Did J. J. Ingalls ever hear of Harriet Beecher Stowe?

The soldier's home at Leavenworth is the largest in the country.

Junction City proposes to bore for coal in the spring.

The democratic national convention will be held on the third of July at Chicago.

A man named Chase has invented another flying machine and ten to one that he who attempts to use it find will it a wild goose chase.

Senator Ingalls might naturally be supposed to oppose woman suffrage since he never heard of Mary A. Livermore. A man who knows nothing of woman's progress during the last four hundred years, can hardly be expected to be up with the times.

If Senator John J. Ingalls can read the open letter addressed to him by D. T. Livermore, and not feel that he is the smallest man in all North America, then indeed is the mental make-up of the man one of the monstrosities of human nature. Here is John J. Ingalis, a college graduate from Massachusetts, a man of letters, a senator of the United States, a writer and an-orator, who deliberately admits that he has never heard of Mary A. Livermore, one of the most noted women of this or any age. If a man had imputed to him an ignorance of Jean d' Arc, of Eudocia, of of Semiramis, or of Pocohontas, he would have felt insulted. Yet he might have been utterly ignorant of the life and history of every celebrated national reputation in the very field and the confession would have been less disgraceful than his admission was unknown outside of his own that he never before heard of Mary township. She has been known for A. Livermore. No man who is not better posted on the people and events public speaker, as polished and as unfit for practical work. Ingalls' confession is a disgrace to Kansas.

The Winfield Encampment.

Yesterday was the big day of the seventh annual encampment of the Department of Kansas G. A. R. The streets are a jam of delegates and visitors. Aside from the prospects of the various department candidates, the question of service and disability pension bills form the chief topic. Little of official note except numerouse welcoming addresses and responses has yet occured. The fight for department commander is between J. W. Feigham, of Emporia, and Wm. C. Whitney, of Cawker City. Issue is taken on the pension question, the former being in favor of a disability bill; the latter of a service measure. A vote which is considered a test of the strength of each faction, shows a majority in favor of the disability pension men.

The only action of importance taken by the encampment was the adoption of a resolution instructing ever, assisted her to continue her journthe delegates to the next national convention to work for the adoption orphans' home. The mother of the child of the best form of service pension, and to request the national pension by congress

Washington.

The house committee on agriculture gave a hearing to-day to persons interested in the Butterworth bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of counterfeit or compound lard. Speeches were made by Judge Jere Wilson, of this city, in favor of the bill and by George H. Webster, representing Armour & Co., and Messrs. Fox and Cromwell, representing Fairbanks & Co. in opposition.

On the motion of Mr. Hoar in consideration of the fact that the day is a legal holiday, the morning business was dispensed with.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock John B. Lynch, watchman in the money order building of the postoffice department, received notification of his dismissal. He went home, got his records and discharge as a private soldier, and carried them to Mr. Enright, the superintendent of the building. The records showed he had served throughout the war with distinction, had been wounded at Antietam, and being disabled for field duty had been appointed orderly to Secretary Stanton. After the battle of the Wilderness, when Grant had not been heard from for several days, Lynch was intrusted by President Lincoln with the dangerous task of conveying dispatches to Grant. Lynch succeeded in his mission and brought back Grant's answer, which contain ed the famous sentence, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." One learning these facts, Mr. Enright promptly reinstated Lynch within an hour of the receipt of the notification of his dismissal.

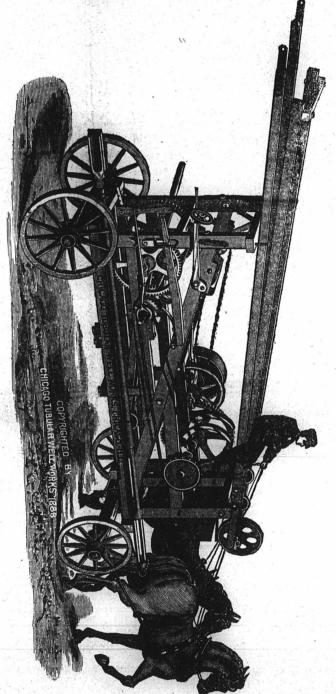
Mary A. Livermore had earned a woman of ancient or madevial history, that Senator Ingalls prides himself in occupying, that of letters, when he a quarter of a century and more, as a of his own times than this is utterly strong as he can ever hope to be; intellectually she is his equal if not superior; her reputation is wider and brighter than his; is admired and respected where his name is unknown; yet he presumes to admit that he never heard of her. The admission testifies to his own dense ignorance of current affairs, or it bears the mark of falsehood. Either one is disgraceful to him.

> A Kansas farmer mortgaged his stock to secure an organ. He now has an organ, the note is due and the cattle must go and there is no harmony in the organ nor in the

Leave orders at Jones' for all your Sunday cakes and pies.

A Mrs. Elsie Brown who lives near McPherson, arrived in the city yesterday and called upon the city marshal to find a home for a three weeks old girl baby. She had been informed that there was an orphans' home in this city. The marshal corrected the wrong impression and directed her to Engleside as the only hope. Engleside is not an orphans home and no provision is made for the permanent care of children. The ladies, howney to Leavenworth where there is an died in child bed.

The Rock Island's track laying force committee, to be there appointed, to is now but thirty-six miles from the work for the passage of such a bill state line in the southwest and will reach the line in about eighteen days.



The picture shown above is an illustration of the latest improved, rock drilling machine, for well making purposes. It is called the Acme, and is manufactured by Messrs, Goulds & Austin, of 167-9 East Lake street, Chicago. Ills. These gentlemen publish a complete catalogue of a very full line of well making machinery, and pumping appliances for deep wells. They forward this catalogue, to inquirers, on receipt of 20 cents. In view of the importance of a permanent supply of water, we think it would pay those of our friends, who are interested in the water question, to correspond with this concern.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOR FEBRUARY, 1888,

appears in an entirely new dress and form. appears in an entirely new dress and form, the long existing three clonmas per page having been superseded by two columns of new ciear, and larger type. This is a decided improvement which makes the periodical supersederate the columns of the col cal equal in appearance, as it always has been in contents to our leading magazines. The great feature of this number is the articles from all (with but one or two excep-tions) of the editors and prominent contri-butors who for the last thirty years have butors who for the last thirty years have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the front rank of agricultural jonrnalism. The list is headed by A. B. Allen, its venerable founder. Lewis F. Allen writes about his farm and home; Joseph Harris discusses the profits in growing our own sugar; William Clift (Timothy Bunker) urges upon farmers the necessity of more care in the cultivation of the peach; D. D. T. Moore explains the necessity of keeping farm rec-ords; Seth Green contributes an article on the cultivation of cat-fish; A. S. Fuller describes enemies of the apple tree, and their destruction; Prof. Chas. E. Bessey gives an account of the doings of a successful Nebraska farmers' club; Dr. George Thurber discusses various horticultural topics. In all fifty-five writers contribute to the various departments of this number. The Boys' and Girls' columns, and the Household Department, are, as usual, overflowing with interesting and catertaining matter, and in the Humbug columns frauds and swindles are fearlessly exposed. Price \$1.50 per year, English or German; Single number, 15 cents. Address American Agreement, 15 cents. Address American Agreement and Post Office book store. discusses various horticultural topics. In

Jeff Davis is a candidate for council man in the First ward, and J. Q. A. Peyton is candidate for justice of the peace. A new daily-issued by the Mail, will shortly make its appearance in North Topeka.

The Brunswick Stone & Marble Co., are getting roady to start three immense works by the 1st of March. The bill-posters are billing this side of river, for "Rhea" at the Grand opera house Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The following is the programme for

the entertainment to be given by the Dunsenbury family at Lukens' opera house Saturday evening, February 25: Opening Glee, The Dusenburys; Orchestra; Duett, Dusenbury Twins; Solo, Boston Giri; Piano Solo, Kate Dusenbury; Chorus, Ma. and Girls; Recitation, Vassar Girl; Orchestra, Dusenburys; Gice Club; Duett and Chorns, The Duser-

The entertainment will be giv n uncents. Tickets ou sale at A-note's and

George McKessen, 256 Chestuut street, Parkdale, left a hot fire burning in his stove when he went to bed night bef last. He woke up to find his floor and furniture on fire. He succeeded in pastting out the fire without calling out the department.

A foolish young girl, a pupil in the high school, aged 17, daughter of Dr. 11. H. Black, ran off, on Wednesday, with a quack doctor named Flint. The couple of were acquainted in Wichita, and the feether moved here to break up the affair. Flint afterwards came here and claudestine meetings have since been had. Warrants are sworn out for the arrest of Flint and several other persons as confederates in a case of abduction. A back man named Duval is implicated. Mrc. Black, the young girl's mother, is nearly distracted with grief and had several spasms yesterday.

CONSULT DR. F. C. DILLINGS

At His Parlors at the Cepeland. He is a Recogized "Prince of Healers," Whose Success Astonishes All.

DO YOU SUFFER from Dyspepsia? Consult Dr. Dillings at the Copelated and receive the treatment he is prepared to give you and be cured. The Doctor has treated over a thousand cases of Dyspepsia in Kansas and can trucky say he has not affect to a slagic one. He has many times offered to forcet one Landred dollars in case he falled to greatly besuff to reore any condition of Indigestion or enroute dyspepsia.

HEMORRHOIDS (Pilos) and all serious and quickly cured by new and positively sure remedies and treatment employed by Dr. Diblags, now at the Copeland hotel. The dector's treatment for such diseases can be relied upon to do precisely what is here claimed for it. No knde, no cautery, no pain, but it cures. Why not have faith enough in one who cannot afford to mised you to aftend to this matter at once. Have conducted in the doctor's assertion that his treatment is a success and will cure you and you will not regret it. Dr. Dillings is not here to promise more than he can de.

PERSONAL—Address to every individual in Topela who is a victim to any actions kidney trouble. I can offer a treatment for such troubles that has succeeded where everything else has failed. I can make a chemical and scientific examination that will demonstrate to a certainty the exact condition of the kidness, and can apply the remeity or treatment that will cue. I would not make this statement if it were not true. It is true and there are hundreds of sufferers in this city who have failed to find relief in ordinary methods, but who can be cured in a short time at small expense if they will give this notice the attention it deserves.

Dr. F. C. Dilladors,

FOR EXHAUSTED NERVOUS FORCE. Dr. Dillings, who has parlors at the Copelant', treats all conditions of nervous exhaustions, debitty and weakness, whatever the cense, with the most pronounced and gratifying success. Young or middledaged men suffering from past indesertions can especially find the help they need, and in perfect confidence, if they will apply to Dr. Dillings. Hundreds of radical corts of the most stubbornly serious cases warrends the doctor in inviting all who are deficient in visal force or energy to call upon him. Their exact condition will be determined by an infallible chemical test and if they are promised a core they can be bergedly sure a cure can be effected, no moster who feriled before. This announcement is worth a second thought.

PERSONAL—Addressed to the ladies of Topeka and vicinity. My method of treating such troubles as women suifer from is not "regolar." i am, in fact quite proud to say that my methods are "inargoular."—but they are successful, and every woman who has the intensity and multitude of her sufferings felt obliged to submit to the cruelly indecent freatment employed by selfst: led 'regulars,' and others too, for that matter, knows that success, a circ. seldom if ever results. Hence, to be irregular and successful means a great deal. It means a petuant treatment means a great deal. It means a petuant treatment hat will not wound the modesty of any lady; it means, as practiced by Dr. Dillings, a home treatment in some cases, a pulled by the patient herself and which alone has cured may of the worst cases ever presented to any physician, it means an office treatment—not local treatment—that builds up, invigorates and affords a vital stimulation that permeates the whole structure of woman. The methods of Dr. Dillings for the cure of diseases peculiar to women, are exculsively formulated from his extensive experience in treating such cases as an independent electic physician. He pledges himself to cure nine-tenths of these cases and in the shortest possible time, and by such treatment and remedial agents that every woman will gratefully and urgently recommend to her suffering friends. Reception Parlors at the Cepeland House.

STALK CUTTERS IMPLEMENTS

AT COST.

Tinners, Builders, Hardware and Garden Tools at BABCOCK & PRATT'S.

From the morn that chill November Greets us with a gentle shake,
Till the eve that sighing April
Tearfully her leaves doth take,
Day and night without cessation,
With a swift, remorseless flow.
Anthracite into the furnace
And the heating stove doth go.

With insatlate maws extended Yawn those deamons of despair, Making men wich most devoutly He could climb the golden stair; For no sconer comes the season Of relief from ice men's bills. Then the coal man with his clamor Full of grief his bosom fills.

Oh, for fields of vernal verdure In some semi-tropic clime,
Where the thermometers are strangers
And the sun shlows all the time;
Where soft breezes, odor-laden,
Shed their fragrance on the air,
And such things as stoyes and coal fires Never bring a moment's care.

—Frank B. Welch, New York World.

The Black Rose.

Translated from the German, by W. N. Harben.

If any one had said a year ago that I would ever have run through the driving snow and storm, after a black rose, I certainly would have declared that person to be bereft of ordinary intelligence; but now I could very appropriately ask myself, if I were in the full possession of my mental powers; for only a few days since, I went all over the city anxiously endeavoring to purchase one, regardless of eost-because Eveline had expressed a desire to have one. She deprived me of my judgment, with her bewitching smile, her meaning glances, her great, deep eyes, the graceful poise of her head, and her beautiful, majestic shoulders. She entrapped me in a net, woven from a thousand fascinating, insnaring, threads, in which she drew me whither she would; and on that occasion she drew me after the black rose.

I do not know exactly how it came about. I have always been such a quiet, thoughtful man, and falling in love was the last thing I would have thought of doing; but at the fateful ball, exactly one year ago, when I saw her in that yellow satin bodice, with her golden hair, the dark, prettily arched eyebrows, and her fairy-like movement; from that hour I was not like my former self. She was pretty, but not positively beautiful; one could also not read any great depth of feeling or character in her deep gray eyes; she was bright and versatile, but had no especial talent, and her conversational powers were only ordinary. I knew that her tamily were in very moderate circumstances, and there-fore believed that she would not object marry some young man of fortune. I knew that she knew I was in good circumstances, and felt that if I won her, that my fortune would have much to do with it; and yet I followed her like—, yes, like a faithful little dog, and could not tear myself from the magic chains she threw around me. She seemed to enjoy every possible luxury; how she managed to do so. I never understand, for her extravagance would almost bankrupt a man. She did not trouble herself about household affairs; and I strongly suspected that her mother had to exert every energy to keep up the ap-pearance of ease and comfort before the outside world, and that she worked secretly to contrive that her daughter might dress elegant and becomingly.

I did not know whether she really loved me or not; sometimes I hoped so, from her actions, but was never sure of it: I was, therefore, contintroubled with the uncertainty, so that if a single day passed without my seeing her and exchanging a few words with her, I was absolutely mis-This state of affairs lasted for a whole year. I could not make up my mind to give her up, and was, also, not willing, exactly, to take any decided step which would bind me for life to the enchantress. She attended ball after ball, went to all fashionable places of amusement, and each time she succeeded in making her toilet more recherche than any one else. For the coming ball she fancied that she wanted a black rose to wear in her golden hair; that would be novel, would attract atten-tion, admiration and wonder, and would excite the envy of some.

But were there any black roses in existence? I asked myself, when I thought of gratifying her wish; I had read of such a rare flower being on exhibition at flower expositions, but had never seen one; and all of my acquaintances whom I asked about it said they did not think they could be gotten. One not think they could be gotten. One of them said that he had seen a rose so darkly red that it was almost black; but that was several years ago. At all but that was several years ago. At all events it seemed that they were very rare; and how was I to obtain one in winter time? I went to at least ten flower stores, six gardeners, and everywhere that I thought I had a ghost of a chance to get it, but in vain.

Marie, the daughter of the flower dealer at Kine's place—my pretty little

dealer at King's place—my pretty little friend whom I had known from her childhood—said she had had, once, two roses almost black, which she had sold to Graf. Egousfeld, and which had caused a sensation at the court ball and was afterwards mentioned in the report

everybody, and was said to be rich, for her father—whose only child she was, had the most extensive and prosperous business of the kind, supported by the most distinguished and wealthy class Marie regarded me with an interest, which she tried in vain to conceal. Her face would turn pale and then would cover with blushes when I would enter the store suddenly, and sometimes when she spoke to me her voice would tremble. And I could see her pretty delicate little hand quiver when she delivered the flowers to me, which loftentimes purchased more to get a chance to feast my eyes on her pretty face and to engage her in a few words of conversation than because I really wanted the flowers.

Eveline seemed to enjoy being with me. She was quick and brilliant in reparte. She would sometimes press my hand warmly when she would

my hand warmly when she would thank me for some gift that I brought her, and my hopes would climb to fever heat in consequence. But then she seemed so cold and indifferent towards me, when she knew I loved her. I found myself wondering how Marie would act if I were to take her hand and tell her I loved her. Her little trembling soft. loved her. Her little trembling, soft, white hand would lay in mine and her face—— But what was I thinking about? At Eastgate there was another gardener. It was already twelve o'clock, and Eveline must have the black rose. I called for a cab, but there were none to be had, and it was snowing, raining and freezing. I must walk. I could not send anyone, for I must cet them in property get them in person. In vain, in vain. After my long walk I was doomed to disappointment again. The flower dealer did not have them. It was already two o'clock. What could I possibly do? How I would like to gratify har wish and see her smile of please. ify her wish and see her smile of pleasure! Could they be made? No; impossible. But stop. Could the natural roses not be colored? She would only want them for one evening. So, with brightening hopes, I hastened again to s place.

"Marie, a couple of dark red roses, please," I said, entering the store. "They are for Fraulein Gunther," she faltered; and in her eyes I noticed a pained and sorrowful expression that went strangely to my heart.

"Yes, for the Kasino ball to-night," I replied, hastily. "The darkest you

have, please."

I took the flowers, but somehow the pale, pretty face, and the sad expression, affected me deeply. I motioned to a cab and drove home. "Why am I to a cab and drove home. "Why am I a chemist." I said to myself, triumphantly, "f I can't overcome such a difficult as this?" I locked myself in my little laboratory, which I had hardly entered since my infatuation with Eveline, and worked about two hours on one of the roses with iron, powdered brimstone, and charcoal dust. A almost smothered myself by inhaling the dust and odor of the ingredients; triumph! the rose became black-deep velvet black.

I waited until almost time to go after Eveline, and then prepared the other rose, with greater success than before, for it was more beautifully and perfectly than the first.

