for good results. Then plant three grains to the hill, says the Kansas farmer, and about the time of com-ing up run a roller or clod crusher over it, and when the weeds and grass start go through it with a surface cultivator, and continue to do so as often as necessary to keep the ground fine on surface and clear of weeds. By so doing you will increase your crop from one third to double the usual way with shovel cultivators, as you will save the roots of the corn, To make stalk and roots of the corn, To make stalk and corn the great Creator designed the roots for a purpose to search for food to sustain the plant and make the ear, and as soon as you commence to cultivate with shovels you begin to shorten the crop by starvation. No man goes through his corn after it is 2 feet high, both ways, without destroying more than half the present roots, and shortens his crop in proportion. Farmers must use brains.

Tomatoes as a Farm Crop.

The New Jersey experiment station has issued a bulletin in relation to the tomato industry in that statet which contains the following statement: The number of canneries supplied by this crop is seventy-three, mostly south of Middlesex, and 15,000 anossiy south of middlesex, and 15,000 acres are devoted to raising tomatoes. The average yield is eight to ten tons an acre, and the lowest selling price at the canneries is \$6,50 a ton. For the general market at least 2,000 acres are considered the average yield six are occupied, the average yield six tons an acre, and the average selling price 25 cents a basket of thirty pounds. The annual value of the crop to the farmers of New Jersey is over a million dollars. For money value of the staple crops of the state tomatoes, and below hay, corn and potatoes, and with wheat rank shove oats, rye and buckwheat. Experience indicates that barn ma-nure and especially commercial fertilizers increase the yield at the expense of maturity, but the best effect with mamure results from its application the previous autumu. Tomato growers for both canneries and the general mar-ket are benefited by large yields, but not equally by early maturity. A gain of one week in ripening for the general market is often the difference between a \$1.25 and 25 cents a basket, while a week may make little difference

A large part of the tomatoes put up in eastern canneries are sold in the western states and territories. There is no good reason why the west should not raise and preserve all the tomatoes needed for home consumption. The soil here is much richer than that in the east, and there is an abundance of stellar manuse. In the cost that in the east, and there is an abundance of stable manure. In the east the crop is raised by the use of commercial fertilizers, which are very costly. By raising and canning them where they will be consumed the cost of transportation would be saved.

A long graving saves and called

A long growing season and quite a high temperature are required to render the crop profitable. These conditions are found in most parts of the west south of the fortieth degree of latitude. Missouri and Kansas are exactly well adapted to the producceedingly well adapted to the produc-tion of tomatoes, as are portions of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. It is as easy to obtain capital to start a toma-to cannery as it is to erect a creamery or cheese factory.

Pure Milk.

In a paper read before a convention of Australian farmers, Mr. Barron Jones stated that milk, if infected, may be rendered harmless and maintained sweet by sealing it in bottles, and subsequently plunging these into boiling water for a few minutes; that if this plan were universally adopted there would be no danger of attack from disease through the medium of milk This plan is more especially necessary in thickly populated towns, where dangerous organisms are present in the air to a much greater extent than in country places. Milk should never be put into dirty vessels for similar reactions in annual seasons and the same and the sam sons, inasmuch as the organisms in-wariably adhere to these, but can be destroyed by scalding. For similar reasons a cow should never be allowed to drink from dirty ponds or streams, which are invariably abodes of injurious organisms.

A New Enemy.

The potato now has another enemy. called the flea beetle. It is a very small insect, moving in large numbers, like clouds, and attacks the vines by piercing the leaves full of small holes from the under side. Poison fails to destroy them thus far, and the beetle is an enemy that is dangerous. A strong solution of tobacco has been recommended as the most efficacious preventative yet tried, but it is not a sure destroyer of the pests.

The Pony.

The pony is the horse of hardships, says a horseman in an exchange, and one that has sprung from some poor country where he has ever been purely

the child of neglect, he and all the predecessors of his race. In a rich country like the horse regions of Kentucky, for instance, his pony characteristics would invariably run out in the course of a few generations. He is not a distinct strain, as many would seem to suppose. He doubtless sprangers seem to suppose. He doubtless sprang originally from as good a strain of horses as the world knew of at the time, and his present reduced size and characteristic toughness have read characteristic toughness have resulted unquestionably from local circumstances.

Trichine in Swine. Prof. E. L. Mark has recently pub ished the results of the examination of 3,064 hogs raised in the vicinity of Boston, Mass. The examination extended over the five years 1883 to 1888. The results show that 14.07 per cent of the males and 10.61 of the females were infected with trichine. Examinations of western hogs show only from 2 or 3 per cent to be infected. Prof Mark reaches the conclusion sion that difference is probably due to the character of the food given to those the character of the food given to those raised in the vicinity of Boston and presumably in the vicinity of other large cities. Of the fifty-six raisers of the hogs examined by him fifty one fed city offal. The source of the infection he believes to be in the uncooked meat ne believes to be in the uncooked meat found in the kitchen garbage. It would be interesting to know the condition, in this respect of the large number of hogs fed upon this food in and about other large cities.—Medical Journal Journal.

Increase the Quality. Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Dairy men's association, "hit the nail" pretty squarely when he said "the way to increase prices is to improve the quality of the produce." He declared it im-posible for any class of farmers to con-trol the price of their products, as that was controlled by consumption and de-mand. The way to increase consump-tion, in the governor's opinion, was to make a better article.

The Veterinary.

SCAE.—A query in the Pratical Farmer from one whose mare has the scab elicited the following from the Veterinary in that paper: Pulv. barb. aloes, 6 drachms; pulv. ginger root, 6 drachms. Mix into a pill and give after fasting one meal. Feed a hot ter fasting one meal. reed a not bran mash and give the following: Pluv. nitrate of potash, 6 ozs.; dried sulphate of iron, 1 oz; mix. Give a tablespoonful twice a day. Use the following wash twice a day: Chloride of zinc, 4 drachms; water, 3 pints; glycerine, 4 ozs; mix. Wash sores

twice a day.

The same writer says: There is no such a thing as Wolf in the Tail, Hollow Horn, or loss of the cud. When a cow is suffering from indigestion, stomach trouble or similar disorders the horns get cold from loss of blood circulation, but I never yet saw a hollow horn, they always have a pith in them no matter how sick they may get on what form the sickness may assume. or what form the sickness may assume. The same explanation will also apply to the Wolf in the Tail; while I have seen many hundreds of tails cut I never yet saw a wolf in one. A cow swallow her food without masticating it and after she gets her fill she either stands up or lays down, regurgitates it for the purpose of mastication. This is what they call chewing their cud, and when they do not chew their cud it is because they do not sat southing to masticate they do not eat anything to masticate or loss of appetite from some sickness. Veterinary, get some stavesocre seeds and boil 1 oz. in a quart of water and wash the animal all over

wash the animal all over once a day. SWELLED LEGS. -Pulv. gum camphor, 1 oz.; lard, 4 ozs.; Mix and rub twice a day, and milk all the pus out that you can get.

Not Much but Something. Black silk well sponged with hot coffee and ironed on the wrong side while damp, will look very fresh.

Never sleep opposite a window which will throw a flood of strong light on the eyes when you wake in the morning.

The question of fostering and en-couraging the fast-walking horses, so as to gradually produce a breed of that class, is being agiated. Soapsuds should be added to the

manure heap. Never waste such. Later in the season suds may be ap-plied to asparagus and celery with ad-To fasten a steel blade which has come out of the handle, fill the cavity with rosin, then warm the part to be

adjusted and insert slowly, pressing it in firmly. Hold till it gets cold. Oranges are now preserved in silos, the fruit being wrapped in tissue and buried in sand, care being taken that the wrappers do not touch, and only three layers deep being laid in each

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and urniture of a sick room, are excellent

deodorizers.

To cleanse porcelain saucepans fill them half full of hot water and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered rosin. Pound it until fine, and put it into an empty, clean pepper-box with perforated top, then you can easily sift it on the cut; put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflamation and somepass.

MINUTE HANDWRITING.

Notable Examples of Delicate Penm ship, Both Ancient and Modern.

Pliny the elder, that indefatigable Pliny the elder, that indefatigable worthy, "ever young and ever fresh," relates that Cicero once saw the Iliad of Homer, in a nutshell. Huet, the English antiquarian, whose pleasure it was to search out the improbable, acknowledges that, after much study, he has proved it to have been possible. He says: "A piece of velium ten inches in length and eight in width, pliant yet firm, can be folded and inclosed in a nutshell, using a large walnut. A piece of velium this size can hold in its breadth one line, which can contain thirty verses, and in its length two hundred and fifty lines. With a crowquill the writing can be perfect. A page of such a piece of velium will then contain seven thousand five hundred and the reverse as much then contain seven thousand five hundred verses, and the reverse as much— the entire fifteen thousand verses of the Iliad.

This was proved by Huet, says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*, before a company of scholars and nobility, in the presence of the dauphin, by using a iece of paper and a common pen.

Menage, a linguist and literary man, a contemporary with Huet, records having seen whole sentences not perceptible except with a microscope. pictures and portraits appearing to be only lines and scratches thrown down at random. One such formed the face of the dauphiness with pleasing delicacy and correct resemblance; moreover, a poem in praise of this royal lady, containing some thousands of verses written by an officer, was put into the space of eighteen inches.

It is recorded that in the reign of Queen Bess many were astonished at the exhibition of the whole bible put into an English walnut no bigger than a hen's egg. "The nut holdeth the book; there are as many leaves in this little book as in the great bible, and there be written as much in one of and there be written as much in one of these little leaves as in a great leaf of the bible." It is mentioned that this wonderful unreadable copy of the bible was seen by many thousand peo-

ple.
The library of St. John's college,
Oxford, contains another unique bit of
handicraft. It is a drawing of the
head of Charles I., wholly composed of written characters so minute that at a distance the delicate strokes resemble the lines of an engraving. The lines of the head and the ruff are said to contain the book of Psalms, the creed, and

the Lord's prayer.

The portrait of Queen Anne in the British museum is another instance of British museum is another instance of success in minute penwork. This lilliputian drawing, hardly larger than one's hand, develops upon its surface countless lines and scratches, which the official in charge assures the questioning public includes the entire contents of a thin folio, which in this way is carried in the hand. is carried in the hand.

She Ruled With the Rod:

Because his wife sent him to school, spanked him when he was bad and locked him in the attic when she wanted to go out, William Beeler, of East Providence, appeared in court in Providence, R. I., as petitioner for a divorce. His story was a singular one, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Beeler, flounced out of the court room before it was half done. He is now but 19, and was led to the altar when 16, his wife hear 200 wife being 28.

From his testimony it appears that she possessed the master mind of the two, and at once undertook the direction of the household. had been married three months she in-sisted upon sending him to school that he might become more of a scholar than he was. He refused to go, and was severely whipped for his disobedience. She was much the stronger of the two, and he had to do as she

A few months ago he became rebellious and unruly, and Mrs. Beeler had recourse to imprisonment, and frequently locked him in the attic chamber, to the solitary occupancy of which she condemned him before the honeyshe condemned him before the noneymoon was over. One day he let himself down with ropes made from the bed clothing, and when he sought his wife he found she had gone off to Providence to enjoy life. Wrought up to the point of desperation he followed her, and found her at a question able place, sitting on the lap of a strange man, smoking a cigarette and drinking champagne.

His wife, who had exacted the most

correct conduct on his part, even to the extent of selecting what books he should read, ordered him home and threatened to spank him as soon as she got home. But she did not thrash him as he supposed she would. Instead she told him that henceforth she intended to follow her own course of living, and that he might do the same.

Since that time they had not lived together. The divorce was granted.

THE MOTT STREET HERMIT. A General of the Great Tai-Ping Rebellion Living a Life of Penitence in New York.

On the top floor of the rickety old On the top noor of the rickety old six-story tenement in the rear of 17 Mott street, New York, lives a mysterious old and fine-looking Chinaman. He is probably 70 years old, but he looks much younger, and is hale and hearty. He has a full face and a rotund form, not at all bent by his many years. The few straggling hairs on the top of his head are as white as snow. The name of this mysterious old Mongolian is Whong Pok.

According to all accounts, Whong Pok came to New York and settled in

his present quarters about seven years ago from the crowded Chinese quarters

of San Francisco, where it is said ha led the same quiet life for nearly twenty years. Nobody remembers seeing him do anything for a living. He seemed to have money to obtain all the necessaries of life, and he never let a chance pass to do an act of charity. He has a room in his apartments where a small Joss shrine is erected, to which he offers every article of food before he offers every article of food before partaking of it himself. To it he kneels most of the time during the day and much of the night. He allows no one to enter this sacred sanctuary, and it is always under lock and key when he is not at worship. Only a few weeks ago Whong Pok gave \$100 to an old crippled Chinaman to pay his fare back to China, but homesick as he is, Whong Pok has never availed himself of the same sweet pleasure.

But who is he? was the common ques tion among his Chinese neighbors, who never dared to ask the object of their wonderment, and with whom he holds no social intercourse beyond the few privileged friends who are his solid

confidants.

confidants.

