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NO. 45

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance Or Two copies \$1.00.

The Nebraska State Fair will be held at Lincoln, September 10 to 17, 1886.

A good authority says a good cow, properly cared for, is the most profitable animal on the farm.

English beef, which is largely made by feeding roots, is regarded as better flavored than the American.

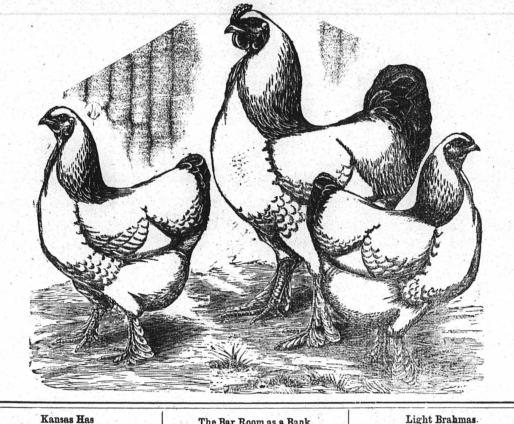
Anything in the nature of lye will destroy the apple tree borer or the young borers before they penetrate the bark very far, but, after a borer is once under the bark, following it up with a wire is the only way to destroy it,

We are told "it is the early bird that catches the worm." We all know that it is the early pullet that lays the first fall and winter eggs. Every prudent poulterer, should see to it that they are well cared for, as it is, these early eggs which fetch the best prices.

During the recent drifting and blinding storm, it is said cattle drifted from the Platte river to the Arkansas river,-quite a long trip,-escaping starvation to finally pile up their bones with hundreds of other cattle that were stopped by the wire fence and perished for want of food and shelter. The 'lesson taught is plain.

Fowls Too Fat to Lay.

There is one point to be remember ed; it takes a certain amount of food to keep the animal alive, and after that all the food maten must go either to make eggs, to build the body, or to produce fat. It is nonsense to talk



The Bar Room as a Bank.
You deposit your money and lose it. You deposit your time and lose it. You deposit your character and lose
it.
You deposit your health and lose it. You deposit your many indepen-
dence and lose it.
You deposit your self control and
lose it.
You deposit your home comfort
and lose it.
You deposit your wife's happiness
and lose it.
You deposit your children's hapi-
ness and lose it.
You deposit your own soul and lose

Uses to Which Paper May be Put. A layer of paper under carpet is Thirty-three daily newspapers; referable which is some oral layers of newspapers will do nearly as well, says a writer in an exchange. Papers spread between bed covering will take the place of extra blankets. Dissolved in flour paste, newspapers will make a useful filling for cracks in floors and elsewhere. Scraps of paper, wet and scattered over the floor when sweepcleaning bottles, and are easily re moved with the water. Greasy dishes and kettles if first rubbed with paper wash much easier, the paper obsorbs the grease, and is all the better for kindling the fire. A grease spot can be often taken out of a carpet or garmeat by placing two or three layers of paper over it, and putting a hot iron on he paper. The heat softens the grease while the paper obcorbs it, and by changing paper and iron occasionally all the grease will disappear. Soft newspaper or tissue is preferable to cloth for cleaning lamp chimneys, windows, mirrors, etc., as it leaves no lint; also for knives, spoons, and tinware after scouring, and a stove will not need blacking so often if now and then rubbed with paper. Paper in bread and cake tins protects the loaf from burning and insures its safe removal from the tin; by this help a tin with holes in it may b Cut in strips an 1 curled with the scissors, writing paper makes a good filling for pillows for hammocks or the large pillows sometimes used to show off the eleborate "shams." Pos-tal cards and thin pasteboards can be cut in strips for lamp lighters; newspapers for the same use are cut in strips and rolled.

Light Brahmas. We illustrate this week a group of Light Brahmas from the yards of Messrs Hughes & Tatman of this city This Paper And Kansas Farmer one year for \$1 50 Prairie Farmer American Agriculturist Colman's Rurat World Chicago Weekly News Topeka Weekly Capital Demorest's Magazine Peterson's Magazine Harper's Monthly Harper's Weekly Century

And so on. Almost any magazine or paper at the regular price, and our paper thrown in. Subscribe for your yearly reading through us. The ordinary

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Five Yea: s Time at 7 per Cent Interest

Or longer if desired. This is first-class land, well watered, under good cultivation, beautifully located, well adapted for small fruit farms, and will make a profitable home of your own.Call on or correspond with

C. DUNN, ²³⁹ KANSAS AVENUE. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Kaufman & Thompson, STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES, 128 Kansas Ave Just received a new lot of California Fruit.

Country Produce bought and sold.

Ed. Buechner	City Meat Market
Dealer in choicest fresh 405 Kansas Avenue,	meats, poultry, game, fish, etc North Topeka,
J. D. Pattison,	Stoves.
Dealer in hardware, tinwa 440 Kausas Avenue,	re, stoves,"ranges, edge tools, etc. North Topeka.
W. H. Moody, Shaving, Shampooing and 427 Kansas Avenue,	hair-cutting in first class style, Barber North Topeka.
GEO DOWNING	Photographer
Gold, Beveled Edge Cabinet Photograph The German Language spoken. 197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums.	s for \$2,50 per doz. until further notice South Tepeka

A good name; A central location; A small state debt Two million cattle;

Pure air and lots of it; An industrious people; An occasional blizzard; A prohibitory liquor law; A fine climate—in spots; A law-abiding population; A law-abiding population; A reasonably dry climate; An orchard on every farm; Two and a half million hogs; Eleven unorganized counties; Eighty-six organized counties; Blue grass and clover pastures; Fifty-two million acres of land; Seven thousand school houses; Eight thousand school teachers. Million acres homestead lands;

of pullets being too fat to lay. When old hens it may be possible.

Some time ago I gave the results of some experiments with pigs, which showed that it took fifty pounds of corn meal to keep a hog one month, and that one hundred pounds of meal per month produced a gain of about twenty pounds; that is fifty pounds went to supply the waste of the system, and all above that went to increasing the weight. In cows, a pair consuming a small quantity produced five quarts of milk for every one hundred pounds of green lucern eaten, while a pair consuming a larger quantity produced six quarts for every one hundred of lucern they ate. The same will be found to be the case with fowls-"the fowls that eat most will give the most profit," as a rule, though, of course, there will be exceptiens, but not many.—American Farmer.

Onions.

Why do not our farmers raise more onions? It is an easy matter to grow 500 bushels per acre, and they are now worth \$1 00 per bushel. Many garden crops must be sent to market in small quantities each day, but onions can be sent all at once and are marketed as easy as potatoes or corn. Let the boys try a small patch this spring. The Joseph Harris Seed Co. Moreton Farm, Rochester N. Y., are large onion growers, and raise the best of seed. They let the boys and girls under fifteen years of age have seed for their own use at 25 per cent. discount from regular catalogue rates This is a genuine offer. Send for the catalogue and try their onion seed. It is warranted fresh, crop of 1885, and of the highest quality. Old on-ion seed will not grow. Look out for it. New seed is scarce and high. for it. New seed is scarce and high, but no experienced onion grower will sow any other. Ion bushels of corn, or last year's crop; A smaller percent of her people who can't read or write than any state

Kissame is a Florida post office and ognish young ladies down there are ond of a king travelers, "Are you goroguish young ladies down there are fond of asking travelers, "Are you going to Kissame?"

Eight hundred thousand sheep A true valuation of \$555,000,000; Millions of bees and tons of honey; Plenty of quail and prairie chickens; A moderate municipal indebted Twenty-seven millions taxable acres; A record of eleven successive corn crops; First-class building stone every-Possums, pawpaws, and persimmons Six-hundred thousand horses and mules; Fourteen millions acres under cultivation; Forty-eight thousand colored population; Seven millions worth of school property; Twelve cities with over 5,000 population; But one-fifth of its era actually under plow; Two thousand five hundred church buildings; Four thousand manufacturing es-

tablishments; A million and a quarter of state school fund; Six hundred miles of railway under contract; A very few buffalo in the extreme southwest; Farm products last year valued at \$738,000,000; Three hundred thousand miles of telegraph wire; Four thousand seven hundred miles of railway; Three hundred and thirty-five thous-

and school children; One hundred and fifty towns with over five hundred inhabitants; Five hundred and eighty-one newspapers and periodicals; One million two hundred and

sixty-eight thousand population;

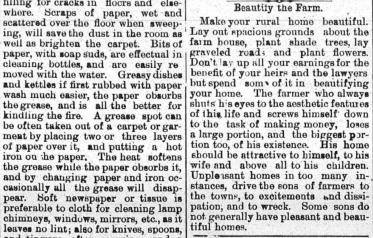
and glory of this great state upon every possible occasion.

Remember that eggs in winter are double price.

Keep a bath of finely sifted coal ashes always convenient for poultry in winter.

Do not feed too much corn. Feed plenty of crushed bone without burn-ing, and fine chopped clover hay, or even corn stalks.

times used, and if the paper made for this purpose cannot be obtained, sev-add a few thousand more names to add a few thousand more names to our list. We therefore make a special offer without premiums or other inducements and will credit any one a year subscription to this paper who remits 50 cents, before Febuary 15. This offer not good after that date.



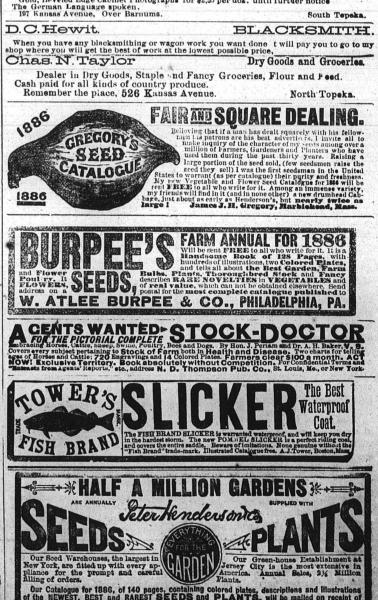




154 'remont St. Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union \$q.) N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

150





THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Feb. 13, 1886.