Xgot a carriage and drove to Eve-line's home. 'Did you get it?' she said in great suspense and excitement, running to meet me. I nodded, and held out the package to her. She threw her arms around me and kissed me, pressed both my hands and looked me in the eyes—she knew well how to show her appreciation; she admired the rose, her eyes beamed with delight, and her cheeks colored beautifully. For an instant I was almost jealous, for it did seem like she appreciated the rose more member that she had ever blushed with delight at seeing me; but she was so respectful towards me, and this time alnost affectionate, I was more infatuated with her than ever. We went to the ball, of course, with her mother as chaperon. I had provided a commodious carriage. Her mother and I sat with our backs to the horses giving Eveline all of the back seat so as not to rumple the elegant party costume she wore. She created a furore—she was always the queen of the ball-room, but on this occasion more so than ever. Her old gold bodice was beautifully embroidered with flounces, and the rose nestling among her golden tresses, attracted the attention of everyone. I as it was known that I procured the strange flower that many had never

een before. With what queenly grace she carried herself! She was at home in the ball room; was greatly admired and sought after by every cultivated gentleman. with her pleasant smile to this one, her bow to that one, her pretty rounded arms, her queenly head, in sitting, standing, waltzing or dancing, she was a model of perfection. She was con-stantly the center of an admiring group of old and young, and was besieged by dancers. Every one who met her was favorably impressed with her. But of all her friends and admirers She seemed to appreciate me the most. decided to know my fate that very night. I felt that my happiness de pended on my being able to call tha irresistible essence of womanly loveli ness, my wife.

The first dance was ended; the signal

from the coronet in the orchestra announced the next dance. I approached her to secure the waltz she had promised me, when—oh, horrors! what did I see! The rose had completely changed color; no longer shining black. but faded yellowish green, spotted with rusty edges to the leaves. It of the ball on account of their great must have been caused by the preparation in the hair, the nitrogen, the heated atmosphere or the gas. What blooming, pretty, modest and loved by

the cheat? What would she do? What would she think of me? For a moment I was excited and astonished that I could hardly control my voice to speak to her. I did not have much time for speculation. Large plate glass mirrors with narrow gilt frames covered the walls of the salon. She glanced in the mirror opposite where we stood, ready for the waltz, with her arm resting quietly in mine. Suddenly she drew her arm away and approached the glass. Locold see her proached the glass. I could see her face in the mirror, very distinctly. She turned very pale; her eyes became fixed with astonishment and chigrin; she trembled from head to foot. With a powerful and angry movement, that I had never thought possible for her delicate white hand, she tore the rose from her hair and as quick as lightning had ground it into powder beneath her feet. Her figure became suddenly angular, her shoulders high and point-ed, and her tace had the expression of

I had never in my life seen such a revengeful, ugly, and malignant face— it revealed to me a cold heartless wo-man of the world, whose only aim in life was to gratify her measureless vanity and coquetry. How was it pos-sible for a human being to change so completely in an instant—she was absolutely hideous. All the fears that I had entertained that I might not win her, were gone; I was struck with amazement at the discovery I had made. Then I saw that she was attempting to resume her usual dispassionate expression; but she was not successful, for she could not con-ceal her anger. A disagreeable dry smile played around her mouth.

"You deceived me," she said, turning to me with a poorly affected calmness, but the tone of her voice betrayed an indescribable suppressed vehemence. The words came from her lips almost hissingly; and in her eyes lay a world of cold deliberate hatred. "The rose was colored," she continued, why did you make a dupe of me? If any one had noticed it I never could have towniven you." forgiven you.'

She drew her hand languidly across her forehead, and signified her readin ess to dance. I had seen her mother, however, in the mirror, who had taken her seat on the opposite, side of the ball room, and had evidently noticed that something was wrong, give her a warning glance of approval. Eveline had suddenly become unbearable to me. more detestable and perverse than I had ever thought any woman could be. I was permanently cured of my infatuation.
I felt that I could not stand to be with her any longer, no, not another mom-ent. I could have waltzed with a snake with quite as much pleasure as with my quondam model of perfection. I rea-lized that I had been in the power, the very slave of a heartless, feelingless coquette. I roused myself from flood of painful sensations that had come over me; but instead of offering my arm for the waltz I led her to her mother and excused myself, leaving her surrounded with eager applicants for the dance.

A moment later I stood alone outside of the building, and breathed free-ly the fresh night air. It was very quiet there; only a faint sound of music reached me through the thick walls. reached me through the thick walls.
The great arched canopy above was bedecked with stars, and they shone out clearly over the snow covered ground. A sublime tranquility rested over everything. I was in a peculiar frame of mind. I was free; it seemed to me that I had thrown aside a life of uncertainty and doubt and I a life of uncertainty and doubt, and I looked forward into a future full of hope. "You have lost a year," I said to myself, "a year thrown away on a worthless fancy, and what did you see in her anyway? You have allowed yourself to become fascinated with a cold-hearted society flirt, and almost made yourself miserable for life. Under the carefully studied manner, the appearance of an angelic disposition, and the beswitching smile, lay the ugliest nature ever born in a woman. The chemically colored rose is emblematic of the woman, and in the coloring alone, you have been in love all this time." Blessed be the accident that

opened my eyes to her imperfections. And then, in my thoughts, I beheld Marie as I last saw her when I bought the roses, with her fresh blooming face, her black eyes, her cherry lips, her pretty waving glossy black hair. Marie whose eyes betraved not the slightest deception. Unaffected, truthful and as pure and undefiled as the flowers she lived among.

How was it possible that I could have How was it possible that I could have neglected such a noble generous girl for that painted butter-fly? Then I longed to see Marie as I had never longed to see anyone before. I knew that she was also at a ball that night, at the Flower club ball—she had told me so, bashfully as, the drouped her evel-leshes on her losy she dropped her eye-lashes on her losy cheeks that afternoon in the flower store. Guided by an uncontrolable im-pulse I found myself going to the street in which stood the elegant building of the Flower Association, and in a few moments stood in the ball room. Marie saw me at once, from where she sat alone; she dropped her eyes for an instant, and then looked up to me as I approached with such a look of glad surprise, that I felt a thrill of indescribable happiness run over me.

But I stood before her unable to speak. I can't remember that I ever felt so much misgiving in my life before. All at once, the thought struck me like a blow, what if I could ever get her. What if she should feel a contempt for my seeking fickle disposition. She seemed to be so far above me in everything, so noble, so good.

"You here, Herr Crowsfeld, I thought you were with Fraulein."—she

blushed deeper and corrected herself; at the Kas no ball. 'I have been there," I said, but left

to look you up."
"Me?" she said almost in a whisper. "Mer" sue said almost in a whisper.
"Yes, you. Fraulein Marie, I have been very much mistaken in my feelings all along." Then I told her all; all about my infatuation for Fraulein

Gunthen. "Yes, Marie." I said. "I have been zealously endeavoring to grasp a paint-ed flower, and passed the really fresh

and natural one unnoticed."
"No, not unnoticed," I said, as she suddenly opened her eyes wider and looked at me shyly almost pained. suppressed all my inclinations towards you, to gratify the foolish spell that was on me. Marie looked me earnestly in the

Marie looked me earnestly in the eyes an instant, then she slyly took my hand, and pressing it in her little, warm, soft, palm, said, "I believe you and trust you; I have been troubled about you a long time. I have known Fraulein Gunthen many years and I knew she could not make you happy." Then the orchestra began playing a waltz and the next moment Marie in my arms. It was the happiest waltz of my life. Towards midnight Herr Behre, Marie's father, in an excellent humor from the effects of champagne, which the old gentleman participated in, in an adjoining room, came to look after Marie. He seemed surprised to find her with me. "What will Fraulein Gunthen say to this, my boy," he said, shaking his finger boy," he said, shaking his finger knowingly at me." "Do you know what a black rose is, Herr Behre?" I said in answer.

'Pah! foolishness! there are no

naturally black roses. Colored humbugs," he said warmly. "Well," I whispered in his ear, "that is Fraulein Gunthen, I have never seen Marie in Gunthen, I-have never seen Marie in her true light before. I want her Herr Behre, and she is willing to take me. We have known each other a long time, will you consent to it?" He looked at me sharply for a moment; then glancing at Marie's happy face said.

"If Marie wishes it. We fathers must always accede to our daughter's wishes. You will find my answer in Marie's face, take her and God bless you both.

So I won my wife and life's happi-

A JAPANESE CLUB-HOUSE.

Romantic Origin of "The Maple House"-A Bevy of Beauties. The Maple House is one of the select

clubs of Japan, to which only the higher classes are admitted, says a Tokio correspondent of The San Francisco Examiner. My influential friend came into play again, and I had the pleasure of enjoying its entertainment. The history of the club is founded upon the fact that some years ago somebod carved a piece of wood in some fantastic shape, and placed it in a beautiful lake neat by. Shortly afterwards it was noticed that this carving had sprouted, and they planted it on a hill adjoining, where it flourished and formed a beautiful grove. The autumn foliage of these maple trees is a most beautiful sight, and quite different from anything I have ever before seen. In fact, this impresses vou about every tree vou see in Japan that you have seen in other places. It improves in appearance and seems of prettier foliage. Amid this grove stands the Maple House, built tallest peak in the Sierras.—Chacago and furnished in Japanese style, and of large size. The doctor had heard me admire some of the pretty girls in the tea-houses, and said he would show the "Americano" some beauties, and one who could talk English. He then took me to his club, and as we approached it asked if we should sit on the porch or go inside. Having a holy horror of going barefooted and having cold feet, I selected the porch, but changed my mind and went inside. In Japan if you wish to call a servant, you do so by clapping hands three times, which brings them from all sides. It was very vident that some time during his life the doctor had been an old stager, as he vas most heartly welcomed by all. They finally brought cushions for us to sit on -finely embroidered with maple leaves The tea service, waiters, glasses, all were decorated with maple leaves. The cakes and candies were all in the shape of and represented autumn leaves in all tints. Very pretty and charming young ladies were in attendance, with com-plexions as clear as alabaster—not laid on by the bottle, either—their beauty being only marred by the red-painted lips. They waited on us very cutely, but yet the doctor was not satisfied and kept sending for "Conny," who finally came. She spoke English in the sweetest tones. We were served by the young ladies on their knees, and look ng so sweetly that I not only mashed Conny," but also the other three. All Japanese girls are very modest and bashful, and my American style of mashing nearly paralyzed the young dames. Passing around to the front I pegan to realize the swell crowd I was in by seeing the carriages and hacks, with all sorts of coats-of-arms and liveried servants literally covered with gold braid.

No Trouble to Him.

"Whenever I meet a person whom I believe to be my inferior, I treat him with as much courtesy as though he were my equal." "But it is so seldom that you meet such

a person that it cannot be much of a strain upon you."—Nebraska State

POINTS OF HUMOR.

If the pen is might er than the sword, we wonder why it doesn't turn on some of the poets and stab them to death. —

There are some people who don't want the earth, They belong to crematory societies.—Rochester Post-Express.

A correspondent wants to get 'the ense of the copper market.' It is hard to find copper cents nowadays. Boston Commercial Bulletin. The coat-tail flirtation is the latest.

A wrinkled coat-tail bearing dusty toemarks means 'I have spoken to your father."—Coronado (Cal.) Mercury. It is not pleasant for unlucky depos

itors of a crippled bank to hear Canadian tradesmen remark: "We have your cash here."—New York World. It is said that whisky is being made from old rags. Any clothes observer will remember instances where whisky has made rags.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Mamma," said a little Dakota boy, as he came into the parlor "where is papa." "He is climbing up the chimney to see what kind of a day it is."

—Epoch.

Florida men whip tramps; Minnesota women marry them. Between these two fires the tramp is likely to confine himself to the temperate zone. $-Louisville\ Democrat.$

The best to get all the fun there is out of a sleigh-ride is to sit in a warm, cozy parlor, with the curtains drawn, with your best girl in an easy chair, by a glowing, open fire, and talk about it.

-Somerville Journal.

They don't have hot weather in New

York during the summer months, they have "humidity." Nor do they have cold weather during the winter months; they have frigidity. Both are English. -Kansas City Journal.

Minnesota, with her 42 degrees below zero, should connect herself with the south by a pneumatic tube, shoot her ice through it all summer, and become the grandest, wealth est sister in all the nnion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"No, thank you, stranger," said the gentleman from Dakota as the car porter offered him the dressing-room comb. "I never could play on one of them things. I an't what you call musical and my mustache everlastingly tears the paper."—Puck.

A Detroit woman has brought an action for divorce because her husband hit her with a decayed apple when she importuned him to tell where he had been. It seems to have been a case in which a soft answer did not turn away It seems to have been a case in wrath. -- Binghamton Republican.

Stranger (to Bar Harbor real-estate owner)--What's that corner lot worth by the foot? Real-Estate Owner (in a hushed tone of voice)—Great heavens, stranger, you don't s'pose I'd sell a lot like that by the foot? Why, that lot goes by the inch.—Bar Harbor Re-

It is reported that Mr. Lowell is revising his courtship poem, in which 'Zeke peeked thru the winder.' This particular line will read, 'Ezekiel glawnced through the casement don't cher know.' Mr. Lowell is either in England or will sail for there shortly. -Enoch

They have had a landslide in California, but it is nothing to the one they are going to have about the time the bottom falls out of the real-estate market in such places as Los Angeles. Santa Barbara, and San Diego, where Times.

A Pointer.

A gentleman who lives in the suburbs and has business that brings him up town three evenings in the week was asked if he ever encountered any suspicious characters as he footed it home.

"Lots of 'em," was his laconic reply.
"Were you ever attacked?"

He led the way to the rear of the office and exhibited a false beard, a loafish hat and a huge revolver that had

not been cleaned or loaded for years.
"I put on these things when I start." he continued. "and have the revolver handy. If a man seems to be following me I halt, pull my gun and give them sixty seconds to disappear. Never saw one yet who took over thirty. If I am about to meet a stranger I out with my gun and request him to climb the nearest fence, and over he goes. Deputy sheriffs, constables and private walchmen sometimes growl a little, if the fence is high, but I can take no chances."—Detroit Free Press.

Sound-Blindness.

"I know what is the matter with you. You're troubled with sound-blindness," said a prominent up-town doctor to a visitor, "This may seem strange. You know all about color-blindness. Some persons can see a great distance, discern minute objects, enjoying works of art, and yet be unable to distinguish colors well. Now it has been discovered that there is a similar series of phenomena in connection with the sense of hearing, and the most natural word that describes these phenomena is sound-blindness. This seems to be caused by organic defeat in the ear which is dis-tinct from deafness as the term is commonly understood. Can you learn foreign languages?

"I never could. Through study I can learn to read and write, but not to speak them."—Mail and Express.

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.

FACTS FOR SOIL TILLERS

The Advisability of Keeping Many Kinds of Animals and Fowls on Farms-Two of the Leading Causes of Poor Farming in Many Parts of the Country.

More Kinds of Stock.

Farmers are often cautioned against putting all their reliance in one kind of field crop, or in depending on one crop for money to pay their taxes and meet other obligations. The advice is generally good. There are greater risks in raising crops than in any branch of manufacturing. Persons who work in a building are protected from the weather, and are not obliged to suspend operations on account of the occurrence of rain, snow or severe cold. During many seasons, however, farmers are kept from work nearly half the time by the unfavorable weather. The weather which interferes with the work of farmers also interferes with the growth of the crops. Some are injured more by droughts and protracted rains than others, and the larger the number a farmer raises the more likely will he be to have at least one that will succeed, Depending on one crop has resulted in the ruin of many farmers. If the weather is unfavorable it will be a failure, and if is favorable the crop may be destroyed by insects. If a good crop is raised, the price may be very low in consequence of a large produc-

with many crops a farmer is tolerably sure of a large yield and fair, if not high, prices for some of them. Wheat raised last year commands but a small price, but the price of potatoes and field hears is very high. Strawand field beans is very high. Strawberries sold low, but apples raised on the same farm commanded excellent prices. Last season, in many parts of the country, was favorable to crops that were planted or sown early, but generally unfavorable to those that were put in late. The reverse may be true of the crops that will be sown next season. Some minor crop, like beans, flax, or buckwheat, planted because seed could not be obtained may bring in more money than is realized from what were regarded as the lead ing crops on the place. They may hit the season and insects avoid them. Only farmers who have a large reserve fund can afford to risk the labor of an entire season in any one crop, as its failure would result in the ruin of a

farmer of quite small means.

As with feld crops, so with farm animals. There is the greatest safety with many kinds of animals. If there was no danger from cholera, hogs would be the most profitable animals the average farmer of limited means could keep. They multiply fast, mature quickly, eat many kinds of food, and require but little protection. But experience shows that there are great risks in keeping hogs in large num-bers. The farmer who devotes most of his land to raising corn, and who feeds it to hogs, runs a great risk. The breaking out of an infectious disease may cause the loss of all his hogs, as well as the crop they have devoured. The disease popularly called 'pink-eye' has, during the past few years, carried off many horses in the neighborhood and on the farms where it has occurred. When foot-rot appears among a large flock of sheep, the losses are generally very large. Contagious diseases are not so common among cattle as with most other farm animals, but they are likely to occur at any time, and to ruin farmers who keep no other kinds of stock.

kind of farm stock is low almost every season, but some other kind is likely to be very high at the same time. Meat-producing animals are now low, but draft animals are very high. Small as is the demand for beeves, the de-mand for horses and mules is active. During the past three years good milch cows in comparatively poor flesh have brought more money in dairy centers than fat bullocks of the same age have in the great beef markets of the country. While dairying is prosper-ous, the demand for good milkers will be active. It not unfrequently happens that mutton is high when wool is low. There is less risk in feeding horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs on the same place than in devoting he farm to raising only one kind of stock. A disease that afflicts one does not endisease that afflicts one does not en-danger the others. A fall in the price of beef or pork does not endanger the others. A fall in the price of beef or pork dees not affect the price of horse-flesh or of wool. A purchaser may come to buy a pair of mules when no one can be found to buy fat steers at the price of the core they have esteen.

the price of the corn they have eaten.

An old adage tells us of the danger of putting all the eggs in one basket. The caution in relation to eggs applies to the birds that are hatched from them. to the birds that are hatched from them. Every large farmer would do well to raise turkeys, ducks, geese, and chickens. The first, though they sell well and furnish most excellent eating, are generally difficult to raise. Turkeys are never classed among the sure crops. The hens are the best general-purpose fowls, but is subject to many diseases, A season that is unfavorable to turkeys and chickens is often an excellent one for ducks and geese. Water fowls have different habits from land fowls and stronger constitutions. If wet and cold weather is not favorable to their health, its occurrence does not generally injure them. Ducks are ex-A season that is unfavorable to turkeys and chickens is often an excellent one for ducks and geese. Water fowls have different habits from land flowls and stronger constitutions. If wet and cold weather is not favorable to their health, its occurrence does not generally injure them. Ducks are excellent layers and often supply eggs before hens do. The feathers of ducks and geese are of considerable value, and their flesh takes a high rank among the meat foods. With four

kinds of fowls on a place a farmer is quite certain to have a good supply of eggs and is never at a loss for a good dinner.