About twenty-seven years ago, there was one of the greatest rebellions in Chinese history. It was the one led by Tien Wong, or "Heavenly King," commonly known here as the "Tai-Pinp" rebellion. Tien Wong's greatest General was Chung Wong, who was the terror of China for eight years. He defeated some of the ablest European commanders, and finally the entire empire was nearly at his disposal, until pire was nearly at his disposal, until the lamented Gordon vanquished the

the lamented Gordon vanquished the mighty Mongolian Napoleon at Nankin. Among the great Generals of Chung Wong at that critical moment was Whong Pok, the mysterious old Chinaman of Mott street.

He was the only one of Tien Wong's lieutenants who was fortunate enough to make his escape out of the terrible butchery of Nankin. He went in disguise into Annam, and from there he eventually crossed the great waters of the Pacific and landed in San Francisthe Pacific and landed in San Francisco. Ever since he has given up his life to repentance for some great crime. No one has ever drawn from him a No one has ever drawn from him a single sentence regarding the crimes that he is now repenting. To all questions he simply says: "What I have done in the past is more than sufficient to make me beg the gods for forgiveness during the remainder of my life."

life."

I called to see him yesterday afternoon, writes Wong Chen Foo in the Sun, but he absolutely refused to talk about his past life. I told him that Christianity taught a way to obtain pardon for misdeeds, and asked him with the did not join some Christian. why he did not join some Christian church. "No, no," answered the old church. "No, no," answered the old man. "No one can save me, nothing but my own sincere repentance and doing what good I can toward others, as I have unintentionally and otherwise injured them in the past. What difference does it make by what method I repent so long as I do repent?"

Sam Jones As a Peace-Maker.

A good story is told on Rev. Sam Jones, an incident that happened when the well-known preacher first started in evangelistic work. He went to a small town and was told that he would have a hard time in the church, as there were numerous feuds existing between the members and two brothers. tween the members, and two brothers, who both belonged to be church, never spoke to each other mor did their

The night for opening the meeting arrived. Mr. Jones entered the church while the choir and congregation were singing:

Come, angel band; O, bear me away on your snowy To my immortal home.

When the center of the church was reached Mr. Jones stopped in the aisle, waved his hat at the choir and shouted: "Stop! stop that singing!" The music ceased at once, and Mr.

Jones continued: "That's not a fit song to be singing in this church. I am told there are brothers and cousins who belong here and yet don't speak to each other. Now do you think there is any danger of hearing the rustling of angels' wings beneath the roof with such a state of affairs? You won't hear any kind of wings rustle so long as that sort of thing keeps up, unless it's a buzzard's

wings."
The two brothers made friends be fore the meeting broke up.-Atlanta Journal.

Lucca's Tender Heart.

The following anecdote is told by The following anecdote is told by the Warsaw papers, demonstrating the good heart of the celebrated singer, Lucca. As is well known, Bismarck was one of the warmest admirers of her talent and often visited her. Once when walking together along one of the Berlin streets, they noticed the sad spectacle of a photographer's establish-ment being sold at auction. The busi-ness had not prospered and they were ment being sold at auction. The busheness had not prospered and they were selling his property to pay some debts. "Unfortunate people!" said Lucca; "let us help them. Count." "Willingly," replied Bismarck, "but I did not take with me money enough for that." "Ah! how provoking it is," exclaimed Lucca; "neither have I any money about me. . . But here, let's help them in another 'Lay," quickly suggested the singer; "let us go and have our pictures taken together at this photographer's." It was no sooner said than done, and the poor photographer, who realized great sums of money by selling the pictures of Bismarck and Lucca, six months afterward was already opening a luxurious establishment on "Unter den Linden."

One of the leading members of the Maryland Senate is Mr. Poe, a relative of the late Edgar Allan Poe.

SAYS GRAVITATION DOES IT.

Remarkable Clock that is Said to Ge Without Winding.

T. G. Farrer, watch maker has invented one of the most peculiar clocks of the nineteenth century. It consists of a plate glass dial suspended from the ceiling, and all the parts of it that are visible are the two hands, the pivot upon which they swing, and the dial. It is marked "Gravitation Clock," and not one person in 1,000 who passes it has the faintest idea that it is the most ingenious device of the century. Many clocks with glass dials have the works of a watch as their motive power, but rented one of the most peculiar clocks of a watch as their motive power, but this clock has no motive power that is visible.

Mr. Farrer worked on the invention

for six years before he succeeded in perfecting it. He alleges that the only perfecting it. He alleges that the only motive power is the gravitation of the earth, and that the clock will run on forever without winding. The only imperfection is that it loses from four to five minutes a day by the friction of the hands on the pivot, and, therefore, the hands require to be regulated once the hands require to be regulated once

the hands require to be regulated office in twenty-four hours.

He showed a reporter something about the way the clock worked.

When the hands pointed to a quarter hand of them past 1 Mr. Farrer caught hold of them together, and sent them twirling around the dial, like the winder of a wheel of fortune. After oscillating un-til the momentum had been overcome the hour hand and the minute hand re-sumed their respective and proper posumed their respective and proper po-sitions, still marking the correct time. At 1:20 he did something still more re-markable. He slipped the minute hand off the pivot and laid it on the counter. At the end of six minutes he re-placed it and sent it whirling around the dial. When it came to rest it set-

tled at the right place, twenty-six min-utes past 1 o'clock.

The hands are of tiù and are hollow, and perfectly balanced on the pivot. Mr. Farrer says they are moved by the gravitation of the earth, but it puzzles the spectator to account for the power that raises them after they reach 6:30.

All kinds of theories are afloat to ac-

count for this. Some people say that the hollow hands are filled with fluids of different densities that overcome the gravitation of the earth when the hands reach that point. But Mr. Farrer keeps his secret, and rejoices over the mystification of the beholder. He insists that electricity is not the motive power. - Fresno Republican.

A Useful Kitchen Cabinet.

A most convenient kitchen cabinet or table, said to have been designed by a woman and made by her husband, should have a place in every kitchen.
The table, which is of hard wood, is oblong in shape and not very high, contains four drawers, two at one end about the same size, a long one in the middle and a fourth small drawer at the other end. These drawers are to be used for silver polish, soaps, scouring material, brushes for silver and glass, for dish towels and clothes, and the countless other things needed in

the countless other things needed in dish-washing and baking.

There are also several shelves and open compartments of different sizes for holding the kneading board, rolling-pin, etc. But the special feature of the table is a high back like that attached to a plain sideboard or commode, against which are fastened at mode, against which are fastened at either ends cranes to hold the jelly-bag or substances that must be filtered, the cranes being so arranged that they may be turned back against the table when

Fastened against the back of the tacontaining openings just large enough to hold in place the various knives, forks and spoons used in cooking, which are suspended in them vertically. In the center of the back is a small closed cabinet in which may be kept the cook books and other kitchen memoranda, the door of the cabinet being provided with a rack where the cook book may be held securely and open at the right

Such a cabinet is of great value in saving both time and many weary steps, especially for those mistresses who have no maids, or in flats, where every inch of room has to be counted. should be a chair of convenient height, for many things in housekeeping may be done as well sitting as standing, and not until women study conveniences and comforts for the kitchen as care-fully as for the other rooms, will housework cease to be what a clever woman called an everlasting chore.—Boston Budget.

"Poor Richard."

Ben Franklin is to blame for the sordid and very partial view of success that prevails in this country. Franktin, though himself not a parsimonious man, dinned maxims of parsimony into the ears of the American people so perthe ears of the American people so persistently, and did it in such a wonderfully forcible way, that he succeeded in ingraining the thought of the American people with an eminently material philosophy. The moral of it all is—save, save, save for a rainy day. By dint of everlasting repetition of the vision of the rainy day that has got to be laid up for, Ben Franklin has succeeded in taking all the sunshine out of the days that are not rainy for hundreds of thousands of people.—Boston Transcript. ton Transcript.

Ex-Goy. Cornell of New York recently held a reception at which nothing but ice water was served to the guests. He had a large throng of men conspicuous in affairs and literature, and the evening was spent most delightfully, but there was nothing for the guests to eat or drink, except ice water.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

Cooking clubs are getting to be fashionable. It now remains to inaugurate patching and darning clubs.

If prohibition is ruining Kansas, as some whiskey soaks claim, it is hoped that we may have a little more ruin.

Everyone passing Bismarck Grove may possibly see the buffalo and deer that feed on the fair grounds. They are not always in sight.

The president has issued a proclamation warning intruders away from the Cherokee strip. Vast crowds were rushing into the territory not yet opened.

The hope of the American farmer is in raising a greater number of products .-Wichita Republic.

The hope of the American citizen, farmers and others, is in radical changes, gradually it maybe, in our system of government.

The Leavenworth bishop has withdrawn his objections to the Farmers' Alliance, and consents to allow Roman Catholics to belong. It is somewhat amusing in this age of the world to see one man attempt to control the actions of others, as he did.

Constitutional prohibition is to be voted on in Nebraska next .. ovember. and the campaign is already opening in earnest. The good people of that state should strain every nerve to carry it, and they will be cordially supported by states on three sides of them which have tried and approved of prohibition.

All transportation is an expense. The producer and consumer should be as near together as possible.—Exchange.

. So is all competition an expense, where one can do the work of two, as in railroads for instance. The waste in this country, as in others, would do much toward supplying all who are now in want. Regulating and equalizing is the need of the age.

Four thousand million (4,000, 000,-000, cigars are consumed yearly in this country, and more than their value in tobacco in other forms, and when it is all gone up in smoke, or thrown out as filth, no more benefit has accrued to the world than if each consumer had gone out and whistled thro a hole in the stable door.

The regents of the state university should now appoint Prof. J. H. Canfield as chancellor. There is no one who could do so much as he to make that institution popular and useful. His appointment, too, should be made without delay. He has no opposition except such as is too insignificant to deserve consideration. An educational institution deserves an educator at its head, and narrow-minded politics should never be permitted to prevent

We cannot sympathise very earnest ly with those who are constantly complaining about contraction of the currency. The scarcity of money, or rather the absence of money in the country, is not the cause of the trouble. It is the existence of a system that permits the controlling of the money by syndicates and speculators, that corners the money market as they do wheat and corn and cattle, and more money would no more work a remedy than does our present abundance of corn,-only temporarily.

Ninety eight clergymen in Nebraska give opinions of prohibition in the New York Voice. Almost without exception ministers of sects and denominations declare for prohibition and against high license, while the noticeable opponents are rectors of the old Episcopal, mother church. We are at a loss to imagine anything that can reflect more seriously upon the claims of religion than the opposition, not to prohibition only, but to the war upon the drink habit, in some cases made by leading clergymen in the Episcopal church. This church rather boasts of its conservatism, but it is conservatism run mad when it gives even the most indirect contenance to the liquor interests.

Sparrows are nest building.

Do not fail to set out some shade trees this spring

Alma makes a good deal more of its coal hole than Topeka does. There ems to be more in it.

B. F. Smith, the Lawrence strawberry man, made up his mind that with all his facilities he would not longer go without plenty of strawberry shortcake. He has taken to himself a wife and is ready for the be ry season to open.

The emergency rate did not prove of much benefit to the farmer. It is the fellow at the other end of the line who gets the benefit as usual. But then the farmers are getting ready to take the bull by the horns and let this not be forgotten.

The people will not be fooled when half a dozen members of Congress introduce dummy bills for the relief of the country, with no expectation of ties. So when a Lawrence reporter trying to secure their passage. It is an old game that is about played out. of the university; that tomorrow is, Senator Cullom is trying it. Those who mean business will stand up and of the state university, of course we work for the Vance bill already intro- must take it as good anglicised latin,

Some are so simple as to bet that Gov. Humphrey will not be renomi- ic, and Senator Cullom among renated by the republicans. Such an publican senators, are not a little exidea is unreasonable. He will be ercised over the "deep and widenominated without a contest, and will be elected unless the Farmer's Alli- agricultural interests," and so they line upside down, as it may do, and of introducing resolutions regretting that too without making matters any this sad state of things. The people the worse.

The tax assessors are just now getting in their work. The necessity of taxation is not questioned, although the present system is often, in fact, is usually abused. Uniformity in valuation is one thing needed and not often secured. Then there are those who have a knack of having next to nothing about March 1, but a good deal at all other times.

S. G. Watkins declines to be appointed deputy county clerk of Shawnee county, because an old soldier is a condidate. Mr. Watkins was mentioned by his friends without his knowledge, but when he learned the name. We venture there are few white men who would have done the same. His letter is in every respect admirable.

North Topeka, which is the first ward of the city, is a good deal exercised over the project of extending ticians are sly old coons, they are. the electric street railway line over r and along th Already there is one double track, and another would ruin the street for business, taking up the entire passage way. No objection is made to the electric line running its cars if they can use the present track, and such extension would be a great convenience. And the one double track is amply sufficient to accommodate every demand.

The Topeka Capital has a three column article about the Indian school at Lawrence, much of it very instructive and interesting, but the burden of it is against Superintendent Meserve There seems to be au idea prevalent that Haskell Institute is purely a Kansas institution, and that not a man, woman or child must be connected with it who was not born and bred in the state. And some Lawrence people seem to think they should all have been through the raid, by which one attained a special title to nobility.

CATARRH, Catarrhal Deafness-Hay Fever. A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Miscroscopic reseach, however, has preved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple research. that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada—Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

In the Lawrence barnyard the Journal and the Record are engaged in an interesting cockfight.

