THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS,

Stule Historical Siculty

Topeka, - - Kansas Seventy Five Cents a Year in Advance.

The Spirit of Kansas aims to be a first class family Journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interests that go to make up the greater part of our Western Life. It will be found useful to those engaged in any of the departments of rural labor. Its miscellany, original and selected, will be such as will interest and instruct. Its editorial page will treat of matters relating to our social, industrial, and political life, wherever and whenever the interests of the great working masses appear involved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall endeavor to make a paper representing the wor to make a paper representing th great west.
Our regular subscription price, for single subscribers will be 75 cents, or two copies \$1.25. Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

Growth of Ritualism.

Prof. Hopkins, of the Auburn Theo. logical Seminary, has prepared A General Liturgy and Book of Common Prayer, for use in the Presbyterian church, and something similar has been published for use in Congregational churches. For some time there have been indications of a desire for a return to a more ritualistic and responsive form of church service It has been growing a long time, even among denominations that will not admit it. There are, in fact, indications that point to an instinctive sympathy toward this form of worship in almost every denomination, even those that protest that this statement is not true. The first and simplest manifestation that we observe is in the earnest "Amens" and similar responses that are made during prayer. Then is the increasing use of the Lord's prayers in which the congregation is expected to join. The spreading custom of congregational singing inspiring the passage of the amended is another indication, and so is the temperance law. This would indeed practice of reading the scriptures, where the pastor reads one verse and the congregation repeats, or reads the following. Even in the Methodist come quite within our sphere. It is Church they already have what may within bounds to say that an abunbe termed ritual special occasions, while other denominations are still more advanced in the same direction, all indicating a tendency to a return to liturgical church service. We are not sure but this may be as well. It has been supposed that extempore and spontaneous service is more earnest and direct. But it will hardly be denied that a great deal of cold formality has grown up in our church service and that very many now attend church, not to worship, but as a matter of worldly policy, and the time may come when the study and care necessary to familiarize one with liturgical service will be more effective in securing real devotion than the late customs have done, or can do in future. At all events the move will be watched with some interest.

Missouri has cases of cattle disease and it is said to be pleuro-pneumonia, but about it the doctors disagree. This disease has seldom, if ever, been known in the west. So far, there is no known cure for it, and slaughter is the remedy. But it is difficult to tell when the disease exists. It gives no premonitory symptoms and the only way of telling when it exists is by percussion and oscultation. It is a lung trouble and will not, in all probability, ever be so serious in the west as in the east, although it may appear here to some extent.

The New Jersey legislature has passed a prohibitory law in regard to making bogus butter. It is asked that such laws be passed in other states. Such laws must, of course, only have reference to butter sold as genuine, or to an article that is unwholesome and impure.

The butter product of this country is not equal to the demand and there is no prospect that it will be. Butter making will continue to be one of the

Mr. John Walruff of Lawrence, is getting up a petition to secure the right to run his brewery for medicinal purposes.

A wonderful temperance work has been done in the south during the past winter, which will be continued

It is said that conferences have been held by leading anti-prohibition republicans of this state, to consider the ropriety of with-drawing from the arty, since they will no longer work with the prohibition wing. It is also stated that an effort is making to organize a new party, with President C'eveland at its head, which shall be a reformed democracy, with all bourborism left out.

There are rooms and cellars in this city filled with barrels of liquors. They are real elephants on the hands of the owners. The law prevents their shipment, and of course they cannot be sold. Draymen will not even move them, and until they are moved no one will rent the rooms where they are stored. We know a business man who wants to move into a house lately used as a saloon, but will not take it until this contraband of peace is taken away. But done with it are the pertinent ques-

We have been asked to make a plain and truthful statement of the political situation in this state, and the relation of political parties to the prohibition question, and the motives be an interesting subject, and if properly presented it might be an eye-opener but we are not sure that it would dance of dirty and hypocritical poli tics, has been and still is mixed up with prohibition in Kansas.

A reader of the N. Y. Witness writing from Dakota, fails to give a very flattering account of the prospects in that territory. The great trouble is there was an untimely rush for that part of the country a year or two ago, and everything was overdone, inconveniences were many, and prices are low. The land sharks and money dealers are grasping and oppressive, and the long severe winters, cause much suffering. In some places hay is the principal fuel, and in the warmest dugout it is hardly possible to keep a family warm in such weather of last year the National W. C. T. U. as Dakota winter brings them.

Among the recent industries of rapd growth in this country bee-culture stands prominent. Says the Popular Science Monthly:

Of course, as a homely art, bee-keep ing is no modern industry, being as old as history, but in its scientific de-velopments it is of recent growth. In these times, when science is properly taking its place at the helm in all departments of human industry and activity, it is not strange that it is promptly assuming the guidance of bee-culture. This is a utilitarian as well as scientific age; and this is why bee-culture is being so rapidly developed, for its extraordinary growth is only in the ratio of its utility. Though known to commerce for 2,500 years, hitherto it has been followed and known, in this country at least, principally as a local industry. But ee-culture, from the soundest economic considerations, ought undoubtedly to become a great national indus ly to become a great national industy fostered and protected by the state. Apiculture is naturally a part of, and closely allied with agriculture, inasmuch as the nectar gathered by the one is immediately derived from the same fields and forests that yield the abundant ingatherings of the other. Indeed, the bulk of the honey crop of this country—which is, in round numbers, about 100,000,000 pounds amually—comes from the bee-keeping which is in connection, more or less, with farming. Unwritten History.

In 1854, when Lawrence was in its infancy, and Kansas was a mere football for political shuttlecocks to kick for their amusement, there was a stur dy emigration, to the place of Squat-ter Sovereigns, from Ohio and even as far as Cape Cod. These children of the Puritans came to stay, but there was an entirely different element of emigration from the South. From New England came men, women and children, with their school books, and school houses ready to erect, and with all the refinement of social life. The South had no surplus of refined families to spare, so the emigrants from there, who were ruf-fians, came with bowie knives and revolvers, and a bountiful supply of villianous whiskey. They came not to stay, but to drive out the Free State

we have recently met with a lady who resided in Lawrence in that early day. She gave us an account of the first temperance crusade in Lawrence. Some twenty women, whose husbands were absent, resolved they would rid the town of the saloon, which was a source of danger, because Indians and "Border Ruffians" getting their liquor there, became even more dangerous than ordinarily. They banded themselves together, and tak-ing possession of the saloon, they destroyed the liquor, demolished the bar and ordered the saloon-keeper to leave the town. Being re-inforced, he secured another supply of liquor from band of peace is taken away. But the steamer at the levee, but the wo-how to get it away, and what shall be men with true heroism awaited the delivery of the whiskey, and led by Mrs. Moses of Ohio, Mrs. Stearns, of Mass., and Mrs. Hindman, of Ohio, they siezed it, and with axes and hatchets broke the casks, spilling the contents, and ordered the men, more than thirty in number, to leave town

or they would hang them.
Such heroism deserves to be recorded in letters of gold, and if we could get the names of all we would chronicle the proceedings on vellum, on parchment, and hang it in the historic rooms in the Capital of the State, first in war, first in peace and first to adopt constitutional prohibition.— The Kansas Methodist.

The Mistress of the White House. Miss R. E. Cleveland is the President's unmarried sister, and is aged about thirty. She has until recently been a teacher and lecturer by profession, and has led an industrious, independent life. During her brothers administration as Governor of New York she continued to support her-self and to work for her own objects as she had done before. Last year her name was in the catalog of the Elmira Female College as lecturer on Madiaeval History. Miss Cleveland has always been a believer in temperance, and also a temperance worker. She is connected with the W. C. T. U. and the Union Signal says that she is "well known and loved" for the part she has taken in its work. The same paper recalls an incident which is in-teresting at this time. In the spring met to pray for the coming national Republican and Democratic Conventions. Miss Cleveland was present, and it was she who led in prayer for the future mistress of the White

House.

An article of very great interest to everr farmer is promised for the May number of Harper's Magazine, on "Jersey Cattle in America," by Hark Comstock. Portraits are given, from direct photographs, of a number of the most notable butter-producing cows of this stock, one of which, "Alduced under unforced tests over twen-ty-nine pounds of butter a week; while her granddaughter, "Eurotas,", owned by Mr. A. B. Darling, produced seven hundred and seventy-eight pounds of the Southern Ocean from the butter in eleven months and five days. The writer, who is one of the best authorities on this subject, gives an interesting sketch of the means taken in the Channel Islands to keep the breed pure, the laws having for a hundred years back excluded all foreign cattle except such as were imported for meat, which had to be slaughtered at the port of arrival; and his remarks on the present state of the stock and its prices in this country are of prac-tical value.

THE SOUTH POLE.

Exploration in the Antarctic Regions-Nordenskjold's Contemplated Expedi

The statement that Nordenskiold, the Arctic explorer, is about to undertake an expedition to the frozen South has a special interest. With our present appliances all voyages aiming to reach the pole seem follies; but at least after the many baffled journeys to the North, an offort to pierce the Antarctic barriers has the charm of variety. The good judgment and perseverence exhibited by Prof. Nordenskjold in his famous northeast passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the Arctic shores of Asia, will inspire the hope that his pres-

ent undertaking may be as successful as the voyage of the Vega. Antarctic exploration has never been prosecuted with the eager zeal which year after year has sent expeditions to the North. Half a century ago, how-ever, it was in great favor. At that time Biscoe discovered, between 64 degrees and 68 degrees of south atitude, Enderby Land and Graham Land. It is noteworthy that Cook, in his famous second voyage, between 1772 and 1775, had penetrated to more southerly latitudes than Biscoe's of three score years later, but without discover ing any part of what is now loosely called the Antarctic Continent. Three times, at points far distant from each other, he drove southward beyond the Antarctic Circle. But Biscoe, more fortunate, found land directly south of atagonia, and also directly south of Madagascar, a few miles northeast of Captain Cook's swoops in 1774. It should be added that Graham Land, visited by Biscoe in 1832, in only an ex-tension of a coast discovered in part in 1821 by Howell, and called Trinity Land; by Palmer, and called Palmer Land; and by Bellinghausen, and called Alexander Land. Weddell, in 1823, penetrated to 741 degrees south latitude, but saw no land.