Some Causes of Failure.

That the farming in this country is far from being good is the common statement of our people who go abroad and of intelligent foreigners who visit us. It contrasts very unfavorably with the farming in England, Scotland, Holland, and Belgium. The land produces smaller crops and the soil is generally losing its fertility. The cause of our poor farming is not to be found in an unfavorable climate, a soil lacking in the elements of fertility, or the lack of intelligence among the farming class. One cause of our poor management of land is to be found in the circumstance that we have too many persons engaged in farming. In some of the states and territories producing crops and raising stock are almost the only industries people can engage in. There are no fishing, mining, lumbering, or manufacturing interests. Men who rely on their labor for support must work at farming, for the obvious reason that there is very little else to do. There are no fish to catch, no lumber to be cut, and no mines to work.

In the countries previously named where the operations are most excelwhich men can engage. Only about one-tenth of the inhabitants are engaglent, there are many industries in consequence is that only such persons become farmers or remain farmers as are adapted to the business. Men of small mental ability and poor judg-ment are much more likely to engage in mining than in farming. In a coal or iron mine their labor, which is purely mechanical, is directed by persons of somewhat superior intelligence. They can use a pick or drill and earn fair wages. Men who have a liking for the watar engage in tishing. who have the taste and ability to handle tools find occupations in the various mechanical arts. Not many more are engaged in farming than in practicing the various professions. They select farming or stock-raising because they have a taste for it, -a decided inclination, -as others have for surgery, preaching, watch-making, or writing novels. One man in ten in any coun-

try is "cut out" for a farmer.

In the state of Nebraska and the territory of Dakota there is hardly any industry in which men can engage except farming and stock-raising. There are no mines, no forests, and no waters abounding in fish. The country has been too recently settled, and is too poor to engage in many kinds of manufacturing. There is employment for railway operatives, salesmen in stores, and builders. The great ma-jority of the inhabitants, however, must engage in farming for want of an occupation that is more suitable and more congenial to them; that many of them prove to be very poor farmers is by no means strange. It is generally acknowledged that there is better farming in the eastern and northern states than in the western and southern ones, and the reason is doubtlessly to be found in the circumstance that there are more industries in the former in which persons can engage. In the latter states many devote selves to farming as a last resort, or, rather as, the only resort. They do not like the business, and are not adapted to it, but they engage in it because they must do something, and there is little work to do except on If the leading cause of poor farming

in this country is too many farmers, another cause is too much land. When a farm can be had for the taking the taker is not likely to cultivate it should be. Many have taken up land under the pre-emption, homestead. or timber-claim acts simply to obtain a title to it without the payment of mon-ey. They complied with the law as it was necessary to do so and no further. They broke some sod, planted some crops, set out some trees, and cultivated them after a fashion. None of the work was well done, for the reason that the settler did not expect to remain long on the land. It was the intention to sell the gift farm as soon as a title could be procured. Some improvements would help sell the place, and the raising of some crops would assist in supporting a family. Few things are appreciated or properly used that are obtained for nothing. Only in places where land is scarce and high is it generally cultivated as it should be to secure the best results.

In most of the states that have been

longest settled land is so easily acquired that many farmers do not think it is economy to use it in such a manner that it will improve under cultivation. If they want to raise more corn or small grain, produce more hay or keep stock, they buy more land instead of trying to increase the productiveness of what they have. They will not tile low lands so long as they can buy land in the vicinity that does not require underdraining. They will not dig up stumps or remove stones while they can purchase fields that are cleared. Many

Some Literary Gems.

The untutored child-mind is mirrored forth never so completely as when it is set loose and given perfect liberty to construct a composition or a story Absurd similies, startling antithesis, precipitous plunges from the sublime to the ridiculous, are common to such productions. The Chicago Daily News has been publishing a series of prize stories by children. Here are some of the oddities contained in the rejected

She launched herself into a torrent of invective, from which she could not recover herself."

"Drifting suns and winds."
"I am waiting for the angels to come and take me; but I am afraid their wings are numb with cold, so they can't

fly any more."
"But all this time a cloud was gath ering over Mrs. Delaney, which grew large as years went by, and the cloud was full of grasshoppers."
"How long is it since your mother

died?' asked Mrs. C. in a cheerful

"As she entered the room a cold, damp smell met her sight."
"And the tear rolled down the com-

municatives face.

"Love and hate had a dreadful tussle in Tommy's breast one day." "With this, he burst down sobbing like a child."

"She fell down, scattering her senses in every direction."

"She threw her arms around his neck. George blew his nose to conceal his embarrassment."

"Vat I deel you? vat I dell you?'
shouted the Irishman."

"His mother had died a few days before in a poor state of health.'

"A plump complexion,"
"Little Harry was in the fey water.
Only one hand was visible, and his low, tragic moans attracted Mary's attention." tention. "The only heat they had was from

the end of a candle a poor woman had given them, and it was cold."

Wind Versus Blood.

Farmer James Douglas, of Tennes ee, is a man of good, sound sense His grand-daughter is an orphan, and has youth, beauty and wealth to entitle her to the consideration of the other sex. She boasts of two ardent admirers, and as the young lady has no de cided preference for either a rival ry for her hand sprung up which threat ened to seek a decision in bloodshed.

Farmer Douglas, having a level head, does not regard a duel as a satisfactory way of settling such a dispute. In the first place both men might be In the first place both men might be killed and the young lady be left loverless. Then again she might feel some scruples about marrying the survivor, if one should survive, after he had stained his hands in her other lover's blood. So the farmer got the three interested parties together and made them agree that the two men should run an eight-mile race on parallel roads, the prize to be the hand of his granddaughter, and the winner to marry her the night of the race. The trial of speed is to come off next Thursday afternoon, and all the country will turn out to see the fun.

A race may on some accounts be bet-ter than a duel. Yet there are some objections to the novel proposition. If the contest is decided on the first trial envious women may sneer at Miss Douglas for marrying a fast man. If it is not decided, a tie might seriously interfere with the matrimonial ties. To be sure, the contest might be re-newed. But suppose there should be a number of dead heats—as many, for instance, as in the recent ballotings of the Democratic State Committee. How many dead heats would it take to cool

the ardor of the wooers? It is common enough to run away with an attractive girl. But this plan of running for a girl is a new thing. Perhaps Farmer Douglas regards the courtship of his grand-daughter as a matter of course, and hence his proposition. After all, would not some people rather fight a duel than run eight miles, anyway.—New York World.

Acquiring Foreign Tongues.

Here is an account of the mode in which Burton used to master a language in two months. He bought a simple grammer and vocabulary, marked out the forms and words which he knew to be absolutely neces-sary, and learnt them by heart sary, and learnt them by heart by carrying them in his pock-et and looking over them at spare moments during the day. He never worked more than a quarter of an hour at a time, for after that the basis look at a time, for after that the brain lost its freshness. After learning some 300 words, easily done in a week, he stum-bled through some easy work (one of the Gosples is the most come-at-able) and underlined every word that he wished to recollect, in order to read over his pencilings at least once a day. Having worked up a grammer, minutiæ and all, and then chose some other book whose subject more interested him. The neck of the language was now broken, and progress was rapid.

If he came across a new sound, like

the Arabic Ghayn, he trained his tongue to it by repeating it so many thou-and times a day, and when he read he invariably read so loud that the ear might assist his memory. And whenever he conversed with anybody in a language that he was learning he took the trouble to repeat the words inaud-ibly after him, and so to learn the trick of pronunciation and emphasis. - LonBulwer's "Felham."

Critics do not always judge correctly of the merits of a manuscript placed in their hands by a publisher. Thack eray's "Vanity Fair," was sent to sev eral London publishers, whose critics all returned the manuscript with an adverse judgment upon it.

When Bulwer placed the manuscript of "Pelham" in the hands of Colburn. that publisher gave it to his chief reader for an opinion. He returned it with "Utterly worthless" pencilled on the first page. A second reported more

A few days after Colburn said to the two critics: "I have read Mr. Bulwer's novel and it is my decided opinion that it will be the book of the year."

The publisher's judgment was confirmed by the success of "Pelham." It became not only popular, but so effective as to change the fashion of gentlemen's coats. In those days gentlemen wore for

evening dress, coats of brown or green or blue, according to their fancy. One of the characters in the novel, Lady Francis Pelham says, in a letter to he son: "Apropos of the complexion: I did not like that blue coat you wore when I last saw you. You look best in black—which is a great compliment; for peo-

ple must be very distinguished in ap pearance to do so." Every gentleman who read 'Pel-ham' took to himself the 'great com-pliment,' and from that day black has been the color for gentlemen's full

Two hundred years before "Pelham's" appearance, the Puritans re-proached the gentlemen of England for their effeminacy in wearing cloths of 'many colors,' and insisted that black or some sombre hue was the appropriate color for men's wear, though George Fox's followers preferred

The Quakers and the Puritans, aided by the novel "Pelham," won at last a victory, and established a fashion which modern dudes are doing their best to break down. - Youth's Compan

He Appreciated Her.

"We were married thirty-seven years," said Mr. Gardner Andrews, and in all that time my wife never gave me a cross word. But I shall never forget the first time I chided her. It was on a Sunday morning when we had been married about two years, I found a button off my shirt, and threw it across the room. 'Sew a button on, I said in a brutal voice. She was a good Christian woman, and was preparing for church; but she got the button and sewed it on."

'And what did she say?' asked a little, bristling woman with snapping

', She said' forgive me husband, I had a great deal to do yesterday and forgot it, but it shall never happen "Oh," said the man, fixing his his eyes on the picture of his dead wife, "her gentle words almost broke my She made a different man of heart.

me, I could have gone down on my knees to ask her forgive-ness and the world has been a different place since she died." There was a silence as he finished speaking, interrupted by a general clearing of throats and a confused snuffling, as we all had bad colds, and

the little woman's snapping eyes looked suspiciously dim.—Detroit Free Press.

The Shirt Bosom.

Society young men of Philadelphia are said to be agitated over their shirt bosoms. There is a difference of opinion as to whether their bosom shall be polished or dead white. Two parties have been formed, the "Shiners" and the "Anti-Shiners," and the News of the Quaker City asserts that the young ladies have entered the lists according to their different opinions. It says one of the queens will soon issue invitations for a party upon which will appear the commanding words: "Polished linen de rigeur," and intimates that this move will be followed up by a 'Dead Whiter,' who will assert upon her invitations that "Dead white bosoms on ly are tolerable in refined society."

The world progresses over the remains of defeated humanity, but whether it will move over a "Shiner" or a "Dead Whiter" can at this stage of the struggle be only surmised.

Those who observe the combat from the standpoint of rational humanity will be apt to decide against the shirt bosom however it may be ornamented, polished or whitened. The low-cut vest exposes to the varying atmosphere during the winter or "social season" the most vital part of the human anatomy. It makes a bid for colds on the

omy. It makes a but for cours on the lungs or pneumonia, and is therefore an open menace to the health.

Both the "Shiners" and the "Anti-Shiners" should suffer defeat by a rational move for high-out vests in dress as in business suits. The chest should always be presented as fully as the back always be protected as fully as the back or any other part of the human form; and while the reform is in progress the present satin vest-back should be displaced by some cloth equally as thick and warm as that which constitutes the fragmentary front of that partic-

ular garment.

Exposure of the lungs for polished or dead effects in white is a risk that has been indicated by death; but the fall of victims has thus far had little influence in the way of reform.—MilwayCURRENT EVENTS.

A pound of United States pennies is actually worth \$142. A pound of nickel 5-cent pieces is worth \$455.50.

The coming orange crop of Southern California is expected to be much greater than last year. One estimate is 2,200 to 2,500 car loads, against 1,600 car loads the past season.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, of Lousville, recently sent to a Philadelphia friend a pair of Kentucky turkeys that weighed sixty-eight pounds—the gobbler forty-four and the hen wenty-four.

The highest price, £10,935, paid last year for a picture at auction was Boucher's portrait of Mme. de Pompadour. Gainsborough's "Sisters" brought £9,965, and Turner's "Van Gozen" £6,325.

It is the fashion now in Washington for cabinet ladies to keep their private secretaries like their husbands. Mrs. Whitney was the first to employ a secretary to look after her social correspondence and keep her tablet of engagements.

Oysters are very abundant in Australia and of very good quality. The government controls them, and the laws forbid their being taken. from the water till they reach a certain size. A license is required for the fishermen, and holders are required to pay 36 cents for every three bushels of oysters. The annual license fee is \$50.

They are talking about establishing Maple Sugar Exchange in Vermont to guard against adulteration. It is said that the spread adulteration of genuine maple sugar and syrup is resulting seriously to the sugar industry of the state. The annual product is about 12,000,000 pounds, and it is thought the organization of an exchange would increase it 25 per cent.

A passenger and ticket agent of a Florida railroad, at Jacksonville, Fla., has a novel way of advertising his line. He has a rack made of wire, filled with the choicest oranges, and on each orange is stamped an advertise ment. When anyone comes into his ticket office seeking information about his line, especially if he is from the North, he is invited to take an orange or two.

A tenderfoot who had been hired to "herd geese" on General Montgomery's ranch, near Chico, Cal., became tired of ordinary methods of killing the wild birds, and, saturating a quantity of wheat with strychnine, scattered it about the fields. In the morning there were 2,400 dead geese lying about, and their carcasses completely dammed up Pine Creek, so that it overflowed its banks.

A well-known artist in New York tells a little story that will interest the mental scientists. He was sitting in his sleeping chamber late at night reading a French novel, when his wife, who had retired some hours betore, suddenly awoke and related a dream which she had just had. The dream was an exact counterpart-even to details-of the plot of the novel, which the lady had never read.

An Ohio girl, who tired of hearing the farmers in her section growl about wheat growing not paying, decided she'd see about it. She rented 5% acres of land, kept strict account of every dollar expended in raising the crop, got an average yield of thirty-five bushels to the acre, and sold it for \$142.10. The cost of production was \$98.12, including \$31.50 for fertilizers, and the gain on the investment was 44 per cent.

Wines of noted years still maintain their high prices in the European market. At a sale of a well-known private cellar in Edinburgh lately, Latours & Perrier-Jouets of the great year of 1865, realized \$60 the case, and Lafittes, \$33.75. Eighteen hundred and seventy was represented by Margaux at \$32.50 the case, and Haut Brion at \$27. Dagonet of 1874 brought \$30 the case. Owing to our high duties on wines, these prices would have been considerably exceeded here.

One firm of fruit shippers in Fresno, Cal., has sent East this season 200,000 boxes of raisins, each box weighing twenty pounds. As it takes from three to four pounds of green grapes to make one pound of dried, something like 4,000,000 pounds of green grapes were handled. There were also shipped 4,-000 000 pounds of peaches, as many apricots, nectarines, and pears, and no end of smaller fruits. This one firm has paid out for fruit and wages this season \$660,000.

A paper made by Herr Ladewigg, Germany, will resist the action of both fire and water. The manufacture is occomplished by using twenty-five parts of asbestos fibre with from twenty-five to thirty parts of aluminum sul-phate, moistening the mixture with chloride of zinc and thoroughly washing it in water. It is then treated with a solution of one part of rosin scap in eight to ten parts of a solution of pure aluminum sulphate, after which it is manufactured into paper like ordinary. pulp.

Probably the most remarkable railroad in the world is that running from Gloggintz to-Lounering, near Vienna. It is only five miles in length, and cost over \$7,000,000. It begins at the little station of Gloggintz, at an elevation of 1,400 feet, and from there the train, hauled by two powerful locomotives, winds round and round over some fifteen double viaducts and through as many tunnels. It creeps along precipices affording glimpses of some of the wildest scenery in Europe. Itsterminus, Lounering, is at an elevation of 3,-500 feet.

The rabbit war in New Zealand and Australia is becoming more serious than ever. The climate of Australia suits the rabbits admirably, and so does the sparseness of the popula-tion. The result is that the rabbits hold the field, and they occupy and possess nearly 40,-000,000 acres of land in Victoria. They have crossed the Murray and are continuing their devastating march northwards. South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand have all suffered to an extent that it is almost impossible to estimate.

The terrible blizzard in Dakota was preceded by remarkably clear, beautiful weather. The air was so clear that cities and towns, lakes and timber forty miles distant was clearly visible. The south wind melted the snow a January thaw. About an hour after noon of the fine morning, a cloud overspread the sky and the bilizzard began. One of its characteristics was that the air was filled with fine ice dust, driven with terrific force, which choked the unfortunate in a short time. EIGHT PAGES, -FORTY COLUMNS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

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The Santa Fe Company own 20,000 acres of coal land in Osage county.

The Rock Island company has one eye on the Gulf, and one on the Pacific coast. In both cases they will

If it is right for Oklahoma to be opened up, it should be opened up, no matter if some of our citizens do go

To call the Blair educational bill premium on ignorance is a fair speci-men of ignorance on the part of the one who says it. The internal revenue taxes should

be lifted, not because they produce too great a surplus, but because the principle is not a good one.

We may not complain of a surplus revenue. What we complain of is that the surplus is not applied to the reduction of the interest bearing debt. When you come to look for candidates for state office of any kind, don't look for one now in office. If

one has had his turn let him stand aside. This is a good general rule. The question is not whether we have a Bourbon amongst us, but where was Phil. Sheridan born. It seems that the supposed little Irish

man is not an Irishman at all, at all. The crv against our miserable mail service is still heard in the land. It goeth up from all sections,—a wail of distress and a protest against democracy, if the adminstration is at

fault. Ex-Gov. Glick would very much like to take the starch out of the Topeka Democrat, but he cannot do it late number of the paper was full of it—real Topeka starch, too.

Perhaps Mr. Blaine imagines the party will take him up and chuck him in whether or no. It will probably be shown that the managers are only too willing to get rid of an elephant.

Phil. Sheridan says he was born in Albany N. Y. His mother says he was born in Somerset Ohio. Both ought to be good witnesses, and in such a conflict of evidence suppose it be admitted that he was born in Ire

Washington.