There are scores of families that will leave Topeka for Washington. Oklahoma or Texas within the next month.

The early closing fever has struck Topeka. The hours of labor are growing shorter, and will yet be still further reduced.

The celebrated Arctic explorer, Lieut. Schwatka, was arrested in the streets of Chicago, Monday night, in a state of intoxication.

No extra session of the legislature is needed. The farmers are getting ready for spring work. After harvest they will give some attention to the next legislature, and will see to it that it is not made up of pliable sticks.

Usage makes almost anything grammatical, according to some authoritell us that John Sullivan is an alumni and today was, all under the shadow and very proper English.

Senator Voorhees among democratspread depression and decay of our ance turns everything in the political again take to the old political trick are already tired of this way of pulling the wool over their eyes. They really seem to comprehend that if both parties were sincerely in earnest in their professions, there ought to be no delay about giving the country such legislation as will relieve the people. Resolutions of condolence, bring about as much aid to a depressed industry, as a bag of wind does to a starving workman. The politicians of this nation are in collusion with, and directly or indirectly. are under the pay of the monied sharks, who bull and bear the industrial interests of the country just as they do other markets. Both the parties are in the pool, and they fool situation he declined the use of his the dear people by making faces at each other, and telling about Cleveland's fat neck, and Ingalls' dudish' eyeglasses and boyish neckties. Little personal pleasantries like these are usually enough to stir up the bile of humble party worshippers and to keep them well in line. The poli-

> At a recent meeting of the Prohibition State Alliance at Little Rock. Arkansas, about fifty counties were represented and satisfactory reports were given. The interest in temperance is growing in the state.

> The women of Atchison have placed in nomination a full ticket for the school board. This was done in pursuance of a plan to capture the school board, so as to reform many features that the women teachers regard as burdensome. The women are in hearty sympathy with the movement, and the nominations will lead them to register in large numbers. The male citizens indorse the movement generally, and it is expected that no nominations will be made against the fe-

> > Mending Broken Articles.

Shellac cement is made of two parts shellac and one part of Venetian turpentine, fused together and formed into sticks. In mending glass or china warm the latter enough to melt the stick on the edges of the piece to be mended. Diamond cement is also used for mending glass, china and earthenware, and is made by adding a little gum ammoniac to isingless dissolved in weak spirits. Put it in a bottle and keep it well carked. The bottle and keep it well corked. The handles of knives and forks can be mended with resin. The hollow in the handle is filled with powdered resin, the iron stalk is made red hot and thrust into the handle, where it will remain firmly fixed after it has cooled. Plaster of Paris should be kept in every household, as it is excellent for mending lamp stands, spar, bronze, etc. In mending a lamp which has become loosened from its metal socket, thoroughly wash and dry the socket and the reservoir. Redry the socket and the reservoir. Remove the old cement and see that the move the old cement and see that the plaster is finely powdered. Mix it with water until it becomes the consistency of thick cream, then line the socket with it and press the reservoir into its place. Remove with a knife and rag any plaster that has over-flowed, and let the plaster set thoroughly before using the lamp.—Good Housekeeping.

D. N. BURGEN, HEJEWELER

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And is ready to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Special attention paid to repairing of fine watches

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Can the pauper labor of Europe tell a more pitiful tale than this which that grand workman, Terence V. Powderly heard from the lips of a miner in the highly protected state of Pennsylvania: "I have a wife and five children, all girls, pay \$6 rent, \$2.40 a ton for coal each month. I worked but four and one-sixth days last month, and was docked half a car. Had one child sick the greater part of the winter, and all of them are sick now, and I know it's because they don't have enough to eat. I must see the butcher drive past with wagon-load of meat, and, good God! it is hard to feel the want of it; hard to know that the babies are crying for just a little of it; hard to think that I, who never wronged a man in my life, must choke back the feeling that prompts me to go out and steal some of that meat for my family. am not lazy, don't drink, work hard when I get it; but it's no use, they only want us as they do the tools in the mines, to make money on us. I often go out and walk up and down this street in the evening so that I

won't hear the little ones asking for at last reaches the ears of kings, and meets with response in the call made by Emperor William for an International Labor Conference at Berlin. By many this is deemed a forced concession to soothe the socialistic element in German politics, with no sincere purpose behind it of improving the conditions of the working classes. We prefer to believe that it indicates a generous policy, which will work out a better condition for the masses. Republicanism is in the air, and princes breathe it as well as the sons of toil. The Prince of Wales is an ardent advocate of Imperial Federaing where the real foundations of government lie-in the consent of the governed. France responds heartily to this call which meets with remarkable favor.

J. M. Fortner, the defaulting treasurer of Riley county, has been released on \$5,-000 bail.

The Kansas farmers' alliance says there are 1,800 foreclosures in the hands of one legal firm in the southwest.

L. H. Rairdin, postmaster of Morgan-ville, was found dead in Peach creek, four miles north of that place, Friday afternoon.

ternoon.

Topeka has over a half a million dollars more banking capital than any other city in the state, \$2,139,475 being so employed. This does not include four private banks that represent a capital of over \$100,000.

John Lago, an ex-student of Baker university, has been arrested, charged with bringing in whisky and selling it to the students of that institution. He was bound over to the district court on three counts in the sum of \$400.

General Russell A. Alger, commanderin-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will honor the state of Kansas with a visit next week. There will be an afternoon meeting and reception in his honor, at Concordia, on the 24th and at Wichita on the 26th.

The farmers' alliance will open a store at Nortonville. It will furnish goods to the farmers of Atchison and Jefferson counties at a low rate. Mearthur and Co., who own a big store in Nortonville, say they will fight the alliance, and sell goods cheaper than they will.

J. H. LYMAN & Co.,

803 Kansas Avenue.

Agent for the Unequaled Mason & Hamlin Pianos & Organs.

Agents for the Celebrated Estey Pianos and Organs.

Story and Clark Organs.-DAVIS SEWING MACHINES.

TOPEKA

Commenting upon the downfall of he Mormon hierarchy in Salt Lake City, a secular paper of large circulation says: "Any reliable account of the influences which produced such satisfactory results must largely credit the success of the movement to the persistent efforts of the intelligent a bite before they go to sleep." and virtuous women of America, as The cry of the needy and oppressed contrasted with the female serfs and and concubinage in Utah. The best and bravest of the teachers, preachers aud missionaries who have been for years engaged in forming patriotic opinions against the institutions of Utah have been women." A statement containing this idea of contrast could hardly have appeared outside the Woman's Journal thirty years ago. There it would have been prophecy rather than affirmation. Now it is proven that the vantage ground of power for woman as for man, is the place where she has broadest outlook, and largest liberty of action. The location of that place is a rising generation of rulers are findwhich the temperance reform is a prime factor. We predict that it will be found in blessed homes, where the "obedience" of the wife is not serfdom or concubinage, but glad allegiance to him who loves her, and gives himself for her. There will be many such, when the serpent, of strong drink ceases to coil itself about men, benumbing them in every faculty except lust and selfishness.

A New Use For Vaseline

"The women have a new use for vaseline," observed a Monroe street drug clerk, as he jerked his thumb over his right shoulder in the direction of a well-dressed lady who was leaving the store after having made a purchase of the petroleum compound.
"What's that?"

"What's that?"

"They are using it on their shoes now."

"On their shoes?"

"Yes, and the ladies must be given credit for having made a valuable discovery. The ingredients of vaseline have a wunderful effect on fine leather, and it is fast taking the place of all the compounds manufactured for softening the shoes. Take a pair of shoes that have become stiff and uncomfortable by constant wear in the rain and apply a coat of vaseline, rubbing it well with a cloth, and in a short time the leather becomes as soft and pliable as when it is taken from the shelves of the shoe dealer. Yes, indeed this rainy weather has caused quite a boom in the vaseline trade."

Good Resolutions.

The following are the principal res olutions adopted at the late Emporia conference of representatives of the Farmers' Alliance, the Grange, and Knights of Labor. They are signed by such men as state treasurer Wm. Sims, B. H. Clover, A. F. Allen and other representative republicans.

The following are the demands upon the National Government:

WHEREAS, The financial policy of this government has been such, that the circulating medium has been contracted until it is insufficient to meet the business demands of the country; causing a de-pression of agricultural industries, and

pression of agricultural industries, and placing the wealth producer at the mercy of the money power, therefore,

Resolved, 1. We demand, that no class of securities shall be substituted for government. ernment bonds as a basis of security for National bank notes for the purpose of perpetuating the National banking sys-tem; that no more National banks shall be chartered, and no charters now in existence shall be renewed; that legal tender treasury notes be issued by the gov-ernment in lieu of National bank notes,

•

and that they be made full legal tender for all debts, both public and private. 2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver or the issue of silver

certificates against an unlimited deposit of bullion, which certificates shall be a legal tender for all debts both public and

private.
3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of proceedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all land now owned by allens and foreign syndicates; and that all land now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual certification.

for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctine of "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none!" we demand that taxation, National or state, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of an-

other.
We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we de-mand that all revenues, National, State or County, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that Congress provide, for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate ex-change through the medium of the United States mail.

We demand that the Government shall control the means of communication and transportation to the extent of insur-ing their operation in the interest of the people, with due regard to the rights of those owning and operating the same. 8. We demand such legislation as will

effectually prevent, the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labors or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

9. That we advocate free sugar (with bounty, to home producers, equal to present tariff duties.)

as the sub-treasury system, adopted at uor drinking is one of those things of St. Louis, by the Supreme Council of the which it may only too often be truly Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union in December last, and demand as an additional measure of relief, that the gov-ernment shall furnish currency to the people as a loan, at the same rate of in-terest as it is now loaned to certain banks, and that the homesteads of the country shall be accepted as security for such

11. We are opposed to any further extension of government credit to rail-roads, and demand the prompt foreclosure of mortgages to the government, on the failure of any road so beholden, to meet its obligations when due.

the State Government:

make usurious interest obtained or sought to be obtained, directly or indirectly, a bar to judgment in action for recovery, of both principal and interest, 2. We demand the adjustment of sala-

ries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

3. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford county system of primaries.

The following resolutions were also

adopted: 1. That we are unalterably opposed to

bonds in favor of railroads or any aid to corporations for any purpose whatever, 2. That all text books for use in common schools should be compiled, printed and bound by the state and be furnished

to pupils at cost.
3. That we recommend that active steps be taken to fix just and uniform

same may be deemed practical.

5. Realizing the importance and the great necessity of certain lines of education, that such education must precede successful co-operation and that unity of successful co-operation and that unity of action or co-operation generally, must be had on the part of the industrial masses, in order that the hand of oppression that now rests so heavily upon our whole country, depriving the people of their just rights and possessions with fearful rapidity, spreading want and desolation

over the face of our beloved country the forerunner of enforced degradation, misery and crime of every class, may be removed.

Various Uses for Ammonia. A little ammonia in tepid water will soften and cleanse the skin. Spirits of ammonia inhaled will often

relieve a severe headache. Doorplates should be cleaned by rub-bing with a cloth wet in ammonia and

If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will u ually re-

store the color. Tob righten carpets, wipe them with warm water in which has been poured a few drops of ammonia.

One or two tablespoonsful of ammonia added to a pail of water will clean windows better than soap.

A few drops in a cupful of warm water, applied carefully, will remove spots from paintings and chromos.

When acid of any kind gets on clothing, spirits of ammonia will kill it. Apply chloroform to restore the color.

Keep nickel, silver ornaments and mounts bright by rubbing with woolen cloth caturated in spirits of ammonia. Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water; lay soft white paper over and iron with a hot iron.

Ammonia applied two or three times on a cold-sore will kill it. It will drive it away if used when the cold-sore is first

A tablespoonful of ammonia in a gal lon of warm water will often restore col-ors in carpets; it will also remove white-wash from them. Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine

will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry: Saturate the spot as often as necessary, and wash out in soap If those who perspire freely would use a little ammonia in the water they bathe

in every day, it would keep their flesh sweet and clean, doing away with any disagreeable odor. Old brass may be closued to look like

new by pouring strong ammonia on it and scrubbing with a scrub brush, and rinse in clear water. Put a teaspoonful of ammonta in a

quart of water, wash your brushes and combs in this, and all grease and dirt will disappear. Rinse, shake and dry in the sun, or by the fire. Flannels and blankets may be soaked in a pail of water containing one tea-spoonful of ammonia and a little suds.

Rub as little as possible and they will be white and clean, and will not shrink. One teaspoonful of ammonia to a tea cupful of water will clean gold or silver jewelry. [GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

'W hich of the alcoholic liquors is in your opinion, the least injurious as a beverage for a man who drinks, or who thinks he must?" The replies to this question from several of he most eminent medical men in this country have been published by the New York Press. Perhaps the most widely known of these as a medical man is Dr. William A. Hammond, of Washington. He declares for beer or a light wine on the ground "that alcoholic liquor is the least injurious, and hence the best for men to drink, which possesses the smallest proportion of alcohol." He adds: "The use of any form of alcoholic liquor is liable to create a lo. We heartly endorse what is known desire for larger quantities, and liquor is the sub-treasury system. adopted at alcoholic liquor is liable to create a which it may only too often be truly said that 'increase of appetite grows by what it teeds on.' " Dr. Austin Flint, for several years past Professor of Physiology in the Believue Hospital Medical College, of New York, says: "I am not prepared to state that any one alcoholic drink is less injurious than another.