The SPIRIT OF KANSAS, as heretofore announced, has withdrawn from the support of the Third or Prehibition party. Up to this date the management of the party in this state has above the sea level, than the eastern; rieties which the average observer can been such as to bring the movement into contempt, and it has to-day less of organized force than it had twelve of organized force than it had twelve is high enough to be healthy and the aspect than that whose dazzling heauty adorns the white neck of some fair the stupidity of would be leaders, and not to the want of a wide-spread conviction that a great political work is needed outside of the old parties.

The SPIRIT is not a paper that can afford to lend its support to the work of a lot of blunderers, although they may be in earnest. The best interests of the people require the entire state and nation. Much has been done in Kansas towards this end, and much more remains to be done. But no progress will be made in the new movement, or by means of a third party, until men of more comfar.

The SPIRIT made a great sacrifice in taking up the Third Party cause in the first place, and not only failed to meet with any degree of encouragement, but actually met with opposition from those who were the most forward, and who unable to rise above petty prejudices.

It was no favor that the SPIRIT' asked when it endorsed the Third unions, and ought to be in the hands Party movement. It was granting, not receiving a favor, when it stepped out of its more prosperous field, and joined an unpopular move, and when it appeared that the head of its Central Committee was ready to give it no countenance it did not hesitate to get out of the way.

The publisher of the SPIRIT has been a lifelong prohibitionist, and business. Tell them all your plans, does not propose abondoning the field. It is his intention to issue the Kansas Prohibitionist at an early day. as a monthly. The Prohibitionist will but do not hary to much on the denot be an organ of any party but will generate character of the young men give its support to all prohibitory efforts

Every number of the Prohibitionist will be copy righted, papers for which have already been taken out. The Prohibitionist will be red-hot

and furnished at 25 cents a year.

At this season of the year farmers world, so they will not be bashful, can often buy run down horses around awkward, or ignorant of the ways of the livery stables and from other genteel society. But do not encoursources in the city for almost a song, age strolling over the country, in which often, when turned out on the company with other boys on Sunday,

Through the Eastern states there re many who think there no dif-Description ference between eastern and western Every one knows that the diamond is Kansas, and a failure in some new county in the western part goes abroad as. a "Kansas failure." It nothing but crystalized carbon, that chemically considered, it is the same thing as coal, which is sold at so much should be remembered that Kansas a ton, but few persons realize - that all diamonds are not of a pure and sparkling

is upward of 400 miles long and the western part some 2,500 feet higher white; that there are, in fact, some vaand the air is much dryer at the high- not distinguish from a lump of coal or er altitude. While eastern Kansas worthless pebble. Those who imagine is high enough to be healthy and the that this kind of jewel wears no other warrant an average crop each year as

The pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, located at Olathe, in this state, issue a paper every week which they call the Kansas Star. The girls have organized a literary society, suppression of the liquor traffic, in called the A. C. L. S. Every two weeks they meet and have reading, in costly profusion. From the coarse conglomerate containing minute da-monds, and only valuable for g inding recitations, debates etc. all conducted in the deaf and dumb language. They set the type for their paper and learn to do other kinds of work in addition to their studies. These in prehensive knowledge of political tutions are among the most useful in methods and of greater capacity, ae our country, and enable a very unforput at the head of it than has been so tunate class of young people to become educated and nseful citizens.

> Miss Frances E. Willard informs us that a series of "Readings" to make the local W. C. T. U. meetings more interesting and for the information of its members will soon be published at The Union Signal office, 161 La Salle St., Chicago. These will be very helpful to Presidents of local

of every member of the W. C. T. U.

To Make Boys Good Farmers.

large ones. The small diamonds we re evidently the result of an earlier crys-tallization and were afterward included The Indiana Farmer has this senin a later formation. In one specime sible talk to farmers about their boys: the smaller crystal was loose and could be removed from its socket, leaving a From the first, boys on the farm square hole in the facet of the larger stone. There are one hundred crystals should be induced to take an interest in the farm, in the stock, in the imof various shades of pink and wine plements, and in all that pertains to color, twenty of fine resinous, canary and orange shade of yellow, and some rare cubic crystals from Brazil. Twenty two of the diamonds are in their native your successes and failures; give them a history of your life and what you rocks or matrices. One peculiar green piece of rock, about the size which did and how you lived when a boy; a small boy would select to threw at a goat, was pointed out as the larges specimen of sahlite in existence--sci of the present age. Praise them entific name, chromium diopside. greenish brown crystal had the opalwhen you can and encourage them escence and fluorescence of crude lescence and fluorescence of crude pe-troleum, a beautiful liquid sheen. Still others contained red oxide of iron, and to do better. Let them dress up in the evening, instead of sitting around with their blood-red spots looked as if in their dirty clothes, as is too often the case. Set an example before them

they might have graced the hands of Lady Macbeth when stained with the of attending church on Sunday, and imaginary gore of the murdered Dun can. Some resembled little brown seeds, some were triangular star-shaped such other times as are convenient. and take them out enough in the and some oval. Others were clustered and some oval. Others were clustered together in a group of twenty-five or more, and still others were rolled up together in a ball by the mutiplicity of "twinings"—in fact, there was every conceivable form in which the crystal can occur.

farm for the winter, comes out in the spring almost as good as young of nights. They may think you a little strict but in mature life will Once the reporter held in his hand a little strict, but in mature life will and nothing but the fear of incommod In keeping a horse fat there is as on the farm, and make their lives who blocked the various avenues of exit In keeping a horse tat there is as much in the driver as in the feed. A agreeable and pleasant, give them a prevented him from departing in haste to attend a certain pressing engagement. piece of land to cultivate as their se charge the collection now is, own, and allow them to have the in who money for their productsons. A boy who is inductions to have the exacting in the matter of these gems, groomed is, we may say, half fed. A cross and nervous driver will fill the afraid of being punished can't amount mand. -N. Y. Tribune. Telegraphers' Paralysis and Telegraphers' Mistakes. Telegraphers' paralysis is an allment the most dreaded of all by telegraphers. It comes on very suddenly sometimes. On the night of the election, when the won't stay at home any longer than money from any source which is the fruit of their industry, help the boys It comes on very suddenly sometimes. to invest a good share of it in a pig, On the night of the election, when the cow, or colt, and allow it to grow up returns came pouring in, one of the best men in the New York office was struck and compelled to give up. There is the folly of spending their money hardly an operator of any experience in that city that has not had a touch of it. foolishly for every thing they see, but encourage them to invest a share Many telegraphers, after s-rving for years, are forced to throw up their po of their earnings in useful books and sitions on account of this form of paralysis. Apart from the evil effects. tools, for their instruction and amusehysically speaking, arising from the ment. Provide warm and neatly ilment, operators trace many mistakes furnished sitting and bedrooms and they make in sending messages, to the same source. The slightest pressure on try, economy, morality and Christianthe key will offtimes produce other that the letter the operator wishes to indi ity, and steady, temperate habits. Mistakes are often the cause of cate. much annoyance, and frequently loss. Mosquito bills have been settled. in a necuniary way, as many operators can attest to their sorrow, as they are held responsible for mistakes. When an operator is attacked he soon finds that The works of candle makers are wicked, still we make light of them. bis keen sense of touch has disappeared N. Y. Telegram. A locomotive engineer says that

THE MAIDEN'S SUITORS.

SUITOR NO. 1. Sweet maiden with the face so fair And eves that like the diamonds shine, Bright maiden with the queenly ar, One more Insk, wilt thou be mine? Ohl give consent and be my wife, Some pity kindly show to me; I love these better than my life, And obserfully would die for thes.

SUITOR NO. 2. The reason why I ve called to-day Is this-er-well upon my life I scarcely know just what to say-And-er-well, will you be my wife? You'll never know life's carcefor ills, In silks and jewels you shall shine, I'll foot your millinery bills. And-well, in brief, will you be mine? THE MAIDEN.

This is so sudden! But-oh, la! I think you'd better speak to pa. -Boston Couriss THE "BAD LANDS."

Marvelous Volcanic Formations Surpassing Beauty.

sketch of the Strange Region of Mauvalses Terres, Called Also Pyramid Park-A Rival of

Some of the strangest and most inter

sting scenes on the North American continent are to be found in the won derful Bad Lands of Dakota. I ques ion whether the marvels of the Yellowstone National Park are equal and they certainly are not superior to the wonders of this romantic region of peculiar butte formations. Here for ages pas the mighty forces of water and fire fiercely battling, bave wrought a scene of strange confusion. This chaos of buttes, so curious and fantastic in form. so beautiful and varied in color, lies almost entirely in Dakota near the boundary line of Montana, on both sides of the Little Missouri River, which flows through it from south to north. The district is about twenty-five miles wide from east to west, but has a length in the opposite direction of nearly three times its width. The early Freach "yoyageurs," who came into the country during the last century on hunting or trapping expeditions to trade with the natives for furs, pelts and skins, de-caribad the scribed the region as "mauvaises terres." With our happy-go-lucky care-lessness Americans translated this to mean "Bad Lands," and the Northern mean "Bad Lands," and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have since named it Pyramid Park. The name "Bad Lands," is certainly a misnomer, for Pyramid Park is really one of the most fertile spots in the Northwest, and was at one time the home of thousands of buffalo and other herbivorous game animals. There is a legend of the Bad Lands told by Red Bird, an old chief of Lands told by ried bird, an out chief of the Mandan Indians (whose tribe, it is said, afterwards lived among the pile of wonderful buttes composing this sec-tion) which has been handed down from chief to chief, until we find it to-day a part of the unwritten history of this once powerful and great nation: "Many hundred years ago what i

now the Bad Lands was a high plain or table land, covered with rich pastures and forests abounding in all kinds of game. They were the favorite hunting grounds of all the tribes who annually came to participate in the chase and procure the winter supply of meat-the [calumet grounds, where all could meet alumet grounds, where an open was a common and the blood hatchet was buried as in the famous Pipestone Val-ey in Minnesots, where all nations of he red men could meet with no enemy o molest or make them afraid. But inally a fierce mountain tribe of many thousands took possession of these famed hunting grounds, driving and keeping all other people out. Many tutile attempts were made to dislodge then without avail.

rough lands begin to break away from the prairie in small buttes and hillthe prairie in small buttes and hil-ocks, almost at every step small pieces of detached limbs and larger sumps of trees may be seen, and in fact whole trees, some of them four, five and even six feet in diam ter, lying on their sides turned into solid, heavy stone. These trees are partly as opaque as obsidian and partly as translucent as rock crys-tal.