A few years later, in 1836, Dumont d'Urville visited Graham Land. His main work, however, was done two years after south of Australia, where he discovered Clarie and Adelie Lands. Two years later still, only a few miles west of the former, Balleny added Sabrina Land to the slowly-pieced-out contour. Captain Wilkes had con-tributed meanwhile to the knowledge of the tremendous ice-barriers that closed the way to the South Pole. He descried, early in 1840, about latitude 611 degrees south, and longitude 161 degrees east, a coast-line, which he fol lowed westward, with occasional glimpses of it, for weeks, by cruising

along the ice-fields.

Shortly after the greatest gain in all the explorations was achieved by Cap-tain James Ross, who, from a point just east of that which had been reached by D'Urville, forced his way almost directly south along the coast of Victoria Land, and after working by the greatest intrepidity through a heavy ice-belt, found himself able to discern rocky land nearly as far as the 79th parallel. One of the most extraordinary fruits of this voyage was the discovery of the two lofty mountains, Terror and Erebus -the latter a burning volcano.

In spite of his success and of the curi-osity exc ted by finding a volcano much nearer the South Pole than Hecla is to the North, little has been done for more than forty years to continue the explorations. Occasionally some vessel like the Challenger has cruised among these solitary wastes of ice; and only a few years ago the Pilot's Bride went fur-ther south, probably, than any whaler has ever gone—at any rate, far enough to skirt along Graham Land for some miles. In general, however, this dreary part of the world has been left almost unvisited for two-score years.
Undoubtedly one reason why so much less effort has been expended on Ant-

of this stock, one of which, "Al-"owned by Col. R. M. Hoe, pro-lyunder unforced tests over from away that necessity for penetrating fur-ther poleward which furnished the stimulus to all the early Arctic explorastarting points of those adventurous maritime nations that make the great voyages of discovery. Finally the pe-culiar desolation of the southern frigid zono, its perpetual fogs, its bewildering currents and its enormous masses of continuous ice, beginning at a great distance from the Pole, have discouraged enterprise in that direction. Four years ago Italy and the Argentine Republic contemplated an expedition to the South Pole, which was to have been in charge of Lieutenant Bove, who was with Nor-denskjold in the Vega's voyage. This would have been followed, it was said.

his predecessors. First the inflact of the great Equatorial current, who crosses the Indian Ocean, and, as skirting the coast of Africa, strikes derectly into Antarctic waters, is now be ter understood than it was half a cent ury ago, and the most inviting path a Southern exploration becomes almost a matter of scientific calculation. Above all, Ress' successes were achieved with two sailing vessels, and the substitution of steam promises a great gain. -- N. Y

SPRING SEEDING.

The Treatment of Land Which Is to Be Devoted to Grass

It is usual to sow grass-seed as early as possible so that the young plants may make a fair growth before the very warm days of summer. The principal grass crop is clover, which is sown upon the wheat, the young clover being thus shaded and protected by the growing wheat. It is common to sow cloverseed without the use of a harrow for covering, though a brush is sometimes passed over it if the field is clear of snow, and then, again, the seed is some-times sown over the snow, upon which it remains until the snow melts, and the seed finds its way to the soil.

Farmers who contemplate sowing grass-seed over the wheat should endeavor to first harrow the field before sowing the seed. The advantages are that the yield of wheat will be increased by spring harrowing, while the amount of grass-seed required for an acre may be lessened. If the ground is uneven, and thrown up by the frost, pass the roller over the field after sowing the grass-seed, and the field will be smoothed, the wheat benefited and the seed covered.

· As a rule timothy and clover are used together, but no two grasses could be selected more at variance in regard to growth and periods of ripening. Timothy is earlier than clover, but still the two crops must be moved togethe when grown upon the same field. The consequence is that either the timothy must be overripe or the clover not fully matured. Orchard grass is suggested as a substitute for timothy, as it ripens in about the same time as clover. objection to orchard grass is its ten-dency to grow in tussocks, but this may be partially avoided by care in sowing e seed evenly. It stands the drough soil. As a pasture grass it ranks high, due to its beginning to grow very early

One of the most frequent causes failure in securing good "catches" is using an insufficient quantity of seed. Clover especially does not always make a heavy stand, owing as a rule to care-lessness in the use of seed. When it is When it is considered that much of the seed .sown over the surface is uncovered, and that a large proportion is destroyed by severe cold, birds and other causes, it is best to use an excess rather than too little. If the amount of seed usually sown were increased, and the seed har-rowed in, there would be good crops of clover secured where "catches" are

The best fertilizer for grass lands is potash, and the next best is lime. A mixture of wood ashes and lime answers, but the cheapest mode is the use of the commercial sulphate potash (kaini) If the grass seed is sown in the fall, after the dry season has passed, there will be no necessity for sowing it on a grain field. On pastures a small proportion of d fferent grasses may be added to the orchard grass and clover, though for that pur-pose timothy may be freely used, such as blue grass, meadow foxtail, white clover and sweet vernal grass. As some grasses do not thrive on all classes of soils, it will be found more advantageous to rely principally on clover, timothy and orchard grass. Pasture land should be prepared by reducing it to a fine condition, giving a good broadcasting of manure. Old pastures should not be plowed, but a good coating of manure, with reseeding, will prove beneficial.—Philadelphia Record.

FERTILIZERS.

The Kind Considered Most Suitable for Farm and Orchard.

At a recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, gave an excellent practical discourse, describing the system of manuring by which the exhausted university farm had been doubled in its crops. Wheat had reached forty bushels per acre, and they were now disappointed when it was not over thirty bushels. They had manufactured now disappointed when it was not over thirty bushels. They had manufactured four hundred and sixty-six tons of rich manure, and drawn it out on the land the past year. In addition to the clover, hay and rich food given to the cattle, the cotton seed and other materials— plaster was strewed in the stables, which Prof. Roberts thought as good as any was to ambly it to land. From each

the liquid portions which were carefully saved were found on an average to be equal to the solid parts, More than one-half the cost of the feed given to the cattle went to the manure, or in other words, while the cost of the food of each animal was found to be twenty-three cents a day, the manure from it was worth sixteen cents. Superphosphate is of little or no value on the land at that place, and the improvement made had been effected with homemade manure carefully saved. Prof. R. said that in common practice in farming, half of the materials of which manure is manufactured from the farm never gets back to the land to benefit never gets back to the land to benefit the crops, and often only a quarter. To prove the difference in the richness of manure, an experiment was made with three portions of land, the first of which was left unmanured; the second was enriched with the common manure from the town; and the third with the from the town; and the third with the best home-made manure from rich food kept under cover. The last mentioned gave a product as much greater than the town manure, as this was better

than the unmanured land. The manufactured manure is drawn out and spread on the land as fast as made, from September to February; after that time the spring accumulations remain in a covered yard, and are applied to the wheat in autumn. If the heap becomes too dry water is thrown on it; and if it is found to ferment too freely, furrows are plowed around the heap, and the earth thrown on it by the men in spare portions of time.—Country

-While kerosene will take the hair off a cow or horse, says the New York Tribune, it has no effect on swine, but assists to clean the skin nicely, though appearing to make them itch or smart for a short t me. Where objection may be entertained against pure kerosene it should be mixed with a like quantity of warm lard.

HOW THEY DRESS.

Congressmen Worth Millions Who Wear Twenty-Five Dollar Suits of Clothe Half of our public men go about in suits as business-like as those of a bank cashier, William Walter Phelps, with all his millions, wears clothes which cost about twenty-five dollars a suit, and he sports a red necktie. Tom well, and grows on nearly all kinds of soil. As a pasture grass it ranks high, clothes. Lyman, of Massachusetts, wears a green scarf; Orlando Potter's of gray clothes would not sell for five dollars to a second-hand clothes man, and the black ones of Colonel Woolford, of Kentucky, are shiny with age. Charley O'Neil, of Philadelphia, is natty in his dress, and his red neckties are always new and his collars clean. Jim Belford, on the other hand, sometimes wears clothes that are positively dirty, and they hang on h's square, angular form like the old ones of a farmer who has framed them on a cross to scare

the crows.

Both Carlisle and Randall wear little inch-wide black neckties, and both are generally dressed in black. Both stoop a little, and neither is very careful at to his appearance. Judge Reagan, of Texas, wears a black diagonal Prince Albert coat and a turnover collar, and Perry Relmont's little frame, every

Texas, wears a black diagonal Prince Albert coat and a turnover collar, and Perry Belmont's little frame, every ounce of which can be fed with its income of many thousands a year, is clothed in closely buttoned black broadcloth. Governor Long, who is to read the address at the dedication of the monument, has a good tailor, and his wide blue seersucker pants of last year made him the envied of all of the Washington dudes, but bluff Oscar Turner, of Kentucky, the Outlaw of the Purchase, often comes into the House without a vest, and buttons his pantalcons with a belt strap. Dorsheimer clothes his six feet form and his three hundred pounds in black diagonal.

Sam Cox always appears on the floor in black, and Horr, of Michigan, has on a suit of business cut and a peoper and salt material. Calamity Weller's clothes are as rough and crazy as his brain. His Guiteau-like face looks as though it needed a razor, and his hair always stands on end. Phil Thompson, that little fellow with the pleasant face and the mild air, dresses very neatly and his clothers fit him. He has no look about him which will indicate his history as the killer of several men, and his manners are as gentle as those of a woman. He is, in fact, as mild a mannered man as ever cut a throat. Phil Thompson has a twin brother who dresses just like him, and who is his very image in face and form. The door keeper can not tell them spart, and Phil's brother, who is not a member of Congress and has no right to the flouse at will, the officers of the House taking him for his brother. Washington Ora Cleveland Leuder.