Alcoholic liquor of any description should never be used except when prescribed by an able and conscien-The following demands are made upon he State Government:

The following demands are made upon he State Government:

Davies of Chicago, an eminent au-1. We demand such legislation as will thority on the effects of alcoholic liquors, and author of a work on the "Influence of Alcohol on the Human System," writes: "There is no such man or person as one who 'must'

you ask what kind of alcoholic liquor is the least injurious for a man or person who will persist in drink-ing. I answer, that kind which has the smallest per cent of alcohol in it." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author, quotes another man's opinion on the ground that he has "nad too little experience with alcoholic liquors." little experience with alcoholic liquors to be any authority on the subject." He continues: "It is years since I have practiced medicine, and, except an occasional glass of champagne, have hardly used alcoholic fluids for these twenty or thirty years."

steps be taken to fix just and uniform minimum prices on farm products, (including grain and live stock) and that all the agricultural states be requested to co-operate with us in this matter.

4. That we recommend to our respective or of a public building at Atchison, ive Orders, a hearty and earnest co operation in business matters so far as the day.

Facts for Boys.

The chief official in a railway office in one of our largest seaboard cities recently advertised for a copying clerk at a salary of thirty dollars a month. He received over five huudred answers to his advertisement. the majority of which were married men, the graduates of colleges, sons, in many cases, of working men, but young men whose dress, habits and tastes were those of the wealthy and leisurely class.

At the same time, in the same city, "boss" builders were advertising in vain for carpenters, masons and painters to finish work for which they had contracted. These workmen, when found, were paid from three to four dollars a day. Even the skilled cooks, chiefs in the hotels and wealthy private families of the same town. were paid one hundred dollars a month.

These are significent facts worthy the attention of such boys among the readers of the Companion as have not yet chosen their profession or trade in life.

What do they prove?

What do they prove?

Not that the work of a man with an educated brain is less valuable and more poorly paid in this country than that of one with skilled fingers, but that the market is overstocked with the first kind of laborers and not supplied with the last.

The chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for the chief reason for the water well not the chief reason for this is, as we will not the chief reason for the chief reason for the chief reason for the water well not the chief reason for the chief rea more poorly paid in this country than that of one with skilled fingers, but

The chief reason for this is, as we all know, the actions of the Trades Unions in barring out apprentices from their shops. The great inof our large cities, will soon, it is hoped, remove this difficulty.

But the second difficulty will not be so easily disposed of. It is the silly prejudice among boys against labor with their hands as being "un genteel." The clerk who copies letters for a dollar a day, with no possi bility of ever rising to higher work is nearer their ideas of 'a gentleman' than the mechanic who designs and originates work, who controls other men, and for whom a wide path to usefulness and success is always open, or the farmer or ranchman whose work demands all the forces of his mind and body, and bring him into contact with nature and his fellow-

Among more thoughtful people this silly prejudice against manual labor is fast disappearing. Hundreds of thoroughly educated men are now herding sheep or growing wheat in Texas and Dakota. The sons of ex presidents, bishops and the foremost professional men in the country, having finished their college course, are now working at forges, or in mines, side by side with day laborers, fitting themselves to be practical electricians and mining and mechani-

cal engineers.

It will be long, we fear, however before all the boys of republican America recognize the fact that it is not his occupation which gives a man his true place in life, but something for which the occupation is but an outer garment.

The real nobleman is never denied his rank, no matter how coarse his coat may be.—Youth's Companion.

by the people, a legislative body in two branches, and a judiciary, maintain a hundred public schools in as many districts, and two seminaries or high schools, which cost \$100,000 each; they also have an orphan and an insane asylum and a penitentiary.

Is it not strange that Christ did

not lay down restrictive precepte, es pecially upon one-half of humanity? He nowhere speaks derogatory of wo-man. Indeed, He went directly against the prejudices of His time by having women among His followers. For a great teacher to have women as his disciples was an unheard of thing. A Rabbi would not speak to his own wife upon meeting her on the street.

To the woman of Samaria, a people with whom the Jews had no dealings, Jesus made his first clear announceety. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and the Golden Rule will vindicate the truth of the equality of man and woman.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury

The bill providing for the erection of a public building at Atchison, Kansas, passed the house on Tues.

Kansas, passed the house on Tues.

Speaking of the appointment of Rev. C. F. Thwing of Minneapolis as chancellor of the Kansas State university the Topeka Capital deprecatingly says: "The board of regents have no right to use the university as a training school forginished in the cause he is a minister than trying the experiment of making a chancellor out of a lawyer or a doctor."

that contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the muccous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possiply derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contain no mercury, and is taken internally, and act directly upon the blood and mur dus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genium. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by L. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c, per bottle.

Household Hints.

Baked Fish.—A 6 pound fish, 1 pound of bread crumbs, 1 pound of butter, 1 small onion chopped fine, 1 teaspoonful of sweet cream, I level teaspoonful of salt, I saitspoonful each of red and black salt, I saltspoonful each of red and black pepper. Rub inside and out with salt and pepper. Mix the stuffing thoroughly, stuff the fish and sew it up. Brush it over with the yolk of an egg and sprinkle thickly with cracker crumbs. Put in a pan with some cracker crumbs. Put in a pan with some water in it. Baste frequently with butter; when it is a fine brown set the pan on the top of the stove towards the back and let all of the water cook out and the fish brown nicely on the cook out and the fish brown nicely on the under side, taking care that it does not scorch. Serve as soon as done.

Baked Beans .- The Buffalo Union and Times gives this receipt. Soak over night in cold water one quart of beans. In the morning put them into a stone bean pot morning put them into a stone bean pot — if you havn't a bean pot, a gallon jar or crock, covered with an old earthen plate, will do as well—with four table-spoons of butter or good drippings, one tablespoonful of molasses, and teaspoon of mixed mustard, salt and pepper. Fill the jar with water, cover it and bake in a slow oven ten or twelve hours. Look at them occasionally to see if more water. at them occasionally to see if more water is needed, but do not stir them. A pound of sait pork can be substituted for the

butter the size of an egg, two well-beaten eggs and a dash of pepcer. Do not mould into cakes, but drop from a spoon into hot lard. The mixture will take the form dustrial schools which have been, or of croquettes, and when the lard is just are about to be, established in most right they are perfectly delicious. The lard must be much hotter than for frying cakes. Garnish with calery tops or par sley, it makes not only a good dish but a pretty one. Much depends on the lard being hot.

Welsh Rare-Bits.—Toast carefully equares of stale bread, while hot, butter them and dip in a bowl of hot water. Place on hot dishes and stand in the oven to keep warm. Put nalf a cup of milk in a saucepan; stand over a moderate fire when boiling, add two cupfuls of grated cheese, and stir until the cheese is mel-ted. Season with a little salt and cay-enne-pepper with the yorks of two eggs, and pour over the toasted bread.

Fried Chicken .- Kill the chicken the Fried Chicken.—Kill, the chicken the night before, cut up, wipe dry, roll in flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and fry in boiling lard. Take, up, lay in a hot dish near the fire. Pour into the gravy a teacup of milk, stir and adda tablespoonful of flour and butter each, season with minced paraley, salt and pepper. Let boil up once and pour in a per. Let boil up once and pour in a gravy dish. Garnish the chicken with curled pareley, and serve with fried much.

Cream Muffins.—One quart of sour cream, 4 eggs, 1 level teaspoonful of soda, 1 level teaspoonful of sait; 1 tablespoon ful of butter, flour enough to make a thick batter. Beat the eggs until very light and stir them gradually into the cream, add sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, then add the sait, sods, and butter, stirring in thoroughly. Bake at once in nuffin rings or gem pans.

Broited Mackerel.—Freshen the fish and broit it. Over it spread butten with lemon juice in which a dash of cayenne has been thoroughly mixed. Mett four spoonfuls of butter, add one spoon of lem-on juice and one of vinegar, and stir un-til no juice can be seen. Lay the fish upon lettuce and it is very good.

his rank, no matter how coarse his coat may be.—Youth's Companion.

Lyonnaise Potatoes:—Twelve potatoes boiled till nearly done, when cold slice or cut into dice. Chup fine one onion. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a skillet; put in the onion and let fry two minutes. Just before taking up add salt and pepper to take. to tasme.

A printer named George Brown fell dead at his case in the office of the Democratat Wichita.

The State Bank of Larned, Capt. A. R. Gray, president, has suspended. Assets, \$71,000; liabilities, \$33,000

The republican convention of the Sixth Kansas district has been called for Golby, May 8. There are to be 106 delegates. N. F. Fairchild, who has been a resident

of Leavenworth county since 1852, died suddenly with pneumonia Monday even-

Burglars in Belleville drilled two holes in the railroad station safe and inserted powder, but were scared away before the charges were fired. Topeka has two ambitious musicians

who have composed a comic opera. A company is now being formed to spring the production on the community. The Wichita & al Paso Railroad com-

pany, capital \$1.000,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The object is to build a railroad from Wichita to the south line of Harper coun-It now turns out that the so-called alli-

ance store at Grenola, which recently failed for \$10,000, was not an alliance store in any sense of the word, but a private institution with which the alliance had made a contract to trade. At Wichita John James was found

guilty of selling lignor on nine counts, but when he was called to be sentenced it was found that during the afternoon he had quietly left for the south. His bond was only \$100.

Henry Moore, a wealthy farmer of Clinton county, Iowa, was murdered Monday and his aged wife assaulted and beaten so that she will die. Three persons were interested in the killing and robbery was the incentive

the incentive
Judge Robert Crozier of Leavenworth
has returned from Washington. In regard to the much talked of change of the
department headquarters, he says: "The
department quartermaster and the commissary will remain in Leavenworth.
Only the immediate retinue of the department commander will go sway. It is yn
mind to the war authorities to enlarge
and make more efficient in every way our
beautiful post."

The M thodist Conference. The following are the statistics of the M. E. Kansas conference just closed at Horton. At the closing

session Bishop Cyms Dr. Foss read the appointments for the following year: Members and probationers. 21,983; total benevolences. \$11,147; year: churches, 202; parsonages, 88; value of church and parsonage property, **\$727.705** The committee on the state of the

country in their report consured Senators Ingalls and Plumb for their action in opposing the confirmations of General Morgan and Dr. Dorchester. The report met with a hearty acceptance. H. A. Gobin, president. W. A.

Quayle professor in Baker University, and members of Baldwin Quarterly Conference. E. W. Van Derventer,

superintendent of Nevada Mission.
Dr. James Marviu was appointed to the fifth year of his service in the Methodist church in Lawrence. The church does not allow a longer period than five years continuous pastorate in one church.

Dr J. A Lippincott was re-assigned to the first church in Topeka, and Dr J. W. Alderman to his old field in Atchison.

Among the prominent workers present from outside the state were Dr. C. H. Pavne, Philadelphia; Dr. Cranston, of Uincinnati; Dr. J. C. Spencer, Phiradelphia.

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Our new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth, but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to overcome and preyent morning sickness and many other evils attending pregnancy. It is highly endorsed by physicians eacywhere as the wife's true private companion. Cut this out: it will save you great pain, and possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circulars, testimonials, and descriptive circulars, testimonisis, and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address Frank Thomas & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

NEWSPAPER

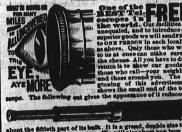
Now Ready.
A book of overage and process of the process

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used. [FRKE] with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Our-efor Coughe, Consumption, Asthams, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address. Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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THE GREAT TURKISH RHEUMAT

rion who takes the paper regularly from the s, whether directed to his name or whether beriber or not, is responsible for the pay, uris have decided that refusing to take of sand periodicals from the postome, of g and leaving them uncalled for, is prime dence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.



Charles Emory Smith,

Editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia

Press, who has been nominated as minister to Russia by President Harrison, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Feb. 18, 1842. He was educated at Albany, N. Y., where he removed with his parents in 1840. After his public school education was finished, he studied at the Albany academy, graduating in 1858. In 1861 Mr. Smith graduated from Schenectady university. Having been appointed to the staff of General Rathbone, he was for two years engaged in the work of recruiting and organizing volunteers for the war. He exchanged this post for one in the faculty of his alma mater, the Albany academy. In 1865 he left the scholastic for the journalistic world, becoming editor of the Albany Express, where he remained for five years. In 1870 he was associated with George Dawson in the editorship of the Journal, the leading republican paper of Albany, and became sole editor of it in 1875. He was elected president of the New York state press association in 1874, serving for six successive years the delegate to publican state convention. In 1879 he was selected as temporary and permanent president, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions in each of the other years, save 1877, when Roscoe Conkling held that place and Mr. Smith was the secretary. He was also a delegate to the national republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and a large portion of the platform was drafted by Mr. Smith, while being tim's waistcoat. a New York member of the committee on resolutions. Although his journalon resolutions. Although his journal-istic and political duties kept him ex-things in crowds, but they cannot alceedingly busy, still he found the leisure to devote himself to educational matters, for which he always took a warm interest. In 1871 his fellow alumni made him a trustee of Union

Several prominent ladies of Charleston.S. C., have started a subscription for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the seven colored men murdered at Barnwell a short time ago. An appeal for this purpose has been issued by the lady who inaugurated the movement, in which she says: I feel that the opportunity should be presented to the white people of this state to testify their detestation of this revolting barbarity, their shame that this state has been the scene of so tragic disregard of law and their sympathy for their defenseless and povertystricken families, by contributing to relieve their destitution and ameliorate their deplorable condition. One thing is certain: Humanity is not deaf and dumb in South Carolina. How active it is can be determined better after the responses to this appeal have been received.

college, and in 1879 he was appointed

a regent of the university of the state

of New York, by the legislature. In

the spring of 1879 Mr. Smith removed

to Philadelphia and took charge of the

Press, of which he soon after became

a part owner, and has ever since been

connected with that paper.