The buttes themselves, varying in height from fifty to two hundred and lifty feet, are beautiful objects to contemplate either at a distance or at short range. When viewed from afar off they range. When viewed from afar off they appear to be crowded closely together, and as Mr. Winser so happily remarks —"in the hazy distance seem like ocean billows stiffened and at rest." Their tops are of variegated colors and their sides are striped with broad bands of direrent shapes, the coloring of which is very rich. The summits of the buttes are on a level with the general prairie, while the whole valley of the Bad Lands is some hundreds of feet below. This fact corroborate to some extent the cofact corroborates to some extent the ge-ological idea that the Bad Lands' bottoms were at some remote period the bed of a great lake. When examined closely, the buttes present a most fantastic and gorgeous array of color that is positively dazzling to look at. The spectator viewing these strange freaks of nature for the first time is almost struck dumb with awe and astonish ment at the utter lavishness and waste of delicate shades and tints of all colors

over miles and miles of nature's canvas. In some cases the whole side of a butte is plastered thick with a rich crim-son that would be the deight of a painter's heart could he but behold it. Others are striped with alternate black and brown, while sgain others are of blue or brown or gray or else vary from a dazaling white at their summit to a sober dark gray at their base. The writer observed a number of buttes, the tops of which were a fiery red, the intermediate being girdles of pure white and the bases a distinct and positive yelow. Some again were completely red, but of different shales from top to bot tom. There are a great many bare clay and sand buttes, and also a number that are composed of very hard vitreous or pottery-like slag, either a green or brown or else dark reddish color like

ron stains. While the actual composition of the buttes appears to be a crumbling, voi canic scoria, yet there is little doubt but that their present condition was brought about by fires which raged that their throughout the country in days gone by. In fact, some fires are still burning in the Bad Lands; one of which, when seen at night, has the appearance of a volcano in violent eruption. There is another fire farther back in the Bad Lands which has been smoldering even since the country was known to the whites, and according to Indian tradi-tion from the time when the Great Spirit upheaved the land with an earth uuake. The truth of the matter is, the Bad Lands are one vast bed of lignite coal which runs through the buttes and thills in solid veins from four to ten feet thick. This lignite was probably ig-nited by fires that sometimes prevailed e plains, set by Indians, and the coal being in continuous veins, has been burning, no doubt, uninterruptedly be-neath the surface for years. Perhaps long ago dense forests existed in these Bad Lands, which accounts for the ex-censive beds of lignite found here. There are certainly evidences of a primeval growth in the endless petri-factions of the stumps, and Mr. Wisner speaks of the stumps, and Mr. Wisher speaks of the Specimens of fossil leaves of the Pliceene age, changed by the heat of the burning lignite into a brilliant scarlet, but retaining their reticulations perfect perfect.

The various round topped mounds Ine various round topped mounds made up of ink black clay, argillaceous, limestone, friable or pulverized sand-stones, raw and pottery clay and veins of impure lignites, the burning of which here fund and which the state of t has fused and mixed their materials in i slag, are to b

ter carpeted with the rich nutritious bunch grass so much sought out by the bison when they dwelt among the buttes

HORSES.

ome Hints About Them Which May In-

"Have I time to give, you a few re-marks about horses! Why, certainly. don't you know that a man always has time to talk politics or 'hoss?' You don't expect me to 'give away' any tricks of the trade. Well, I sha'ntnot that there aren't plenty of tricks in the horse trade, but we're established here with a good reputation and we have to deal squarely; so we leave the 'funny business' to gypsies and other outside dealers. We have to study a buyer often and humor him a good deal, especially the chap who doesn't know any more about a horse than a horse knows about him. If a man really knows something about a horse we can deal with him comfortably enough, but the chap who only knows horse -he's the 'daisy' to deal with. He'll twirl his eye-glasses and ask Latin questions enough to paralyze a firstclass veterinary surgeon. We can always pick out the man who is buying his first horse—and he's another 'daisy.' his first horse—and he's another 'daisy.' He'll pound the horse all over, muss his kid gloves trying to open his mouth for age marks; and then come the questions: 'Is he a free driver, speedy' gentle if driven by women or children? Will he stand without being tied? Is he afraid of bands of music, steam-cars or whistles? Is he apt to aby or kick or whistles? Is he apt to shy or kick on balk?' In fact, he seems to want to

buy a cheap horse-angel! "You see it's as hard to find a long combination of good traits in a horse as combination of good traits in a horse ai it is in a man. Any horse that it tongh and sound enough to be a free driver with good speed is pretty sure to have some little kinks that a horseman wouldn't mind at all. Of course, no body wants an outright kicker, or other wise vicious beast, but a horse often was a drawnition theorem the feat gets a bad reputation through the ig-norance of the driver. Take shying, for instance; a horse isn't near as nervous as most humans. He quite naturally notices an unusual object and expressen bis surprise by a variation in gait or a side jump. Now the first thing amateux drivers think it best to do in this case is to yell at the best and give him a slash or two with the whip. Well, the horse thinks...oh, you may laugh, but he does think all the same-well, he thinks his driver is frightened, too, and that he has a double reason to be scared, and perhaps runs away. Who knows, he may do it with the intention of putting himself and driver in a place of safety! Now a horse never shice without notifying a watchful driver. If a cause is in front of him, he will throw an ear sharply in that direction; if be-hind, he will point an ear inquiringly back; then, an experienced driver, who ought always to be on the lookout, at once gets ready to hold him and at the same time reassures him with a calm. firm, stable word or two that he is used to. Yes, sir, any horse that can see is to. Yes, sir, any horse that can see is likely to shy; and when any one tells you he will not, is will be about as near the truth as that hostler or waiter who told Mr. Pickwick that his horse wouldn't shy if he was to meet a waggin load of would with the is tails burns load of monkeys with their tails burns off.' That's the funniest horse story I ever read-oh, you've read it, have you? Good.

you? Good. "Speak of punishing a horse; always be careful about using a whip on a horse your don't know; see how differ-ently horses take a whipping; just like youngsters—some will tremble and lose their spirit, others will become stub-born ard holk a much accertil imp their spirit, others will become stub-born and balk, a spunky one will jump right out of your hands, and you might not got him back time enough to save a broken wagon or head. And here's a bad practice you ought to speak of, the lighting of those snappy parlor-matches on a wheel-tire; many a horse has been startled in that way. Smoking on horseback is a very bad practice. A falling spark from a pipe or cigar has seaused many riders broken bones or bad

tion in the country, and the most cost-ly one of the kind in the world. It contains 904 specimens, having an ag-gragate weight of 1,877 carats and in-

DIAMONDS.

Uncut Stones

up to form polshing dust, up to the perfectly pure white or yellow crystal

weighing twenty-five. carats and worth \$3,000 or \$4,000 there are 125 grada-

The collection was made by a rich

diamond dealer in France, and ir valued at \$30,000. The black diamond

-the prossaic reality, not the poetio figure of the novelist -- is a tough sub-

ject, known to the lapidary as the "ex-treme of extreme hardness," and is ut-

terly incapable of polish. A specimen was shown the reporter which had been

kept upon the stone for three months

without producing a luster app oach-ing to that which the "boss-shine-in-the-

city-for-five-cents" man would create in half a minute on an old shoe. There

were many examples of what is known

to the mineralogist as "twinning," the combination of several distinct crystals

in one mass. In some cases ther

vere little diamonds set in the facets of

A

tions.

of a Valuable Collection of

cluding every variety of shape and hue. Pink, yellow, blue, green, brown, red black diamonds in all those forms with whose seventeen syllabled names the scientist delights to wrestle, are there

Yellowstone Park.

THE MAIDEN. Oh. do not tesse me now I pray; Talk love to me some other day.

woolen rag afterwards is sure to make a sleek-coated horse, and when well groomed is, we may say, half fed. A horse with fear and dread, and will to much as a farmer. Such a boy rapidly run his horse down. Use any animal kindly. Always be firm and he can help it. When they secure make it mind, but never get excited. A cool headed driver makes a long

headed horse.

During 1883 over 600 cows were tested for butter, that produced over on the farm as theirs. Show themfourteen pounds per week.

If farm implements cannot be pianted, brush them over occasionally with crude petroleum.

M. P. Wilder, the veteran pomologist, heads his peach trees down to brilliant lights. Teach them industwo feet when he sets them.

One thing is certain, we must enrich the soil if we expect an orchard to prove profitable, The idea that an orchard after it once gets started will take care of itself is a decidedly mistaken one, and if we expect to raise some other paying crop in the mothers are the only tenders who orchard extra care in this respect must be given.

Where good judgment is exercised in their use, no implement is more valuable than the roller, but there are none the less some crops which, like corn, need a light, loose soil where the roller will do more harm than good.

portant things on the farm, and a poor article is one of the most disastrous to the farmer.

A Kentucky paper calls their state dertakers. house "an old bat hall." That is a base hit.

never misplace a switch.

This is the boys and girls campaign. Are they not enthusiastic over their grand old parties?

Good seed is one of the most im-their boys. Mothers make the hits on the base while the boys bawl.

Of course the hue of the ocean is water color.

Berry plants are favorites with un-

A good hen lays eggs; a mason lays bricks.

base hit. The tallow of the billy-goat makes the best oleomargarize. He is a good butter to begin with. DIGKS. Oh, these dull times. Only the bus-iness of the petty thief is picking up The plumbers are finding this a fruitful season.

never misplace a switch. A little girl who went to a sleigh-ride said she was full of happiness, and could not be happier until she growed some. —A teacher in one of our schools in-guired the other day if any of her scholars could give the definition of the scholars and and said: "I know what a dandy ith." "And what is he?" "Ha -A teacher in one of our schools inith a boy what kitheth the girlth."-Brooklyn Gazette.

Anxious to Save Tidies.

"Does your mother ever speak of me

"She says she hopes we'll married very soon."