The Blair educational bill was laid before the house and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine, said that on the 17th inst. he had offered resolutions directing the secretary of the treasury to investigate the sugar trust in New York. The resolution

the whole upon the motion of Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri,) instructing the public printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the eight hour law. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

The president has approved an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river near St. Louis.

The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day considered the Turpie case, ordering the papers to be printed, and referred the subject for further consideration to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Hoar, Spooner and Eustis.

The bill to amend the law prohibiting alien persons and corporations from acquiring lands in the United Staies, received the approval of the house committee on mines and mining to-day. The amendment provides that the restrictions of the law shall not apply to a mine of gold and silver, tin, sinnabar or copper, or any interest therein,

A sub-committee of the house postoffice committee to-day reported adversely upon the bill to prohibit the circulation through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisments. Two democrats of the sub-committee voted against the bill, while the republican members voted

for it. The full committee will probably vote on the bill to morrow.

The sub-committee of the senate committee on postoffices and post roads, to which the postal telegraph bills have been referred, has been increased to five and now consists of Senators Sawyer, Reagan, Chase, Saulsbury and Mitchell. It has en-tered upon its work and is expected present a bill to the senate with out much delay

The impression is growing that the Reading strike committee will develope facts sufficient to warrant practical, effective legislation upon matters involving the present controversy.

State Charities.

The state board of charities held a meeting to-day and audited January bills for the various charitable institutions of the state. The following warrants were issued by the auditor: were issued by the auditor:
Blind asylum, current expenses. 1,827,99
Deaf and dumb asylum "...3,181,75
Idiotic and imbecile youths "...2,778,27
Insane asylum, Topeka, "...14,377,15
Insane asylum, Osawatomie "...8,522,17 Insane asylum, Topeka, Insane asylum, Osawatomie Soldiers' orphan home . 8,522.17 . 2,103.84

Total\$32,793.17

The Industrial School.

The ladies of the Kansas Industrial chool and home for Children met at Mrs. School and home for Children met at Mrs. Knox's on Monday, Feburary 13, and decided to look for a suitable building. Any real estate gentlmen or others havin ebuilding to rent or sell, will be kindly rir ceived by the ladies, who will hold the next meeting in Dr. P. Obert's office north of Windsor hotel, on Monday, February 20. The society is in a prosperous condition—a pleasant society numbering nineteen, who are willing in this noble work to not only think of the poor orphans, but to do something to improve them. Quite a number of the members were authorized to solicit for the Home

County Commissioners.

County commissioners met yesterday,

County commissioners met yesterday, with all members present.

Of the matter of the investigation of the Topeka Water Supply company, the board believe that the corporation gave to the assessor for the years 1886 and 1887, a false statement and that the same was undervalued, and said corporation having had more than five days notice of these proceedings. After hearing the evidence in the matter, which is on file in the office of the county clerk, the board in the office of the county clerk, the board Due notice was made as required by

law; that said company had subjected to taxation in 1886, 2,000 shares of stock of the true money value of 60 cents on the dollar; that said company had subjected to taxation in 1887, 2,000 shares, the true money value of 60 cents on the dollar; the board further finds that such stock was returned by the president of the company as of no taxable value. It is therefore ordered that the clerk of Shawnee county enter the sum of \$19,400 as the increased valuation of the capital stock of said company on the tax roll against said company for the year 1886; and that the clerk enter the sum of \$23,364 as increased valuation of the capital stock of

creased valuation of the capital stock of said company.

A similar order was made in the matter of the assessment of the Topeka City Street Railway company in which case the board that the railway company had subject to taxation in 1886, 1,100 shares that valuad at \$100 and, of the more stock, valued at \$100 each, of the money value of 90 cents on the dollar, and in 1887 the same number of shares of the money value of 100 cents on the dollar. It was therefore ordered that the clerk enter on the tax roll the sum of \$25,157 for 1888 and \$29,920 for 1887. The resignation of J. S. Carpenter, as

township clerk of Rossville township, being tendered to the board, was accepted and W. G. Gilbert appointed to fill the unexpired term.

The official bond of R. B. Eaton, as con-

stable of Silver Lake township, was approved and placed on file. Board adjourned to March 5.

trust in New York. The resolution had been referred to the committee on manufactures, but as yet no report had been made upon it and he saw no prospects of such a report being made upon it. He therefore moved that the committee be instructed to report back the resolution on Friday next. Agreed to.

The house then resumed considerations of the urgent deficiency bill, the pending question being upon the amendment (adopted in committee of the whole upon the motion of Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri,) instructing the persons were injured, and the engines of left and variance of the urgent deficiency bill, the pending question being upon the motion of Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri,) instructing the left and variance of left and vari the switch so as to run the passenger train into the switch and cause a collision in which several persons were injured, and the engines demolished. Watson left and remained time in 1884, when he returned and was appropriated as a principal. time in 1884, when he arrested on a criminal charge by the railroad company. It was set up at the preliminary hearing that the throwing of the switch was a piece of criminal negligence. The defense had been overworked asleep in consequence. Watson was discharged and now sues for malictous prosecution and for false imprisonment. He was in jail about ten days.

days.

The multitude of valuable pictures strikes one as the February Wide Awake is opened. The frontispiece is an etching of that model American boy, John Quincy Adams, at the age of sixteen, very quaint, with powered hair, ruffled shirt, round cheeks and smiling mouth. It accompanies the second paper in rs. Upton's "Children of the White House". Another feture is the six-page Border Ballad, by Paul H. Hayne, "The story of an Ambuscade;" the correction of the proof, a day or two before his death, was the last literary work of the author. There is a good gen paper, "With a Diamond Collector," a good article about Æsop," by Oscar Fay Adams, another Diamond Collector," a good article about Æsop," by Oscar Fay Adams, another good one by rs. Leonowens about "The Persian Fire-Worshipers," and another telling the boys how to make various ingenious kinds of "Snow Forts and Snow Houses," and Sarah O. Jewett contributes a much needed paper on "The Wrong Side of Clubs."

WIDE AWAKEE & 24 400 NOW. D. Lett.

WIDE AWAKE is \$2.40 a year. D. Loth rop Company, Boston.

City Marshal John Carter has nearly City Marshal John Carter has nearly 1,000 gallons of liquor stored in the basement of the city prison, that has been confiscated at different times within the year. An estimate of the value of the of the liquor would be almost impossible. as most of it is of the conventional poor grade usually sold all over Kansas. The marshal is under very heavy bond for the liquor safety of the liquor

Tom Denham showed up at A. B. Symns & Co's this morning and Mr. Symns took him into a closet. Denham at first claimed that his shortage ham at first claimed that his shortage was caused by his agreement to pay freight charges in order to gain trade. Mr. Symns laughed his story into ridicule and Denham then broke down, and placed himself on the mercy of the house. Whether he will be prosecuted, Mr. Symns does not say. If he is guided by public sentiment he will begin proceedings at once. Denham's shortage is something more than \$3,000. He is apparently very penitent, and says he is willing to work out the defalcation, or go to the penitentiary, or do anything the firm may decide upon. He says his wife was apparently tiary, or do anything the firm may decide upon. He says his wife was apparently in her right mind when he presented himself to her yesterday, but the appearance of two reporters threw her into hysterics, and she relspeed into insanity again. He thinks she will come out all right if not subjected to excitement. He refused to tell Mr. Symns where he has been, except that he first went to Kansas City and then south.—Atchison Patroit.

Yesterday forencon the west bound train from Atchison had on board a pas train from Atchison had on board a passenger who manifested positive symptoms of insanity. It seems he was on his way to St. Marys, from some point in Ohio, in response to a telegram from a sick brother who resides at St. Marys. Before the train arrived at the North Topeka junction the passenger became frantic declaring he was lost and was going in the wrong direction and it was as much as the conductor and his assistants could do to control him. He was turned over to the agent at the junction, who in turn gave him over to the Union who in turn gave him over to the Union Pacific conductor who took him to St. Marys. His name was not learned.

At the reform school Wednesday even ing the inmates of that institution gave ing the inmates of that institution gave a very pleasant musical and literary entertainment, consisting of glees, solos, dialogues, etc., in which all parties participating are deserving of great credit for the careful and efficient manner in which the various parts were rendered. It was a pleasure to observe the strict discipline maintained and the quiet and kind manner in which the directions were given for movements of the boys to were given for movements of the boys to and from the positions required, also the and from the positions required, also the pleasent manner and thorough knowledge which all boys preformed their parts in the duty assigned them. Dr. Buck understands boys, and too much praise cannot be given this worthy gentleman, and his efficient corps of assistants, among whom Mr. Wright seems to be a stirring member. To his care and training the boys are indebted for a knowledge of vocal and instrumental music. A pleasant evening was spent by all. and A pleasant evening was spent by all, and many a lesson taught under the guise of entertainment.

The distinguished citizens of Kansas The distinguished citizens of Kansas City, who left there by invitation of the police, and who are now sojourning in Topeka, are being heard from quite frequently of late. Night before last E. L. Brooks, a Santa Feemploye, was held up and robbed on Tenth avenue by two footpads, one of whom held his arms while the other rifled his pockets, securing \$5 dr money. in money.

Not long since a woman by the name of Mrs. Krouse was sent to Topeka by her husband, who is a clergyman at Centralia, Kansas, with instructions to secure some kind of employment and wait until he could come to Topeka. A few days ago she received a letter from him saying that he would not live with her and that that he would not live with her and that she must shift for herself. She applied to Poor Commissioner Rigdon yesterday morning and was furnished transportation for herself and two yeasr old child to St. Joe, where she has friends.

see that her state is fittingly represented see that her state is fittingly represented. The state board of pardons has recommended the pardon of Jacob Cumberland who was sentenced at Osage Mission in 1883 to be hanged for the murder of his son, a boy fifteen years of age. The board has canvassed the facts in the case very thoroughly and found that Cumberland was convicted through the efforts of his wife for a crime of which he was innocent. It appears that Cumberland's domestic relations were very berland's domestic relations were very berland's domestic relations were very unhappy. He married when nineteen a woman over thirty and she led him a miserable life. She had him twice ar-rested on trumped up charges and after his conviction and sentence for the murder of his boy, boasted that she had got even with him. Governor Martin has not yet acted on the recommendation for pardon.

pardon.

The livery stable fire at Hoyt, Tuesday night, was not as serious as at first supposed, and there was only one horse burned/which belonged to John Aikins. Mr. A. was in the city at the time of the fire; his horse occupied a box stall and was forgotten in the excitement. The other horses being cut loose ran out and several were severely cut by running into barb wire fences; the fire was watched through out the night by a large corps of citizens to keep it from catching other buildings in the immediate vicinity.

The annual meeting of the 'ladies' aid

in the immediate vicinity.

The annual meeting of the ladies' aid society of the Presbyterian church was held at the home of the President, Mrs. A. J. Arnold. Wednesday afternoon. The occasion was a very pleasant and enjoyable one to the twenty or more ladies assembled. So helpful and important have these meetings become that a motion prevailed for weekly meetings hereafter. The officers ensuing year are President, Mrs. Bosworth, Vice President Mrs. Mitchell Soc., Mrs. Russell Treas, Mrs. Hale. Tea was served at five o'clock and all were able to lend a hand.

J. S. McIntosh shipped a car load of fine horses to Chicago yesterday.

Libbie Clary of our city, has returned after a long visit at Wallace. Her friends are rejoiced to see her. She looks the picture of good health, and now may she stay at home is the wish of many admirers.

Tom Denham returned from Atchison yesterday, whither he went to have an interview with his late employers,

Call and get a copy of the Weekly News send to friends east, or better still to send to friends east, or better still, send it to friends. One copy one year 75 cents, two copies \$1.20, postpaid.

Old newspapers for sale at this office. For hardware, cutlery, nails, etc., sec Inderson, 520 Kansas avenue. Mrs. C. Brown, and family will star or California next Tuesday.

Charles E. Wardin and Sadie B. Hutn were married last evening, Rev. L

Blakesly officiating. The young people of the M. E. church will give a pop corn social this evening at the First Methodist church to which

all are invited. Grace Cathedral Guild has arranged for a course of three lectures, to begin during Lent, by Bishop Thomas and Canon McIntyre.

On this evening Bishop Vail will preach the first of his Friday evening Lenten sermons on the "Graces of Christian Character," at Grace Cathedral.

There are only about 300,000 acres of land in Kansas open to homestead entry—scarcely half of an ordinary county.
Kansas is becoming one of the old states. J. C. Lucas, from the vicinity of Big Soldier, is in the city trying to trade his farm for city property.

The ladies Reading Club met yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Morris' 1126 Har-rison St. Present Mesdames Lee, Morris, Senior and Jr. Harris, Arnold, Hale, Com-Senior and Jr. Harris, Arnold, Hale, Comer, Cole, Hamrick and Kimball. After a pleasant hour spent in discussing Frances Hodgson Burnett and reading extracts from her writings they adjourned to meet Thursday March 1st at Mrs Harris'. The subject for the next meeting is Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and her writings, Mrs. A J. Arnold will prepare a paper on the subject.

Mrs. Torbush, who a few days ago

Mrs. Terbush, who a few days ago caused her husband's arrest, charging that he had assaulted her and chased her out of the house with a knife. appeared before Justice of the Peace Chesney ves terday and announced that she had made uy her mind not to prosecute and asked to have the case dismissed.

The A. O. U. W. lodge, Mo. 20, have the bills out for their entertainment on February 20.

J. C. Lucas, from the vicinity of Big Soldier, is in the city trying to trade his farm for city property.

The young folks of the Baptist church will give a fine musical entertainment at the church on the 20th of this month.

Drs. Williamson and Mitchell have had telephone placed in their office, for their own convenience and the accommodation of their large and increasing prac-

The Rev. Alfred Brown will preach at the Church of the Good Shepherd Sunday morning. Every is invited. Recently at a prayer meeting on the north side a devout participant rever-ently thanked God that it was possible

to be a good church member and a democrat at the same time. A Mrs. Evans was sent down from

Rossville yesterday and given in charge of Poor Commissioner Rigdon. The un-fortunate woman has ten children, all of whom are separated from their widowed parent, and among strangers. It is sad case. Mr. Tracy's vocal music class has just

finished its first course of 12 lessons. The school will be continued provided as many as 40 or more pupils are secured. The study is so important we hope the ot miss opportunity. Mr. Trcy gives eminent satsifaction. See him at Presbyterian church. Monday eve., 20th inst.

John R. Logan, a colored man was brought to this city from Wyandotte by United States Marshal Charles Corrier, charged with impersonating a pension agent and refrauding colored people. He was taken before the United States commissioner at Wyandotte and plead guilty to the charge. He is now held for trial at the next term of United States district court. States district court.

The Topeka wheel enterprise just needs a few more turns and a few more stock-holders to shove it to success. Eighty thousand dollars have already been sub-scribed out of one hundred thousand. The field for the sale of wheels is worldwide. The works contemplate making wheels of every kind and nature and involve a huge malleable iron foundry, of great benefit to this entire community. A few more pushes, gentlemen of capital and landed interests, and the enterprise will be on its feet—on its own wheels to revolve for profit ever-more.

The telegraphers of this city, of whom the telegraphers of this city, or whom there about one hundred, are preparing to organize a lodge of the Order of Telegraph Operators. A paper has been circulated and numerously signed by the operators, and the lodge will probable be organized in a short time.

The south side board of trade is still laboring away trying to get a quorum. Another attempt will be made to-night. The Sixth Annual Fair of the Kansas State Fair Association will be held at Topeka Kansas, Commencing Monday, September 17th, 1888. For further infor-mation, address E. G. Moon, Secretary, Topeka Kansas.

Topeka Kansas.

Colonel W. F. Cloud, of this city, and others are making arrangements to hold a reunion of the Army of the Froutier, composed of volunteers to the number of 20,000 or 25,000 from Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and other states, who operated in Missouri and Kansas. The Army of the Frontier has never had a reunion, and has no society organization, and it is believed by Col. Cloud; the ranking officer, and others, that a reunion held this fall would be a grand success. It is proposed to hold it at Fort Scott on September 3, the anniversary of the battle of Dry Wood.

The ladies of the Industrial school are looking up a location for their school on the north side. Their next meeting will be Monday, with Mrs. Dr. DeObert. All charitable disposed ladies are invited to attend.

The Rock Island's northern Kansas extension now reaches to a point 316 miles west of the Missouri river and is within less than 300 miles of Denver. A few months of active work would suffice to push it over the Colorado plains to that

At the last meeting of the board of charities Geo. T. Gilmore tendered his resignation as steward of the insane

Banker's Monthly:-It is the prevailing sentiment throughout Kansas that the coming year will be the most pros-perous of any since the state was admitpage of expenditure for drink, Kansas should become vastly wealthy, and the wealth distributed more evenly there than elsewhere, if all or half the figuring of temperance lecturers is true. The out-come will be watched with interest by

Miller & Spendlove have presented W. H. Sturman, the gentleman here soliciting aid for Logan township, Comanche county, with a new overcoat. was a personal donation from these gentle and was not paid for out of the general fund collected for his people.

The City Railway company purchased another lot of new horses yesterday.

At the meeting of the driving club last evening nineteen members signed the constitution.

The premises of Martindale, at No 1112 Tyler street, are under quarantine on account of scarlet fever therein.

The democratic mail service is growing worse every day. Assistant Adjutant General S. Lanham yesterday received a letter mailed at Capioma, Nemaha county, on January 5.

The Polk school was closed yesterday by order of board of health. This action was taken as a precautionary measure in order to prevent the spread of scarlet fever, some three or four cases having developed in that locality.

Operations will be resumed at the coal hole early next week. The iron core barrel, seventeen feet in length, which was lost from the drill at a depth of was lost from the drift at a depth of 1260 feet, several months ago, had to be ground to atoms just as the stone is drilled. This required several weeks and has just been finished and the hole is now also. is now clear.

Charles Bradshaw was arrested on a warrent issued by Justice Searle, on com-plaint of John Bradshaw, charged with disturbing the peace. He gave bond for his appearance on the 23rd.

The net receipts of the benefit given at the Grand opera house on Wednesday evening by the Art Dramatic company for the sufferers in western Kansas were 462.50. The executive committee empowered P. G. Noel to purchase two car loads of corn, one for Gray and one for Haskell counties, and ship them immediately to the Santa Fe station agent for distribution.

The state Historical society to-day received a "Roster of the Wisconsin Volunteers," two large volumes of about 1000 pages each, giving the name of every soldier who enlisted in the late war, together with a complete record of his military service.

There is a petition in circulation asking for the opening up of Central avenue north to the center of 8-11-16. This will open up that street about two miles north, also calling for a new bridge across Soldier creek. All the property owners on Central avenue have signed the petition and it will be given to the county commissioners to-day.