BRETHREN of the country press should be cautious, and never buy diamonds except on a clear day. The least mist or fog in the atmosphere will prevent you from discovering the flaws in them. Damp, murky weather practically kills the diamond busi-

THE WAYS OF PICKPOCKETS.

Veteran Boston Detective Tells Hot They Ply Their Trade.

Women are the most successful

pickpockets. It was Police Inspector Knox who said it, and he knows. Nobody in town would dispute his right to be called the best man in town in this line of detective service. He uses almost his entire time in watching for pickpockets, and what he says about them is peculiarly interesting

Said the Inspector, in explanation of the somewhat surprising statement quoted above. "The female professional pickpockets always seek victims among their own sex, as the women of to-da are given to carrying their pocket-books and watches in exposed places. Then, too, the thieves are less apt to be suspected because of their sex, and, most important of all, for the reason that in the wide range of style of women's wraps nowadays they find plenty of opportunity to hide their hands while at work. A shawl or wrap of any sort, which seems to be carelessly carried on the left arm, hides the right hand while it feels for the location of a pocket and then makes its way to the pocket opening, where the top of the lining is seized by the fingers. It is then but a moment's work to draw the lining up until the pocket is practi-cally turned inside out and the contents drop into the pickpocket's hand. The fingers which do this work are never inserted deep into the pocket. They just catch the lining of the upper edge. The trick is done in a crowd where everybody's attention is riveted on a special object where a touch of a stranger's hand or even rough jostling itself is not heeded."

Generally a pickpocket has a confederate. Then if, as sometimes happens the loss of a pocketbook is immediately discovered, the real thief, having passed the purse to the confederate, can be as sympathetic as any body. can be as sympathetic as anybody, and, if suspicion makes it absolutely necessary, can submit to an examina-tion with the same confidence in the result that might be felt by the most innocent person present. It is the innocent person present. It is the wrap, however, that gives the female pickpockets the great advantage over the light-fingered thieves of the other sex, and the latter try to overcome this by using an overcoat, if the weather is not so cold that an overcoat carried on the arm will attract attention, or a inen duster in summer. Sometimes the men make a newspaper answer the purpose. If the male pickpockets are not the more successful they are at least the more adroit and audacious. They have to be so, for they don't confine themselves to women's pockets. They seldom try to take money from men's pockets, as close-fitting clothes make the risk of detection too great; but they find it an easy matter to steal, or, as it is termed, "ring" watches from men. This is done while the victim, with unbuttoned coat and expanded watch chain, stands in a street crowd. The thief slyly gets the watch from the pocket with one hand, while with the other he grasps the chain at the lower end. A short, quick jerk with both hands in opposite directions, and the ring which is the connecting link between the chain and the watch becomes separated from the watch stem. The watch is then in the hands of the thief, while the chain and ring are dangling down the front of the vic-

A person has but to try this trick with his own watch to see how easily it ways find a crowd, and sometimes have to resort to making one themselves They do this generally on railroad trains, where the general hustle and bustle give them opportunity to get a well-dressed man in their clutches. As the victim is about to enter the car he is brought face to face with a man who is in a hurry to get out. The two squeeze together in a doorway, and two other men, both in a hurry, ascend the platform and also try to get into the same car. Three of the men-are pickpockets, and the stranger is between them by a prearranged plan. He is quickly robbed of his watch, and perhaps a diamond pin and his pocket-book. This trick is well known to the police, but policemen do not travel on

every train.

It is for the reason that crowds are constantly congregating before the windows of large stores that Inspector Knox is detailed to patrol in citizens clothes on Washington street in the vicinity of Temple place. If there is a crowd in that vicinity Knox is surely standing in some doorway from which he can view the face of almost everybody in the crowd. He does not watch, hand; he watches faces. Not that he recognizes the face of every pickpocket, but he knows that if a man or woman in that crowd is paying no attention to the window scene or other attraction, but is occupied in viewing the clothing of his or her neighbors, he or she is, nine times out of ten a pick-pocket. The suspicion may be strengthened by the nervous or cautious way in which the thief occasionally turns his which the thief occasionally turns his head, presumable to ascertain if he is watched. The Inspector still pays no attention to the hands. He waits patiently till the suspected person leaves the crowd. If the latter is really a pickpocket he will walk quickly along, turn into a side street, where, in a doorway, he will wait for his confederate; or, if there be no confederate, will take out the stolen pocketbooks

federate; or, if there be no confederate, will take out the stolen pocketbooks and examine them. While he is engaged the Inspector-interferes.

"Pickpockets," said Inspector Knox, "are of all ages. I've arrested during my twenty-three years of service as police officer in uniform and citizens dress, 3,000 persons, and at least 1,000

were pickpockets. The oldest pickwere pickpockets. The oddest pick-pocket I know is an Englishman named Richard Busby, who is now serving a sentence of seven years in the State prison at Charlestown. He is 70 years old. I arrested him about a year ago, and when I saw him pick pockets on Washington street at that time I thought that it was his ghost, as I had understood that he was dead. Pick-pockets never wear gloves, and seldom work in the street during cold weather, for the cold numbs their fingers." spector Knox gave this catalogue of "don'ts" for the benefit of shoppers:

Don't carry a pocketbook in your Don't carry a pocketbook in a loose pocket which hangs away from the per-

Don't lay your handbag containing your pecketbook on the counter of a store while you walk across the room

Don't wear a watch in an outside pocket. Don't wear chatelaine watches.

Don't judge strangers by their dress. Don't stand long in the same spot in crowd. Don't go into a crowd with your

outer coat unbuttoned. Don't carry valuables in your outer Don't make a display of your jewelry.

Don't carry money in the pocket on the right-handed side of your trousers, pickpockets expect to find money there. Don't forget that you are just as like ly as anybody else to be the victim of pickpockets.—Boston Transcript.

A Dog's Good Sense.

A rare instance of brute intelligence was witnessed on Chestnut street the other evening in a dog which was at the wrong end of the rope; a drunken man was at the right end or, in other words, the relative positions of the two words, the relative positions of the two should have been reversed. The at-tention of several men who were pass-ing was first attracted to the pair by the antics of the dog. The brute—that is, the four-legged one—was almost a fully bred pointer, and when first noticed, was jumping up in the most sin-gular manner, each jump succeeding a tug of the rope in the hands of the man. At times the canine, man, and rope would become tangled in the most inextricable snarl as the man and dog made their way up the street

"Just watch that dog," suddenly said one of the men who were looking on. "He knows more than the man, by

The man, dog, and rope had just got out of a snarl, when the man gave the rope a vicious tug. It was then noticed that the rope, which was about the thickness of a lanyard was fastened around the dog's neck in a slip knot, no collar being around the dog's neck. At each tug of the rope it was plain At each tag of the rope it was plain that the brute—the fore-legged one—was almost strangled, and when the strain was removed the dog made his regular jump. One of the onlookers indignantly started to rescue the suffering quadruped, when he was stopped by one of his companions, who said:

by one of his companions, who said:
"Let them alone. Just see what the

dog will do."

The dog had just completed one of his jumps, when it was seen that he had taken the rope in his teeth and thus relieved the strain on his throat. He then trotted along contentedly un-til the man gave another tug and pulled the rope from between the animal's teeth. This had evidently gone on for some time, to judge by the weariness of the dog. But the animal pluckily tried again and again and succeeded each time in saving himself a choking.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

'Neath the Turkey's Foot.

There is clinging to some of the early settlers of Hendricks and Morgan counties an impression that buried beneath a huge stone somewhere in the fertile valley of White Lick creek there are valuable treasures. The story is that when the Delaware indians were forced to vacate their hunting grounds along the creek they believed they were to be sent from their lands temporarily, and rather than risk carrying their wealth into a strange country they buried it under a huge rock until they returned. The rock was marked with a turkey's foot carved in the stone pro-

jecting above the earth.

Early settlers along the stream say that several years after the tribe had vacated the lands a lone Indian came through the country in search of a treasure which he said had been buried under a stone. He disappeared as mysteriously as he came, but he left behind him that tradition that remains

with some people to this day.

Following the disappearance of the Indians the settlers began to search for the treasure. Then it was found that there were plenty of huge stones marked with "turkey tracks," it seemingly having been a favorite pastime of the red man to carve out the imprint of turkey's feet upon all the great stones along the stream. Notwith-standing this obstacle, many farmers excavated beneath huge stones, and were disappointed at not being re-warded for their labor. It is doubtful if there is a great stone within three miles of the creek that has not been burrowed under in search of the treasure. As late as ten years ago the story of the treasure was revived along the stream, and rocks that had never been disturbed were burrowed under.—In-

An important rumor is that Bryennois, Archbishop of Nicodemia, has found in a Turkish library at Damascus a manuscript of the New Testament dating from about the middle of the fourth century. It is a discovery of importance equal to the of the Codex Aleph. dex Aleph.

FEMALE CAMP-FOLLOWERS.

African Women Take an Active

Quite a large number of the people whom Stanley has just brought from central Africa, says the N. Y. Sun, are women and children, the families of the Egyptian soldiers who abandoned the Upper Nile with Emin. Native women have taken an active part in the toils and hardships of nearly every exploring expedition that has entered Africa. One of the most pathetic incidents in the story of Stanley's first journey across the dark continent was that of the woman who, following the fortunes of her husband, trudged from sea to sea and then died of her priva-tions at the mouth of the Congo, just as the party were about to take the steamer on their homeward journey. Col. Gallieni says that one of the most curious incidents of his labors in

Senegal was the regiment of women that constantly followed his columns as he pushed through the wilderness to the Upper Niger. There was great lamentation in the camp three years ago, when he made his rapid march against the Marchout Lamina, because he dethe Marabout Lamine, because he declined to let the women accompany his black soldiers for fear they would re-tard the rapid march of his troops. A little later, however, the women and children joined the column as it marched to the Niger, and Gallieni says the women were among the most useful members of the expedition. His black soldiers, unlike the French troops, did not like to occupy themselves with culinary details and other work of the camp. They left all these cares to their women, who took charge of the their women, who took enarge of the rations and prepared the meals; and on the march they lightened the burden of their husbands by carrying a good share of the baggage. The soldiers, having little but their arms and munitions to carry, were able to make longer marches. "I have rarely had any cause," says Col. Gallieni, "to complain of these women, who readily adapted themselves to our military dis

The unmarried soldiers found that their more fortunate comrades were able to take life much easier than they, and therefore did not fail to improve any favorable opportunity of getting wives. Among the spoils of war was the harem of the Marabout Lamine, and the ladies cheerfully consented to make an equal number of bachelors happy. Thereafter these women were among the most faithful workers in the camp and apparently had no regrets for their former lord, who ran away from them.

In their long journeys through Africa Capella and Ivens, the Portuguese explorers, regularly enlisted women as well as men, and found them most useful adjuncts to their expeditions. They said the women carried loads nearly as heavy as those of the men, did all the cooking, and made fewer complaints. A number of explorers give similar testimony to the value of women on long expeditions.

The notion that women are inferior

to men curiously enough has led to very different results in two countries widely separated. It is found that many Burmans are anxious to have their sons attend English schools, be-lieving their chance in life are thus im-proved; but they are not at all anxious that their daughters should have similar advantages. In Senegal, on the other hand, when the French recently home to fit them to be chiefs themselves. But if you want girls you can have all you will take, and teach them everything in the books."

Shaking Hands.

The new fashion of shaking hands is absurd, says the Brooklyn Eagle, but it has been adopted, and it will be some years before society is emancipated from its grotesque influence. The old fashion of shaking hands was good enough and simple enough, but the universal desire for a change has abol-ished it. Formerly when two people met their arms swung forward natural ly, their hands met, and the arms dropped back in place. The mere act of shaking hands was as natural as that of taking a seat or lifting a book. It is far different now. The whole cere-mony is instinct with deep thought and careful elaboration. A man and a wonan meet and both burst into a smile of welcome. Then the woman swings her right arm, which is perfectly rigid straight out from the shoulder and rectly in front of her. When the hand has reached the height of her chin she holds it there, with the thumb towards the face and the palm turned slightly the face and the palm turned slightly outward. The man who has been approaching her gently takes hold of the hand a good deal as one might grasp the rung of a ladder. He bows slightly, as though intending to press his lips to the lady's hand, and then lets go abruptly and drops his hand to his side. Then the woman drops her stiffened arm and the ceremony is over. This arm and the ceremony is over. This is English. It first appeared in Punch about six years ago and it has since then been extensively copied in British society. Its full adoption in New York occurred at the McAllister ball, where the society ladies received the 1,400 guests in precisely this fashion during the evening. the evening.