"That's pleasant. If she likes me so much we'll be very happy, wont we?" "Oh, ma thinks we ought to get mar ried at once." "She is anxious to have me for a son-in-law, isn't she?"

"No, it isn't that; but she says your back hair has ruined every tidy in the parlor."—San Francisco Chronicle.

hem without avail. Many lives being lost in the numerous battles for their re-covery, a great council of all the tribes on the plains was called and their medicine men ordered to invoke the Great Spirit in their behalf. After fasting

the valleys upheaved to the sky. The earth rose and fell like the heaving of a storm-tossed ocean, burying all in one common grave. Towering buttes and desolation marked the spot where once stood the fertile plains. Not buck, squaw or pappoose was left to tell the tale of the haughty tribe of the nountains who had incurred the anger of the Great Spirit, leaving these Bad Lands a monument of his wrath."

There is little doubt but that the Bad Lands were, in remote ages, the bed of lome great lake or pond that covered the country for miles round about, for among the fossil remains are oysters, elams and crustaceans. Before or after-stand crustaceans. Before or after-wards a stately forest grew in the bed of this lake. Manmoth tree trunks surned to stone crop out from the sides of the conglommerate mounds and ap-It for congrommerate mounds and ap-pear all through the valley. Petrifac-tions are to be found on all sides that are susceptible of a finer polish than marble, while others have the appear-ance of being made of heavy yellowish elay. Some hunters tell a story of find-ing in the depths of the Bad Lands an energy of the Bad Lands and the store of the store of the Bad Lands and the store of the Bad Lands and the store of the store ing in the depths of the Bad Lands an anexplored canyon, upon riding into which they saw a prairie dog village, and at the mouth of each mound one of the little animals sitting on its haunches with paws folded across the breast in a perfectly natural manner. Contrary to their usual custom the logs did not dive into their houses at the approach of the strange visitors. To the great surprise of the latter they re-mained motionless. Investigation showed that every one of them was stone

mainedmotionless. Investigation showed that every one of them was stone ised. The whole village of dogs had been evidently killed at the same mo-ment by some unknown power ages ago, and then petrified. Stranger still, the hunters found scattered among the dogs and in the same condition the owls, and snakes which are known to share their hours. their home. The petrifactions found in the Bad Lands are marvelous. Signs of petri-factions can be seen hours before reach-ing the wonderful place. When the

and roamed over the valleys. The soil of the Bad Lands possesses fertilizing properties in excess. As before re-marked the name Bad Lands is a mis-nomer, for the country is well watered by numerous streams-although barren of trout and tainted with alkali-grows numerous and luxuriant grasses som thirty-three varieties have been and is a veritable paradise for stock-raising and sheep-growing. Cat-tlemen were not long in finding out the true worth of the Bad Lands as a grazing region. Soon after the conquest o Sitting Bull and the opening up of the country to the whites, it began to dawn on the minds of the stockmen that a section once sought by the buffalo as a favorite stamping ground must be good pasture fields for herds of cattle and sheep.

The Marquis de Mores, a young and enterprising French nobleman, was the first to seize the opportunity by turning loose thousands of cattle and sheep loose thousands cattle and sheep among the multitude of buttes border-ing the Little Missouri, and his example and success has caused many other wise and learned stockmen to do likewise. and learned stockmen to do likewise. The cattle shifting for themselves have done well (the alkali answering the purpose of salt) and without care or feeding have come out each season in fine, fat-condition, ready for market. Thus we see Pyramid Park, the grand-est and sublimest spot on the American continent and executive the Value est and sublimest spot on the American continent, not excepting the Yellow-stone National Park, turned into a graz-ing field for the raising of cattle and herding of sheep. It is a great pity that the Government has never taken steps to preserve this region of natural wonders from destruction.—Cor. Phile delphia Times.

-Helen Hunt Jackson, the novelist, has two homes in Colorado, one in the town of Colorado Springs, and the other in Cheyenne Mountain, 6,000 feet above the sea leval.

-An Arizona paper of recent date contains the following personal para-graph: "Larry Chugwhistle, the pop-ular and gentlemanly baker of Sun Up Corners, departed for the great ma-jority yesterday. We trust that he has gone to the land where baking is un-known."

sed many riders broken bones or b every hand in every conceivable form. Between the mounds are ravines, gulches and meadows, many of the lat-

bruises. "What is the best color for a horse? Well, that is about as much a matter of taste as importance. To be sure, few persons want a 'calico' or circus horse, as the boys call them, nor do they want a conspicuous cream-estored animal White horses are objectionable because white horses are objectionable because they become unsightly in muddy weather. Sorrels, bays and the darken hues are the mest popular, and they are more easily matched than light ones. more easily matched than light ones. Grays, iron-grays and roams have a set-tled reputation for strength and tough-ness—but you might fill a big book with conceits and traditions about the marks and colors of horses. Some traditions have much weight in the setimation of horsen use of the strength in the setimation

have much weight in the cetilization of a horse; one of the strongest is: Four white feet and a white nose, Cut off his hide, give him to the crows. "I suppose that idea about feet has been handed along for centuries from Oriented horseman: an old Rastern Oriental horsemen; an old Eastern translation says:

One white foot, buy him; Two white feet, try himi Three white feet, look well about him! Four white feet, do without him. "The Turks regard white forefeet as

lucky; one white fore and hind foot un-

lucky. "Do I think the clipping of horses eruel? Well, it depends upon the horse and also on the owner. A sound, strong and also on the owner. A sound, strong horse that is driven for pleasure only, that can be given fine feed, careful grooming, heavy blankets and a light stable, wouldn't be apt to suffer badly. He really does dry off better aftar speeding than an unclipped horse in cold weather under such circumstances. I think it's a mistake to clip the average working horse."—Boston Rudget.

-Mrs. Tom Thumb, now the Count-ess Magri, wears for shoes a child's No. 5, and the Count wears a child's No. 8.

-Mrs. Elizabeth Granger, of Pitts-field, Mass., who has been a widow seventy-five years, celebrated hen one hundredth birthday anniversary recently.

cently. —A town in Buffalo County, D. T., has been named in honor of the first lady resident, Slade. Mrs. Slade was mearly killed in a cyclone there in 1883. —Denver Tribuns. —Robert Collyer says the scientific length of a sorroon is thirty minutes. If a man has anything at all worth saying he can say it in that time with-out repeating himself.



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S.ANKED THE BOY. The Signal Success Which Attended Inter ference in Family Matters. All the adult passengers in the wait-

ing-room had their attention attracted by his antics. He wanted candy, and he wanted to see the river, and he wanted to go aboard the train, and he wanted more than any city the size of Detroit could possibly furnish free gratis. His mother hushed him up the best she could, and several times he

slapped her face and kicked her shins and got off without even a pinch. By and by an old man who sat near her, and whose feet the boy had walked on several times, began to get nervous and, turning to his right hand neigh

bor, said: "Land o' massy! but I've either go to git outer here or spank that boy!" "He just aches for it!" growled the

other. "He does. He puts me in mind of my William. I've seen Will'am when nothing on airth but a spanking would put good nature into him." "I say I will go!" shouted the boy at

this moment. "Please, Johnny, be good," entreat-

ed the mother. "I won't!" "Oh, do! See how they are all looking at us." "I don't care if they are!"

With that he walked up to the old man and made a kick, and then the cur-tain went up on the play. With one twist and two motions he was seized whirled over a pair of knees, and before he could squawk once the spanking machine began its work. If ever a boy of seven was neatly wound up and the ugly taken out of him inside of. sixty seconds the work was no more complete than in this case.

"There!" said the spanker as he up-ended the child and placed him on a eat. "you'll feel better-a heap better. seat, "you'll feel better—a heap batter. Hated to de it, you know, but saw that you was suffering for it. Beg your mother's pardon for interfaring in fam'ly matters, but you set right thar' till the train is ready!" The boy "set," and such a calm and solid peace stole over the crowd that

the yells of the hackman out-doors gave everybody a pain.—Detroit Free Press.

REFORM IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

What Boston Has Recently Evoluat That Interesting Line.

Speaking of unseen features of toninine toilets, Boston has evolved something in that line. The dress reform committee of that city are the authors. of what they call the corset-abolishing underwear. One of their enthusiasts, Abby Gould Woolson, has brought some of the articles to New York for missionary purposes. She showed them to an invited gathering yes-terday and I noticed that very adroitly the girl who acted as a figure model on which to exhibit them was a slim-waisted creature, who might us well go without corsets as not, so good were her natural outl nes.

The outfit consists of three garments, The outfit consists of three garments, viz.: A balmoral skirt, composed of a deep princess waist reaching to the knees and joined there to a broad, straight founce; then a suit of white cotton cloth or muslin, shaped loosely to the form by vertical seams and terminating in sleeves and drawers. With one thickness of smooth cloth the latter garment covers the entire body from chin to wrists and ankles. Finally, beneath this, a woolen undersuit, woven upon the same model, and, like the chemiloon, buttoned down the entire front. An underskirt of fitting make may be buttoned either to the balmoral or chemiloon, and to the inner side of the latter the stocking support-

The British Empire covers nearly a

sixth of the land surface of the earth.

The entire surface of the globe is esti-

mated at 197,000,000 square miles, of

which a little more than a quarter, or

Guiana, etc..... Africa..... West Indies.....

European possessions...... Various settlements

may work your horse right. Field, Farm and Stockma

FARMERS AND "HIRED MEN." are the Former as a Class, Close-Fisted and Penurious.