The English do not seem to be sat isfied with the graded school system which they have borrowed from America. The fact is our own people are not satisfied that it is the best of systems. At least that it is deficient in many respects is admitted by the best educators.

The complaint made by the English is that teachers and pupils soon fall into grooves. If this is true it is worse for the pupil than the teacher unless he had passed on through a groove himself.

Another writer in our own country declares that the system tends to de stroy all individuality of thought and character in both teacher and pupil. If this statement can be maintained, it will prove that it subverts the very end to be obtained. Education is the thing to be secured. To this all agree. But what is education? What is that mental quality or substance that we aim to secure by school discipline?

In the popular sense we might call it stuffing—the crowding into the head of an undigested mass of thought facts, figures and circumstances, which results in the very reverse of discipline, and which is in no sense education.

We have but little sympathy with the idea that our common school system should be greatly enlarged. We do not believe it wise to enlarge its curriculum, and attempt to make it any thing more than a common school. This is not and cannot be largely educational in the sense that education means mind-building. If it is educational, as it is to no inconsiderable extent, it is because it does what, it has been said, the graded school does not do. It does develop individuality, by indirection possibly, inasmuch as it does not prevent its growth.

At the common country school the pupil is supposed to learn; that is, to gather in a knowledge of things; to learn to read, write and to cipher. This is useful and desirable, and it may be a necessary preliminary to education. One may have a fair knowledge of these and other branches, and still be unable to THINK, while another may have no knowledge of these things and still be able to think deep

An educated mind is one that is rendered capable, by discipline, of receiving information, weighing and testing it by thought, and eliminating the truth. It was a mischievous idea that youth was the time and the school-room the place to store the mind with useful knowledge. Better let the storing entirely alone, except as an incident, provided the right work can be done properly.

The English writer to whom we have makes "examination" the end sought fault lies if any where. A perfect examination, is too apt to mean a simple gathering of facts that enables the pupil to pass. This is not what is wanted. It is not education, because it is not making the mind receptive. Who does not know that a mind once disciplined and made receptive will take in at one reading more of the facts of geography, history, philosophy &c., than he could gather in years of labor with a mind untrained.

The natural activity of minds is so varied that any system of education some, is to be condemned. And any system does this which puts pupils in to grooves, or destroys individuality. Does our graded school system do

A correspondent from the western part of the state asks if we can tell why the women suffrage bill did not come up for action. Yes, we can. The politicians simply could not afhad too many unpopular things on their hand, and they were sorely troubled as to what they could touch and not get burned. In the first place they did not care a fig for the bill. It was all policy. If they could make anything by seeming to favor it, they ald do it, otherwise they would let it smother. The last Kansas legislature was not an honest one. What

It would seem that the cases of erious disappearance" are getgto be of alarming frequency in dgwick County. Two of such s are reported in one issue of the Daily Beacon. Have they a Bender family down there?

Reform Without Reform.

There is something very mysterious about our public debt statements. We are to have a new form of stating the debt although it would seem that we might have it in some shape that there would be no two ways about it. The apparent difference amounts to a hundred millions and more. It is simply a different way of expressing it. The financial policy of the present administration will not be materially different from the last, and this is saying a bad thing for the new were hundreds of millions locked up in the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasury that might be used to reduce the debt. Now the new secreimplication of the treasure that t the late campaign it was said there tary of the treasury would make it appear that there are but \$22,000,000.

But by this new form of statement it is said that there is a reserve of \$100,000,000 which is locked up as a redemption fund, and by some hocus, triffed with, so he replied, modestly: pocus, the sum is made to appear as a liability probably because the people endeavor to prove myself worthy of

The sad truth is that while the present administration, is in some respects an improvement upon some of those that have preceded it, and as a change will no doubt result in some good, it is just as much in the interests of the

gold-bug as the former. The policy is really to depreciate silver and to dishonor the greenbacks. It is a yeilding to the capital interests of the country without consideration of the labor interests.

It was not the policy of the Republican party to pay the debt. The debt was considered a blessing by bondholders and money lenders, and it was bonded and its payment delayed as long as possible. When we had gold that might have paid an interest bearing debt, it was not used for that purpose, because it was not the policy of the manipulators behind the

The same policy prevails now. The people are not yet able to command much notice, when their specific interests conflict with the two percent a month gold men, and their agents, the politicians, nom atter by what name, always stands by the one who can butter their bread most liberally.

More business and less politics and it will be better for all parties.

Twenty-one counties in Missouri have adopted local prohibition and have no saloons.

Despite all rumors of peace it is more than propable that war between England and Russia will result.

Senator Sherman predicts that we are on the verge of a most prosperous era. In a recent address in Cincinnati he spoke favorably of the new administration.

The present immigration to this state is simply unprecedented. We state is simply unprecedented. We ringing box on the ear, and then catchhear many complaints of hard times ing her by the hair bumped her head and low prices of farm produce. But on the wall, remarking:
"This is to warn you not to tamper times are harder and money closer else with my future, bushand, or something." referred, says the graded school times are harder and money closer else- with my future hu where. There is every prospect of a and not education. This is where the good season in Kansas and every reason to believe that those who come here will not be disappointed.

Pension Commisioner Black invites Miss Ada Sweet, Pension agent to resign, at which there is some indignation. It will be remembered that there was some serious trouble over Miss Sweet's appointment under a former administration. There are probably good reasons for the commissioner's course, as he believes.

This is a centennial temperance year. It was in 1785 that Dr. Benj. that tends to equality by depressing Rush published his celebrated treatise on intemperance. It was extensively read and discussed, and from the interest it awakened have arisen all the temperance movements since then. It was half a century, however before real work was begun.

Whether Arbor day shall be continued or abolished is in debate. The Emporia Republican leads off in a long and able editorial in favor of doing ford it. They felt that they already away with it. Its reasoning is not convincing to us. Perhaps it has failed to accomplish all that was expected, but let its purposes be better understood and a better work be done and the day will become popular.

We do not think any fair-minded citizen will have reason to complain at the action of the government in the Oklahoma matter. It is no to be opened up because it is still a part of it did do was for policy and not for the Indian country. The cattle men must go to. The outrage has been that wealthy stock men have been permitted to occupy it while actual settlers were not. It is the favoritism that has existed that the people protest against. So far as Kansas is effected the decision will be of benefit. Southern Kansas is as good as Oklahoma.

A DETERMINED FEMALE.

One German Woman Who Was Not to B Trifled With. Martha H., a fine looking village girl of eighteen summers, was recently before a justice's court in Bavaria, charged with assault. She had pretty blond hair, blue eyes, and a graceful figure. To look at her nobody would suppose for a moment that she possessed moral and physical courage in an extraordinary degree, yet such was the case.

She bore an excellent reputation, and repelled the advances of the opposite sex until she set eves on an industrious democratic administration. During young man named Paul, who was, moreover, quite good looking. She

"Paul, I've taken a liking to you, and I am going to marry you." The young man was somewhat surprised. He might possibly have objected, had he not perceived something about the expression of her face that led him to suspect she was not to be

"I feel myself highly honored by your preference, Miss Martha, and will a liability propagly because the partial state liable not to receive any benefit you."

"That's all right, Paul, but you must now

not forget that we are engaged now, and you are to behave yourself like a good boy, or I may have to be harsh with you." Paul, in a subdued sort of way, asked

Paul, in a subdued sort of way, asked to kiss her hand.
"Nonsense," she said, "that's the way dudes do. We are plain country people, with old fashioned ways," and notwithstanding there were a number of persons present, she put her arms around his neck and administered a large country gived his feat and square. large, army-sized kiss fair and square upon his lips, that caused a team to run

away, so loud was the smack.

The engaged couple got along very well together for several weeks, until it occurred to Paul to spend an evening with some boon companions in the village tavern. He visited the tavern on the succeeding evening, and engaged in a game of cards with the boon companions. panions. The devil-may-care expression vanished from his countenance when the door opened and his betrothed

entered.
"Paul," she said, calmly, "I think it is about time for you to leave this haunt of vice, and return to your home." The boon companion laughed vocifer

ously, and one of them said:

"That's coming it strong, Miss Martha. He is not married yet, and you treat him already as if he was a mere school-boy.

school-loy."

"If Paul were as worthless and trifling as you are I'd not bother myself
about him, but I am in hopes of making
something out of him," replied Mar-

Paul seemed to hesitate. "Paul," said Martha, "are you going to compel me to resort to extreme measures?

Just at this crisis the landlady thought it was the proper time to make a few remarks.

"You just clear out of here, now, and leave my guests alone.

Paul intimated that he was not ready to go, but judging from his looks he really wished that he had left long "Come, Paul," said Martha, "I will

show you the hole which a considerate carpenter has made for the accommodation of young men who desire to emerge from this dea," and seizing him by the back of the coat-collar and dragging him to the door, shoved him through the door into the street.

Having told Paul to please wait for her, Martha returned, and going up to the astounded landlady dealt her a

isagreeable may happen to you."

After she had almost twisted the landlady's head off, Martha went out and es-corted Paul to his home. As they walked off she seemed to be telling him something that was of national importance, judging by the strict attention he paid.