Robert J. Burdette, who has been laid up with throat trouble, says, characteristically, in a letter to a friend: "I am almost wholly voiceless. Got a lot of things ending in 'ites' the matter with some things in my neck I never knew were there befere, and all the Latin parts of my throat are inflamed—'fraid I won't live long."

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

The law prohibiting the use of stoves or furnaces in passenger cars goes into effect in Maryland May 1.

United States Senator George, of Mississippi, has sworn never to wear a dress suit or ride in a carriage.

In Paris there is a skating rink formed of real ice on a circular basin of water artificially cooled by pipes containing ammonia

Squire Massie Bearly, who lives at Aber deen, Ky., has tied the marriage knot for 4,076 runaway couples in nineteen years. His fees have ranged from "Thank ye" to

"The Biography and Letters of Sarah Bernhardt, 1884-1889," by an old and wellknown military officer, is soon to appear in Paris. The book is to contain a preface written by a man now dead. Mrs. Shaw, the famous whistler, says: she is not going to marry Duke Dipomar.

She has been very successful professionally in England and has no desire to wed a titled pauper of any nationality. John D. Rockefeller's wealth is estimated at \$135,000,000. He devotes two hours daily—from 7 until 9 o'clock in the morn-

ing-to the examination of the pile of letters addressed to him, soliciting money for various purposes. Mrs. Longman, widow of the late Thomas Longman, died in London in her seventyfifth year. She was the last of the genera-tion of the house that published for Scott,

Southey, Coleridge, Moore, Campbell, Mackenzie and Macaulay. Will Carleton, the poet is getting stout. He lives in Brooklyn, and acknowledges being forty-five. His success has been sudden, yet, while the critics give him a wide berth, he gets fancy prices for his

verses, and his future work is already contracted for. The government of St. Domingo, which claims to have the only original bones of columbus, is desirous of forwarding them to the United States for use in 1892, provided there be given in return for them \$20,000 cash down and 20 per cent of the receipts

on public exhibition of the same. Because the Prophet Mohammed has been represented upon the Paris stage the monammedans of some of the Indian provinces have been forbidden to attend theatrical performances of any nature whatever under penalty of heavy fines for the first two of-

fenses and excommunication for the third. A second consignment of nine tons of mummified cats from the great Egyptian cat cemetery has been sold at auction at The bulk of it brought £5 17s od per ton, but some single pieces went for fancy prices, such as 40s 6d for a head and 5s 6d for a perfect body without the head.

Robert Adams, Jr., the United States minister to Brazil, has some presence dresses with unnecessary scrupulosity. and, without being a millionaire, has a neat fortune and a salary of \$12,000 a year. He is well content with diplomancy, and, not being overburdened with years passes a pleasant lite and has hitherto escaped mat-

rimony. W. H. Mallock, author of "Is Life Worth Living?" has established a bureau in London where men who have no engagements for an evening may register themselves as "disengaged diners," and there may be sought by hostesses who have invited fourteen, but whom an unlucky chance has set -trembling through fear of having thirteen at table.

Delmar Guancia, a Spaniard, who is now visiting the principal cities in this country, does not speak a word of English. He expresses his wants by pen pictures. If he wants a pitcher of water he shows the picture of a pitcher to the bell-boy. If he desires to attend a theatre he shows a picture of a stage with actors to the hotel clerk and a boy is assigned to take him to the best shows in town.

Lord Stanley of Preston, the governor general of Canada, is broad-shouldered, patrician-mannered, and nine and forty. He wears a closely cropped black beard, is devoted to a cold tub, and has taken kindly to tobogganing. He is not a painfully brilliant man, but he is eminently respectable. He is also the father of eight children, and will one day be earl of Derby and one of the richest men in Europe.

There are four M's on a silver dollar, two plainly visible—one each in the words Unum and America; another less distinct at the base of the neck of the Goddess of Liberty and the fourth on the left curve of the knot that binds the wreath together on tha reverse side of the coin. The last is hardly visible to the naked eye. Mr. Morgan was the designer of the die, and the small M represents the initial of his name.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, the only daughter of the late Charles Crocker has undertaken to erect and endow a Maternity Cottage in San Francisco. It is intended for the better class who are unable to give their young wives the comforts a moth needs. There will be accommodations for twenty patients. The only institutions of the kind in this country are Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York and one in Philadelphia.

Prof. William James of Harvard, in his article on hypnotism entitled "The Hidden Self," in the March Scribner says: "T know a non-hysterical woman who, in her trances, knows facts which altogether transcend her possible normal conscious-ness, facts about the lives of people whom she never saw or heard of before. I am well aware of all the liabilities to which this statement exposes me, and I make it deliberately, having practically no doubt of its truth."

George W. Fox, of Redwood City, Cal., has in his possession one of the most remarkable curiosities ever found on the Pacific coast—nothing more nor less than an abalone shell, in the interior of which, firmly ineased in the pearly shell secretion, there is a baby's shoe and stocking. The shape is perfect in every particular, and the size indicates that the owner of these pedal coverings was a very young child. The sole of the shoe and the toe, badly worn and red from water soaking, can be plainly seen where the secretion has not entirely en-veloped them.

FOR THE LADIES.

OLD-FASHI ED LOVE SONG ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Women in Business—A Laughable Divorc Trial-A National Flower-Etc., Etc.

An Old-Fashioned Love Song An Old-Fashioned Love SongTell me what within her eyes
hakes the forgotten spring arise.
And all the day, if kind she looks,
Flow to a tune like tinkling brooks;
Tell me why, if but her voice
Fall on men's cars, their souls rejoice;
Tell me why, if only she
Doth come into the companie
All spirits straight enkindled are,
As if a moon lit up a star.
Tell me this that's writ above.
And I will tell you why I love.

Tell me why the foolish wind
Is to her tresses ever kind,
And only blows them in such wise
As lends her beauty some surprise;
Tell me why no changing year
Can change from spring, if she appear.
Tell me why to see her face
Begets in all folk else a grace
That makes them fair, as love of her
Did to a gentle nature stir.

Tell me why, if she but go
Alone across the fields of snow
All fancies of the springs of old
Within a lover's breast grow bold;
Tell me why, when her he sees.
Within him stirs an April breeze;
And all that in his secret heart
Most sacredly was set apart,
And most was hidden, then awakes.
At the sweet joy her coming makes.
Tell me what is writ above.
And I will tell you why I love.
—H. C. Bunner, in Scribner's.

Girls and Their Photographs.

Girls and Their Photographs.

Learn to say no when asked for your photograph by some one not especially dear to you. There is in that little word much that will protect you from evil tongues. Learn to think that your face is too sacred to decorate the apartment of Tom, Dick or Harry, no matter if each one of the three is one of the pleasantest fellows in the world. When the sun imprinted in black and white just how sweet and how dainty you look, it did not mean that the picture should have incense in the shape of to-bacco smoke, or dubious praise in the bacco smoke, or dubious praise in the form of a discussion of your points bacco smoke, or dubious praise in the form of a discussion of your points rendered to it. Give away your picture with discretion. Remember that some day will come along Prince Charming, who will have a right, the right owned by the master of the heart, to ask for the counterfeit presentment of yourself after he knows that he is going to have the real girl for his own. Think how mortified you would be if he should discover that the giving away of your photograph has been almost as general as the invitations to your New Year's party. Think how he will feel if he sees your face looking over the mantle shelf in Dick's room—Dick whom he knows to be a braggart, and a man for whom he has the utmost contempt! Then just learn to say no. Don't display your photographs to your men friends, and you will not have this unpleasant task; but if you should do it, and have not the courage to say the little money lightly he wise and refer them and have not the courage to say the lit-tle monosyllable, be wise and refer them to papa.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Woman of Business. I have heard country girls talk of coming to the city for employment, giving as one reason that they wanted more social life. Well, that is just what they will not get; the woman of business is not a woman of leisure, and the hear time for society. She will she has no time for society. She will find more social life in her own home, even if she be a worker, t ever have in the city, and there is no lonesomeness more absolute than the loneliness of a stranger in a crowd. Salloneliness of a stranger in a crowd. Saláries are not large enough to permit of much relaxation in the way of entertainments, and after the day's work is over one is too tired to go in search of enjoyment. In the country home, in these days, the daily paper and the magazine comes, so that one may keep in touch with the world, even if she be at one side of the bustle and confusion of one side of the bustle and confusion of city life. The fashion articles tell her how to dress her hair and make her gown, and give the latest notions in small toilet details. No town is so small toilet details. No town is so small that it has not its public li-brary, where all the new books come; and the lecture and concert are not in-frequent in visits. Railways and tele-graphs have brought the corners of the earth together, so that one is never so very far away from the centres of things. There are occupations, too, for very far away from the centres of things. There are occupations, too, for the girls who stay at home, and particularly those who stay in the country, and these will be talked about by and by. Do not throng to the cities in search of employment, for you will be doomed to bitter disappointment. The country stores employ women as well as the city stores, and many a girl makes a good beginning in them. I myself know country towns in which a few years ago nearly all the positions in stores were held by young men which to-day are held by women. Everywhere it has become to be quite the accepted state of things that women shall sell goods. — Wide Awake. goods. - Wide Awake.

A National Flower.

There have been many articles in the papers during the past few months, advocating the adoption of the clover blossoms as the national flower, but the

blossoms as the national flower, but the most unique is the following, by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll:

"A wonderful thing is clover. It means honey and cream; that is to say, industry and contentment; that is to say, the happy bees in perfumed fields, and at the cottage gate old boss, the bountiful, chewing satisfaction's cud, in that blessed twilight pause that like a benediction falls between all toil and sleep. This clover makes me dream of happy hours, of childhood's rosy cheeks, of dimpled babes, of wholesome, loving wives, of springs and brooks and violets, and all there is of painless joy and peace-

ful human life. A wonderful word is clover. Drop the "c" and you have the happiest of mankind. Take away the "c" and "r" and you have the only thing that makes a heaven of this dull and barren earth. Cut off the "r" alone and there remains a warm deceitful bud that sweetens breath and keeps the peace in countless homes whose masters frequent clubs."

Mr. Carroll's Faith

Mr. Carroll's Fatth
Sad as most divorce trials usually are,
there is now and then a case which has
its laughable side. This one for instance, reported in the Evening News:
Attorneys Van Buren and Walker
had a little legal brush in Judge Tuley's
court one morning that provoked a good
deal of laughter, in which Judge Tuley
participated.

participated. Mr. Van Buren represented Mrs. Scioto

participated.

Mr. Van Buren represented Mrs. Scioto Carroll, who was divorced from George W. Carroll, the attorney, on a crossbill charging crueity. The case came up again this morning on a motion of Mrs. Carroll's attorney for alimony. In his argument Mr. Van Buren grew sarcastic, and quoting from Mrs. Carroll's bill said that Carsoll never gave his wife any money, but continually attempted to buoy up her hopes of ever getting enough to support herself and children by urging that the Lord would provide. One day, after having brought nothing home to the family larder for a week, Carroll came in, and, throwing down a dime, said: "There, my dear, I told you the Lord would provide."

A few minutes later Mrs. Carroll's sister came in with a basket of provisions and goodies for the hungry family, and Carroll, lifting his eyes upward said: "What did I tell you, my dear; the Lord will always provide." Carroll then fell to and ate his share.

Mr. Van Buren said his client had not been provided for, however, and urged that she be given a sufficient sum per week to at least assist her in her struggle to provide for her family.

Mr. Walker talked about Mrs. Carroll's alleged extravangence, and the fine millinery she wore, and said if Mr. Van Buren could see those hats he would not urge that Mrs. Carroll was in distress.

"I'll tell you what I will do," said the court will sevent Mrs. Carroll

distress.
"I'll tell you what I will do," said the court. "Pil grant Mrs. Carroll \$4 a week alimony, and \$25 solicitor's fees. Perhaps the Lord will provide for that."

"Perhaps so," said Mr. Carroll, with a sigh which evidently had a great big doubt concealed in it. doubt concealed in it.

A New Gown.

A fashion journal says: The Greek fashion is favored by women who can wear it becomingly, and a simple yet effective form of this fancy is given in the illustration.



GREEK GOWN.

The material is a fine quality of The material is a fine quality of vivory-white Bengaline, and is bordered with the familiar key pattern done in white and gold cord. A heavy girdle of white and gold encircles the waist. The fullness is arranged in graceful folds, without drapery. To any one with an erect carriage, a breadth of material draped from the left shoulder and extending into a demi-train is very becomdraped from the left shoulder and extending into a demi-train is very becoming, but it must be carefully adjusted or it will be apt to give one a round-shouldered effect. The gowns of a Japanese nature in design are less frequently adopted, for which they are a picturesque offset to a comely face and figure, yet, with their open necks and wide sleeves, they render most wofully manifest any abnormal peculiarity of form or feature. form or feature.

Fashion Notes. Light, fleecy furs are used for trim-

ming house dresses Pompadour ribbons of various width are stitched on evening dresses in rows from the neck to the hem of the toilet. Shepherds' checks of one color, with lines of black, white and red, come in soft twilled woollens for children's dress-

The furor for plaids this season re-ceived its first impulse from the tartan cloaks and gowns made for the Duchess

Straight sashes of three-inch padded silk and angel sleeves of gauze are characteristics of a very novel house

THOUGHTS ON OLD AGE.