It is a rare occasion when a represent stive of the men who labor on the farm for wages undertakes to present in an agricultural journal any views he may intertain on topics that especially conterns his class. For this reason we give the grist of an article, in which 'A Hired Man" talks back quite

rigorously at the farmers. We do not by any means indorse his inferences, however. Even though the interences, nowever. Even though the farmers, as a class, were proven to be the close-fisted, hard, selfish men the writer would have them appear, we do not quite see that the indictment would prove that the average hired man is not an ignorant, lazy, dissipated fellow, as an ignorant, hzy, disspated to w, as the agricultural papers and the "tak-ing" members of the farmers' club too often declare him to be. And in judg-ing the agriculturists and their helpers we are glad to differ with both sets of we are glad to differ with both sets of men is their estimates of each other. That there are to be found among farmers some very poor specimens of manhood—men who are utterly devoid of honor or principle in their transac-t ons with their fellows—can not be de-nied. So there are, among men en-mend in any other husiness or profesneet. So there are, anong men en-gaged in any other business or profes-sion. But, as a class, agriculturists are fashioned morally and mentally very much like the rest of the human race, and endeavor to deal fairly by those with whom they have business re-lations

ations. The farmer, of course has his feibles. The farmer, of course has his folles. So do other men. The farmer is eager to get the best possible price for the products from his farm. So, too, are the merchant and manufacturer when disposible of their wares. When the farmer goes to town shopping, he does not wish to pay more than he can help for his dething or other needful articles. But the same fact is true of the merchant, mechanic or artisan. It is human nature; that is all.

As we understand it, the gist of the complaint of "A Hired Man" may be briefly expressed thus: "The farmer's board is poor; he pays as little as pos-sible for wages; he desires to get more work than he is entitled to from his help, and in various other directions is anxious to get something for nothing." The truth of the matter is that the

farmer readily' learns that success can tarmer readily learns that success can only be purchased by the constant practice of economy in every depart-ment of his business. Circumstances will generally compel him to pay wages that represent the market value of labor; he would be foolish to pay a higher price for the help he needs. It is a matter that regulates itself. Hired help will generally abandon a situation help will generally abandon a situation where there is danger of starvation. But we believe that, as a rule, farmers have enough food on their tables, and and the quality and variety of the fare is above criticism. During the season of raising and harvesting crops, many minor matters on the farm have necesarrily to be attended to early in the morning or late in the evening. But there are thousands of wage-workers

there are thousands of wage-workers who would only be too glad to be assured that their services would not be called for during the hours which the farm laborer can call his own. On the other hand, the farmer's man undoubtedly has to work hard and his pay does not begin to be as big as that of the President of the United States, but thore are many pleasant and st but there are many pleasant and at tractive features connected with his avocation, and, at the worst, he suffers no privations or hardships that are not no privations or hardships that are not experienced, perhaps in greater meas-urs, by other laboringmen. As a class, the farmer's helpers are a pretty good lot of contented fellows, proud of the physical strength and rugged health that comes from their simple mode of

living, eager to display ability to per-form well the manifold duties of their calling, and even to occasionally help the women-folk at the farm house with some of the heavier chores, and de-

BASE-BALL IN CUBA.

Spanish-American Audiences Which Have to Be Divided for Safety. There are three leading base-ball organizations in Havana-the Havanas, the Almendares and the Fes. The Havanas have beautiful grounds in a suburban village, supplied with grand stands and an elegant pavilion that has a spacious ball-room in its upper story. The Almendares Club, composed of young men from leading Cuban families, has its park a little ways out on Reina Street, near the Captain-Gen-eral's botanical gardens. The diamond is a fine one: there is an immense roofed stand for the common herd, and back of the catcher's place is a superb iron pavilion, open on all four sides, with a fine floor for dancing and tiers of chairs in front, with private boxes

below. Honorary members are admitted to this payllon on presentation of the proper pass showing that they have paid up all dues. I attended one match game between the Havanas and the Almendares, at the park of the latter boats. club. The view from the grand stand was a unique one. A row of stately royal palms loomed up in graceful out-line against a blue tropic sky at the farther end of the grounds. On the sides an occasional tall shrub, or scrub tree of some sort, appeared above club. The view from the grand stand tree of some sort, appeared above the high board fence, and generally it the high board felce, and generally is proved to be loaded with human fruit. The grand stand was filled with, per-haps, one thousand people, while the pavilion was thronged with a typical igh-toned Cuban audience.

The friends of the Havanas occupied one end of the pavilion, while the Al-mendares crowd occupied the other. I was told that it would not be safe to have the audience miscellaneously dis-tributed. A riot would be precipitated at the first doubtful point. These fiery Cubans get so excited that they can not control themselves.

"Do you have a regular league here in Cuba?"

"It could hardly be called that. Six or eight years ago an organization was effected, and championsh p games were played three or four of the subsequent years. But the feeling runs so much years. But the feeling runs so much higher during a game here than in America that ruptures took place dur-ing the other years, and the contest would not be played out. The Havanas have always held the flag thus far, but we Almendares men think we are the we Almendares men think we are the strongest club this season. No contest is being held this season, as the clubs could not agree, and this is only what we call a dignity game." "Do you use the American League

miles? "Yes, sir. Indeed we even call out in English 'one strike,' or 'four balls,'

or 'foul,' as the case may be, and we use the English terms 'umpire,' 'fair ball.' etc.' "Do many of the players speak En-

glish?' "About half of us, who contracted our fondness for the game while in your country. But of course the language of the diamond is Spanish, save for these incidental expressions."-Favana

WHY DOES THE BOY WHISTLE?

Question Worth Thoughtfal and Careful Consideration. This problem becomes one of practical interest at once, when we remember that if we can but find the cause of an evil we can generally find a cure for it. It is certainly worth thoughtful

consideration. If the above question was propounded to a person who had never heard a boy whistle, if we can imagine such a being, he would doubtless answer that boys whistle because they love musicjust as birds sing. Such an idea, of course, never occurs to any one who has over heard a boy whistle. A philoso-pher would be more apt to think that the boy whistles because he dislikes music; that he has an innate antipathy to all harmonious sounds, such as it is well known some other animals have, and that instead of merely trying to es cape, like them, from the hated sounds, he delights in offering a continual and public insult to harmony and all its lovers. This theory is also sustained by his well-known admiration and friendship for organ-grinders and cor-net-players. But on more careful con-sideration it is evident that this idea is too abstruse for the mind of the boy, and he certainly never rests long enough from the whistling to think of so much It has been suggested that perhaps he whistles because he thinks it is a manly wristles because he times to a main and drinking, only cheaper. But the fact is, men seldom whistle; except in mod-eration, and the boy is so much farther than the man in this respect that it is than the man in this respect that it is as absurd to suppose that the younger imitate the elder as it would be to as-sert that Irving Hall copies its political methods from Tammany. The plausible theory is that the boy whistles to attract attention to himself. It is true that the boy is ordinarily anx-ious to be prominent, whether for the ious to be prominent, whether for the ious to be prominent, whether for the sake of a new imitation gold scarf-pin or merely a cigarette, and we might rest satisfied with this explanation if it was only one boy that whistled, or even a few boys, but when all boys whistle, their well-known shrill and defiant caricature of *some popular tune be-comes only a signal of warning to drive all within range from the wiginity. caricature of "some popular tune be-comes only a signal of warning to drive all within range from the vicinity. The last and best suggestion is that the boy whistles simply because he loves noise. It is undoubtedly afact that the boy is very fond of noise, and he will go a long way to hear a brass band or even a cabinet organ. But it is also evident that noise is not his sole object in whistling, for there are too many other means of making even more noise with-in his reach for which he does not care. The kazoo is inexpensive and has great possibilities. Bones make a sharp and disagreeable sound, and should be very popular with him. A tin horn is simple and has a very harsh and resonant tone. And yet none of them has enjoyed any permanent popularity with him. No, there is something beside the love of noise that impels the boy to whistle. Something which the boy does not know himself. Something which we shall never find out. Something which makes the frogs creak and the ass bray and the flies buzz.—Life.

Our Little Ones in Holland.

Holland is a very strange country. Most of the land is below the level of the sea. The people have built dikes on the sea shore and on the banks of the rivers to keep the water out These dikes are high banks of earth In some places they are built of stone They plant trees on the dikes of earth, and the roots keep the water from washing them away.

On many of the dikes there are long lines of windmills. They are but he was afraid. He knew she used for pumping out the water would be displeased and punish him. from the inside of the dikes. There are a great many canals in Holland. In some of the cities canals are used as streets. Boats go all over the parlor carpet, that when Howard country. A great many people spend ran out, leaving the door open, he their whole lives on the water. Our little ones there are often born, brought up and spend their days in

The whole family of the boatman eat and sleep in the little cabin. The little children play about the deck The Dutch women are very neat, and they keep the cabin as nice as a parlor. The space is small on the boat, but the home is just as it would be on the land. The growing plants, and pussy eating her milk seem to be odd sights on a boat.

Some of the vessels go out to sea. The family go with them. The fisherman often has his wife and child ren on board. The mother of the little ones has to work like a man. She helps catch the fish and land

them. Sometimes mamma has to steer the boat. Sometimes she and the boys have to drag the boat with a rope while papa steers.

In Holland dogs have to work for their living. They are harnessed to small carts or wagons. They draw the milk, butter and cheese, fruit and vegetables, to market. The farmer's wife usually goes with them and sells the load in the city. I have seen carts and wagons drawn by from one to four dogs. Sometimes half a dozen of the little ones take a ride for pleas-

The children in Holland as in America and England, are very fond of flying kites. The country is flat and the winds are steady. The boys and girls of the poorer classes wear wooden shoes. They are heavy and clumsy and make a clumping noise when the wearer walks on the floor or pavement. Little girls wear caps like grandmothers.

Jenny Primrose.

Jenny Primrose was sitting in her chair close by the door, when grand ma came in. Somehow, grandma pushed Jenny, and over she went and broke her head into four pieces!

But as Jenny Primrose is a doll, it vas not quite so bad as though she

been playing there and he knew it, He thought nothing would happen.

HA But something did happen. tossed his ball up, but did not catch it when it fell. The bowl did catch it and was broken in pieces. Howard was so frightened he ran out of the room, without stopping to shut the door. He played in the yard for . little while, and tried to forget, but could not. He knew he ought to tell his mother as soon as she came home; Pretty soon he went back into the house. Nero was not with Howard. He liked so much to lie on the soft went in and laid down. When Howard's mother came home and found

the dog in the room with the pieces of the bowl, of course she thought he ad brokep it.

"Oh, you bad dog!" she said, "I hall whip you for this!" She went into the hall for a little whip she had there. Howard stood by the door. "What are you going to do, mam-

na?" he asked. "I am going to whip Nero," she aid, "he has broken my bowl."