Sam Taylor, of the First ward, was caught last night in the act of stealing grain and feed from McIntosh's stock yards and arrested. McIntosh refused to prosecute him in the police court this morning and the case was dismissed.

There is unclaimed in the state treasurer's office \$144.30, due J. T. Kirtland for legislative expenses during the last session of legislature. Mr. Kirtland is either pretty well fixed and doesn't need the money, or has forgotten that it is due him.

A large delegation will go from the capital to attend the department G. A. R. annual encampment at Winfield, the first of next week.

Mrs. C. J. Brown, who has been confined to her home for the past six weeks with rheumatism, is a great deal better, being able to leave the house. A case of scarlet fever has been reported at the house of C. S. Baker, and

the place is quarantined. Considerable excitement was caused last evening while the high school lyceum was in session by the explosion of

five cannon fire-crackers in the hallway leading to the high school room. matter is a mystery. 'hain pump at Anderson's, 520 Kan.

an avenue



The saloon will not get out of politics, neither will the tariff, but what will we do about it.

It must be confessed that the Wichita papers are quite as metropelitan in appearance as those from the state capital.

The Chicago Lever says that no Kansas high license law would ever have turned Walruff's brewery into a sugar factory.

Wichita reporters make Attorney General Bradford violate the laws of grammer worse than any bootlegger violates the prohibitory law.

As evidence of the mail service we are getting, the Wichita Journal notes the receipt by mail of ten papers marked "missent. We congratulate the Journal on its good fortune. Our mail, too, is missent and seldom gets back.

An exchange says the English language is spoken by 100,000,000 people. Why not double these figures? Nearly or quite 60,000,000 speak English in the United States, to say nothing of Canada the Ruit to say nothing of Canada, the British Isles, India, Australia and Africa.

There is very little danger of a too liberal distribution of pension money among the old soldiers and their famlies. One danger only needs to be guarded against, and that is the giv-ing of pensions to unworthy claim-ants. The real veterans cannot be to often remembered.

High license does not decrease the sale and use of liquors. Manufactures and wholesalers do not antagonize it. If it does not increase the sale, it has one effect that men in all kinds of business desire. It places the trade in the hands of men financially able to meet their bills.

The people of Canada declare that the settlement of the fishery troubles is a very bitter pill to them. It would be well for them to seek shelther under our benignant wings and become an American full blood eaglet. As a part of the British family they can be only a scrub lion any how.

Prohibition through local option is gaining ground in counties on all sides of Kansas City. Bates county voted for prohibition and the saloon is driven from Butler, the county seat. Gentry county on the second instant gave 400 majority for prohibition. It would help our state mightily if Kansas City would go dry.

James F. Legate is out in the Sunday Leavenworth Times with another letter against Albert Griffin and National Prohibition until the states have been thoroughly worked. He says that of the 190 republican members of both houses in Congress, not fifty of them would vote for prohibi tion in the district of Columbia

There is a very small chance for the republican party to elect the next president. In view of this fact, ap parent to every one from an inde-pendent point of view, it is quite certain that the republican convention will take no such risk as to shoulder national prohibition. Kansas will do well not to aid Albert Griffin and his Pandora box.

Senator Ingalls writes a private letter to Mr. M. M. Beck, of the Holton Recorder, in which he says that the reported interview never took place, wherein he was made to say that the people have the law, and the drinkers the whiskey, and so everybody ought to be satisfied. We are glad to know of this denial, and as we have commented on the alleged remark as most unfortunate for the Senator, we make the correction as due to him.

James G. Blaine is settled. Now not be substituted because he does not represent the people and because of his very valuable record. Then let it be made clear that the people do not want a military candidate and that will settle Sheridan, and then possibly the political wire pullers will understand that only a pure, modest, civilian statesman can save the republican party.

A cyclone struck Mount Vernan Ills. about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, destroying about two-thirds of the place. Fire immediately broke out all over the city amid the ruins, spreading rapidly, owing to the damage done the engines by the wind. The loss cannot be estimated, but not less than half a million dollars worth of property has been destroyed by the cyclone and fire. Three-fourths of the business postion of the city is ruined financially, 500 buildings are destroyed and many others injured. The county Court House was struck and reduced to a massive pile of ruins. The Baptist church and the Methodist were destroyed. The Methodist church fell only a few minutes after 250 people had left the Sunday school. The latest estimates show twenty-nine dead and about one hundred injured, some of whom will die. The supreme Court House has been converted into a hospital for the dead and wounded. This building is also damaged, but not seriously. At 10 clock this morning the fire was under control and guards on duty watching the goods. An unearthly quiet is over the place and nothing but the occasional groans of the dying and the broad track toade desolate by the cyclone tell of the terrible catastrophe.

Tariff for protection only, that suits us better than tariff for revenue. There are industries which need protection to enable them to pay fair American wages and yet successfully compete in our home markets with the foreign manufactories. The tariff should be adjusted with the utmost care to provide the protection only. Whatever revenue more may be needed at any time that the people will not stand direct taxation. But the people will not stand direct taxation. Nonsense. The American people are intended in the people will not stand direct taxation. Nonsense. The American people are intended to prove the protection only, that suits us better than tariff for revenue. There are industries which need protection was and yet successfully compete in our home markets with the foreign manufactories. The tariff should be adjusted with the utmost care to provide the protection only it is also them to pay fair and yet successfully compete in our home markets with the foreign manufactories. The tariff should be adjusted with the turnost care to provide them to pay in dir The loss cannot be estimated, but not less than half a million dollars

Political Speculation.

The News indulges in a little speculation on the political situation.

First:—The republicans will not nominate Blaine. If nominated he would certainly be beaten. His letter comes as inexpressibly relief to the party managers. Neither will Sherman nor Sheridan be selected They may be, and are, very strong with certain classes, but in a closely contested campaign, neither of them could be made popular with the peo-ple. Before the convention is held it will appear that some candidate more civilian than soldier, with a less vulnerable record than Sherman, will be

needed to carry the party vote.

Secondly:—The democrats will nominate neither Cleveland nor Hill.

They will defeat each other; the necessity for another man will appear in due time. The democrats have the power to elect the next president: and they will take no risks in order to gratify personal desires, and hence will name a candidate who will not fail to unite the party. It is not improbable that he may be some such man as Samuel J. Randall, personally well and favorably known. One effect of such nomination would be to throw the tariff issue entirely out of politics. The republican candidate will occupy a position on this ques-tion similar to that of his opponent. The difference between the parties on the tariff question will only appear in the platforms and not strikingly in them. Mainly this will be demo-

cratic strategy.

The republican party will enter the campaign under great disadvantages. campaign under great disadvantages. However it may appear on the surface it is far less united than its opposition party. The south must be considered, as it was in 1884, a unit for the democracy. In the north there are several new doubtful states. Indiana will probably be democratic. It is strengthened by party prestige on one hand, and weakened on the other by republican emigration to Kansas and the west. If Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is nominated by the pro-hibitionist it will weaken the republicans in both New Jersey and New York, and will of itself be sufficient to give both those states to the democ-

racy, and may possibly have the same result in Michigan, if not in Illinois.

The prohibition party vote will not equal the expectation of its most sanguine adherents, but the organization will assume such strengths at zation will assume such strength as to convince republicans of the futility of any compromising declaration on this question in its platform. The final result will be the reten-

tion in power of the democratic party, to be followed by the disintegration

of the republican party.

Such is a probable outline of com-

The Prohibition party has been rendered almost, if not quite useless in Kansas. This is partly owing to utterly incompetent management for the past two years. An imbecile neglect to prepare for just such action as lees been taken by the republicant. endered almost, if not quite useless has been taken by the republican party by some policy that would keep on tenable ground, has left the party nothing" in Prohibition Kansas, it stranded and helpless. In another has in High License Kansas City, unplace we give room to an article contributed to and approved by the New tributed to and approved by the New York Voice the national organ of of "the extremely low prices that have of "the extremely low prices that have the Prohibition party. It was writ-ten from Topeka, and all our citizens will vouch for its truthfulness. We sabant that in a state which the leaders of national prohibition party find so satisfactory, there is little need of let it be settled that Sherman must any other party, unless it be founded on a broader basis than the puny affair now nursing itself to simply antagonise a party that so well pleases the great organ and leaders of the Prohibition party elsewhere.

> As there has been some controversy as to the position of the National Prohibition party on the tariff question we copy the following conise statement from the New York Voice, the great organ that now stands toward that party as the Tribune stood toward the republican party in its early day. It certainly speaks for the Prohibition party when it says:

Tariff for protection only, that suits us better than tariff for revenue. There are

This position is exactly that taken by this paper. As we have often stated there should be free trade in some articles, and a protective duty on others. Care must be used to distinguish one from the other, but protection as a principle is not to be discarded. We have some would-be pro-

hibition party leaders who would fasten the absolute free-trade non-sense upon the party when nationally it stands committed as firmly to the theory of protection as the republican party itself, as we have before stated

How Enforced Prohibition Crushe The Saloons.

Special correspondent of the N. Y. Voice The illegal liquor traffic is being crushed out of existence in Kansas by the improved enforcement of the prohibitory law. Some very strong testi-mony has appeared lately, proving the splendid success of Prohibition. The Democratic Internal Revenue Collecter, N. F. Acers, in his report says that the revenue receipts in the State for 1887 were \$31,271 less than for 1886, although the receipts from oleomargarine manufactured in Kansas were \$5,039.09 greater in 1887 than 1886; this means that the liquor tax receipts showed a falling off of not less than \$35,000 in 1887. The Collector also presents the following Jecember. 1886, and December, 1887:

Value of beer stamps issued Dec., 1886...\$1,029.07

Value of stamps issued Dec., 1886...\$1,029.07

Value of stamps issued beer., 1886...\$2,029.07

Value of spirits stamps issued in 1886...\$2,822.90

Value of spirits stamps issued in 1887....908.10

Only one conclusion is to be dwarfton these form these form these lector also presents the following re-

from these figures of Uncle Sam's, which is that the sales of liquor in Kansas have been greatly reduced. The reduction is undoubtedly due to the Murray law, passed in the early part of 1887 to repress the drug-store saloons. There is conclusive evidence upon this matter. The wholesale druggists of Kansas City, Mo., say in an annual trade report for 1887:

say in an annual trade report for 1887:

"The rigid enforcement of the Kansas prohibition law has produced a welcome effect on the drug trade in Kansas, in that it has driven from the business the liquor-dealers who sought to carry on their business under the guise of druggists. In order to carry this out, they would sell their stock of goods regardless of prices, thus producing a demoralizing effect on the business of the legitimate druggist." druggist."

Still more valuable evidence is furnished by the wholesale liquor-deal-ers of Kansas Clty. A trade statement in the Kansas City Journal at the beginning of the year, said:

"Wholesale liquor-dealers say they have withdrawn their traveling men from Kansas within the last six months and they are making no effort whatever to do business in that state. This, of course, is on account of the enforcement of the Prohibition law, which has been more rigid during the last year than ever before. For a time after the adoption of Prohibition in Kansas, liquor-dealers in Kansas City did a large business with the drug stores, but since they have been stoped from retailing liquor the trade has dwindled to almost nothing. Still some business is done in Kansas but it consists entirely of private orders by "Wholesale liquor-dealers say they have consists entirely of private orders by mail."

The same trade report says however, regarding the business of the whole sale liquor dealers:

Here is a noteworthy contrast. While the trade of the wholesale liqup a prohibition party organization uor-dealers has "dwildled to almost give room to an article conder a license of \$850, shown "an inprevailed."

All this testimony is endorsement, from official and hostile sources, of the recent statement of Gov. Martin, "that not an open saloon now exists in the whole state of Kansas, and that from official records and also from his own observation in nearly every county in Kansas, he is justified in saying that not one-tenth of the liquor is now drank in the State that was drank before the passage of the Prohibition law," and the declaration of Attorney-General Bradford, that 'no criminal law on the statute book is so universally obeyed or as strictly loss to know what the object is. enforced as the Prohibitory law, and that convictions are more sure to

The estimated value of improvements now under way and proposed, reaches the enormous sum of \$15,000,000. Miles of streets will be paved and sewers laid as soon as the weather permits, while the projected lines of city and suburban railway amounts to over one hundred miles in the aggregate. Two new and independent systems of railway are tapping at our doors.

Jonathan Thomas has gone to Phila-delphia.

The Rapid Transit road to Rossville will be built. The river rose, during Sunday night, eight feet.

A branch of the Y. M. C. A. is wanted on the north side.

The meetings at the Kansas ave., M. E. church will continue during this week. Rev. Dr. Lee writes that he is well leased with his new charge at Cameron,

There yet remains only \$20,000 to subscribe to secure the Topeka Wheel fac-

Eggs are crushed on the market, fallng from 35 cents to 12 and 15 cents a

With such weather as we are now having it will not be long until work on the street improvements can begin.

Orders were received by the Topeka Starch factory for several car loads of starch. This starch is now sold in every state in the union.

And the Capital persists in giving us late news, in its church column a six months old notice of the church of the Good Shepherd.

The Ohio club will meet Tuesday evening February 28, at Music hall. The club contains several hundred members and a genial jolly time is expected. Note the new advertisements daily, ap-

pearing in columns of the News, and note also that they are from the best represen-tative business men of this city. The foundation for the new creamery

establishment, southwest of the city, is completed, and a large force of carpenterr are now at work on the new build-The planing mill lumber yard and jobbing business of Jonathan Thomas

Jobbing business of Jonathan Thomas gives employment to about fifty hands. The works cover over five acres of ground. Mr. Thomas is one of our most enter-prising citzens. He is now in the east. The charter of the Topeka Horse Breed-The charter of the ropera norse breeding and Land Company has been filed. This company is principally made up of very heavy capitalists, and the field it will take is a very big one.

England decides that it cannot afford to quarrel with its best neighbor and customer over a Canadian kettle of fish

and so the question of fish bait will be settled amicably, but not to the satisfaction of the Dominion. The Garden Tool and Implement fac tory are now running a force of ten extra men, and this week turn out 100 implements. The company has large orders on hand from Kansas City and other points and reports that they will have no trouble to dispose of the entire

product. Bishcoff & Morse have some of the best lots in North Topeka for sale. They are agents for a number of additions which they are offering on easy terms. They also have a house and lot for sale for monthly payments; also money to loan on real estate. Adams' Ruiding North real estate. Adams' Building, North Topeka, Kan.

E. G. Church, manager of the Barber Asphalt company, arrived yesterday from New York, and announces that the com-New York, and announces that the company will about March 1, put a large force of men at work on the street paving in North Topeka. The contract has already been let by the city council. This will put in circulation about a quarter of a million dollars. Other important street improvements will be made this year.

made this year.

TTe Missouri Pacific company has abandoned the Soldier creek route for its extension toward the northwest and are now considering a route on the south side of the river to St Marys, where a crossing may be made. Another route along the north side of the river, crowing at this city, is also under consideration. When the bonds were voted to this road we were assured that it would cross at this point and be extended to the north line of this county, and without this assurance the bonds would not have been made this year. surance the bonds would not have been voted.

Another attempt was made about 1 o'clock Saturday morning to burn the Southern school house, located just west of the city, but the fire was discovered before much harm was done. The miscreant entered the building through a window. He poured coal all was the dis dow. He poured coal oil upon the dictionary and then set fire to it. This makes the third attempt within two weeks to burn this school house and they are at a

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINE Sept. 6, 1886.

that convictions are more sure to follow than any other criminal trials."

Operations will be resumed at the coal hole this, week. The iron core barrel, seventeen feet in length, which was lost from the drill at a depth of 1,260 feet several months ago, had to be ground to atoms just as the stone is drilled. It required several weeks and has just been finished and the hole is now clear.

Work will be resumed next week on Governor Crawford's four story office building on Jackson street, the foundation being already completed. It is modeled after the Kellogg building in Washington, D. C., one of the finest structures in that city. Governor Crawford's block, however, will be an improvement over the Kellogg building.

The estimated value of improvements now under way and proposed reaghes the

Robert Watkins, a colored boy who lives in the First ward, was arrested Saturday for throwing a rock at a white boy and striking him on the head. His father went his security for his appearance Wednesday morning.

Freddy Guise died this morning at ten minutes past two, ageed 17. The funeral will be to-morrow at 1 o'clock from the family residence on the corner of Monroe and Saywell streets.

The pistol used by the long-haired chief Custer in his last battle, now the property of S. S. Hughes is on exhibition at the hardware store of Babcock and Pratt.

D. A. Mulvane and David W. Mulvane have purchased the hardware establishment of J. J. Floreth & Co., and will conduct the business under the firm name of D. A. Mulyane & Co.

Harry L. Whiting, formerly of the North Topeka Times, has come up from Emporia and will go in with his father, A. B. Whiting, Kansas agent of the Crystolic Class racks. A.B. Whiting, Kansas agent of the Crystal City Glass works. Most of the plate glass in the business houses of this city were put in by Mr. Whiting, and he is now preparing for the great building

The crooks and foot-pads bave earned The crooks and foot-pads bave earned their bread, now they are after their butter. Some thieves entered the cellar of the house occupied by Mr. Aron Woodruff and his family at No. 1020 Jackson street sometime Saturday night and confiscated a tub containing about fifty pounds of choice butter. Mr. Woodruff thinks the fellows are pretty mean, but if they will return the tub there will be no they will return the tub there will be no questions asked.

The work of the grand jury is coming to light. S. S. Nonamaker, E. T. Sims and Elder Griffin were arrested by the sheriff, on indictments charging them with selling whisky in violation of the prohibitory law. The two first named parties are well known druggists. The last named gentleman, Elder S. Griffin, is a prominent colored Baptist divine and politician of the Frst ward.

A Rock Island fright train backs

A Rock Island freight train broke through a temporary bridge Sunday morning near Wabaunsee, a small town on that road, about twnty miles from this on that road, about twinty miles from this city on the south side of the river, killing the fireman. The engineer is not expected to live. The fireman's head was severed from his body. The head brakeman was thrown fifty feet in the air but alighted in a deap greak which air, but alighted in a deep creek which was bank full of water caused by a recent freshet. He swam ashore unhurt. Part of the engine and cars went down in the water. in the wreck.

It is said that the Santa Fe is making arrangements to enter in to active competition with the Sunset route in freight business for the Santa Fe coast. Tariffs are already printed but have not yet been put out. Freight will be shipped from San Francisco and California points via the Atlantic & Pacific and the Atchison. Toneka & Santa Fet to Nortes the Atlantic & Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Newton, thence over the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe to Galveston and then by water to New York. The route will be somewhat longer than the Sunset route but the rate of route will be met and the Santa Fe expected on the suppose of the business. pects to get its share of the business.

pects to get its share of the business.