Worn-Out Men and Women Passing Away More Comfortably Than Formerly.

I am afraid that old people found life rather a dull business in the time of King David and his rich old subject and friend, Barzillai, who, poor man, could not have told a teal from a can-yal-back, nor epioved a symphony convas-back, nor enjoyed a symphony con-cert, if they had had those luxuries in his day. There were no pleasant firesides, for there were no chimneys. There were no daily newspapers for the old man to read, and he could not read them if there were, with his dim eyes, nor hear them read, very proba-bly, with his dulled ears. There was no tobacco, a soothing drug, which in its various forms is a great solace to many old men and to some old women
—Carlyle and his mother used to smoke their pipes together, you remem-

Old age is infinitely more cheerful for intelligent people, at least, than it was two or three thousand years ago. It is our duty, so far as we can, to keep it so. There will always be enough about it that is solemn, and more than about it that is solemn, and more than enough, alas! that is saddening. But how much there is in our times to lighten its burdens! If they that look out at the windows be darkened, the optician is happy to supply them with eye-glasses for use before the public, and spectagles for their hours of priva-

eye-glasses for use before the pupile, and spectacles for their hours of privacy. If the grinders cease because they are few, they can be made again by a third dentition, which brings no toother. ache in its train. By temperance and good habits of life, proper clothing, well-warmed, well-drained and well-ventilated dwellings, and sufficient (not too much) exercise, the old man (not too much) exercise, the old man of our time may keep his muscular strength in very good condition. I doubt if Mr. Gladstone, who is fast nearing his eightieth birthday, would boast, in the style of Caleb, that he was as good a man with his ax as he was when he was 40, but I would back him—if the match were possible—for 100 shekels against that over-confident old Israelite to cut down and chop up a shekels against that over-confident old Israelite to cut down and chop up a cedar of Lebanon. I know a most excellent clergyman, 'not far from my own time of life, whom I would pit against any old Hebrew rabbi or Greek philosopher of his years and weight, if they could return to the flesh, to run a quarter of a mile on a good level quarter of a mile on a good, level

we must not make too much of such exceptional cases of prolonged activity. I often reproached my dear friend and classmate, James Freeman Clarke, that his ceaseless labors made it impossible his ceaseless labors made it impossible for his coevals to enjoy the luxury of that repose which their years demanded. A wise old man, the late Dr. James Walker, president of Harvard university, said that the great privilege of old age was the getting rid of responsibilities. These hard-working veterans will not let one get rid of them until he drops in his harness, and them until he drops in his harness, and so gets rid of them and his life together. How often has many a tired old man envied the superannuated family man envied the superannuated family cat, stretched upon the rug before the fire, letting the genial warmth tranquilly diffuse itself through all her internal arrangements! No more watching for mice in dark, damp cellars; no more awaiting the savage gray rat at mouth of his den; no more scurrying up trees and lamp-posts to avoid the neighbor's cur who wishes to make her acquaintance! It is very grand to 'die in harness,' but it is very pleasant to have the tight straps unbuckled and the heavy collar lifted from the neck and shoulders.

The feeling must of necessity come to many aged persons that they have outlived their usefulness; that they are no longer wanted, but rather in the way, drags on the wheels rather than helping them forward. But let them remember the oft-quoted line of Milton: "They also serve who only stand and wait." This is peculiarly true to them. They

are helping others without always being aware of it. They are the shields, the break waters of those who come after them. Every decade is a defense of the one next behind it. At 30 the youth has sobered into manhood, but the strong men of 40 rise in almost unbroken rank between him and the approaches of old age as they show in the men of 50. At 40 he looks with a the men of 50. At 40 ne looks with a sense of security at the strong men of 50, and sees behind them the row of sturdy sexagenarians. When 50 is reached, somehow 60 does not look so old as it once used to, and 70 is still afar off. At 60 the stern sentence of the buriel service seems to have a the burial service seems to have a meaning that one did not notice in former years. There begins to be something personal about it. But if one lives to 70 he soon gets used to the service with the threadence years and ten text with the threescore years and ten in it, and begins to count himself among those who by reason of strength are destined to reach fourscore. whom he can see a number still in reasonably good condition. The octogenarian loves to read about people of 90 and over. He peers among the asterisks of the triennial catalogue of the university for the names of graduates who have been seventy years out of college and remain still unstarred. He is curious about the biogra-phies of centenarians. Such escapades as those of that terrible old sinner and as those of that terrine out sinter and ancestor of great men, the Rev. Stephen Bachelder, interest him as they never did before. But he can not deceive himself much longer. See him walking on a level surface and he steps off ing on a level surface and he steps on almost as well as ever; but watch him coming down a flight of stairs and the family record could not tell his years more faithfully. He cut you dead, you say? Did it occur to you that he could not see you clearly enough to know you from any other son or daughter of Adam? He said he was very glad to hear it, did he, when you told him that

your beloved grandmother had just deceased? Did you happen to remember that though he does not allow that he is deaf he will not deny that he does not hear quite so well as he used to? No matter about his failings; the longer he holds on to life the longer he makes life seem to all the living who follow him, and thus he is their constant bene-factor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Atlantic.

The Author of M'Ginty.

The man who envolved from his teeming brain the ballad which nar-rates the tumbles taken by Dan Mc-Ginty is probably at the present moment the most talked about of the minor poets of America, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. 'Down chester Democrat and Chronicle. "Down Went McGinty" has arrived at the dignity of being "the" gag of the day. So when the reporter was informed that Joe Flynn, the undoubted author of the most popular song of the season, was singing it daily and nightly at a local theater, down went the writer to the bottom of the hall that connects the upper tier of dressing-rooms at the the upper tier of dressing rooms at the opera-house and found himself in the awful presence of the original McGinty, who was engaged in extricating him-self from his grease paint, prepara-tory to donning "his best suit of

Mr. Flynn is a good-looking, blackhaired and black-eyed young fellow, who takes the success of his muse in the most philosophic and modest manner. Of the origin of the famous song he said, tilf you good heard the story. he said: "If you ever heard the story of the Irishman who was successfully carried in a hod to the top of a seven story building by a friend, as the re-sult of a bet that the feat could not be successfully accomplished, and who rewell, Pat, ye won fairly, but when yer foot slipped at the sixth floor, be jabers, I had hopes! you know what suggested the first verse of the song. If suggested the first verse of the song. If you ever heard the air of the old song about the old man who had a wooden leg, and who 'had no tobaccy in his old tobaccy box,' you can guess where the suggestion for the tune came from. I wrote the song some time lest April suggestion for the tune came from. I wrote the song some time last April and did not think very much of it, while my partner, Mr. Sheridan here, thought nothing of it at all; We tried it on for the first time at the Providence opera-house. That important event took place on the evening of May 6 last. The song caught on at once, and we, and, as far as I can see, every song-and-dance man, have been singing it ever since. I suppose it took me ing it ever since. I suppose it took me about half an hour to write the song after I had got the chorus in my head."

Copper Brads in Shoes.

"Do you see these large copper brads in the sole of my shoe?" asked a gen-tleman of the St. Louis Republic's Man About Town, as he held up to view the sole of one of his shoes. On being answered in the affirmative he said:
"To these simple brads alone I attribute my present good health. For years I was an invalid, subject to dyspepsia, neuralgia, headache, and other innumerable pains, and traveled the country over in search of health. In traveling out wast among the Indian country over in search of health. In traveling out west among the Indian tribes I was struck with their remark-able health, and expecially their ex-emption from the maladies that afflicted me and also with the fact that the strongest and healthiest went barestrongest and healtnest went barefooted altogether. I sought an explanation of the matter and by continued
observation and study was finally led
to the conclusion that the aches and pains to which civilized man is heir are owing to the manner in which we insulate our bodies from Mother Earth. Science is every day more clearly de monstrating that electricity is the vitalizing constituent of our bodies and that this globe of ours is a windtre. that this globe of ours is a mighty battery, continually generating and dis-charging electricity. Now, I reasoned, if this was correct the secret of the Indian's health was in his bare feet, which exposed his whole body to the vitaliz-ing influence of the electrical earth currents; while my ill health was attributable to my feet being insulated from these currents. Acting on this hypothesis I sought to restore the broken consis I sought to restore the broken con-nection by inserting these brads in the soles of my shoes, and the result, I must say, was astonishing. My feet, which formerly were nearly always cold, soon became warm and moist; my health commenced shortly to improve, and in a few months I was entirely relieved of all my pains, and have ever since enjoyed good health. It is a very simple thing and easily tested, and I feel sure would benefit any one afflicted as I

A Famous Indian Chief.

Chief Joseph, the famous chief of the Nez Perces Indians, who defied the Nez rerces indians, who dened the United States a few years ago, is fully six feet in his moccasins, and weighs 200 pounds. His features are fine and denote decided character; his forehead denote decided character; his forehead is broad and high, slightly sloping from a pair of heavy, beetling eyebrows, above piercing black eyes. His hair, black and straight, is remarkably fine for an Indian's, and is glossy without any bear's grease. His hands and feet are small and well-shaped; of the former he is proud, and spends much time in manicuring them. His skin is of a light copper color, and in the sunlight takes on a beautiful reddish hue.—Indiananolis Journal.

It is related of a Traverse City girl that she has made her best fellow promise to come around at noon for an answer to his proposal of marriage. The girl says she has seen him several thousand times, but always in the evening, and she will marry no man unless she knows how he looks by daylight.

Can, all working at the same ti New Haven Palladium.

"Old Towlion," a hermit who in Jack's Hollow, in the mount will import the same ti New Haven Palladium.

VARIOUS USES FOR AMMONIA.

A little ammonia in tepid water will Soften and cleanse the skin.

Spirits of ammonia inhaled, will often relieve a severe headache. Doorplates should be cleaned by rub-

bing with a cloth wet in ammonia and If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore the color.

To brighten carpets wipe them with warm water in which has been poured

a few drops of ammonia.

One or two tablespoonfuls of ammonia added to a pail of water will clean windows better than soap.

clean windows better than soap.

A few drops in a cupful of warm water, applied carefully will remove spots from paintings and chromos.

When acid of any kind gets on clothing, spirits of ammonia will kill it. Apply chloroform to restore the color.

Keep nickel, silver ornaments and mounts bright by rubbing with woolen cloth saturated in spirits of ammonia. Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water; lay soft white paper over and iron with a hot iron.

Ammonia applied two or three times,

Ammonia applied two or three times, on a fresh cold-sore will kill it. It will drive it away if used when the cold-sore is first felt.

A tablespoonful of ammonia in a gal-

lon of warm water will often restore colors in carpets; it will also remove whitewash from them.

whitewash from them.
Yellow stains, left by sewing-machine oil, on white, may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia, before washing with eap.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing,

even if it be hard and dry. Saturate the spot as often as necessary, and wash out in soap suds.

wasn out in soap suds.

If those who perspire freely, would use a little ammonia in the water they bathe in every day, it would keep their flesh sweet and clean, doing away with any disagreeable odor.

Old brass may be cleaned to look Old brass may be cleaned to look like new by pouring strong ammonia on it, and scrubbing with a scrub-

brush, rinse in clear water. brush, rinse in clear water.
Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, wash your brushes and combs in this, and all grease and dirt will disappear. Rinse, shake and dry in the sun, or by the fire.
Flannels and blankets may be soaked in a pail of water containing one table-spoonful of ammonia and a little suds. Rub as little as possible and they will be white and clean, and will not shrink.

be white and clean, and will not shrink.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacup of water will clean gold or silver jewelry; a few drops of clear aqua ammonia poured on the underside of diamonds, will clean them immediately making them very brilliant.—Good Housekeeping.

ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS. Common Sense and Their Own Stomachs
Are to be Strictly Obeyed.

All dyspeptics should avoid anything which they (not others) cannot digest, says the N. Y. Ledger. There are so many causes for and forms of dyspepsia that it is impossible to prescribe one and the same diet for all. Nothing is more disagreeable or useless than to be cautioned against eating this or that, because your neighbor "So and So" cannot eat such things. If we would all study the nature and digestion of food, and remember that air and exercises that all the study the nature and digestion of food, and remember that air and exercises that all the study the nature and exercises that all the study that are not at cise are as essential as food in promoting good health, we could easily decide ing good nearth, we could easily decide upon the diet best suited to our individual needs. The diabetic should abstain from sugar and anything which is converted into sugar in digestion, such as all starch foods, sweet omelets, custards, jellies, sweet sauces, starchy nuts, wine and liquors.

The corpulent should abstain from fat as well as sugar and starch. A diet of whole wheat, milk, vegetables. fruits and lean meat will produce only a normal amount of fatness, while an excess of acids, sweets, spices and shortening keeps the system in an unhealthful condition. Those who can digest fine flour, pastry, sugar and fats become loaded with fat, but are neither

Thin people with weak digestion should also avoid such food, for thin people are often kept thin by the same food which makes others fat. If they cannot digest the starch, butter and the flow than the exercise it sent in a force. fine flour the system is kept in a feverish, dyspeptic state; they become nervous or go into consumption for no other reason than that the life is burned out by a diet which only feeds the fire

and does not renew the tissues.