She was arrested for the assault on the landlady, and a slight fine was im-

"Do you think you will be able to make a reliable, good husband out of Paul?" asked the Justice. "I think so," replied Martha, feeling the muscles of her arm. "At present, as we are not yet married, I do not feel as if I had a right to assume any authority over him. I have to rely entirely on moral suasion, but when are once happily married 1 shall not hesitate to remonstrate earnestly with

him. He is pretty well broken in already," and turning to Paul she urged him to pay the fine, which he did. After the couple had left the court-room the Judge drew a long breath,

and remarked:
"What a mother-in-law she will be after awhile."—Translated from the

OUEER AND COSTLY DRUGS. A White Powder Worth \$300 an Ounce Ratttesnake Virus as an Oplate.

A doctor from one of the Western cities, who has a wide practice as an oculist and aurist, entered a drug store the other day and purchased a small bottle of cocaine, the new anæsthetic used with such success in eye operations. He said he had prescribed it for a diseased ear. The tiny bottle half full of whitish powder cost him five

dollars. "Provincial physicians in this country are very enterprising," said the try are very enterprising," said the druggist, when the dootor had gone out:
"They have already begun the use of cocaine in all sections of the country, and it is to many druggists a profitable drug, because they can charge a fancy price for it. I quote it at over three dollars an ounce."

"A well-stocked drug store must be supplied with a great variety of medicines now if its proprietor fills prescriptions for all schools," continued the druggist, "One day we had a call

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

called in to see a patient who was soon to die of cancer and who had taken ordinary opiates until they seemed to have but little effect. We did not have the medicine, but the next time I saw the doctor he said that he had obtained —A school in Smith's Valley, Huntington County, Pa., contains thirty pupils named Smith.

called in to see a patient who was soon

t, and that twenty minutes after taking a very low dilution of the virus the suf-

scarlet fever.
"The beaver furnishes a remedy

a knowledge of many valuable rem-edies which would benefit science, but,

although we have been able to purchase

some of their mysterious-looking drugs as curiosities, they have refused to im-

part the secret of their properties. Some idea of their notions with respect to

medicine can be gained when it is known that they regard the w.ld gin-seng root as sacred to the healing of royalty, and as a spiritual body, capable of volction and of concealing itself to

escape capture. Its guardians are the

tiger, wolf, leopard and snake. When a member of the royal family falls sick,

as did the Empress some time ago, a party of heroic men go in search of the

"In mentioning animal products as drugs I should perhaps have spoken of ambergr's, a deposit of grayish matter, which is found occasionally in the head of a sperm whale. It sells often for

similar growth on rye in America contains very little ergotin, less, indeed,

than the smut on Indian corn. As there are several growths which yield

have mentioned, is expensive. It was discovered by a man named Wright,

who subjected morphine to a treatment that entirely changed its chemical qual-ities, so that instead of being an opiate

ties, so that instead of being an opiate it is one of the most powerful emetics known, and is given only in extreme cases, like poisoning. As I said at the outset an enterprising druggist has to keep an extensive variety of medicines, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Pumpkin seeds are frequently sold as a remady for the worm and

pensive. Pumpkin seeds are irrequency, sold as a remedy for tape worm and with the mole fern as a vermifuge. A doctor came in here the other day and called for some everlasting life. Singu-

lar thing for a dector to prescribe, wasn't it? In medicine it is a queer North American plant. Job's tears is another queer remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

NO EMOTION.

The Cashler Who Didn't Appreciate The

On a suburban theater train th

other night a little party were talking

of pathetic scenes upon the stage and

how they were variously affected by

"For my part," said a dapper young

man, "I never saw anything upon the

stage that could moisten my eye. I

leave the crying to little boys and

"Oh, you do, do you?" replied a bluff

old gentleman, an officer of one of the

railroads; every time I hear a young

man talk as you do I feel like telling a

little incident that once came under my

notice in New York City. A party of us set in a box; 'Hazel Kirke' was the play. None of us had ever seen it. I

play. None of us had ever seen it. I shed a tear or two quietly and unobserved, but rough old General McRae oried like a baby. He was President

oried like a baby. He was Fresident of a Georgia railroad then, and in New York on business. He was a regular martinet in his profession, stern and unrelenting. He was an old bachelor, too, and so far as is known never had

tender feeling toward woman or kin. He had lived a life solitary and absolutely unsentimental. We were all surprised to see such emotion in such a

man, but none of us said anything except young George —, of Atlanta. He laughed at the old General's weak-

ness.
"'Can you witness such a scene as

that with dry eyes?' inquired the General, with all his old sternness of man-

ner and speech.

them.

women.

single whale.

—"When you have learned to submit," says Prof. Riddle, "to do faithfully, patiently, duty that is most distasteful to you, God may permit you to do work you like." ferer sank into a sweet sleep. The olden days, when all sorts of insects and animals were used in medicine,

—The common-school system intro-duced into Utah by the various religious denominations is said to be slowly but surely undermining the system of polygamy.—Chicago Times.

were fruitful of some beneficial discoveries. The poison of a bee, when applied externally by a bee, is not particularly beneficial; but I know a doctor who claims wonders for it in cases of -A large Buddhist temple is now in course of erection at Kiota, Japan. All its timbers and pillars are put in place known as castor, used to quiet spasms, and the musk ox provides musk. It comes in the form of a coarse black by ropes made of human hair. The devotees of the god they worship offer their hair on its shrine. The hair is powder, and the best of it is quoted at about forty dollars an ounce. We sell considerable quantities of it to the Chinese, who are said to use it for burns. It is believed that the Chinese have then cut off and is twisted by the priests into church ropes.

-The Educational Weekly, of Canada, recognizing the growing tendency, in the schools, toward the study of the English language and literature, all young teachers to give special attention to these subjects, as they hope twenty years hence to be counted among

the educational leaders of the day.

—The Turin Royal Academy of Sciences will award a prize of \$2,400 in 1866, to the author of the best work on physics, chemistry, physiology, natural history, geology, history, geography, or to the author of the most brilliant or useful discovery. The competition is open to all countries.—Chicago Cur-

-By the last annual report of the Commissioner of Education it appears that the relative number of women root, whose presence is finally revealed at night by a halo over the spot of con-cealment, which is marked, the root beteachers in the United States is on the increase. From the territorty which has reported, the sex of teachers there ing dug on the following day. The cultivated ginseng, or jen shen, is not believed by the natives to be endowed are given the figures of 106,676 men, and 166,705 women. Eighteen States with the properties of the wild, but is used freely by the subjects. It is be-lieved that its chief value lies in its show an increase in the average salary of teachers. -N. Y. Sun.

-"Only five colleges in the country wonderful recuperative power, prolonging life when a patient has begun to sink into his last sleep, and in giving him time to arrange his affairs. have adequate endowments," says the Collegian. "These are Columbia, with \$5,000,000; John Hopkins University, \$3,000,000; Harvard, \$2,000,00; Cor nell, \$2,000,000; Princeton, \$1,000,000. Less than half a dozen more have even tolerably liberal endowments: Tufts, \$750,000; Brown, \$720,000; Lafayette, \$600,000; Cincinnati University, \$560,-000. So far as we can ascertain, no other college has an endowment of over \$450,000."

thirty dollars an ounce at retail. It is said that one whaler found a deposit of seven hundred and fifty pounds in a Prof. Tarbell, an educator of high rank, has declared the great work of the public schools of to-day to be the preparation of the pupil, by technical education, for those employments in which a skilled hand is necessary. According to his view, it constitutes the second of the secon Among the expensive drugs is ergotin, which retails at the rate of about twenty dollars an ounce. It is a fungous growth on rye in Normandy. A cording to his view, it only remains for the public to express a decided senti-ment in favor of industrial education, ergotin in a greater or less degree, so there are several South American plants that produce jaborandi, the drug now in order that the schools shall respond earnestly and readily to the demand This sentiment seems to be particularly strong in New England, doubtless due used sometimes to produce sweating.
"In the list of expensive drugs the product of the Calabar bean may be to the existence of so many manufactories in that region.—Current. mentioned. Physostigmine, which is rated by many as the best remedy in in spasmodic affections, retails at over \$200 an ounce. Apomorphine, while not to be compared to the drugs that I

WIT AND WISDOM.

—It isn't considered good form for a physician to tell a butcher-patient that something is the matter with his

—An Illinois man sneezed a bullet out of his nose the other day. Those fellows who will persist in looking into the muzzles of their guns to see if they are loaded must suffer the consequences. -Burlington Free Press.

—Burdette has evidently worked on a farm. He remarks: "Where the zephyrs dimple the fields of golden rye, I hear the song the harvesters are sing-ing clear and high. I hear a note that rises above the reaper's hum; I know the driver's tried to clear the cog-wheel with his thumb."

-He stood corrected: Boston girls are not ignorant of geometry. A young Bostonian handed his girl a lozenge shaped like a heart the other night. "What is this?" she asked. "It is a kiss," he replied. "A kiss is not heartshaped," she said. "Nopid" "No, it is elliptical."—Boston Courier.

-The wealthiest heiress that man ever married did not bring him riches to compare with the eyes of dia-monds, teeth of pearls, hair of gold, cheeks of rubies, and a voice of silver. The fair sex can acquire most of this wealth if they will begin young enough. It will attract a better man than dollars. - Chicago Journal.

—Young artist (displaying a picture)
—'This painting is entitled Jonah and
the Whale.'' Possible purchaser—
"Where is Jonah?" Young artist— "You notice the rather distended ap-pearance of the whale's stomach midway between the tail and the neck? Possible purchaser—"Yes." Young artist—"That's Jonah.—N. Y. Sun.

-The hero. O you who linger in the night of toill
And long for day,
Take heart. The grandest hero is the man
Of wham the world shall say

That from the roadside of defeat he plucke That from the flower success,

The flower success,

Bravely and with a modesty sublime,

Not with blind eagerness.

—W. T. Talbott.