Geo. W. Watson, president of the sugar works, says that everything is progrossin favorably on the works. All orders for machinery are placed, and while he has not yet visited the farmers, to place orders for cane, he has contracted for about 500 acres, or one-third of what he will contract for. While the company takes orders for both upland and bottom cane, the upland cane, though it does not produce so many tons to the acre, yields more sugar to the ton; and after this year the company will probably pay for cane according to the amount of sugar it contains, just as a miller pays for the amount of wheat he purchases.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March. There are questions of importance before the American public on which Congress must soon act or appeal to adopt amendments to the constitution which will meet the wants, or enable the National Legislature to do so. One of these is the Immigration Question, and there is a timely article on the sub-ject in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March. An illustrated sketch of the late Lady Brassey and her life on the yacht "Surbeam" will be appreciated by all who enjoyed her charming books.
"Three Typical Americans"—David Crock-A Hardin and Thomas Corwin give Mr. McCann a theme which he treats admirably. "A Finished City," what the people of Annapolis call the Maylend capital, and its quaint old homes and ways and by-ways, are cloverly depicted. There is, too, a bright sketch of Hindoo women, by a lady who sketch of Hindoo women, by a lady who lived among them, and writes of what she knows by personal experience. We find a bit of adventure in the sketch "In the Tracks of the American Lion." "Dols and Doll-makers" is a curious treaise that will interest the young and amuse their elders. The article on a popularly scientific manner that connot fall to interest. The stories, adventures and minor sketches will attract readers, old and young. In every point of view this is a most enjoyable number of the most successful of American magazines Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine fo-

most successful of American magazines
Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine foMarch. The great interest attaching to
the music dramas of Richard Wagner,
just now, make especially timely the
article of Louisa Elson on "Richard
Wagner, his Life and Influence," in
Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for
March. Mr. Elson writes, not as a Wagner partisan nor detrator, but takes a
calm and judicial view of the theories of
the great composer. Wagner's works are
more than operas; they are great epic
poems in music, and must not be judged
as operas. They deal with grand and more than operas; they are great epic poems in music, and must not be judged as operas. They deal with grand and heroic, though mythic characters, and teach valuable lesson concering the Teutonic and Scandinavian mythology which Christianity has displaced. Another very interesting article is Dr. Felton's sketch of the "Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, which has resulted so successfully-Both of these articles are very fully ill ustrated. Emily Pierce's loving paper on "Helen Hunt Jackson" will be thoroughly appreciated by all who admired that gifted woman. Dr. Talmage's sermon on "The proud Invalid" is one of his most characteristic efforts. The serial story, "In Exchange for a Soul," is concluded, and the other story, "Ris. Banner Over Me," is evidently nearing its end. Both of these stories are cxceedingly good in their different ways. There are many shorter and valuable articles and some very fine illustrations, which we hav not space to mention.

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS

A JERSEY CITY clergyman has lost \$300,000 by the failure of a New York stock broker. He is the same reverend gentleman who wrote the popular tract on the "Sin of Gambling."

CAPT. JOHN TOBIN. of Kansas City, claims eighty acres of the land in the heart of Salt Lake City. Tobin was an old scout and claims to have purchased the land from the Indians in

WHEN Gen. Sickles visits the National Museum at Washington, he can now have the satisfaction of gazing upon his own thigh bone, which has lately been placed upon exhibition

THE preparation of the trousseau of the future Empress of China is under full headway, although the wedding will be in 1889. Thousands of hands are now busy, and it will be the greatest ever made.

THE Austrian minister of Public Instruction has issued a decree forbidding the use of small-printed books in the public schools, as 'the cause of the near-sightedness so prevalent among school children.

MISS ALLEN, who is at the head of the Ladies Gymnasium of Bostom, is of the opinion that the way ladies ride horseback nowadays does not tend to good physical developement and that the only way for women to ride horseback is to sit in the saddle as men do.

J. W. Burks, of Nixon, Mass., counted out \$1,200 to pay a man whom he owed, left the money on the table where a candle was burning, and stepped into another room to get a rubber to put on his pocketbook, and when he returned he found that the candle had fallen over and consumed the money.

FRANK HARTLEY, of Taylor, Ga. while taking care of his horse, dropped his big pocketbook from his coat. He picked it up and laid it in the manger until he should have finished his work; but the horse took a liking to it and chewed and swallowed the contents excepting \$30 in gold. Over \$400 in greenbacks went down the good steed's throat.

THE Michigan commissioner of labor certificates show that 43,079 of the 90,80% farms in that state are carrying mortgages to the amount of from 55 to 60 per cent. of their assessed valuation, and that the annual interest thus required to be met is more than twice as much as all the taxes paid upon said property.

THE Geological Survey has found in the West great quantities of soda deposited by a natural process, so that the cost of its production is about onethird less than that of the soda found in Germany and other parts of the world. The finds of garnets, amethysts and other stones in this country during the past year have already proved of some commercial importance.

An American who saw the mikado of Japan at Tokio recently says: "He sat in lonely state, a dark-featured, black-haired, thick-lipped man, dressed in the uniform of a European general, and with nothing grand in his make-up or appearance. The absolute monarch of thirty-six million people in a tightfitting, gold-laced blue coat, and a French shako for a cap!"

AT his Brussels home the Duc d'Aumale busies himself chiefly with literary work. Instead of working in his study, however, he is in the habit of working on the broad landing at the head of the stairs, where he has better light. Here it is, in a sort of bay-window, that the duc is arranging the materials he has gathered together for his history of the Conde princes. He has just finished his account of the battle of Lens, which is said to be an admirable piece of writing.

A VIENNA paper relates that Princess Jablonowski, the mother-in-law of Maurice Bernhardt, was before her marriage Fraulein Louise Mohr, and presided for some time at the buffett of a well-known confectionery in Buda-Pesth. Prince Jablonowski, an Austrian nobleman, married her from gratitude, as she had been instrumental in effecting his release from a dektors' prison, having invoked in his behalf the aid of Prince Richard Metternich, the Austrian ambassador at Paris. The Princess Jablonowski became a great favorite at the court of Napoleon III., and was the sensation of the last ball at the Tuileries, where she appeared in the costume of "Asia."

NEW RELIGIONS

Comment Upon Some of Their Striking Peculiarities.

Time was when men who failed of uccess in other walks of life entered politics and secured fame and a living by becoming ward bosses or the re-tainers of men more successful than themselves. This field has been so fully occupied of late that there is a disposition to enlarge its borders. Just now the starting of new religions seems to be a favorite industry. At first glance it would hardly seem that there was any lack of religions or that

any person would be put to serious in-convenience in finding among exist-ing religions one that would suit him. With many people indeed there has arisen an impression that too many shades of religious belief exist already. Conventions have been held with the avowed purpose of welding into one effective body the various sections of the Christian church. But preachers McGlynn, Pentecost, Benson and others do not believe that there are religions enough yet, and each proposes to establish a new one. While the Huntingtons, Hursts. Dodges, and other representatives of the various existing religious denominations of the United States are trying to get Chris-tian people to agree and make their assaults on the strongholds of evil as one body, these seceders from the old churches will have no union on any other terms than the formation of a

new church apiece.

The brotherhood of man seems to be the fundamental article in the creed of these otherwise creedless churches. They have their catchword in common and their interpretation of it indicates that while their founders claim to be originators in the religious field, Jack Cade was before them. To Pentecost and McGlynn the brotherhood of man means the right of the lazy and spend-thrift brother to the earnings and savngs of the industrious and economical brother. Naturally the lazy, spend-thrift brethren regard Pentecost and McGlynn as prophets and their sosalvation—to themselves. And, just as naturally, the brother who works and saves his money for a rainy day

will have none of these new religions. There is another feature common to this group of new religions that strikes the outsider as a little peculiar. The prophets of the plenty for everybody at the expense of the body who works and saves religion do not find the chasm between themselves and the enemies of all religion wide enough to prevent their shaking hands across it. Pentecost thinks Ingersoll, who spits on the very name of Christian, a betthe very name of Christian, a better Christian than the preacher who has taught orthodox Christianity all his life. What Ingersoll thinks of Ingersoll has not been recorded yet. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the new religion industry is issing worked for all it is worth just being worked for all it is worth just now. That men are going to be made better or more helpful to themselves or each other by the multiplication of these creedless sects is very much to be doubted. But the new religion craze must have its day like the ridden-to-death hobbies of former years.—Philadelphia Times.

In His Element.

It is expedient to humor "the twig" that has an inclination—the tree will be all the better for it. Pope expresses but half truth in his lines:

"'Tis education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

The Rev. David Wilke was much troubled by the fact that David, his son, had tried three schools, and in each of them had shown himself indifferent to classical knowledge. The good father was also annoyed at the lad's propensity to cover the walls, the kitchen payement, and the uncarpeted floor of the manse with figures of men and beasts drawn in various attitudes.

Even in church, when he should have listened to his father's sermons, the rogue ignoring the sacredness of the kirk, would draw on the blank leaves of his psalm book and Bible, portraits of the remarkable faces in the congre

Sorrowfully convinced that though the boy would not make a scholar, much less a minister, he might make a painter, Mr. Wilkie made application for his admission as a pupil of Edin-burgh Academy of Fine Art. The sec-retary looked at the lad's drawings, pronounced them worthless, and reject-

ed the application. Private influence reversed the secretary's decision; young Wilkie became a pupil, gained a prise, went to London, where he became, "the Raphael of domestic art," and as Sir David Wilkie made a name which was honored at

home and abroad. One day a gentleman of culture and taste, while walking in the suburb of Edinburg steeped into a shoemaker's cottage. He was surprised to see on the whitewashed wall several admirable representations of animals drawn with red chalk and charcoal. On commending them to the shoemaker's wife, she answered:

"Hoot! these are bits o' drawings o' oor Davie; he was seein' some wild beasts ta a show, and he's caulked them

there to let me see them."
"Indeed," said the gentleman, "and what do you intend to make of that "Deed, he'll jist need to sit doon on

dramatic scenery; then he painted the gothic ruins of Scotland. By these means he obtained the means of making tours in Normandy and Spain from which countries he returned with pictures that bought money and reputa-

The shoemaker's son was David Roberts, one of the most gifted of British artists.—Youth's Companion.

The Cowboy.

From Theodore Roosevert's illustrated article in the Midwinter Century we quote the following: "Singly or in twos or threes, they gallop their wiry little horses down the street, their lithe, supple figures erect or swaying slightly as they sit loosely in the saddle; while their stirrups are so long that their knees are hardly bent, the bridles not taunt enough to keep the chains from clanking. They are smaller and less clanking. They are smaller and less muscular than the wielders of ax and pick; but they are as hardy and self-reliant as any men who ever breathed— with bronzed, set faces, and keen eves that looked all the world straight in the face without flinching as they flash out from under the broad-brimined hats. Peril and hardship, and years of long toil broken by weeks of brutal dissipa-tion, draw haggard lines across their eager faces, but never dim their reck-less eye nor break their bearing of defiant self-confidence. They do not walk well, partly because they so rarely do any work out of the saddle, partly because their chaperajos, or leather overalls, hamper them when on the ground; but their appearance is striking for all that, and picturesque too. with their jingling spurs, the big revolvers stuck in their belts, and bright silk handker-chiefs knotted loso by round their necks over the open collars of the flannel shirts. When drunk on the frontier shirts. When drunk on the frontier towns, they cut mad antics riding their horses into the saloons, firing their pistols right and left, from boisterous lightheartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affrays, brought on either by the secidental contact of the either by the accidental contact of the moment or on account of some long-standing grudge, or perhaps because of bad blood between two ranches or localities; but except while on such sprees they are quite self-contained men, per-fectly frank and simple, and on their own ground treat a stranger with the most whole-souled hospitally, doing all in their power for him and scorning to to take any reward in return. Al-though prompt to resent an injury, they are not at all apt to be rude to outsiders, treating them with what can almost be called a grave courtesy. They are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laberors; nor are the mechanics and working men of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

The Largest Cannon.

The largest gun that has ever mounted on a disappearing carriage, remarks Engineering, has recently undergone trial at the proof grounds of Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., at Silloth. The gun and its carriage have been manufactured at the Eliswick Works for the government of Victoria for the coast of the colony.

Under ordinary conditions the gun is entirely hidden from view in a pit, and is raised into firing position by the action of compressed air working in a cylinder, thus remaining exposed to the

enemy's fire a few seconds only.

The recoil of the gun itself compresses the air, so that the weapon is in a sense automatic. By an arrangement of mirrors sighting can be accurately effected without necessitating an exposure of the party working the gun.

At the trials three proof charges of high prices of land, after the basis for these high prices has departed. This 250 pounds of prismatic powder was fired, and afterwards several rounds with a charge of 230 pounds of brown

powder for the purpose of testing the range and the accuracy of fire. The projectile weighs 500 pounds, and an initial velocity of 1960 feet per second was obtained. The Elswick carriage worked smoothly and well, the gun, which weighs thirty tons and has a calibre of ten inches, being raised into firing posi-tion in from eighteen to twenty sec-

onds. A careful examination of the carriage after the completion of the test dis-covered no signs of injury or weakness,

The Armies of Europe.

"The bloated armaments of the great military powers of Europe" display their proportions in a very striking manner in Col. Vogt's work on "The European Armies of the Present." The mobilized strength of France is set down at 2,051,458 troops exclusive of the territorial army. exclusive of the territorial army, which is equally large; that of Russia at 1.922.405; Germany 1.493,690. Austria-Hungary, 1,035,955. The military strength of Italy has now attained proportions that would have been deemed incredible ten years ago. Including militia it is alleged to amount to 2.387,332 men. If, however, a similar inclusion be made in the case of Russia, the military the case of Russia, the military strength of that power will probably be found to exceed even that of the French republic. Compared with these figures the numerical proportions of the British army ought almost to satisfy the members of the Peace Society. Including our militia and volunteers, "Deed, he'll jist need to sit doon on the stool aside his father, and learn to mak and mend shoon [shoes]."

The gentleman, thinking that cobbling was not exactly the employment for a boy who could execute such drawings, persuaded ahouse-painter to take Davie as an apprentice. Industry and genius made the youth a painter of Court Journal.

Agricultural Distress in Ireland.

The Irish land commission has ordered a reduction of rents ranging from six to twenty-two per cent. on the rental fixed a few years ago. The average is fourteen per cent., and the total reduction is £2,000,000, or \$10,000,000 in our money, per year. The reduction is to be permanent, and is retractive, affecting arrears in rent since 1881. This is the most severe blow the Irish landed interest has received. It practically destroys a capital of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 invested in land, and yet it is made by a commission appointed by the English Tory ministry, and therefore presumably favorable to the Irish landlords. The tenants are not satisfied. Most of them are so heavily in arrears that the

reduction will not help them out.

From all the reports received of English and Irish agricultural depression, we are inclined to suspect that one cause is to be found in the fact that so large a proportion of the young. enterprising and effective population of these countries have gone to the United States. Forty years ago Ire-land had a population of 8,000,000. Now it is little more than 5,000,000. More than the natural increase has come to this country, and the increase at home has declined because for the at iome has declined, because for the most part it has been the young and vigorous that have left their native land. Years ago it was thought that Ireland, and possibly, also. England were overpeopled. Events have shown the fallacy of this idea. The more population has decreased the greater has been the distress, and especially in agriculture. With fewer people, there have been uses mouths to teed, but there has been greatly less food to put into them! It is a good commentary on the idea we have often advanced that the home is the best, especially that the home is the best, especially for farmers.

Other kinds of business have suffered some from this decrease in population, but none so much as agriculture. From Ireland and England, as well as from other European countries, it is largely the class of farmers or agricultural aborers who have left their homes to come to this country. Our abundance of cheap land has become known all over the world, and has especially attracted those who aspire to be land owners. In France most of the farmers own the small holdings which they till. The emigration from France to this country has alwas been small, and to-day France is suffering less depresin farming than any other coun-

try in Europe.

It is rather fashionable of late to declaim against making this country the dumping ground for the habitually pauper and criminal classes of the Old World. Undoubtedly our people have cause to complain of the foreign governments in trying to give us the re-fuse of their population, there has been going on a constant law which ever since the Mayflower landed at Plymouth has necessarily given us the best that Europe affords. This is a law of that Europe affords, This is a law of natural selection in voluntary emigra-tion, that takes away the restless, able and enterprising, the ones best able under any circumstances to take care of themselves. We firmly believe that one unsuspected cause of England's woes, as those of Ireland, is the loss of hundreds of thousands of self-support ing men women, such as no community can well afford to spare.

But the misfortune of the poor is their poverty, and this old saying applies as well to nations as to individuals. Ireland, having lost so many of policy makes Ireland still, as ever, a good place to get away from. There is inevitably a heavy loss for the landlord class and they may as well shoul-der it manfully. The money loss has to be born, by them, because they alone have the money. The tenants and laboring population are bearing their full share in the suffering they have experienced and are now experiencing. For years, by contributions from their friends in America, the Irish tenants paid higher rents than they could afford, rather than be evicted. Now that supply is cut off, and both the re-Inction in rents and the nominal value of land is inevitable. The Irish land commission has not reduced rents from any love of the tenants, but it felt itself obliged to bend itself before facts which could not be bent to suit its wishes. -- American Cultivator.

In a Sick Room.

Sick people are very sensititive never remind them what an easy time they are having.

Make as few changes as possible in those who care for a sick person; it irritates to have many different ones

Don't sit down familiarly by the bedside of a sick person; your very move-ment may irritate and make him nervious.

Flowers are generally beneficial, but care should be taken not to choose var-ieties that are unpleasant to the sufferer. We all have prejudices.

Never speak loudly, or whisper impressively or talk continually in a sick room, above all don't gossip about casses of sickness that have come under your observation.

Generally speaking, the gentleman who has just accepted a position is not a bit happier about it than the man who has just got a job .- Boston Journal of Education

DEAD MEN'S MONEY.

