SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance. Or Two copies \$1:00.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To brighten and clean old alapaca wash in coffee

The value of soup as food cannot be overestimated.

For nose-bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.

If nutmegs are good when picked with a pin, oil will instantly ooze out.

To prevent mustard plasters from blistering, mix with the white of an A good way to clean an iron sink is

rub well with a cloth wet in kerosene When there is a crack in a stove it

can be mended by mixing ashes and salt with water.

Night sweats may sometime be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt water.

Average eggs weigh eight to the pound. Thus a dozen eggs weigh one-and-a-half pounds.

To prevent the juice of pies soaking into the under crust, beat the white of an egg and brush the crust with it.

The old time theory that flowers in the window breed malaria has ex-

One of the best skirt supporters for ladies who do not desire extreme fullness at the back is the hair cloth petticoat. It is light, durable and aggreable to wear, really giving with bacon fat or lard, sprinkle a literature of the more comfort than any other garment. ore comfort than any other of the sort.

Earache ean be cured quickly by an injection of warm water in the sufferer's ear. Or, a little pepper placed inside a piece of cotton and saturated with laudanum, often gives relief. Physicians advise the first mentioned.

Umbrella steels when past repairs make useful mattress needles. The eye of the needle, a little filing will make the needle the desired length, and sharpen the point the desired sharpness. This bears inspection and a trial.

An experienced seamstress says if you would only thread your needle from the end opposite the end broken off from the spool, you would never be troubled with the cotton knotting.

Black coffee is an excellent stomachic. Physicians are fast settling into the belief that it is the most wholesome preparation of coffee. Many can drink it clear, without cream or sugar who dare not use it with these modifications.

A firm at Georgetown, Del., has a contract to furnish 5,000,000 wooden pie plates with crimped edges, exactly like the tin plates. The advantage claimed for the wooden article is that they will not allow the pie to

Keep a pin-cushion in the kitchen. If none is at hand a pin pin picked up is laid on the window-sill, or stuck in the dress, to fall, perhaps, into the feathers bones, bloo 1, and flesh are next batch of bread kneeded. Each child should be taught to pick up chick. every pin it sees and put it in its proper place.

Cream too cold in winter and too hot in summer is the chief reason why butter does not come. Next season in winter: cream too old. Freezing

never old, and churned at a steady motion at about 60°, or less, if very cold, is the proper way to succeed, and to have good butter.

Knitted shirts out worn by the litthe ones, can be utilized by cutting off the sleeves, sewing up the arm holes and front openings. Open across entire top, from shoulder to shoulder. Sew on a washstand, and erochet or knit worsted lace for bot-

Skirts thus made are warmer than lannels and are very pretty.

Linings for dress waists should be cut crosswise, instead of the old way lengthwise. It prevents the dress from stretching out of shape. Be-sides this, the width of the drilling is just the length needed for lining. The selvage saves making a hem or facing when a polanaise is lined with crosswise lining.

Dysentery quickly yields its hold on adult or child, if one immediately takes a large dose of castor oil. After which allow the stomach complete rest. Using beef tea, or Seilig's extract of beef, and small doses of iron to strengthen the system. As he patient improves, give mild toast, corn starch, or arrow root prepara-tions. Discard all medicines, except iron, for the nonce

Do you ever wash lace in this way? Make a lather of good white soap, Ivory soap is nice, have it just luke warm, lay the lace in over night. In the morning squeeze out, and put in the morning squeeze out, and put in fresh water, a little soapy. Rinse, and blue slightly, pin on a cloth and hang out When dry dip it in sweet milk, squeeze out and lay it on the cloth' pick out and pull in shape, lay cloth and all between the leaves of a large book like a geography and put a weight on it until dry.

the window breed malaria has ex-ploded. Our lady readers need have in one piece from the bones. Lay no fear that their flowers will breed the meat flat on a board, and sprinkle disease. bones were taken, minced paraley, sweet herbs, pepper and salt. Lay over this very thin slices of bacon, flour, an roast quickly for about an hour and a half, basting it frequently. It must be nicely brown on all sides. Serve it with a rich brown gravy, and garnish with spinach.

Ingrain and three-ply carpets should be taken up every year, unless the rooms have been little used. Brussels should be taken up every two years, and Wiltons and Axminismake useful mattress needles. The ters every three years. These latter fine hole at one end answers for the carpets are so heavy that the dust cannot sift through them readily, and good swepping is all they need for preservation. After the carpets have been shaken and laid they should be cleaned, Put three tablespoons of ox-gall in a pail of cold water and stir it well. Household ammonia is used in the same way. Wring out cloths in the water, either with gall or hartshorn in it, and rub the carpet well with the grain or length of the breadth; dry as you go with clean cloths. The water must be changed two or three times to a car-

RING RATE OF THE REST OF THE R POULTRY YARD.

Sick fowls will usually get well when their food is changed. Mix in a little linseed meal and pepper.

It has again and again been demonstrated that wheat is best of all of health of the fowls, but impare the burn, nor the lower crust to become the cereals for the production of quality and flavor of the eggs. One eggs.