Howard followed his mother into the parlor. Nero looked very sad when he saw the whip. Then Howard grew very brave, for he could not tet Nero be whipped. "Don't, ma-ma," he said, catching her hand "Nero did not do it, I did."

Howard had to stay all day in his room, and have nothing but bread and water for dinner and tea; but he was glad he had not let Nero be pun-ANNA M. TALCOTT. ished.

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was not quite so bad as though she were areal live girl. But Nellie cried, and grandma almost cried, when they saw the four pieces. "Never mind, Nellie," said grand-ma. "I can make a new head for Jenny that will not break." So she got out her piece-bag, and hunted up a bit of white linen. This she cut in the shape of a doll's head and neck. She sewed it up and stuffed it with cotton. Then she sewed it on to Jenny's body. "Now, Nellie, bring me your paint-

Cor. N. O. Times-Democrat.

thy condition. L. P. STONE, Barber, North Topeka, Kansas.

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1 am solling the best Cherokes coal for \$450, Osage \$100, and Ecranton \$375 per ton, at South east corner of Sixth and R. R. Street. Now remember the place and comeand sceme. W C. AMEISH.

or the light running (co STRON. A Simple Remedy for Sweeny. ten effect a speedy cure for sweeny. done saturate thoroughly with tar; VINGOMACHINE HAS NO EQUAL.



side of the latter the stocking support-ers are attached. Thus equipped with four garments— a union undersuit, a princess petticoat and a princess dress—you have not a belt in your whole attire nor a bit of gathered fullness, save what is found in the skirt flounce. A lift from the lighted to take a keen interest in affairs around the place and in the success of their employers. Of course, as our cor-respondent admits, there are to be respondent admits, there are to be found farm laborers who are ignorant, shoulders meets resistance only from the tops of the stockings, so loosely worn and connected is your entire garb. wicked, dissipated and lazy. But it would be unfair to condemn the thou-sands of industrious, painstaking hired Summer discards the flannel undersuit and reduces the number of garments to three.—Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer. men of good character on that account. And it is no less unfair to write down Extent of the British Empire.

Square miles

the whole body of farmers because a few of their number are guilty of mean-ness and selfishness in their dealings with others. -Field, Farm and Forge

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-The most popular and successful newspaper writer is the paragrapher. His work is always read. - West Ten-51,500,000 square miles, are land, and

nessee Whig. —William F. Laffan, who succeeds the late Isaac W. England as publisher of the New York Sun, is the "Owl" of the total extent of the British Empire is 8,990,211 square miles, which may be tabulated thus: the Tile Club, and edited Harper's "Christmas."

-Garibaldi's memoirs will not be published until ten years have elapsed from the time of his death. This is in accordance with the wish of the Italian 100,000 270,00 12,76 96,171 Government.

-Charlotte M. Younge is now in her sixty-third year. She began to write in 1854, and one hundred and twenty books, of various sizes, bear tribute to her incessant energy.-N. Y. Sun.

A Southern farmer gives a remedy which he says will in nine cases out of ten effect a speedy cure for sweeny. Bake a flat pone of corn bread, let it be about two inches thick; when nearly done saturate thoroughly with tar, a week.

done saturate thoroughly with tar, which can best be done by making small holes in the bread and pouring in the tar. This being done, wrap in a cloth and apply to the affected shoul-der, pressing it tightly and keeping it there until the bread becomes coud. By the next morning your animal will be ready for service. It is very important that the bread should be as hot as bear-able. Another farmer says to remove a week. —The' oldest actor was Jean Noel, who died in Paris January I3, 1829, aged 118 years. He entered the pro-fession in his eighth year, and still acted when 100 years old, having rep-resented in all 2,760 roles. He acted 28 010 times. 28,010 times.

able. Another farmer says to remove the difficulty take equal parts of tallow, beeswax, marrow (out of beeves' bones) beeswax, marrow (out of beeves' bones) and sheep's tallow, and from one gill to one quart of whisky, also one table-spoonful of salt. Put the first four ar-ticles into a pot or kettle, nelt them to-gether, then put in the other two arti-cles, and then apply it to the afficient part of the horse, bathe in with a bot iron as hot as the horse can lea, i du may work your horse right on the

28,010 times. —Rev. David Winters, who died at Dayton, O., recently, had been in the ministry for sixty years, and is said to have married more people than any other one man in the country. Up to April 22 he had married 5,090 couple. —*Cleveland Leader.* —The New York Tribune says: "The name of the Rev. Dr. Leroy Sunderland, who died recently at Hyde Park, near Boston, aged eighty-two years, is unfamiliar to many of the present generation. But forty years ago he was one of the best-known writers and lecturers of the day.

C.

"Now, Nellie, bring me your paintbox," said grandma. The paint-box was brought, and grandma painted a pair of lovely blue eyes, red lips, and rosy cheeks. Then grandma held Jenny up for Nellie to look at.

"O," said Nellie, "if she only had ome real hair, she would be nicer than over."

"Very well," said grandma, "she shall have some of your own yellow hair. I saved it the first time it was cut." She fitted a piece of stiff lace to Jenny's head. To this she sewed the hair. Then she glued the little wig to Jenny's head. And there she was, as charming a Jenny Primrose as any little girl could wish.

And if she should be knocked over a dozen times, her head could never be broken again.

Then Nellie's brother Dick made a

Men and Women.

The Broken Bowl.

Howard was about ten years old. He was generally a good boy, and he tried to be a brave boy. But he was a coward about one thing He was not afraid of the ; dark, nor of being naughty; but he was afraid of being punished. If he did anything wrong he did not tell of it, but waited to be found out.

He had a big dog named, Nero. Nero was very fond of Howard, and Isthe be to a stropy would let no one touch him to harm him. Howard's mother had a beautiful blue china bowl, it stood in her parlor, on a table. It cost a grea deal of money, and she was very fond of it. One day while she was out Howard was in the parlor playing with his ball. He should not have



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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1886

SOMEWHERE.

Somewhere The skies are blue and days are always fair: The seulost showers upon the grasses beat: And birds sing sweetly in the r green retreat— Where shadows interlacing on the moss Work beauticous patterns as they twine and

What though the winds be keen and mountains bare-Whon we but shiver in the wintry air-The skies are blue and long days soft and fair, Somewhere.

Somewhere, When summer heats oppress us with their giare, The fragrant winds are breathing clear and

coil. And shadows play upon the unmoved pool-Where moss and houens deck the sylvan glade-And toilers rest contented in the shade. No desort sands, forbidd ng, barren, bare; No quenchless thirsts to rack the spirit there, Somewhere.

Somewhere. When we are struggling with our load of care. And troubles weigh us with their burdens

down-And I fo is but a desert bare and brown-The happy peoples live in peaceful joy: No evil thoughts to dim with earth's alloy, Or anguish crouching in its tiger lair, Or pan too deep and pibliess to spare; But all-pervading peace, complete and fair, Somawhe

Somewhere They know not terror's grim and stony stars; Nor griefs that bow us to the barron earth, Nor lis who he petrify or stille mirth; But sweet contentment every day and hour, And resignation with its priceless dower Of caim enjoyments which no tears may fret, And memor es polsoned by no vain regret. Fame stirs no envice with its trumpet blare, Ambitions hurt not with their work and wear; But patience governs, and regrets are rare. Somewhere.

Somewhere Repose rests like a presence on the air; And while we struggle in our constant grief— Or seek in troubled things to find relisi— They rest in quiet where glad sunbeams play, And gentle sp rits guard them night und day. Thank God that though these chains of ill we wear-And wear ed souls their tribulations bear-We walk in faith, and wa t surcease of care

e sweetest rest rewards each ea prayer,

-1. Edgar Jones, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

CLAIMING HIS SKELETON.

A Weird Story of the Michigan University.

When John Wentworth put his last touches to his work he stood back and regarded it with admiration. He stood with his hands in his pockets and his cap well back on his head, and he felt that glow of self-satisfaction which a man feels who has just finished a long and arduous task.

"Well." he said, as he turned his head, now this way and then that, "I call that a first-class job, by George!"

It was certainly a most complete piece of mechanism, every joint perfectly fitted, yet perfection is never altogether appreciated, and when Mrs. Jones, the landlady, deceived by the silence into supposing that Wentworth had gone out, and thinking the present a good time to fix up the room, came in, she gave a scream of terror, and on

catching her breath. cried: "Laws Mr. Wentworth, what a start that hour d thing did give me. You're not going to keep that in the house, Mr. Wentworth?"

"Mrs. Jones, let me present you to our distingu shed fellow lo iger, J. W. Stodgers. I venture to say that a more complete or a han somer skeleton can not be fond in Ann Arbor, Mrs. Jones. if I did wire him myself. John W. will give you little trouble, Mrs. Jones, and if; when we're out, you give him a little touch up with the duster, he will not only appreciate it, but you will all o oblige Mr. Smille and myself, for we are wall so as to keep him upright, while his spindly white legs dangled down and swayed gently to and fro, when the mortem sneer. "If you examine the beeth of that skeleton you will find the one on the left lower side next the back filled w th silver, and, if necessary, loor opened or a breeze came through I can tell your inte ligent jury the sort of cap that is under the silver to cover the window. The medical students sat down, and Wentworth was telling Smille how he the nerve that once was there. All the young men looked at J. W., who, as if enjoying the point made by its other self, suddenly clicked down its iculation, when there entered with un-

iculation, when there entered "Excuse me, gentlemen," he said. "Beg your pardon," said Wentworth, "I didn't hear you knock." "I didn't knock."

you know," and Wentworth with a ru er touched John W. under the chin,

and the two gleaming rows of teeth came together and remained in that

fixed grin so characteristic of all skele-

Wentworth had placed a narrow

table against the wall, and on it John W. sat with his skull fastened to the

"Oh!"

"Take a chair," said Smilie. "I will stay but a few moments." replied the stranger. Of course neither of the young men

knew all the hundreds of students at

knew all the hundreds of students at the University, but they thought the stranger belonged to one of the depart-ments, although it seemed odd that he should enter without rapping. "Have a cigar," said Wentworth, pushing the box towards him. "I come on business," said the other, "and do not smoke. That is my skele-ton."

on. "Oh, excuse me," cried Wentworth. "I articulated John W. myself."