Facts About the Learned Professions and the Services as Wealth-Accum-

To judge from the wills of the year, law is the most profitable of the professions, says The Pall Mall Gazette. Sir-John Mellor died in the closing days of 1886, but his will was proved under-£97,000 in 1887. Judge Christain, once: lord justice of appeal in chancery, Dublin, is down for £70,000, Among the Q. C,'s Sir John Peter de Gex, with. £115,000, and Mr. G. F. Leith with £50,000, head the bill. Mr. Fleming's personality was sworn under £6,000, but he had much real estate. The wealthiest solicitor was Mr. William Stewart, who left a fortune of £175,000. The church holds a conspicuous place, but we may take it for granted that it: was not preaching power that gave Rev. John Hymers, of Bradsburton, £163,000, or Rev. T. Stamforth, of Storrs, £150,000, or Rev. W. M. Cur-Storrs, £150,000, or Rev. W. M. Currie. rector of Higham, Norfolk, £107,-000. The profits of theology, even in. high places, are more fairly illustrated by the will of Bishop Eden, of Inverness, sworn under £7,600, Canon Harrison, Canterbury, left £42,000; Dr. Titcomb, formerly bishop of Rangoon, £39,000; Rev. J. E. Gray, of Wembley park, Middlesex, £42,000, and the Rev. F. L. Cave, of Oxford, £33,000. Medicine is content with Dr, William Fox, who left £32,000, and Sir John Quain, of whose £75,000 four-fifths goes to University college. Even more modest University college. Even more modest is the space taken by art and literature, Mr. Samuel Cousins' £112,000 notwithstanding. Mrs. Henry Wood's great popularity enabled her to accumulate £26.000; "John Halifax" left £17,000, while James Grant's busy pen did not help him to save more than £400. Music stands alone in Sir George Macfarren's £4,000.

The meager array of military and naval names shows that titles are the chief rewards of the services. The army is led on by Gen. Sir John Douglas, of Glenfinart, G. C. B., whose for-tune of £166,000 was not the result of martial exertions. The same may be said of Capt. Hon. Eustace Vesey, late of the 9th lancers, whose name has £76,000 against it. The profit which the system of expecting military men to live above their professional incomes makes possible to soldiers is better shown in the case of Maj. Gen. Sir Charles McGregor, whose property realized £2,981.

The most prominent naval names are those of Admiral Sir D. U. Broke Middelton, C. B. and Admiral G. T. Gordon, with £20,243 and £6,900. Diplomacy fared better in the wills of Sir Barrow Ellis and Sir Maxwell Molville. £55,000, and £32,000, while among other knights whose duties were more or less official the richest prizes were won by Sir John Francis Bolton, with £85,000; Sir H. C. Paulett, with £76,-000: Sir Matthew Wyatt, once lieutenant of the gentlemen at arms, with £55,000, and Sir John Anderson, LL. D., who was superintendent of machinery in the war department at the international exhibition, with £49,000.

True Forgiveness.

Generosity does not alone consist in neaping benefits upon one's friends; it shows its face most brightly when an enemy is forgiven and succored. When Mme. Sontag began her musical career, she was hissed off the stage at Vienna by the friends of her rival, Amelia Steininger, who had already begun to decline through her dissipa-

tion. Years passed on, and one day Mme Sontag, then in her glory, was riding through the streets of Berlin, when she saw a little child, leading a blind woman. "Come here, my little child; come here," said she. "Who is that you are leading by the hand?"

"That's my mother; that's Amelia. Steininger. She used to be a great singer, but she lost her voice; and she cried so much about it that she lost ner eyesight."
'Give my love to her," said Mme.

Sontag, "and tell her an old acquant-ance will call on her this afternoon." The next week in Berlin a vast assemblage gathered at a benefit for that

poor woman, and it was said that Mme. Sontag sung that night as she had never sung before. She afterwards consulted a skilled oculist, who in vain tried to give eyesight to the poor blind woman. Until the day of Amelia Steininger's death Mme. Sontag took. care of her, and her daughter after her.

Jay Gould Not Always Fortunate. Many suppose that whatever Jay

Gould touches he transmutes into gold; that he never pays for an article a higher price than that for which he can sell it. But in June. 1886, he bought of Cyrus W. Field & Co. 78,000 shares of Elevated Railroad stock, face value \$7,-800,000, at \$1.20. That stock now sells at 90, or ten below par, so Gould would be out on that transaction to-day \$2,-340,000. Counting the loss of interest it would be nearly \$2,500,000. Yet Gould shows no alarm. The Elevated is a 6 year count steak.

per cent stock.

When one of the Paris Rothschildslost something over \$2,000,000 in a transaction in Union Generale, that pious banking institution in Paris which pious banking institution in Paris which subsequently exploded for many millions, he became temporarily insane in brooding over his immense losses. But an American who has made his own money has set an example of philosophic stoicism which must be the envy of all individuals who engage in vast financial operations.—Milmankas What Chance Volapuk Has—The Tel egraphic Code—Pigeon English-The Growth of English Proper,

The New York Times has been interviewing Francis A. March. professer of English and comparative philosophy at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., who probably has not over a single peer (Prof. William D. Whitney, of Yale,) as a philologist in this country, on the subject of a universal language.

"There is a great demand for a universal language," said Prof. March, "a thousand times as great as ever before. Commerce is universal. Every part of the world wants the news from every other part. 'Newspaper correspondents and telegraphic operators communicate between peoples speaking hundreds of different languages. You know, I suppose," he continued, "that the telegraph operators have a universal language of telegarphic signs called pasigraphy. I made some remarks about it in my address to the American Philological Association in 1874 which were prophetic."

Being asked to repeat the prophecy, Prof. March supplied the reporter with a copy of the document. It proved to be his annual address as President of the association, and contained the following paragraph:

lowing paragraph:

"We must also look after pasigraphy. The telegraph operators who send messages between countries speaking different languages are agreeing on signs, each to stand for all words of the same sense in all languages with which they have to do, just as Arabic figures do over a large part of the world, and a kind of universal language for the telegraph will soon grow up, to the astonishment of the world and the encouragement of linguists in times succeeding to attempt a universal vocal language."

The Professor continued: "Five years later Schleyer invented and published Volapuk. He is a German linguist and a Roman Catholic priest. It is a very German kind of universal language. and not at all like the universal language which the philologists have expected. There are some other genieral languages in use, notably Lingua Franca, around the Mediterranean, and Pigeon English (that is, Business En-Prigeon English (that is, Business English, from the Chinese pronunciation of the word business,') all along the coasts of China and Eastern Asia. Probably more persons of more dialects speak Pigeon English than any other speech in the world. When such a language grows up, the speakers of different languages who have to talk different languages who have to talk with each other catch up the prominent sylables of a few prominent words in each other's languages and let the rest go; so that the new talk is as sim-ple and brief as may be. Our monosyllabic and non-grammatic English is a general language of that sort for communication between the Norman and Saxons or the Romanic and German languages.
"Will Volapuk be dfflicult of acquire

ment by English-speaking races?"
'In its present form extremely so.
Volapuk, to an Englishman, is exactly
the opposite of the general languages I
have just descibed. It is an old-fashioned long-worded polysynthetic. ioned, long-worded, polysynthetic-looking affair. A page of it looks more like a page of Turkish in Roman print, or doctored Sanskirt, than an inven-tion of the era of the telegraph. It is impossible to imagine any Englishman making such a language. It starts off with three German unlauted vowels (a o u), the despair of all penmen and printers and phonetists out of Germany The word 'judge' would be written c-o-c, 'cats,' k-az. and 'sheep' j-i-p. The noun has four cases. There are four voices of the verb-active, passive reflexive, frequentative-seven modes and so on. No common business man who knows no language but English can learn all this grammatical machinery. It will take a German to do it, or a Russian, or some other of those polyglots in Eastern Europe. It is said to have spread in Austria mainly, and I should think it likely. There are dozens of the most difficult dialects altogether there, and all of them of this long-winded type."
"What chance has Volapuk

spreading throughout the world? It may possibly gain foothold generally in Germany and adjacent regions, and then German enterprise may push it into other countries as a business necessity. In this way they may make it necessary for every great telegraph office, newspaper, corporation and merchant in every great cen-ter of business to have at least one Volapuk clerk. That will make places for 100,000 German clerks all over the

'Have any steps yet been taken to-ward the simplification of this new lan-

guage?"
"If Volapuk succeeds pretty well it "If Volapuk succeeds pretty well it will most likely be changed, simplified, made more like English. It has already been proposed to hold international conventions of Volapukists and all others interested with a view to improve it. It is possible that a universal business language may be developed in this way."

"Is there a possibility that it may in

"Is there a possibility that it may in time supersede English as the most widely-spoken language?"

"I am supposing that English shall be superseded. English has been rapidly becoming the universal language. One-fourth of the population of the world is now ruled by English speaking nations. Over one-half of all the letters carried by post are written, mallike a like a like a land read by English speaking populations. These populations have more books and papers printed than all the rest of the world combined.

Their ratio of increase is greater than that of other nations. In a hundred years there will naturally be 860,000,000, persons speaking Engish, and 124,000,000 speaking German. In 200 years the English speakers would outnumber the whole of the rest of the world and English would be precised. number the whole of the rest of the world and English would be practically a universal language. It is eminently fitted for the destiny in every respect but one—its spelling. Gladstone says if he were a foreigner and had to try to learn it, it would drive him mad. It is the worst spelling in the world and does drive foreigners mad, and this fault may give Volench a and this fault may give Volapuk a chance to supersede the English lan-

"But cannot the great blemish you speak of be removed; cannot English itself be simplified in the matter of spelling?" "Not without the most rigorous ex-

cision of silent letters, a uniformity of vowel sounds, and the true phonetic reform. When there is talk of improving language the first thing that a man who uses the English language thinks of is the spelling."

A Christian Science Episode.

A Christian scientist whose time was fully occupied in thinking about the unreality of disease, at \$2 per think, once treated a highly unappreciative man for chronic nervous affection of a very painful character. Under the glowing romises of a speedy recovery which he healer made, the man come every lay to get his \$2 worth of thought on the non-existence of his complaint and all went well for several weeks. At the end of that time the pain continuing with a cheerful assiduity that could not be disregarded, patient grew restive, and intimated that although he had paid out \$40, there was not a cent's paid out \$40, there was not a cent's less pain than before. He also respectfully submitted that a clear statemant of just about when the amelioration was expected would be highly satisfactory to him and his family, who were cramped by the daily depletion of their funds. Then the Christian scientist waxed wroth and said: "O, you of little faith! Know that you would already have been cured if you had believed me, when I told you that pain was not real. Pain and suffering do not was not real. Pain and suffering do not exist; they are merely phantasies of the brain. There is no such thing as mat-ter," continued he, with so much em-phasis that it rattled some silver dollars in his pocket, "none whatever; the only real thing is thought. All this is too subtile for your commonplace mind, and hence I can do nothing more for you; you had better go and fill your coarse, unappreciative system with drugs." Then a vision of \$40 that had vanished, and of pain that had vanished not, came before the mind of that long suffering man, and he arose, and he took the Christian scientist, and he mopped the floor with him, smiting him sore upon the head and back, so that when he was through, congestions. abrasions, contusions, incipient, ecchy-moses and epistaxis were among the phenomena presented by his Christian countenance. "There is no real suffersaid the Unappreciative Man, withering scorn. "The bruises on with withering scorn. "The bruises on your alleged head are entirely hypothet-ical; the choaking I gave you was simply an idea of mine, and a devilish good idea too; the pain which you feel is merely an intellectual fancy, and your nose bleed is only one of the ideal conceptions of the cerebral mass. lieve these things not to exist and they vanish. Good day, sir," and the patient departed.—Medical Visitor.

Starting a Balky Horse.

I was attracted yesterday by a considerable gathering of people in a downtown street, occasioned by a balky horse which even the policeman him self could not persuadelto "move on." All kind of plans were tried. First about a dozen men shoved the wagon behind; but even then, by firmly planting his fore feet, the determined beast managed to resist progression, although I thought the breeching would burst. An old piece of cloth was then carefully tied over his eyes, and, after a short pause, he was gently requested to proceed, but he stood still, and the crowd jeered. Next a rather consequential person came forward, and, standing on tiptoe, so that he could reach the horse's ear, whispered into his ear something which he evidently thought would have an instantaneous and miraculous effect; but the animal was deaf to this siren, and the consequential person slunk off, pursued by the sarcasms of a bootblack. The driver was now in a rage, which vented itself in blows and imprecations. But just as he was passing from this condition into one of stony despair, a quiet young fellow waved him aside, un-harnessed the horse, took him out of the shafts, and after leading him across the street and back, reharnessed him and handed the reins to the driver, who now drove off without the least trouble. The expedient was simple but effective, and it suggests what is, a believe, the true philosophy of the balky horse. The effort should be not a experience which is fixed idea of stadions. to overcome his fixed idea of standing still, but to supplant that motion by diverting his attention to something else.—Boston Post.

A Great Descent.

Mr. McCorkle (an attenuated dulle tanding before a broad-chested warriorlike ancestor)—"I tell you, Miss Nivens, I'm no snob, but I'm proud of my de-

Miss Nivens-"You should be, Mr. McCorkle; it has been a great one."-

Newspaper English.

Of course everybody knows that the primary object of publishing a newspaper--like the primary object of any other branch of private business—is to make money for the publishers. Secondary and auxiliary objects toward ecuring the success of this chief end and the securing and publication of news, the advocacy of certain views on public questions, and, in most cases. the advocacy and support of the principles and candidates of some political party, etc. In all this, publishers and editors are forced to be controlled by a due sense of decency and a knowledge of the responsibility attaching to what may be published.

Incidentally, after all these matters have received due attention, it is required of editors that they shall make their papers, to some degree, at least, models of correctness in the use of lanmodels of correctness in the use of language. In the palmy days of the literary supremacy of the Boston Globe, for illustration—when E. P. Whipple, one of America's greatest essayists, wrote the book reviews, "Ben" Woolf, author of the "Mighty Dollar," etc., wrote the dramatic criticisms, Murray Ballou, president of the broker's board and a fine scholar, contributed the financial articles and Alexander Young, the magazinist, the Honorable George the magazinist, the Honorable George B. Loring, Charles Eyre Pasco, now the well-known London writer, Clar-ence Wason, now editing an American paper in Paris, and a number of other eminent writers were editors—that paper was such a model of fine English composition. in all its parts that it was adopted in place of a reading-book in some of the New England Shools.

When William Cullen Bryant was editor-in-chief of the New York Evening Post, he kept posted a list of words which were 'never to be used' in the paper—a sort of "Index Expurgatorious" in the interest of purity of language. Under Mr. Bryant's administration, in the published statements in his paper, nobody ever "plead." but "pleaded," nobody "donated" but "gave," nobody "commenced" but gave," nobody "commenced" but began," etc. Some newspaper men were disposed to ridicule the venerable poet-editor's peculiar ideal; but, to a large extent, the words prohibited in the Evening Post office, gradually dropped out of use in the well-conducted

papers of the country.

It is a familiar, and true, saying that to a large degree use decides the meaning of words. But, there are some words which, no matter how much they may be used, can never be twisted out of their proper meaning and made to have any new and strain-ed significance. Take the word "caption. for instance. It is derived from the Latin Capio: to capture or seize. In the sense in which it is used technically, in law, it has reference to the service of an indictment, etc. But, by some mistaken idea of its origin, "caption" has found its way into some newspapers as synonymns with "head-ing" or "title" for an article of report. o many times has it been misused in this way, that the compilers of Webster's Unabridged dictionary call attention to it, saying that "in this sense, the word * * * is not used by our best writers." - Yenowine's News.

POOR HAYTII

Debt-Ridden and Sold Out to Forelgners—Her Gloomy Future.

Says a Port Au Prince dispatch: The acrease of the number of guards at this point and the dispatch of messengers to the northern provinces would ndicate that the Government is not free from apprehension. In order to understand the present situation a glance at the near past will be necessary. About eighteen months ago Hayti floated a new loan in Paris to the amount of 7,500,000 francs, or \$1.500,000. The masses of the blacks were opposed to the loan, but in spite of their protests it became an accomplished fact. For its repayment the Government of President Salomon pledged a part of the Custom House President Salomon eccipts, which come from the heavy export and import duties. The popuace objected to this because it gave

France a new hold on the country.

Next in order early in 1887 Mr.

Clement Hill, of the British Foreign

Office, arrived in Her Majesty's iron olad, Canada, to press for the settlement of some long standing English claims. He demanded a money payment of \$1.000,000 or the cession of the Island Tortuga, off the north coast of Hayti, which had once been offered to Faciliard. After prepared westign or Hayti, which had once been offered to England. After prolonged negotiations and violent opposition, which the French agent was suspected of secretly fermenting, President Salomon came to a settlement. The amount of the claim was reduced, \$100,000

was paid down and security given for the balance. Though the claim was generally regarded as just, President Salomon at once caused complaint. From this it appears that Hayti has assumed heavy obligations to the Governments of England and France, until those claims are finally settled she must remain practically at their mercy. The enemies of President Salomen insinuate that he has sold his country to foreingers, who are cordially hated by the masses. The Govern-ment of President Salomen is a strong one, but the near future is clouded with grave apprehensions owing to the advanced age (eighty-two years) of the President. To be strong his Government has had to be marked with violence and oppression. His many ene- ings.

mies both here and in exile want to

According to general report no less
than five candidates are already spoken
of as his successors. When he resigns or dies it is thought not unlikely that the partisans of the different candidates will make things pretty lively. Mean-while the precautions taken by the Government insure the maintainance of order. The new Government and a repudiation of the French and British debts would give great satisfaction, but such a course would lead to new naval demonstrations and to new humiliations for Hayti.

. He Ate a Sow's Ear.

Governor Gordon is and has been a ree feeder-except, of course, when on the retreat from Petersburg he picked grains of corn from the horses' hoofprints with the point of his sword. Temperate to a drink, he has sustained his enormous vitality with an abundance of food-fuel. His taste covers wide range, and he is as happy in a turnip patch as in Delmonico's. His preerences are as follows:

I was reared in the country on a farm, and have never ceased to prefer the living which was usual upon planlations before the war. I am fond of corn bread and rich milk, and fresh butter, with the usual products of the farm, especially spare ribs, back bones and souse. My favorite desert for summer is blackberry pie, and for winter the old-fashioned sweet potato pud-ding. I also keep up the habit of my early boyhood, not of hunting 'pos-sums, but of buying one occasionally, and having it cooked in the most approved style and laid away to get cold. I always have it cooked with sweet po-tatoes around it. This is not only the mode established by immemorial custom, but it is the best. I have one at my house now, already cooked. I will not admit, as is customary now. that the southern habit of having hot breads and hot battercakes for breakfast is unwholesome. My own experience is that the most severe attack of indigestion I ever had was from eating a cold lunch-eon. One of the cherished memories of my life was my experience with the little negroes and white boys around the fire hog-killing days, broiling on the coals hog melts and eating them with corn bread and salt. I think if would make my true years, younger to would make me ten years younger to have that sort of experience now.