— "H'I see, said an Englishman, "that Richard Grant White declares that no matter how long a Cornishman or Yorkshireman lives in this country 'e carn't get rid of the peculiarities of speech which 'e took up in hinfancy. This is a mistake. I 'ave only been 'ere ten years and can deceive any one as to the place of my native 'one." as to the place of my native 'ome.'
"Probably Mr. White did not think of you," some one replied. "Yes, but what right as 'e to make such assertions? If White should talk to me, I'd. simply say: 'Mr. White, git h'out You don't know good English from an 'hole in the ground.'' — Arkansaw

ner and speech.

"Why, of course I can. I could laugh at it even as I laugh at you."

"See here, George —," said General McRae, with great earnestness, you are cashier of a bank in Atlanta. In that bank my company has many thousands of dollars deposited. Immediately upon my return home every dollar of our deposits shall be withdrawn. You may be an honest man, but I do not feel safe with our money in an institution where one of the responsible officers is a person who talks as you talk to-night." Traveler.

"—What is the population of the world, papa?" asked six-year-old Edith, who was making up sums for herself on a new slate. "You must not interrupt me now, Edith," said her father, who was writing at the same table. "Go to Miss Smith," referring to her governess. Her father was not so, busy, however, but that he heard and was amused by her saying in a low tone soon after: "I know how I can find out myself. I'll look in the back of the geography for the United States BENARES.

City Whose Public Buildings Are Given Over to Idols. The population of Benares must by

this time be amounting toward two hundred thousand, apart from the pilprims, who keep half as many again there during a large part of the year. All these pilgrimages and the innumerable shrines and temples of the place are literally the creation of superstition. It is a city wholly given up to idolatry. Its merchandise is idols. The people one meets there are organisms of supernatural terrors. Symbols painted in ashes distinguish them as war-paint distinguishes savage tribes. There seems from immemorial time to have been here a survival of the abjectest, accom-panied by an arrest of every kind of development which would have brought them into relation with the secular world. A learned Hindu said to me: "Religion is the constant, never-ceasing interest and occupation of a Hindu in a interest and occupation of a Hindu in a sense that Europeans can not understand. Their eating and drinking, their sleeping and waking, their marrying and dying, all are interwoven with their religion." At Benares I reflect that only in a euphemistic way could the term religion be applied to the coarse, obscene, degraded performances, void of solemnity, earnestness or beauty, which make this vast embodiment of Hinduism—the city of Benares. Siva is now the Mahadeo of Benares. Siva is now the Mahadeo or Great God of Benares. Temples are here raised to each and all of his bodies, parts and passions. Siva has encroached and is thus becoming the encroached and is thus becoming the patron and deity of Benares. There his official mace is seen, a big stone bludgeon. His image is of stone with a face of silver. Behind him is an immense dog. Among the offerings to him are alcoholic sprits, generally absorbed by his priests, one of whom lately died from an excess of that kind of devotion. This is the only temple of devotion. This is the only temple into which dogs are allowed to enter freely, and they are daily fed within its precincts. Those who have visited Russian churches may remember with what great care dogs are excluded from them, whereas eats are welcomed. The them, whereas cats are welcomed. The Russian legend is that when the devil tried to enter the first cathedral in the form of a mouse the dog on guard at the door allowed him to pass, but a cat pounced upon him. Such is the explanation by the "Folk" of a fact which probably might find its origin in the Hindu notion that dogs are unclean. Near this is the shrine dedicated to Sitla, goddess of small-pox. A person who has died of small-pox must be buried, not burnt, lest the goddess be hurt, for she is in every person so afflicted. Many are the sacred wells. The "Well of Fate" seemed to fascinate a number of people.—M. D. Conway.

WOLVES IN FRANCE The Number Destroyed During the Year 1883.

France is still infested in some parts with wolves, and although these formidable animals do not generally cause much loss of human life, it only requires a really cold winter to render the wolves dangerous and destructive to the poor husbandmen and villagers of the Meuse and the Vosges. Formerly, many French departments were provided with louvetters, gentlemen who, in return for the title and privilege of wearing a gallant and most piquant uniform, undertook to keep the district free from louvine incursions. A short time back however, these benerable time back, however, these honorable and venerable dignities were suppressed, the Minister of Agriculture being content with setting aside annually a sum of money, out of which prizes are awarded for each wolf killed. The Minister of Agriculture has just issued the official returns of the wolves destroyed during the year 1883. No fewer than 1,388 wolves were killed in one way or another. Of these, 32 were with young, and 493 were cubs; the remainder being full-grown animals. Nine well authenticated cases of persons being attacked by wolves were reported, but it is not said whether any lives were destroyed or not. One hunlives were destroyed or not. One hundred and three thousand seven hundred and twenty francs (£4,148 16s. 8d.) were distributed as rewards, which varied according to the importance of the capture. But perhaps the most in-teresting part of the report is that which tabulates the number of animals destroved in each department. The Perigord and eastern counties suffer most from the ravages of these animals. The Dordogne heads the list with 131; the Meuse, 122; Haute-Meuse, 89; Meurthe-et-Moselle, 81; Vosges, 71; Haute-Vienne, 71; Charente, 66; Correze, 58; Creuse, 43; Aube, 40; other counties following with lesser totals. During an soliowing with lesser totals. During an exceptionally severe winter exciting sport may be enjoyed either in the Vosges, the Dordogne or the Cote d'Or; local guides and attendants are readily obtained, and the poor peasantry are ready thankfully to render, any assist-ance to the hunters who help to rid them of their treacherous and destruct-ive enemy.—Chambers' Journal.

All One Man's Work.

Delitzsch is one of the humblest towns of Germany; its population, even now, is not more than 8,000, and thirty years ago it was much less, but from small beginnings among the shoemakers of Delitzsch, in 1850, Hermann Schulz has, by faith and patience, created one of the most remarkable social structures of the most remarkable social structures of the century. When he died in 1883 there were 3,500 co-operative societies in Germany organized under his own control, besides thousands more in Austria, Italy, Russia and Belgium, which owed their origin to his example, and looked up to him as their father. Those 3,500 societies had a membership of 12,000,000, a share capital of £10,000,000,000, deposits amounting to £21,000,000, and did a total business of £100,000,000 a year.—Good Words.

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Dealer in choicest fresh and salt meats, poultry, game, fish, etc 406 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka

Parker's Bakery, Bread, pies, cakes, confectionery, and best place in town for a good lunch.

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Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style,
427 Kansas Avenue, Barber, North Topeka. Boots & Shoes, J. C. POND.

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Plow Work and Horse Shoeing a specialty. 102 Jacksoe Street,

CHINESE Laundry, Best family washing and ironing done at lowest prices.

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SEPTEMBER.

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8. M. T. W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. F. S.

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Just Received.

New, nobby and latest styles in milli-

mery and hair goods, just received at Mrs. E. C. Mecalf's 239 Kansas Avenue Bemember this is the place for the latest styles and lowest prices.

The Topeka Seed House Feed Mill

and Elevator firm has changed hands.

Mr. Mefford's interest has been pur-

chased by the senior partner, Mr.

Downs. The mill will be reopened

Wisconsin has increased its mini-

mum liquor license from \$50 to \$200,

with heavy stringent regulations.

This is certainly a very advanced step

on the road to prohibition which

seems to be making headway in all

The Spirit to next January for 30

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A HOUSEHOLD PET. The women an children prize it, and feel that they will not be without it. It scorns the de-ceptive ways of the political managers and it will cast party politics 8. M. T.W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. F. S. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 16 17 18 19 20 81 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

TO THE DOGS. And wait till something is developed. Me whi e it will be independent, not neutral, ready to wing an arrow at any wrong. The

O COSTLY PAPERS Has passed, when one can get such a great newspaper as the Chicage Weekly News for One Lollar. With its 8 pages and 55 columns it contains three times the matter of the Spirit and each number is a volume of news and miscellany. We have been told that the Spirit is too cheap, but we are ready to send any number with the Caicago News, both papers every week, for one year, for \$1.25, a rare bargain, indeed Now, if you please, 8. M. T. W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. F. S.
1 9 8 4 5 6 7 --- 1 2 8 4 5 5 9 10 11 12 13 14 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28 20 21 32 23 24 25 26 27 28 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

A WORD TO YOU. Reader, you personally, we mean, we want to onlist you in behalf of the Spirit. Take it and it witt do you good Send one east and it will do Kansas good, and make some one happy, so shall you be doubly blessed. We want your name and your neighbor's name. What five of you chip in 40 cents each pays a year. Don't be frightened at the low price, nor let any ane convince you that we can't stand it. We undertand this business. Our price means cash. You only pay for your own paper and not for some there one who does not pay. After over twenty years' experience, we can testify that a publisher who credits out his paper at \$1.25 fails to get more net onah from each subscriber, on an average, than we do. You pay a double prile; others pay nothing. There's the whole secret. We now ask that you

10 11 13 18 14 15 16 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 17 18 19 20 31 22 28 22 28 24 25 26 27 28 TO GIVE US A LIFT. We do not fancy three month's subscribers, for it makes work keeping accounts, but it does as bait to catch readets who become permanent subscribers. Hence we send it three months on trial, for one dime, or three for a quarter and no chromo. We would like to send quarter and no chromo. We would like to send all your neighbors free sample copies and if you will send their names and postoffice, we will send you two copies for 60 cents, or if you are now a subscriber, one more copy to any address, one year, for 30 cents. The Spirit is now fifteen years oid and going on sweet sixteen, so is no new thing.

Send 30 cents and get this paper weekly till the first of next January, get good seed, cultivate thoroughly, kind of commercial and small job printavoid tree peddlers and buy of your ing and can discount any office in the nearest nurseryman, and don't forget that a good kitchen garden is the most profitable acre on the farm. A car of Texas Red Oats, and a car load of early seed potatoes at Topeka Seed Store.

Spring Millinery.

At her Milinery Rooms over Hay & Gammon's Dry Goods Store on Kansas Avenue, Mrs. Hutchinson has just received a new and stylish lot of Spring goods.