"Whom?" "John W. We call him Stodgers. John W. Stodgers." "Oh, you do."

"Yes For convenience. Don't suppose that was his name."

"It certainly was not." "How do you know?"

"Because I tell you the skeleton is mine." "Show him our receipts for the body, John. You don't understand, I guess, that Wentworth and I bought the body

and have the receipts. It's not a store skeleton. It is John's upper and my lower and so we fixed up the bones our-

selves. "I wish to see no receipts. You don't appear to understand me. When I was alive that skeleton was the frame work

of my body." "When you were alive?"

"Certainly." ""What are you now? You don't

mean to pretend that you palm your self off as a ghost on us."

you take for a night at the big hallf You could personate the head of the University and sing '1 want to be an Angel' with splendid effect." "I am in no mood for chaff," said "If you have any doubts about the matter, just throw that ruler at me." Smile at once took the stranger at his word and the ruler met no oppo the specter and fell clattering to the floor. At that instant the jaw of the the specter, severely. "Finally, wil you give up my skeleton?" "Let him have his old bones," said

"Say.

skeleton fell with its sudden click, and Smilie. Smille. "I certainly will not," cried Went-worth. "Why, Smille, I had to drill one hundred and fifty holes in that skeleton. No, sir! J. W. Stodgers re-mains here." in the silence that ensued it seemed to regard the spirit with a sort of gleam of recognition. Wentworth walked across the room and picked up the ruler. Coming back he snapped the jaws shut again and sat down.

t's singular, to say the least, said Smilie, helplessly. "That's John

At this moment there was a knock a the door. "Come," shouted Smilie.

In the gloom they recognized Tom Fulmer, one of the students. "Excuse me." said Tom. seeing stranger present and preparing to with draw.

"No, no, come in, Tom; you're just the man we want to see." Tom took the chair offered him.

"I don't just know how to introduce you," said Wentworth. "Tom, this is -a-ah-gentleman who claims to be the origin al possessor of this skeleton. "Ah -dispute as to ownership, eh?" "That tendency," answered Went-worth. "He is, in fact, a-well, a ghost."

"A what?"

"The gentleman has been dead for some time," put in Smilie, the task of explaining having seemingly got beond Wentworth "And w

thin air, and the next instant Went-worth was in the hands of the outraged fiff, but the bones of John W. Stodgers, deceased. Now it would rest with you deceased. Now it would rest with you to prove that this was your skeleton, and as people are not in the habt of having a private mark on their skele-tons. I flatter myself we would have you right at the beginning of the case." "You are a very young lawyer," re-plied the ghost, with a sort of a post-mortem sneer. "If you examine the baseth of that skeleton you will find the constable. From the lock-up the dejected young

man wrote to Smille: For my sake, buy a cemetery lot and bury John W. Stodgers, charging the cost to me. Yours, WENTWORTH. That ended the fight. Wentworth, I

0

regret to say, is not the first student who came to grief by letting spir ts get the better of him.—Luke Sharp, in De-trait Free Press troit Free Press.

AT APPOMATTOX.

The Apple-Tree Business Authoritatively Settled.

General Grant, in his personal memts other self, suddenly clicked down its jaw and beamed on Fulmer with its silent laugh. Wentworth took up the lamp and looked at the lower jaw. "Yes, Fulmer," he said, "that's so." "Well, we'll waive that point-we'll oirs, describes the Wilderness campaign, and estimates Lee's strength at eighty thousand men. The latter, he says was operating in a country with which waive that point." said the young law-yer, with ill-affected airiness. his army was thoroughly familiar, while yer, with ill-affected airmess. "I think you might as well," said to the Federal forces it was entirely unknown. He tells of General Lee's surthe ghost, dryly. "But the real nub of the case would render, and takes occasion, in the course be in this: Can a man once dead lay claim to any part of the property he owned while alive? I don t reco'lect of it, to explode the famous story of the surrender under the apple-tree. He says there was an apple orchard across the little valley from the court-house, one tree of which was close to the roadany parallel case to yours exactly, but I have some knowledge of the statutes of Michigan," this modestly, "and I think all the tendencies of law would be sgainst you. When a man is dead there side; that General Babcock reported to him (Grant) that he had found General Lee sitting under this tree. and had brought him within the Federal lines to is no question but that his next of kin have the right to cremate, to embalm or to bury his body. They might sell the house of a man named McLean, where the Confederate General and one of his staff were awaiting General Grant. Of their interview he says:

it, Iimagine, although that is rarely done in first-class society. Now the point I would make before a jury would be----," "When I went into the house I found General Lee. We greeted each other, and, after shaking hands, took our seats. What his feelings were I do not know, being a man of much dignity, and with an impenetrable face. It was impossible to say whether he felt in-wardly glad that the end had finally come, or whether he felt sad over the result and was too maply to show it General Lee. "I have no wish to discuss law with you. I have demanded the skeleton and I propose to have it whether you are willing or not." "Just write that down, boys," said Fulmer. "He hints at burglary." "See here," said Wentworth, "you result, and was too manly to show it are not the man. we dissected. I be lieve you're a fraud." Whatever his feelings were, they were entirely concealed from observation. "Do you?" returned the ghost But my own feelings, which had been quite apparent on the receipt of his let "I'll convince you in order to save myself further trouble. I can take any self further trouble. I can take any one's form. For instance, that of a rising lawyer." And with that the figure before them was an exact coun-terpart of young Fulmer. The next instant the ghost was himself again. "By jove," said Smilie, "what a splendid lightning change artist he would make." ter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe that had fought so long and gallantly, and had suffered so much for a cause which I believed to be much for a cause which I beneved to be one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and for which there was not the least pretext. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us. General Lee was dressed to us. General Lee was dressed would make." "Say," said Fulmer, "what would in full uniform, entirely new, and wearing a sword of considerable value, very likely the sword that had been presented by the State of Virg'nia; at all events, it was an entirely different sword from the one that would act sword from the one that would ordi narily be worn in the tield. In my form of a private, with the straps of a General, I must have contrasted very strongly with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high, and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterward. General Lee and I soon fell into a conversation mains here." "Remains is good," said Fulmer. "Well, Mr. Wentworth, when you get tired of the fight just give that skeleton a decent burial." With that about old army times. He remarked that he remembered me very well in the ghost was gone. "So long." cried Smilie. "What are you going to do, Wentworth? It s the old army, and I told him, as a mat the old army, and I told him, as a mat-ter of course, that I remembered him perfectly, but owing to the difference in years—there being about sixteen years difference in our ages—and our rank, I thought it very likely I had not attracted his attention sufficiently to be remembered after so long a period. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meet-ing." you and the ghost, it seems." "Do? Why, keep J. W., of course." Next day there was an astounding charge against Wentworth. A pas-senger coming up from Detroit by the early train had been met on the road from the stat on by a student exactly answering Wentworth's de cript on, ing.' who demanded money at the point of a pistol, and the passenger would undoubtedly have been robbed if two oth-

HUMOROUS

-A man in New Mexico caught the bronchitis riding a pony. He first caught the bronco. - Chicago Current. "What pains a father more than the cry of his infant child?" asks some one. We don't know un'ess it is the cry of climbed into our carriage, wanted to pay our entertainer, who (though a his infant twins. - Norristown Herald. ything in your purse?" asked

I used to keep step better than all th rest put together."—La Vedetta.

-"Run for the doctor, quick! Help

-The celebrated Signora Howlinski was in the middle of her solo in the Houston, Opera House, when little

Houston Opera House, when little Johnny Fizzletop, referring to the di-rector of the orchestra, asked: "Why

.-The Egg of Columbus. "Who was Columbus?" asked a teacher of his class, in one of the public schools

keep quiet." "Well, then, she holler for?"—Exchange.

bis st.ck?'

Texas Siftings.

"He is not hitting at her; "Well, then, what does

METHEGLIN. A Beverage That Once Knocked Out Sam

An amusing anecdote of the famous judge of eatables and drinks, Sam Ward, is thus related by Halston in

Ward, is thus related by Halston in the New York Times: "Talking of good judges of liquor," said a gossipy friend the other day, "poor Sam Ward, that's gone, had as keen a palate as the best of them. Sam was proud of his sagacity in detecting adultentions in good old brandlies, liq-nors, and cordials, although I have heard him boast but once or twice about his skill in that line. One sum-mer—it was early in the seventies—I mer-it was early in the seventies-I happened to meet him at Lenox, and was with him in a small party of con-vivial spirits who took a long drive one day. We had dinner at a back coun-try hotel—even in the backwoods you don't find inns nowadays-and it was a very ordinary feast. The wine was a very ordinary feast. The wine was worse, and Sam Ward fell into ironically extolling its virtues. From sar-casm the talk became earnest, and finally we were discussing famous brands. Sam, of course, was the soul of the party, and, warming up on the subject, went so far as to boast that he could detect any kind of liquor with ease. We were all interested—nobody was ever bored by Sam Ward—and it was late when we started on our homeward drive. We missed the main road and were caught in a shower, that developed into a steady pour, so that we were glad to stop at the first conven-ient farm-house. The proprietor seem-ed to be a trille suspicious at first, but Sum scon won bin orac completed Sam soon won him over completely; the old man brought out some home made wine, and Sam told a good story. The farmer produced more wine and Sam had more stories. Down the cel-lar stairs went the old fellow again, and this time he came up with his stone pitcher half full of a thick, oily fluid.

pitcher half full of a thick, oily fluid. Mr. Ward, who always got the best, was honored with a big goblet that held nearly a pint. Our host filled it to the brim, while the rest of us had to be satisfied with smaller allotments. We all sipped and sipped again. It was a very warming drink. "What do you call this, my friend?" asked Sam. The old boy chuckled, and told us to guess. Instead of guess-ing we drank some more. and emptied ing we drank some more, and emptied our glasses before we rose. Again the cups were filled and again they were drained. I felt happy, and the seemed quite as merry. Just then the hired man came into the kitchen with the announcement that he had got the cows. The farmer hated to said, but milking was milking, and prepared to go out. Up rose Sam also, and

The rest of us were content to sit still, but we did not want it thought that we felt the thimbleful of the stuff we'd swallowed. Sam insisted on milking a cow, and we all went out to a leaky old shed, under which stood four peace-ful bovines. The route was more or less indirect perhaps—the ground was slippery with the rain. In vain th old man protested. Sam would milk and the party of admirers huddled around in an applauding circle to see the performance. Ward gravely took the stool, placed it under the animal's nose, and then lurched to the ground directly back of her, thrust the pail for ward under her hind legs, and bravely began his task. It was a meditativ cow, and she couldn't stand everything. No milk came down, but something else did, and that was Sam Ward, who rolling head over heels into a puddle, lay sprawling before us. Somebody helped him up. Sam Ward looked first on that cow and then on the stool: he on that cow and then on the stool; he picked up the stool, sat dowh on it, and went to sleep. The next morning I remember getting out of a feather bed and crawling down to breakfast with the 'biggest' head my shoulders ever carried. It was a quiet meal even Sam didn't care to talk. We We

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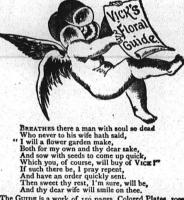
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BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY. BLCOMINCTON, ILL ESTABLISHED 1852.

partiers in J. W. Stodgers." "Mercy sakes, I'll never come into this room if that skeleton is to be here."