What do our senators eat? Senator Brown's name is linked in history with "collards" (misspelled "colewerts in Avery's history), though it does not appear that he is especially fond of that humid herb. At the St. James, in New York, I once heard him order "Eggs—Georgia style" (which he explained meant "plain eggs"), followed by a call for "tripe." after deliberate study of the bill. The senator is sensible at table as elsewhere. He does not run much to sweets, but is very particular that his cooking shall be perfect.

I once saw Senator Colquitt eat a sow's ear. It was after midnight, and he washed it down with spring water. That the mutiliated sow did not charge and countercharge through the dreams into which he dropped soon after is due alone to the excellence of his digestion, which never fails. Mrs. Colquitt' cooks have a patent on a certain doughnut, of which the only fault is that you get full before you have enough. The senator's preferences are for plain food, though he, unlike our senior senator, has a sweet tooth.
He likes sage in his sausage, and has

the cakes stir in the beaten whites.
Fry on a hot griddle, well greased, never evoluted beyond the savory memories of the old plantation—a very snug and happy chrysalisdom. The breakfast served for the president and Mrs. Cleveland at his beautiful home was perfect from fruit to finish.— Atlanta Constitution.

The Marriage Cured Her.

John T. South was married the other day to Barbara Balz, as the latter lay, as it was thought near to death from wound from the pistol of a former lover. This was in San Francisco. South said to a reporter who asked about the wedding. I don't see anything so remarkable about it. I have been living with her for eight years as her husband, and vhen she was shot and the doctors said that she could not possibly live I wantand thus do ought tohave done long ago. I thought it would kinder square up my account with heaven." Barbara, who seemed supremely happy when the marriage took place, at once rallied, and, much to the surprise of the doctors, and perhaps her husband is getting well .-

Important Medical Information.

"Doctor, what causes so much pneumonia at this season of the year?" asked Gilhooly of Dr. Blister, of Austin. Texas.

"The principal cause of pneumonia is getting the feet wet," replied Dr. Blister.

"Sure of that, are you?"

"Certainly."
"Do dogs have pneumonia?"
"Never that I heard of."

"Dogs get their feet wet, don't

they?"
"Of course."

"And a dog has four feet to a man's two, and he gets all four of his feet wet, and yet he neves has pneumonia, but, nevertheless, pneumonia is caused by wet feet. Well, 1 must be going. Good morning, doctor."—Texas Sife-

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

CHICKEN SALAD CHICKEN SALAD.

Mince the meat of a chicken fine;
then chop the white parts of celery,
and prepare a dressing as follows:
Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs smooth; to each yolk put one teaspoonful of made mustard, half as much salt, two raw eggs, a wine-glass of strong v negar and a tablespoonful of the best olive oil. Put the celery in a salad bowl; lay the chicken on that and pour over it the dressing. Let-tuce cut small may be used instead of celery, but the latter is much more delicious. Cut the whites of the eggs

in rings to garnish salad. FRUIT CAKE. One cup brown sugar, half cup butter; beat together one cup sweet milk, half cup molasses, two eggs, three cups flour, one teaspoonful each of allspice and ground cloves, one table-spoonful of cliniamon, half a nutmeg, one pound of raisins, one cup currants (rub them in flour before using), two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of

COTTAGE PUDDING One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, or enough to make tolerably stiff batter, one spoon of soda, one teaspoon of cream of tartar, sifted with the flour, one tea-spoon of salt. Rub the butter and sugar together beat in the yolks, then the milk and soda, the salt and the beaten whites, alternately with the flour. Bake in a buttered mold; turn out upon a dish; cut in slices and eat with liquid sauce.

SNOW PUDDING. Soak half a box of gelatine in cold water for half an hour, then add one-half a pint of boiling water. When cool stir in the well-beaten whites of hree eggs, two cups of sugar and juice of two lemons. Beat all for half an nour or more, put into a mold to cool, turn into a glass dish and pour round it a boiled custard made with the yolks

of the eggs. SUET PUDDING. One cup of sour milk, one cup of uet, one cup raisins, half cup of molasses, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, spice and flour to make it the thickness of fruit cake; chop the suet and raisins; steam two and a half hours. Eat hot with sour sauce.

Two quarts of soup stock, one quart of lima beans (if the beans are dried, soak them all night, putting a bit of soda in the water), two eggs, a half cup of corn meal scalded to a soft mush, two tablespoons of minced parsley, pepper, salt, two stalks of celery, and a tablespoonful of minced onion. Put all the ingredients, except the eggs, into the soup kettle and cook slowly until the beans are very soft; run through a colander, season to taste, return to the soup kettle, and when it boils stir in the beaten eggs; pour intended the tureen; lay on the surface thin slices of lemon, from which the peel is cut; serve.

GRAHAM BREAD. GRAHAM BREAD.

One and a half pints of sour milk, a little salt, two teaspoons of soda dissolved in a little hot water, one-half cup of New Orleans molasses, and as much graham flour as can be stirred in with a spoon; put into a well-greased pan as soon, as mixed and bake about

two hours. GRIDDLE CAKES. Sift a pint of corn meal, add salt to taste, and a piece of lard the size of a hen's egg, mix into a thin batter with sweet milk; add the beaten yolks of three eggs, and just before cooking the cakes stir in the beaten whites. turn the cakes quickly and send to the table piping hot.

BEAN SOUP WITHOUT MEAT. Parboil one pint of beans, drain off the water and add fresh, and let boil until tender, season with salt and pep-per, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, or more if preferred; when done skim out half the beans, leaving the broth and the remaining half of the beans, now add a teacup of cream or rich milk, a dozen or more crackers broken up; let it boil up and serve.

NOODLES FOR SOUP.
One teacup of flour, two tablespoons of yeast, a little salt and two eggs.
mix hard with milk and roll out as thin as a wafer on a well-floured board, cover with a cloth and set in a warm place (not hot); after an hour or two, cut into small pieces and drop into the soup; boil ten minutes and serve hot.

He Did Not Live On The Farm.

"It is greatly to be regretted," was remarked in the hearing of an Illinois farmer, "that farmers' boys do not stick to the farm. It seems as if scarcely any of them do."
"O, Idunno," said the farmer. "I've

raised eight boys and they're all farmers 'cept one.''
'Is that so? Only one of them

caught by the glitter of the city, eh?"
"Yes, that's all. Poor Bob would go, spite of all I could do-run away go, spite of all I could do—run away to the city when he was 12, and we ain't never seen him since, though it's been over 20 years. But I dunno but its all right; he hadn't no likin' for farm work, nor wouldn't take no interest in it. He jes' naturally seemed to hate the farm and didn't know enough about farm work to drive duels to work?

"Yes, I think it was better that he should leave the farm, as he evidently had no taste for it. Is he in the mercantile business?"

"O, no, nothing of the kind," replied the farmer; "no; for the last ten years Bob has been editor of an agricultural paper. He writes most all the 'Hints to Farmers,' 'How to Do Farm Work,' 'Stick to the Farm, Boys,' and such things."—Chicago Tribune,

To one somewhat in the dark it begins to look as if the great democratic gun, the Abilene Gazette, is to result in a flash in the pan.

The late cyclone in Illinois is said to be the most disastrous on record. We are quite willing that Kansas may be outdone in some things.

No value need be placed in reports of the improved condition of the crown prince of Germany. His early death is quite certian.

A New York lover found another fellow keeping company with the girl to whom he was engaged, and firing a random shot through a door took off his rival's nose. He now thinks said rival will no longer be putting his nose into other people's

Gen. Phil. Sheridan declines, and the Topeka Capital, desiring the most disastrous defeat of the republican party, puts up the name of J. G. Blaine, with Walter Q. Gresham for Vice President. Turn the ticket tail to, then cut off the tail, and it will be a thousand times as strong.

A strong north side man was staggering along the avenue last evening under the weight of a very small sheet of paper. It was found to contain a three column article on the tariff and two more on the political degeneration of the times, and that was why it was so "heavy." But he said his wife liked it to light fires because it cost nothing and was so very "dry."

Black Frauds.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gaz ette of a recent date contained the following notice concerning some scalawag negroes who formerly infested Kansas, and who are now "work ing" the people of the east:
At a meeting of the Ruffin club

Wednesday night Messrs. George Charles, W. E. Gladden and Charles Charles made an appeal to the members present for aid on behalf of the African Emigration society, located in Topeka, Kansas. They stated the object of the society was to colonize American colored people in Africa. The meeting differed with them, believing there were sufficient colored people there now, without exporting them from this country. The colonization scheme is a "chestnut," and set of men who have assurance to travel around the country asking charity for such a purpose should be treated as charlatans who are making a precarious living by bleeding the public. The reception these ex porters re ceived here from the colored people should serve as a warning to others of their ilk to steer clear of Cincin-

Some weeks since they succeeded in bleeding the people of Kansas City for about \$800, and it was announced in a local paper that they had started for Liberia, and it seems that the only Liberia they seek is large cities where they can find dupes. They represent that the colored people of Topeka and vicinity suffer hardships and destitution, and they are endeavoring to raise money for the purpose of alleviating their condition, and in this way malign a city that is without comparison as a dispenser of charity.

Washington.

Senator Pratt has introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of an experimental grass and forage plant farm and for conducting experiments relating to grass and forage plants. He spoke of the importance of the subject and gave the value of the grass crop of the country at over a thousand millions a year. He said that good grass meant good mutton, good pork, good butter, good cheese and good milk.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, reported

a joint resolution proposing the following amendments to the constitu-tion: First, Polygamy shall not exist or be allowed in the United States or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama, report ed a bill authorizing secretary of the interior to utilize the hot water now running to waste at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The senate made public the fisheries treaty, with the president's letters of transmittal.

The president in his letter, after announcing the signing of the treaty on February 15 and recommending that it shall receive the consent of the

senate, says:
"The treaty meets my approval be cause I believe it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties to the difficult and vexed question to which it relates.

Bills were reported for the erection of public buildings at the following places: Hastings, Neb.; New Orleans, La.; Slaterville, N. C.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Helena, Ark.; Portland, Oregon,

and Sedalia, Mo. In the morning hour the house re sumed the consideration of the bill for the sale of the Black Bob Indian reservation in Kansas. The bill was amended so as to provide that the land shall be sold for \$6 an acre and and, so amended, it was passed.

And Dr. McGlynn proposed to start a newspaper, the Eagle, that will swoop down and capture Henry George and the Standard.

President Cleveland and wife, are enjoying the spring weather of Florida.

The Santa Fe Town and Land Co. which has control of a dozen or more towns along its line, stipulates in each deed to lots sold, that the sale of each deed to lots sold, that the sale of intoxicating liquor shall forever be prohibited under penalty of forfei-ture of title. Of course this meets with opposition and especially in some Missouri towns, but the company stands firm and the good results

pany stands arm and the good results are sure to be apparent in time.

A split has been made in the trades union assembly in Chicago because the socialist members insist on extreme measures and Sunday meetings. The better class of workmen will withdraw. It is pretty well settled that laboring men have only to work steadly, be sober and econmical in or-der to succeed. About all that results from present labor organizations is to enable the idle and vicious to live upon the industrious.

The nice weather of the past few days opened up the potato trade and they are being shipped in at a lively rate. Con-sumers hope the price will follow lively downward.

A post mortem examination was held this morning on the boy, Freddy Guise, who died on Mondav. Drs. Marrable, Swift, Thompson and Blakeslee were present. Death was caused by scrofula. degeneration of the kidney and bowels, resulting in extensive suppuration.

The Boston Syndicate will commence operations on their Martin Hill line about the first of next week if the weath

Republican candidates for police judge are unanimous in their determination not to go into a convention, and it looks as though it would be a free for all race. The directors of the North Topeka, Silver Lake & Rossville Rapid Transit Silver Lake & Rossyllie Rapid Transit railway feel rather discouraged at the action of the city council in postponing the consideration of their right of way ordinance until next Monday evening. The company expected to have their en-gineers at work to-day surveying the route.

In the case of Bernstein against Mrs. McCora, in Justice Hale's court, a judg-ment in favor of Bernstein was rendered.

Rev. Dr. Buck informs us that the re-At the last council meeting it was asked that the streets around Capital square be paved with asphalt pavement

A number of leading citizens ask the council to order the paving of Laurent street to west side of Topeka ayenue with asphalt. Denver Dolman and family arrived

ome from California yesterday.

Miss Flo Mykrantz will shortly return from Chicago and resume change of Mr. N. F. Conkles' millinery emporium. One Fitsworth sued another Fitsworth

before Judge Guthire and got judgment for \$73, the value of a gold watch. We doubt Fitsworth it.

Geo. W. Reed has gone to Kansas City where he will take in the spirits. A north side board of trade meeting is called for Friday night.

Judge Guthrie has set the trial of Hattie Bruner for March.

Lewis Peachie, a young colored man, Lewis Peachle, a young colored man, was brought in the police court yesterday morning on the charge of assaulting his wife at a colored church on Sunday evening. From the testimony, what little there was, it would appear that the trouble grew out of a domestic row of long time standing. The defendant was sent to the rock pile in default of \$25 fine.

The city has men at work fixing the abutment of the river bridge, and from the large stones already there it is evident that they propose to make it safe for the future.

Prof. C. C. Blake has located his office at room 12, Office block, and will resume the future.

The cable which guides the ferry boat across the river between Rossville and Willard, got caught in the drift wood Sunday, at midnight, and was snapped into. It will cause a loss of about \$200, and delays travel several days.

A poor old negro who is unable to ta

Senator Ingalls is making prepara-tions to ship a large quantity of seed to the state board of agriculture here for distribution in the needy districts. Senator Plumb is shipping quantities of the same to different parts of the state.

A delegation, headed by Gen H. A. Pierce and Col. Geo. W. Reed, and composed of Messrs. Shean, McCarty, Wood, Pignon, Spendlove and one or two others visited Kansas City yesterday afternoon to inspect some of the public institutions of that city.

The rise in the river was very disastrous at Lawrence. On Monday the watch nan at Bowersock's flour mill was aroused by a great roaring and cracking of timbers, and rushing out of the building found that the river had risen to a great height and the ice and water was running at a fearful rate. It had carried away the stone wall and all of the motive power including the machinery, water wheels, etc., a portion of which were carried out into the river several hundred yards. Bowersock's toss will be were carried out into the river several hundred yards. Bowersock's loss will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000. At the paper mill the water and ice carried away the gable end roof and did other damage to the amount of nearly \$5,000. The machine shop and Foundry, shirt factory, Journal office, electric light company. Pacific flour mills and several other establishments which depend on Bowersock for power to run their machinery will be obliged to remain idle for a time it being impossible to repair the damage until the river is low. There is also some fear for the safety of the flour mill as the water is still rising and running with great rapidity, and may undermind the supports, which are too light for such a structure.

Rev. Alfred Brown left Monday for his home in Montana. Henry Stafford went up to Helton

vesterday. W. P. Tomlinson, of the Democrat, has gone to Washington.

Polk school has been closed by the board of health on account of scarlet

It will not be long until Topoka will be known as a big thing on wheels. The buds are turning green and a few more such days some of them will be in

The A. O. U. W. Entertainment at Lukens' Opera house was well attended, and highly appreciated. After the exercises were over, dancing was indulged in till the wee small hours.

The repuplican state central commitwill meet in Topeka, Wednesday,

A large force of carpenters began work to-day on the building being creeted by the creamery company west of the city. Ed Tomlinson of the First ward has announced himself as a caudidate for

Poll Taxes.

county commissioners.

There good reasons for opposing the poll tax. Some of the states have abolished it altogether. Kansas is not one of them. A movement is making to secure it in this state. A meeting for that purpose was held Tuesday evening, at which the subject was discussed.

R. R. Gaskell read a paper on the subject of the poll tax. When a man, he said, paid his meat or grocery bill, he did so cheerfully, because he received an equivalent for his money. But not only did he not receive an equivalent when he paid a poll tax, but the burden always falls heaviest on the one least able to pay and who, consequently, receives the least benefit from the tax. True, there is law requiring the payment of the tax, but according to our ideas of law, it is a means to an end, that end being justice to all. Now, aside from the injustice of its bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich, it is diverted from the use it was originally intended for, and in the city the money goes into the general fund and is not directly used to improve the streets and side-walks, but goes to pay the salaries of city officers. This is not justice, and hence, should not be law.

Some of the remarks were intemperate and ill-timed. Such as those making reference to slavery, and the talk about buying freedom for \$3.00. The poll tax, is only one objectionable form of taxation.

Following resolution was offered and

unanimously passed: RESOLVED-As the poll tax is an unequal tax, burdensome to the few and unpaid by the many, expensive of collection and a source of corruption and partiality, we are in favor of the its aboushment and we would respectfully ask that our council repeal the ordinance under which it is collected and to take action upon the matter immediately.

On motion it was decided to continue the discussion of the poll tax question at the meeting next Tuesday evening.

At Dyers' barber shop they cut hair at cut prices. Nothing sharp about, that eh?

The semi-annual school dividend apportioned was \$273,695.76. The school population is 522,338, and the apportionment per capita is 52c.

Lavie Possible 7.

The street pavers commenced work on west Sixth street this morning.

at room 12, Office block, and will resume the publication of the Future, contain-Calvin Brown was arrested las night for disturbing the peace of the Salvation

A poor old negro who is unable to take care of himself was yesterday taken out

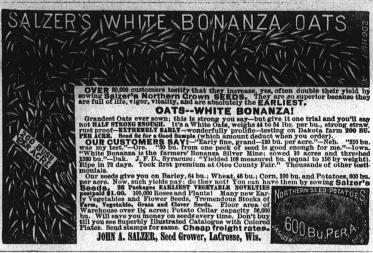
to the poor farm. Mr. Goodrich has sold his property on Evelyn street, and has purchased other property on Holman street where he will build a handsome new residence

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PUBLICATION NOTICE.
S. B. HOVEY, Plaintiff,

C. B. ROVEY, Plaintiff,

C. H. GRANT, Defendant.

To the above named defendant, you are hereby offiled that you have been sued on the 21st day of January, 1888, by the above named plaintiff betore M. M. Hale, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Topeka. Shawnee county, Kansas, That a garnishment summons has been served on the Chicago, Kansas and Nebruska Railway Company and that unless you appear on or before the Sa day of March, 1888, itagement will be rendered against you for the sam of viewen and 50-100 dollars and costs of suit.

JOHN E. DOLMAN JOHN E. DOLMAN. Att'y for Fltff.

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