The style, finish and quality of this millinery is all of superior excellence. Good articles, choice goods, and rare workmanship, one can rely upon getting here, together with a faultless and elegant style, and "style" is considered quite as desirable as good material. Without it, the best of material is too often "dowdy" and we assert that for same quality of goods her prices are as reasonable as the "cheapest" firm in the

Although Mrs. Hutchinson makes a specialty of the best and cheapest goods, et any grade, quality and price may be ound in her establishment.

The May Magazines.

The Dorcas magazine, edited by Laura B. Starr, of New York, is out. It contains some excellent designs for carving on Colorado marble, with instructions to those who wish to learn the art. Price \$1 per year, or 10 cents for single copy. Address: Dorcas Magazine, 872 Broadway, New

Demorest's Magazine for May is ve ry attractive. The opening article illustrated, "A Half Month in Nassua," will be read with interest. Jen-nie June contributes an interesting paper. "College Government," several good stories, poems, articles on art, household decoration, and fashion, and other departments are well filled. The frontispiece is a very fine picture of General Grant, one of the most perfect likenesses ever taken.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for May opens with a vigorous article by Emma Pierce on "The Church in Mexico," in which the history and present position of the Roman Cathoic Church in that country is graphically described. This article ought to attract wide attention. It is profusely attract wide attention. It is profusely illustrated. "Flowers at Funerals," is short but interesting, and "Fagged and Fresh," will please by its tender sentiment. Dr. Talmage's sermon is entitled "Your Pedigree," and in his Editorial Comments he discusses "Dressing for the Church." "The Spring and Cleanliness." The three serial stories are continued. Many illustrations are appropriate to Spring lustrations are appropriate to Spring season, which though long delayed, will surely come. The miscellany is abundant. Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place New York.

The Woman's Journal, Boston, woman suffrage, and to the work, wages and education of women. It is others as occasional contributers. It reports the progress of the work everywhere. Besides the special subjects of which it treats, it has always a story, a children's column, and potents. But it occurs to the writer of this article to wonder if, now that the pension list is to include mules, women who spent time, strength and money Specimen copy sent free.

A neatly printed and tastily illustrated pamphlet containing a well-compiled account of the discovery of America by Columbus. Can be had free, by sending four cents in postage stamps to S., Grand Union Hotel 41st and 42d streets, New York, N. Y.

Thomas Brothers' Musical Journal for March is published at Albany, N.Y., and supplied, postage free, at \$1.25 per annum. Single copies 12 cents. Get a copy and look over their im-mense list of 5 cent sheet music.

Ballou's has a second very accept able illustrated article on India, very apropos at this time, as a war between Russia and England is imminent, on account of the continual pushing of the former nation. It will be read with interest. Then comes the thrill-ing yarn of "Lewy and I." The two young adventurers have a sharp brush with a wandering band of Apache Indians. The story is growing in interest. This is not a romance, but a re-

alog before buying your seed corn which you will want by and by when spring weather comes on. Mr. Suffern is a breeder of seed corn and other seeds, and his catalog is really interesting and suggestive. It requires a good deal of time, patience skill, and judgment to improve, not to breed up new varieties of grain and vegetable seeds, but Mr. Suffern evidently understands. Our reader getting seeds of Mr. Saffern will do us of the season.

France has a population of about 182 persons to asquare mile. Great Britain and islands 268. The United States about 13 to a square mile. What an immense amount of DeLand's Soda and Saleratus it will take to meet the demand when the country fills up, as consumers prefer honest, reliable

Geo. Cooper, of Myers Valley was at this office last Wednesday, and told us a little of his orchard experi-ence. A short time ago he had one ence. A short time ago he had one of the best orchards in Pottawatomie county. It consisted of 300 five-year-

representation is very good in theory, it is a costly luxury in prac-

GOLUMBIA'S DAUGHTERS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. BERTHA H. ELLSWORTH

Women and Mules. been presented to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, recalls to for which a much more generous almind the case of that superannuated lowance is but a poor return. But after old mule which created so much sym- the white soldiers have had their penpathy in army posts last winter. Less sions, and the black men have had the for the purpose of information, since when rebels are rewarded with honthat mule must have made his devious ors and have the promise of pensions way into every American household by for killing our fathers and brothers, this time, than for the pleasure of real and when the mules have all received hearsing the simple and touching story, we will briefly recapitulate.

The story goes that an old army mule which had been in the service covered institution—a grateful repub-for forty years, had become disabled lic.—Julia Miles Dunn, Moline, Illifor forty years, had become disabled and worthless, and was ordered to be sold along with some other condemned property. The officers of the frontier post where Old Mexique-so his muleship was designated—was stationed, who had enjoyed for long ried a man of forty the other day in a years the delight of Mexique's companionship, sent in a petition to Secretary Lincoln that Mexique be retained contrary to his former experiences on in the service, or rather, honorably such occasions—was unable to get the retired with a pension or its equivalent in rations. The petition, according to the newspapers, went from one headquarters to another, received an endorsement from Gen. Sherman and at last reached the Secretary of War, who promptly telegraphed to his subordinates, "Let the mule be provided for as long as he lives."

Peck's Sun declares that "Robert preme.

The superstition about crooking the Mass., is the only weekly paper east of the Rocky Mountains devoted to had a good cry" when this magnanimous feat was accomplished, but the wages and education of women. It is an eight-page weekly, edited by Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell and Alice Stone Blackwell, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore and warp a deliberate judgment. reader must form his own conclusions warp a deliberate judgment.

> But it occurs to the writer of this in unremunerated labor during the late war, doing hospital work for the soldiers, might not also apply.

This suggestion is made timidly, as newspaper reporters call us, but when one considers just what was done by such women as Ella Gibson in the more absolutely in some cases man ever would think of doing. haps for thinking that when all the condemned mules have been sufficiently wept over and suitably pensioned The word soldiers is used advisedly, as meaning "one engaged in military service."

There lies before me, as I write, a book called "Women's Work in the Civil War," written by a man, which is a large volume of several hundred markable collection of facts. 15 cents or \$1.50 per year. Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley St., Boston, Mass. nent women who did noble work in Note J. C. Suffern's Advertisment hospital and field. It is a record in another place, and send for his cat- of physical courage, daring and patriotism that cannot be read tears.

Mary A. Livermore organized and carried on the great sanitary fairs that put thousands of dollars at the disposal of the Sanitary Association for the relief of our sick soldiers.

Clara Barton was called the Florence Nightingale of America, for her untiring service for the soldiers. The names merely of those women who went down to Southern hospitals to do a favor by reporting results at the end such terrible hospital duty that strong men shrank from performing it, would fill this column.

There is on record at Washington evidence which shows that a woman planned the Tennessee campaign, for which Gen. Grant has been worshipped as a military demi-god—don't print that last word demagogue, good printer,—and that President Lincoln and his Cabinet knew it, but persuaded her to keep in the background, lest the world should know that a woman's brain furnished the strategic plan that saved the nation.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand unadjudicated claims were county. It consisted of 300 five-year-old trees, planted 30 feet apart, every tree healthy and a fruit bearer. To-day the trees are all dead, and their owner is having them cut to the ground hoping they will sprout again. Their death was brought about in the following way. Mr. Cooper one day noticed a man applying coal tar to the trunks of some fruit trees, in order to prevent the rabbits from gnawing the bark. He thought the plan might be a good one, and treated his own trees in the same way. The result is given above—every tree died.—Wamego A griculturist. blood of a signer of the Declaration into a weman's mouth a promise of obe-of Independence, who, born in a reb-Illinois' experience in trying to elect of Independence, who, born in a reb-United States Senator will probably el State, was yet true to the Union; satisfy the people that, while minority who lost her property and perilled her life for the maintenance of a government which recognized Alexander H. Stephens as a member of its Senate, and turned coldly away from the tition of Miss Carroll to be

que." But then she had not been a rebel, and she was not a mule—she was only a woman who had done patriotic service for her country in the

hour of need. Women and Mules.

The claim of Ella E. Gibson, of could question the right of a soldier who had been disabled in the service, we hope that the women patriots of our country will be allowed a recompense from the bounty of that undis

> "LOVE, HONOR AND OBEY." Some Facts Concerning the Question of Wifely Obedience.

A young woman of eighteen who mar-Newark church crooked her finger during the ceremony so that the groomring beyond the second joint. Upon being asked during the reception that followed as to the cause of the hitch in the proceedings at the altar, the young lady explained that she made a mental reservation in repeating the promise to love, honor and obey, and had also kept the ring from going lower down because she had heard that if it was stopped at the second joint the wife would be able to rule the husband, while if it went to the hand the husband would be su-

finger is not very prevalent, and the ring almost always goes clear down; but there is reason to believe that the obedience is common enough. In fact. the notion that the modern woman "obeys" her husband in any such sense as is meant by the words of the marriage service is a mere myth that has come down with the marriage formula. The same equalizing spirit that has so modified woman's statutes as to abolish the old notion that a man own property almost as independently as the husband can manage his, has This suggestion is made timidly, as befits one of the "softer sex," as boy from the ordinary estimate of the holy estate of matrimony. Practically speaking, the woman rules fully as often as the man—more arbitrarily sometimes—

Time was when for a refractory disposition a man might lawfully correct his wife by a vigorous application of the birch. The punishment must in all cases be "reasonable," and it was held off, a grateful nation, with a sobbing off, a grateful nation, with a sobbing screetary at its head may be willing that he must not flog her with a stick thicker than his thumb; but she could be reduced to submission by the man of the definition of the stick thicker than his thumb; but she could be reduced to submission by the man of the house, if frequent whippings would do it, not only without danger of punishment to the man, but with the posi-tive approval of his neighbors and probably also of all his wife's friends. If domestic discipline in those days proved insufficient to control her tongue—for it was for offenses of speech rather than deed that the wife was commonly corrected—she was taken before the Magistrate and tried for a common scold, and if convicted was set upon the public ducking-stool by the constable soused in a horse pond or some conven-

It is perhaps to be regretted that no statistics are or can be kent all the extent and usual consequences of quarrels between married people, and it would be interesting to know—if such information was attainable—whether, on the average, matrimonial unions were happier and more peaceful when the husband had the legal right and practical power to compel obedience from the wife than they are now when he has only a shadowy and sentimental sort of obedience—if he has any at all— that is supposed to be inculcated by the language used in the wedding ceremony. There is a sort of womanly obedience

that amounts to devotion. It comes only from women who are capable of great love, and from them only when it happens that they are joined to men who are fortunate enough to command their utmost respect as well as affec-tion. If all the men in a large city were to be called together and asked to raise their right hands if they believed themselves masters of their own homes through love, it is to be feared that not more than half the arms would go

In point of fact women are much more fond of control at home than men are, and much more likely to exercise it. It is common to hear a woman boast how she "manages" her husband, and very often—perhaps it may be said gen-erally—her management is most judicious. In many things a woman has more tact than a man, and she is likely enough to have that superiority of judgment which fairly entitles her to obedience.