Men dig their graves with their teeth; not only by drinking whisky and using tobacco, but by eating food loaded down with inflammatory materials.

Feeding Chickens By Clockwork.

Fred Leach of Ansonia has some fine poultry, and he believes in feeding them as regularly as he eats his own meals. He is unable to be at home at night before the chickens go to roost, and in order that they may be fed without fail he has rigged up an apparatus which works like a charm. The usual quantity of corn is placed in a tin can, which is suspended from a string and weight. An alarm clock in the outer coop releases the spring at a certain hour, the can turns bottom-side up, and the corn is scattered. There are four coops and each has its can, all working at the same time.—

New Haven Palladium.

"Old Towlion," a hermit who lives in Jack's Hollow, in the mountains near Williamsport, Pa., spends his time in digging around his wretched hut in search of gold. He has dug ten holes fifteen feet deep, and his place looks like a rawping gravevard.

All the presidents of all the County Farmers' Alliances in the state will meet in convention at Topeka March 25, for the purpose of consulting about matters of importance to the or-

On the 26th inst. the board of rail road commissioners will hear the com plaints made against the Missour Pacific for insufficient train service on the K. N & D. line between Topeka ad Fort Scott.

The Santa Fe is the largest railway stem in the United States, and embraces 7,706 miles. The Union Pacific follows with 6,288. The Southern Pacific holds third place with 5,931

The United States has 361 colleges, with 4,442 instructors and 70,024 students; 159 institutions for the higher education of women, with 1,854 instructors; ninety schools of science, 145 schools of theology, and fifty of

An old soldier, an inmate of the An old soldier, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, was run over by a Rapid Transit train Monday night and Sounds from Norfolk, Va., to New Berne, N. C., also Foreign Views, Chicaname is supposed to be Baker. He belonged to company "A" at the home, and was No. "3142." When struck by belonged to company "A" at the home, and was No. "3142." When struck by the pilot he was sitting on the track. The train was upon him before he was perceived.

Suuday closing has now been in effect in Minneapolis. Minn., for nine months. The number of Sunday arrests during that time has been 408. During the same time previous to the enactment of this law there were 720 Sunday arrests.

W. A. Morton and W. A. smith went to St. Marys last Friday and floated down the river in a boat from that point, shooting ducks. They arrived at Topeka, Monday afternoon, bringing a fine lot of mallards.

It is said that ticket scalpers at Kansas City have been selling tickets to Denver at \$9, a cut of \$1 on the present rate, and the Union Pacific threatens to cut the rate to that fig-Other roads will follow if that is done.

General Manager St. John, of the great good to the railway service.

tariff be placed upon ore from Mexico. The great smelter at Argentine, the largest in the world, is supplied almost wholly with Mexican ore, and a

250,000 miners stopped work. Mills not a little to the magazine. Henry Watterson will shortly appear in The Cosmopolitan with two articles upon Southern were stopped, and business interfered Problems. with as never before. Their complaints were reasonable and the demands in many cases were granted,
and others will be.

Parents should spare no pains to make
home a cheerful spot. There should be
pictures to adorn the walls, flowers to
cultivate, fruit and shade trees, choice and others will be.

the State University, the Kev. Dr. F. S. McCabe, of Topeka, one of the most soundly conservative men in the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, would change the appearance of the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, would change the appearance of the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, would change the appearance of the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, would change the appearance of the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, would change the appearance of the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, would change the appearance of the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, and the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, and the property kept will be appearance of the most soundly conservative men in the property kept, and the property kept will be appearance of the property will be appearance of the property will be appearance of the proper state, says: "I understand that no objection is urged against Prof. Can-Less than ten per cent of the field except that he holds 'unsound' notions on the tariff. I am not a free trader, but a reasonable protectionist, yet I would not reject Canfield on account of his free trade doctrines, if he holds such doctrines I would take broader ground than that. Canfield is exceptionally well qualified in many respects. If the gentleman appointed has declined, the regents now have the opportunity to meet the wishes of the people, and to do a graceful and a wise thing, by prompty offering the position to Prof. Can-

Leavenworth complains of too many

A fire at Seneca destroyed Buchanan's grocery and Williams' hardware store.

Parsons is complaining of a scarcity of houses to rent. More people want to live there than can be accommodated.

The residence of Dr. J. B. McPherson, at Cherryvale, was completely destroyed by fire Monday morning. No insurance.

by fire Monday morning. No insurance.

The contract for putting in the incandescent light apparatus in the State house is completed. It is the biggest job of electric lighting that has ever been done in Kansas. There are 705 burners in the building, of which 385 are in the west wing. Representative Hall has 190 burners, of which forty eight are on the large central chandeliers. These 190 lights can be turned on in an instant, illuminating the hall with a brilliancy and splendor that cannot be found in any other hall in the State. The Kansas Electric Company of Topeka had the contract for the wiring and furnishing, and the work was done under the management of its general superintendent, George J. Bayless, who is one of the most competent electricians in the west. The building will be illuminated by the Edison light.

Books and Magazines.

It was Helmholtz who once remarked that the greatest discovery he had ever made was that of the genius and writings of Thomas Young, whom he considered to be "the greatest man of science that has appeared in the history of this planet." The Rev. W. H. Milburn, "the blind preacher," will contribute to Harper's Magazine for April an account of this extraordinary man and his works. A portrait of Young will accompany the article. In "The Editor's Drawer" of the same number the same writer will present a few anecdotes of Bishop Asbury

Millionaires at Church.

The most remarkable religious services ever held in New York were probably those conducted at mid-day during Lent by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, in old Trinity Church, New York. The attendants were mostly bankers, brokers, and rich men from Wall Street and downtown. Frank Leslie's Weekly illustrates the stirring scenes this week. Other pictures are a portrait of Mrs. Samuel Medill, of Chicago, a Trip Through the Canals

Peterson for April offers special attractions for ladies. The colored fashion plate and other engravings show the newest and most effective spring styles. Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper's Paris letter gives full information in regard to the latest French Fashions. By the aid of "Peterson" and Fashions. By the aid of "Peterson" any lady can prepare her own and her children's wardrobes at far less expense than by any other means. The other departments of the magazine are at their very Jonathan Young Scammon, the founder of the Inter Ocean and for many years prominently identified with the growth and presperity of Chicago, died Monday morning aged 78 years.

W. A. Morton and W. A. Smith

ments of the magazine are at their very best, and cannot be surpassed by any periodical. The steel engraving of Queen Louise, of Prussia, and her Sons, is not only a beautiful picture, but especially valuable for giving the portrait of the late Emperor William when a lad of ten. Miss Alice Bowman's serial, "The Story of Dagma," is so far the best novelet we have met in any magazine this very like the surpassed by any periodical. The steel engraving of Queen Louise, of Prussia, and her Sons, is not only a beautiful picture, but especially valuable for giving the portrait of the late Emperor William when a lad of ten. Miss Alice Bowman's serial, "The Story of Dagma," is so far the best novelet we have met in any magazine this year. It is no wonder that "Peterson" preserves its popularity. Its fiction, historical sketches, fashions, music and household suggestions exactly meet home needs. Terms \$2.00 a year. Address, PATER son's MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

A highly important, and very interesting work upon which The Cosmopolitan Magazine has entered, is the offering of a premium of two hundred dollars to architects for the best designs for public winter Bath Houses for the poor of large cities. This offer has required the architects for the poor of large cities. The offer has required the architects for the poor of large cities. General Manager St. John, of the cities. This offer has received the atten-Rock Island, has issued a circular in-tion of architects in many parts of the forming employes that they will be discharged and not re-employed if found intoxicated either on or off duty. That is a reform that will prove a great good to the railway service. great good to the railway service.
G. W. Martin, editor of the Kausas
City (Kansas) Gazette, is circulating formerly Superintendent of the City Depetitions to congress asking that no tariff be placed upon ore from Mexico.

Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Columbia College, Captain Hoxie, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Mr. D'Oench, formerly Superintendent of the City Department of Building, New York, and Mr. Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Columbia College. can Institute of Architects. The Cosmo-politan also offers premiums for plans for public Laundries for the poor, and for Tenement-House Co-operative Kitchens. The largest strike ever known took place in England this week. Some

Referring to the chancellorship of newspapers. The tasteful planting of fruit and ornamental trees enhance the

Less than ten per cent of the receipts of live cattle at the Chicago yards during 1890 would grade "good to choice!" Here is a text for a sermon six columns long on the advantage of raising well-bred cattle instead of "scrubs," but we forbear. If people will raise three-cent cattle in-stead of five-cent cattle they have no license to kick at the Big Four or anybody else when they only get three cents when they come to market. As one sows so let him resp.—Breeders' Gazette.

L, H, Rairdin, postmaster of Morgan ville, was found dead in Peach creekfour miles north of that place, Friday afternoon.

There will be a large acreage of flax cultivated in the northeast part of the County the coming season. It has been demonstrated to be a protitable crop, and well adapted to the soil and climate. - Westmoreland Indicator.

Our tarmers have caught on to the poultry racket. It doesn't cost as

March Mirth. Figured goods-Heiresses.

What's my wife's favorite dish? Cold tongue

"Pack my box with five dozen liquor ugs." He made a goose of himself with lliup eac

None have less praise than those who hunt for it.

Fow tile offorts-Starting hat store with 12 bats.

to here kicking helps one along in the world—Swimming A man who wants to get at the root of a matter is necessarily a hog.

Though the waiter often holds a tray, he sometimes plays the deuce It is wrong to suppose every one is penitent because he is on his aneeze

Mercury had wings on his pedal extremities. The inference is that be had soar feet.

"I'm all broke up." "Who are ou?" "Don't you know me? I'm a you?" New Year resolution."

First Cook-Its great use pepper is in the kitchen. Second Cook-Yes but the nutmeg has a grater,

Little Invalid-Mamma, if heaven is such a nice place, why does the doctor try so hard to keep me away, from it? Den't be to severe on the man who

scolds his wife in public. Perhaps that is the only time he dares to do so. The higher you are lifted by the remarks of a flatterer, the flatter you

feel when you come down to the truth again. Dostor's Wife-Dear me; Mrs Gold berg is sitting in a draft. Husband -Never mind, I'll cash that draft.

later on. "No," said the boodle alderman, "I shall not fend my vote to such a thiev ing scheme." And he didn't lend it. He sold it.

At the marriage supper of a deaf and dumb couple, one guest, in the speech of the evening, wish them"unspeakable bliss."

How much older than you is your sister? Boy-I don't know. She

difficulty in selecting the other nine-

Something every baker kneads-Dough "Life of the table:" the cheese (often. A money-leader, poetically speaking, 18 Know thyself. If you can't get the re-

quisite information, run for office.

The scientists say an actual vacuum cannot exist, and yet the dude lives. Conceited Young Minister-I preached

this morning to a congregation of idiots Lady—Yes, I noticed that you kept say-ing "beloved brethren."

She—Did you let father know you owned a great deal of real estate? He—I hinted at it. She—What did he say?

He-He said deeds spoke louder than words.

"Didn't you tell me you could hold the plough?" said a farmer to an 1rishman "Be asisy now, says Pat. 'How could I hold it an two horses pullin' it away? Just stop the craytures, and I'll hould it for ye."

for ve. Mollie (who has poured a glass of milk over her new dress)—You will catch it papa, just as soon as mamma comes

home Papa-But, Mollie, you spilled the milk over yourself.

Mollie—Yes but you will catch it for not taking better care of me.

Miss Pyrte-What makes you such a

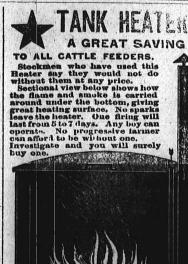
confirmed woman-hater, Mr. Olebach?
Olebach—Well, when I was a young
man a woman made a fool of me.
Miss Pyrte—And you never got over it. At the Lawrence Indian School there

are now thirty nine buildings in all, in-diuding large and small, the total value of which is \$125,000; there are nearly fif-ty employes on the regular pay roll. About a ton and a half of beef and a ton About a ton and a half of beef and a ton and a half of flour is consumed every week. The farm, including fields, or chards and meadows, now includes 490 acres, all of which is utilized. There are on the farm seventy-five head of cattle, seventy-five head of swine and sixteen horses and mules. Information is wanted by the parents

of Levi Reser, of North Topeka, who was persuaded to run away from home on the 5th, inst., by a boy named Jesse Weaver, an orphan who has served a few months in the state reform school. The latter formerly resided at Great Bend.

much to raise a pound of poultry as a pound of hog, and the pound of poultry is worth the most money, and you get the eggs besides. See the The aggregate capital and surplus of sented by agents. None but bona fide institutions are included.

Saturday afteracen a German woman, 30 or 35 years of age, and a boy about 7 years old, were brought into Lawrence from the country where they were found wandering around. A baggage check was found in her purse and also a piece of paper which read: "From Topeka to Sternaner, Neb., also to one trunk." At first the woman acted as one demented, but was sent to Topeka, thence to her destination. They had some from some place east and got off the train being unaware where they were. They had about \$10 in money. Saturday afternoon a German woman.



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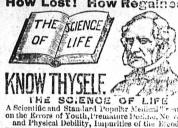


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