"Oh, John W. is ha mless. Besides, he has been in that box here for some weeks. I've only helped him to collect

himself, as it were." At this moment the lower jaw of the skull dropped with a click to an angle of forty-live, and Mrs. Jones gave an-other little shriek as she looked with averted gaze at the sort of dry, bony, silent, fixed laugh of the skeleton.

"That," said Wentworth, with par-donable pride, "is a little device of my own. That jaw stays in place about half an hour and then dro s. By the way, just notice what a lovely set of teeth John W. has. That's the fault I find with most of our Amer can skeletons. They have poor teeth. It seemed to Smilie and me that this fellow must have been an Englishman, he had such good grinders, so we christened him Stodgers, an aristocratic name over aristocratic name over Stolgers, an ar there, I am told.

"It gives me the chills to look at it," rs. Jones. The fading afternoon said I light threw deep shadows in the evelop sockets that gave Mrs. Jones an uneasy feeling that the skeleton was looking at her.

"That's because you always had 'Lits' to board here instead of. 'Medics.' You'll get used to John W. He's an unobtrasive cuss. If everyboly m nded his own business with the exclusiveness J. W. does there wouldn't be much trouble in this world."

Wentworth bitterly remembered this remark later on. At this moment young Smille came

in

"By Jove," said Sm'lie, in admiration, "you've done that up tiptop. John. Thunder, I call that a trum, h." and he walked around and took a side v.ew of it. "That s what I call a deuced good job for a first attempt. Did you ever see anything handsomer, Mrs.

'Mrs. Jones thinks she has," said Wentwesth

"It's awful," shuddered Mrs. Jones.

"To think that that was alive and walked around like the rest of us!" "And thou hast walked about, how strange a story." quoted Smile. "Th is so, it's rough on J. W., isn't

Mrs. Jones went down stairs and the medical students closed the door. "His jaw droops a little, John," said

"That's all right; shows the action,

this was his skeleton." 'Oh, come now, Smilie, what are you giving us?'

"Fact," said Smille, "just tossed this ruler through him. Try it." Fulmer hesitated

"It will perhaps convince you quicker than anything else, and don't incon-venience me in the least." said the ap-parition. Fulmer tossed the ruler, with the same result as before. He was very

short-sighted and he adjusted hs eye glasses and peered across the table at the ghost, who stood impassively as he had done from the first.

"I say, Wentworth, just strike a light, will you.

Wentworth lit the large lamp that stood on top of the bureau. The ghost ppeared an ordinary-looking man dressed as any man might be. -Fulmer with corrugated brow, gazed at him while Smilie and Wentworth felt a sort of momentary pride of ownership, as i heir possession of the skeleton gave

them a kind of proprietorship in the specter. specter. The amiable skeleton, which now shone white in the bright light, seemed to beam in a benevolent way on its former

owner.

"Sit down," said Fulmer, "I hate to The specter sat down. "Now, what use is this skeleton to you?" began the young lawyer, his pro-fessional instinct getting the better of

is amazement.

"That, if you will pardon me, is no

"That, if you will pardon me, is no one's husiness but my own. I may say I wantit placed where I will know where to find it—or I may say that I deh't choose to have it remain here, the sub-ject of scoiling and con unely." "On, you're wrong there," said Went-worth. "We both have the greatest respect for John W. He is a guide, philosopher and friend—as well as in-structor."

"Just let me handle this case." said Fulmer, with a backward wave of his hand. "Now what shall I call you?"

Fulmer, with a backward wave of his, hand. "Now what shall I call you?" "What you please." "Well, we will say the plaintiff. Now, plaintiff, in the first place you would have to prove to the satisfaction of a jury that this is yours." "Of course we do." put in Smille. "We bought the body and John wired it."

"I don't mean that. The defense takes the ground that this particular skeleton is not the bones of the plain-

worth staggering along the street in a state of teastly intoxication. The professors hauled him over the coals, and it was in van that he protested he had spent the day worthly, trying to catch fish up the river. He went home mad and, as J. W.

the culprit, who escaped. Nothing but Smille's solemn oath that Wentworth

was asleep at the time -it was Saturday

morning—saved Wentworth. On Sun-day all Ann Arbor was scandalized as it came from church by seeing Went-

grinned at him as he came in. he seized the ruler and smashed in the trap-door jaw. The ruler did not pass through the bony part of J. W., as it did through its spectral counterpart Next day Wentworth was too ill to

help! Dot baby has swallowed a n.ck-el." exclaimed Mrs. Schaumburg. "You make so much fuss as if it was a twentyattend class. Smille left him and wend-ed his way to college. He had just taken his seat while the Professor was dollar gold piece. Be calm, Rebecca replied Mose. — Texas Siftings. jotting down names preparatory to a 'quiz' when an unearthly yell at-tracted all eves to the top tier of seats -The following passage between bench and bar occurred in a certain court the other day at the end of a lengthened wrangle: My Lord: "Well, Mr. —, if you do not know how to that descended one by one down to the operating table. There stood Went worth on the back of the highest seat "One, two, three, look out for me, conduct yourself as a gentleman, I an sure I can't teach you." "That is so, my Lord."

he shouted, and with that he ran swift y down the backs of the seats, jump ing over the students' heads, hopping lightly on the "subject" that lay cov lightly on the "subject" that lay cov-ered up on the revolving plank, then sprang among the lady students, who scatt red screaming, and thence up to the top of the opposite tier.

"Now for a jump across the arena. Never before attempted by any one out-side of this circus." "Catch him," shouted somebody. "Ho's insana."

"He's insane.

At that Wentworth went for the nar row stairway, Smille and another after him. He beat them easily across the campus and entered the door of his boarding place. When the two students burst into

of Austin. "Columbus was a bird." replied a little girl. The whole class laughed vociferously, and the teacher asked the little girl what she meant by such a silly answer. She explained, shedding bitter tears, that she had read

When the two students burst into the room they found Wentworth sitting dolefully looking at the damaged front of Stodgers, and he swore he had not been out that morning. Next day he got notice of dismissal from the University. As he sat by his window stubbornly refusing to be conquered by a ghost, and yet aware that per aps some peo-ple would not believe the whole story if he told it, he saw his double on the opposite side of the street.

out with hm. If they see us bots they'll believe my story. He sei ed the ruler and started out.

The ghost looked behind him, and then it too had a ruler in its hand. Nearing Johnny (accepting another cruller) —On, yes m. She said that if she could have your health and strength she bel eved she'd as lief look as you the post-office the ghost came sudden-ly up to a group of men, hit out right and left with the club, struck a police-man across the face, and fied towards Wentworth. The crowd pursued As it came to Wentwerth it vanished into lo. -harper's Bazar.

genuine Yankee) declined to take a Mr. Ball of his wife, as they sat down in the street car. "Yes, dear; lining," she replied, sweetly, and Mr. Ball paid Sent, and we were ready to depart. Sam had been thinking of something, and he leaned forward and looked the fare. - Merchant Traveler. squarely at the farmer. --- "It is really wonderful to see how well the men keep step." He: "Bah, that is nothing! When I was a soldier

Counsel

" 'My friend,' he said, 'would you do me one favor? What was that be erage you regaled us with last night? It was a pleasant liquor, but it was muscular, my friend, very, muscular, I should judge—if taken to excess.' "The farmer laughed. 'Metheglin!'

'Metheglin!' he said. 'Plain honey and water -just honey and water that's worked a little.

"Sam fell back in his scat. 'Methegbe thy name. You've floored Sam Ward-floored Sam Ward, who has Great be thy name. I'll teach New York a point or two!' and he did."

Mr. Duke's Explanation.

It was at a big August meeting in Wake Co., N. C., and there were acres of darkeys present. The "Crossing of the Red Sea" was the subject of dis-course, and the Rev. Mr. Dukes, a course, and the key. Mr. Dukes, a 'mancipated minister, was treating it in the most frigid manner. He had just closed by saying, "Moses and the chilum of Israel crossed ober the Red Sea on the ice, but when Faro and his broke frue the ice and dey was all drownded," when a young man from town arose and said:

"Brer Dukes, will you 'low me to ax

"Brer Dukes, will you 'low me to ax you a question?" "Sartinly; what is it?" "Well, Brer Dukes, I's bin studdin' geografy, an' geografy teeches me dat de Red Sea am in de tropicks, an' dat dere ain't no ice in de tropicks. What I want to ax is dis: Whar dat ice cum in the book of an older sister a piece of poetry about the egg of Columbus, and as only b rds, lay ergs she supposed Columbus was some sort of a bird.-

throat

It gives me an opportunity to 'splain. My dear young brer, you mus'n't think 'cause you war' store close and bin to skool dat you know everything. Dis thing I'm preachin 'bout took place Initia in preache but the present the present present

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