It would get red of a sort of harmless sham to give up the entire notion of a married woman's subordinate position by which she owes to her husband some sort of obedience which he does not owe to her. In this age and country the thing itself does not exist. A child is supposed to obey its parents, and a citizen to obey the laws; but nobody supposes that, in any like manner, a wife obeys her husband or is bound to obey him. The Newark girl was right in her view of the case, though she took a not very efficacious method of avoiding the danger. There is no sense in putting -Detroit Post.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The farmer is the prime producing ower of all that is real in the wealth strength and prosperity of a country.

San Francisco Chronicle.

-Pay close attention to little things on the farm, says a wise adviser. Neglect of the little things makes many a big loss in the farm economy.—M. Y. Examiner.

Eggless Cookies: Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one cupful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, flour to make it thick enough to roll.—Boston Clerker Clerk

-Steady work does no harm to a mature horse. If well fed, carefully groomed and kept from undue ex-

groomed and kept from undue exposure, a team may labor the winter through with profit both to the owner and the animals.—Exchange.

—Mashed Potatoes: Steam or boll potatoes until soft in salted water; then pour over it one pint of boiling water; pour off the water and let them drain pour off the water and let them drain perfectly dry; sprinkle with salt and mash; have ready some hot milk or cream in which has been melted a piece of butter; pour this on the potatoes, and stir until white and very light.—

The Household.

—A Western farmer says that he uses the following as a combined food and condition powder, with excellent results: Oil meal, fifty pounds; common sugar, ten pounds; fine corn-meal, forty pounds; time middlings, twenty pounds; turmeric root, one and one-half pounds; anise seed, ten ounces; ginger, two ounces; cream tartar, two ounces; sulphur, one pound, and fine salt, two pounds. The amount given each animal is not stated.—N. Y. Times.

—Dr. Nicholas of the Boston Journal

—Dr. Nicholas of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, found by repeated and careful experiments that the cooling of cows' legs by standing in a pool of cool water in hot summer days sensibly diminishes the milk secretions, so sensitive are cows to the influence of cold. Yet many farmers subject their milch cows to frequent and severe chills during the winter, both indoors and out, to the great detriment of their own pockets as well as the health and comfort of the cows.

-The American Cultivator has it that "it is very rare that any man can achieve a financial success by neglect of his chief business and by the pursuit of some side occupation. If a farmer goes steadily forward, producing crops at the lowest possible cost, living eco-nomically and saving his surplus earn-ings by investing them in improvements upon his farm, he can snap his fingers at the attempts of bulls and bears to make the prices of his products. In the long run good farming is sure to pay, and he can safely trust the laws of supply and demand." supply and demand.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The Methods That Are Likely to Lead to Solid Success.

It has often been asserted by those in the best position for obtaining information that a pound of mutton can be produced as cheaply as a pound of beef. If this is true the sheep-raiser starts on very nearly an equality with the cattleraiser so far as meat production is concerned. The difference lies in the prices obtained for their product. Any advantage the beef-raiser has in this respect is certainly counterbalanced by what the sheep-seller gets for his fleece, even at the ruling low price of wools. This must be admitted as true of all the so-called mutton sheep.

As to those flocks kept primarily for

wool-growing, the case differs some-what. With these the carcass is of less relative importance, as it supplies a small amount of mutton, and this is of comparatively little value. Owners have allowed themselves to overlook the importance of meat production, and have so long refused to hearken to the counsel of reason that that dame is now counsel of reason that that dame is now vigorously rapping them over the knuckles for their negligence. They have persisted in putting their eggs into the one basket of wool-growing until the existing low prices for that product finds them on short rations, though with necessities by no means diminished. diminished.

These facts are enumerated, not for the purpose of casting imputations on any locality or class of breeders. They are recited only because they are believed to indicate the avenue of relief for the owners of many valuable flocks from present embarrassment, and as providing a safeguard against the recurrence of such embarrassments in the future. If good mutton can be made from fine wool sheep, and the owners of fine wool flocks omit to avail themselves of the flocks omit to avail themselves of the advantage its production brings within their reach, they have only themselves to blame for the resulting shortness in their bank accounts. That a good selling carcass is not inconsistent with a fleece combining the more desirable essentials of fine wool, may be made apparent to any man who will look through the more prominent Eastern and Middle States markets. Pittsburgh is one of the best mutton markets in the

through the more prominent Eastern and Middle States markets. Pittsburgh is one of the best matton markets in the country. No better mutton gets into that market than some which comes from flocks in Washington County, Pa, whose owners have learned to look for money under the fleece as well as in it. There seems no good reason for doubting that just such knowledge as this must come to all the managers of fine wool flocks before the maximum of profit is secured from them. Possibly, fewer sheep—certainly better ones—and these handled, "for all they are worth," is the key to the problem just now engrossing the attention of many flock owners.

Wool prices, now low, will probably remain so for some time to come, certainly so long as other products of the farm and factory are cheap and slow of sale. From the present outlook, however, farmers are likely to get quite as well paid for wool growing as for corn and wheat growing if selling on the ruling market. If all determine to hold for better prices, in the economy of storage and the facility in securing necessary money advances the advantage is certainly with the wool-

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

AN IDEAL.

She is Like the Summer Morning

Sho is like the summer morning,
Fresh and fair;
With the glory of the sunrise
In her hair;
On her lips the tint of roses,
And her eyes—
They have caught the hue and brightness
Of the skios.

Yes, she's like the summer morning, And her words Taril me like the sweetest music Of the birds; She is purer than the dew-drops On the grass, And the blossoms turn to greet her As we pass.

Like a blossom, like a blossom, Is her face; And her fairy, flitting figure, In its grace, Like the dainty spotless lily Waving free, All the beauty of the morning Has to me.

O she's like the summer morning, Bi the and gay; In her presence gloom would vanish But the and say,
But the and say,
But the away;
But away;
But as brought my heart such gladness
Hope and cheer,
It is summer, it is summer,
All the year.

Mrs. G. L. Shackloch, in Burlington Hawk

STUCK IN THE MUD.

A Situation Sometimes Decidedly Dangerous.

Stock in the mud! It sounds common-place enough, for who is there that has not had the misfortune, at one time or another, to be stuck in the mud more or less? And yet I have found the situation on several occasions of my life very far from common-place; indeed, as "picturesque" as any man could wish for, and far more dangerous than I liked. For I have been stuck in the mud on elephant-back, on camel-back, on horseback, and each time that it bappened I found myself in somewhat serious physical danger.

JUMPING FROM AN ELEPHANT. To begin with the elephant. It was on one of the hottest days of May, one of the hottest months of the Indian year, that I found myself one of a party start-ing for a tiger-jungle. The tiger had been marked down in some "e ephant grass" about a mile beyond the fast-drying bed of a small water-pool, and we were already in sight of the place where the striped monster was said to be lying when we came to the first of

Now, one of the dangers to be guarded against when riding on an elephant is that of the animal stepping upon boggy ground. The elephant, as soon as it finds its feet sinking, seizes the first thing it can reach, and puts it under its feet to keep itself up, and the first thing, as a rule, is the man who is driving it! For the elephant, the moment that it suspects the ground to be too soft to bear up its huge weight, swings its trunk round, and drags the mahout (as the driver is called) off its head, and tramples its body under foot in the hope

of saving itself.

Its next thought is to drag the how.

dah, on which the riders sit, off its back, and to treat it (no matter what it contains) in the same way as the wretched mahout has been served. The result is that elephant-rides, whenever they hear the cry of fuss qya!—"stuck in the mud"—scramble or tumble of

round it. It certainly looked safe enough. There was not a drop of water in the pool, and the surface of the mud looked as hard and firm as a sun-baked enough. There was not a drop of water in the pool, and the surface of the mud looked as hard and firm as a sun-baked brick floor. Even the intelligence of the elephant was deceived, for just as it was stepping on the treacherous ground, it pulled up in a careless sort of way a tuft of dead reeds, and began to switch it idly from side to side as if keeping off flies. The pool had a very slight depression in the center, and just as the elephant got in the middle of this—it stopped. Then came a sudden jolt as if the great beast had slipped, and the next instant with a shrill cry of terror, taft of dead reeds, and began to switch it idly from side to side as if keeping off flies. The pool had a very slight depression in the center, and just as the elephant got in the middle of this—it stopped. Then came a sudden jolt as it the great beast had slipped, and the next instant with a shrill cry of terror, the elephant flung its trunk up in the sir!

"Fuss gya!" shrieked the mahout, plunging off the elephant's head to the ground! "Fuss gya," we shouted in response,

"Fuss gya," we shouted in response, as we shot off its back!
And not a minute too soon, for the elephant's trunk, reaching out for anything it could touch, to put under its feet, had already dragged the pad half off its back, and had we been on it we should have been flung forward, directly in front of the terrified animal. And once on the ground, there would have ty in front of the terrified animal. And once on the ground, there would have been but little hope for us. But as it was, we were safe, and by good luck we were able to make the elephant safe, too, for a dead tree was close by, and we gave it a pile of branches to put under its fore feet, and as soon as these were on firm footing the huge thing.

were on firm footing, the huge thing backed slowly up the bank upon solid ground again!

Very often, however, it happens that an elephant "stuck in the mud" can not be released—for tiger-jungles are often hundreds of miles from any ropes or planks or other life-saying anglioften hundreds of miles from any ropes or planks or other life-saving appli-ances—and the poor beast has to be shot where it stan is, to spare it a lin-gering death from starvation or a cruel one from wild beasts. Elephants, there-fore, are as a rule extraordinarily care-ful as to the solidity of the ground they tread on.

But the camel is even more careful than the elephant. The latter knows that its great weight is its danger, while the camel is conscious of a special danger in the length of its legs. For when a camel steps into mud its long, thin hony legs sink very sudden and very deeply, and once stuck, unless its owners are with it, there is very little hope for the awkward, long-legged beast.

as soon as night falls the wolves and jackals find the wretched, helpless creature an easy victim.

I was riding a camel once, on the border land between Beluchistan and Afghanistan, when I came to a thin the sound of water trickling across the stream of water trickling across the plain. It was not more than five feet plain. It was not more than five feet from dry land to dry land, and the average depth of water was, I should say, about two inches. But at that time I did not know of the camel's intense dislike of crossing mud. Nor had I any idea of the depth of the mud in the stream before me. When my camel, therefore, refused to cross it, I thought it was had temmer, and was determined to was bad temper, and was determined to conquer the animal, and compel it to step into the shallow stream. And then I found that I was a greater fool than the camel, for the animal made a desperate, clumsy effort to jump—if it is possible to call a camel's cavort a "jump"—and landed itself with all four feet fairly in the mud! And then down it went. It landed itself with all four feet fairly in the mud! And then down it went. It did not "sink" down, or gradually and gracefully subside. On the contrary, it went down "like a shot," in a second, as if some one had suddenly and violently pulled it by the legs from underneath—and I found myself in the ridiculous position of being seated on a camel that was sunk in mud up to the saddle! With some difficulty I pulled my own feet out of the stirrups and the mud, and then standing on the camel's back, jumped off over its tail upon the land, and looked at the animal. Its land, and looked at the animal. Its position was a serious one enough, for I was alone, and on the frontier of an enemy's country in a time of war, but it was too ludicrous for the seriousn ss to affect me at first, and looking at the camel with its silly and wee-begone head sticking up out of the mud, I could not refrain from laughter.

While I was laughter I such to just in the camel with the camel with

While I was laughing I caught sight in the distance, many miles off, of a party of travelers, and I started off at once on foot to ask their help. Before starting I strapped my carbine across my back and slung my revolver-case on my belt, and it was as well, perhaps, I did so. For as I was walking I saw a small village of mud-huts close under the spur of a hill, and turning off to it found a few as desperate-looking men there as I ever was near. After an effort to ex-plain to them my situation they conde scended to understand me, and came with me to the place where the animal was—one of them riding a pony that looked more like some species of gigan-tic rat than anything of the horse kind. They looked at the camel and shook their heads, giving me to understand, as I easily could, that it would take all day and all night, too, perhaps, to get the beast out of the mud.

such company, and to awake next morning, probably to find my camel stolen and gone, was out of the ques-tion, so then and there I swapped my camel in the mud for the rat-pony. and giving the owner a rupee in addition for the cudgel which he used as whip, I ambled off—over the hills and far away—leaving the new owners of my camel quarreling vociferously over the imbedded beast.

let it shirk the ground it knows it has to cross, while its shape, courage and cleverness enable it to extricate itself from positions that are often fatal to the bigger animals.

the bigger animals.

It was during the Zulu war. I was one of a party of Englishmen who had just visited the scene of massacre at Isandhlawana, and were returning to our camp when the Zulus, discovering us, opened fire upon the party. At that moment we had just reached a stream that flowed over a professional. the hear the cry of fuss qya!—"stuck in the mud"—scramble or tumble off the animal's back as fast as they can.

Well, we were going along very slow-ly and quietly, when we came to one of the water-pools. The leading elephant of the procession passed round it to the left hand. But when my mahout came up to the place, he chose to drive my my elephant across the pool instead of round it. It certainly looked safe enough. There was not a drop of water take us at the same disadvantage, and jump, and then soused right up to the girths, into the middle of the filthy mess, crashing down the bulrushes under its boly as it sank. And then for half a minute I thought I was "stuck" fuss gya! To right and left I heard the bulrushes crashing, and the black ooze splashing, the cries of men en-couraging their frightened horses to struggle, and the rattle rifle-fire of the struggle, and the rattle rifle-fire of the pursuing Zulus. It seemed to me that all were getting across except myse f. and the order of that day's dange ous march was this, that if any one fell out. no one was to stop for him. Crack! Crack! went the rifles of the Zulus behind. But Bluebuck was only feeling with his feet for a footing in the mud, and the next instant, getting a foot probably on the bulrush roots, he plunged forward, and then again; and foot probably on the bulrush roots, he plunged forward, and then again, and again, and again. I cheered him on frantically, but there was little need to do that, for the poor beast knew that he was floundering for his life, and fought bravely. And then I felt him suddenly touch firm ground, and as if the touch of it had given him the strength of ten horses, he gave one tremendous plunge forward, and we were on the other side! So being "stuck in the mud" is not always a thing to make a joke of.—

Phil Robinson, in Youths' Companion.

—In a lecture in Lowell, the other night, on "The Arithmetical Process of National Growth," General F. A. Walker, of the Census Bureau, stated that from various considerations, including the influence of the civil war in increasing the death rate, it is highly probable that the population of the United States in 1900 will fall a little below 80,000,000.—Boston Journal.

—Be pleasant and kind to those around you. The men who stirs hisses

TILLAGE. It is Not Manure but the Means of Rapid

"There is nothing new under the sun." A hundred years ago there was precisely the same fuss made about tilage of the soil as a method of extracting fertility from it as there is being made to-day. There is nothing new either in the presentation of the old matter, and it is simply the bare fact that a farmer or two, for the sake of making a novel sensation in the agricultural journals, have been claiming great and unusual results from excel-ent tillage of the soil, and in relating their experiences have been arguing that manure is of secondary consideration as compared with the plow and ation as compared with the plow and narrow and cultivator. As with almost every one-sided view of a question, this is partial and illusory, for tillage is one business and manuring is another, and yet one is quite useless without the other; both being indispensable to each other and to good and successful farming. No intelligent farmer doubts the usefulness and necessity of thorough tillage; but only a very unreasonable and lage; but only a very unreasonable and ignorant one would doubt the useful-ness and necessity of thorough manur-ing. There has been a time when ing. There has been a since way masome farmers have thrown away masome farmers have the east off as quick nure as a burden to be cast off as quickly and easily as possible, but that period has passed never to return, and the same

farmers are now eager to purchase ma-nure and fertilizers, knowing by ex-perience how indispensable these are.

larged our knowledge of the mutual action which goes on between the soil

and the decaying organic matter which

it may contain. A vast and almost infinite field of life and action is now

known to exist in the soil which is

known to exist in the soil which is vitalized by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and in which a process of nitrineation is continually going on. A world of invisible germs are constantly seizing upon the particles of organic matter, consuming them, converting the inert nitrogen in them, by means of amospheric versus into vitra side.

of atmospheric oxygen, into nitric acid, whi h then combines with the various

alkaline substances and forms nitrates

upon which plants can feed, and which are converted into the nitrogenous

the plants. It is clear that this action

can only go on with a vigor proportionate to the porous, fine and mellow condition of the soil. This condition can only be produced by tillage. Tillage, then, is indispensable to the decom-

position of organic matter in the soil and to the production of indispensable nitric ac d and its combinations. Til-

out a supply of material that can be acted upon, it is exhaustive of the fer-

tility of the soil, as it increases the consumptive processes of the soil without providing anything to be consumed. The soil is thus rapidly worn out by tillage, and the more so as the tillage is

more thorough and perfect. This explains why thorough tillage is productive and why it has led some persons to

believe in the delusive misleading and dangerous opinion that "tillage is ma-

nure." Of course it increases the productiveness of the soil, but only by

drawing upon its reserve. And if any farmer should be so misled as to depend upon tillage for the increase of his

crops and neglect to provide manure in exact proportion as he tills his soil more thoroughly, he will all the sooner find his soil to be exhausted and the end of its productiveness reached. Tillage is

a good thing. So is a good appetite and healthful exercise to a man. But tillage must be supplemented with adequate and proportionate food, just as the man's physical exercise and good

appetite must, or starvation will ensue. Therefore tillage is not manure, but simply the means for rapidly consum-

Inflammable Pampas Grass. Pampas grass must now be put with

the showy canton-flannel hangings as

things beautiful in their place, but re-

quiring caution in placing either of them near a light, or in striking a match

too near their vicinity. An example of

recent conflagration by pampas grass is sent us by a Philadelphian who had received a large packet of these showy and feathery grasses from California in a Christmas box. The grasses were laid on the table under a shaded lamp, whose flame was covered by a chimney. In moving them about a sert of light

ing it. -N. Y. Times.

matter of the cellular substance

But at the same time there are many farmers who do not perceive clearly how tillage without manure, or manure without tillage, are wholly incompatible with good and successful farming.

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