A neighbor whose hens keep lay- ground oyster'shells. ing on when eggs were—says a Texas journal-forty-five cents per dozen, while ours persistently laid off during the same season, on being ques-

CHANGE YOUR SEED. BROTHER FARMERS

My Superior Pedigree Field SEEDS, the Choicest new and standard varieties at lower inving prices Such as the Celebrated Champion White Pearl Corn. (of which I am the originator.) at \$2,00 per bushel. Genulue J. S., Leaming Corn \$1,50. Pride of the North \$1,80, French Imperial Spring Wheat \$1,65, Welcome Oats \$1,25, Mansury Barley \$1,75. Dak Red Potatoes \$1,55. Also Broom Corn, Sugar Cane, Buckwheat, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash Fed. etc., to large variety. Seede warranted. Stock pure. Write for what you want, and I will quote you low prices. Address, J. C. Suffera, Seed Grower, Bement, Ills.

The Champion White Pearl Corn.

We present herewith a sectional view of an average ear of Champion White Pearl corn, originated by Mr. J. C. Suffern, of Bement Ills. He has been thirteen years breeding up this corn and now challenges any one to show its equal.

Of this corn Mr. Suffern says: The grain is now pure and white,

The grain is now pure and white, all other colors of grain having been strictly rejected for several years past. I also have selected the very whitest grains for seed. As near snow white as possible. I invite anyone to show a whiter corn than the Champion White Pearl. The grain is extra long. Two grains will more than s, an their cob. It is but very little pointed at the tip end. Is uniform in size and shape. And the rows of grain set very close together on the cob. And are straight upon the cob, and fill out well at ends of cob. It contains a large proportion of flour and starch. And makes a No. 1 corn meal. Its beautiful white color challenges the admiration of all who see it. I warrant it to grade No. 1 white in any market, if sound and well cleaned.

clabbored milk, each day and no other | few predicted that the poultry busi

A New Jersy poultry breeder, after trying the value of skimmed milk as a food for laying hens and hogs, came to the conclusion to dispense with the hogs and feed the milk to the fowls, as it keeps them in good laying condition in winter, and is as cheap as anything else that can be given them. He thinks poultry can Take the best end of a neck of veal, be kept with great profit on dairy

> Hang up a cabbage head, salt-fish piece of fresh meat or fish, or any desirable delicacy they may crave, where the fowls must reach or jump a few inches, for each dainty bit they can swallow. See that they have not been able to get the grain too easily through the day, and just before they go to roost at night, let them eat all the whole corn they please, to keep up their heat for the long night,

> Supply the natural cravings of your flocks. Cultivated and abnormal tastes may be corrected or diverted, but the natural want must be supplied. Study to know what these are, for nature cannot be disregarded without disaster in some form to some degree. Provide water, gravel, shells. or calcareous matter in some form, flesh, green vegetable matter, salt, etc., and the result cannot fail to be gratifying. Only healthy vigorous hens can lay, and one not in condition to develop eggs, is extremely susceptable to almost any disease to which any domestic fowls are liable. Under this head are sunlight and fresh air both of which are essential to good health.

Buckwheat and rye will do very well as completements to other grains but when fed alone they are unsafe; the former because it is too stimulating, and the latter because it is too fatening and difficult of digestion. Meat, offal and scraps, broken victuals, vegetables and the like, are valuable additions to the rations, but they are unsafe if fed in large quantities, for they not only injure the essential point which must not be If an egg did not contain all the forgotten in the make up of the daily elements of food we could never suc- rations in case they are not princiceed in hatching a chicken from it, as pally wheat and sour milk—the constitutient elements of bones and egg all formed during the growth of the shells must be furnished in the shape of burned bones broken small, or will abundantly prove.

There is money in the poultry business and big money, too, if one is inclined to like the business and will study it and carry it on with judgand thawing are bad conditions. tioned, revealed the fact that his hens ment, industry and a determination tream kept at an even temperature, had a pailful of skimmed, perhaps to succeed. Some few years ago a

ness would soon be overdone, but the demand has kept pace with the production and the United States statistics show that our annual poultry products amount to the enormous sum of \$560,000,000, or more than the product of wheat, cotton or hay, and still the supply is not equal to the demand, for we import many millions of dollars' worth of eggs annually from Canada, France, Germany, China and other far off countries.

Some ene about the house should be especially charged with the care of the poultry, and whoever that may be should be interested in the revenue and share the profits. There is a pride in discharging one's own duty and in seeing ones own department do well and bring in the dollars, but especially is this the case, if when sales are made they ensure to the benefits of the person in charge. Mang a little boy or girl of ten years of age could be made a man or woman of by being charged with such a responsible duty, and earn his first mon y in that way. It would give them something tangible to think about and to plan and work for, and the satisfaction of having money if saved up and increasing would add a stimulus to industry, and a zest to enterprise, calculated to lay the foundation to a thrifty life.

Use as much common sense with your flocks as you would with yourself and family. Let their feed in the morning-if you want to do about the best possible thing for themconsist of a warm mash made by scalding coarse meal or shorts; and if some kind of cooked vegetable food is mixed with it, so much the better, This, fed warm, will put them into a comfortable frame of mind and body, so to speak, and being cooked, it will digest and pass of very rapidly. With the reduction of the supply in their crops will come a rise in their ambition to eat some more, and this is your opportunity. In the lightest, and cleanest part of their appartments, have fine straw or chaff over the floor or ground to the depth of from six to twelve inches, according to circumstances, and sprinkle into this enough wheat, good screenings or small grain of some kind, to keep them very busy scratching it out. This is a wonderfully useful employment, as observation and experience

-Horace Greeley never learned, with all his acquirements and vast stock of miscellaneous information, to pronounce the name of the newspaper he had founded and felt so proud of. He invariably called it to his dying day the Tri-bine.

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When you have any blacksmithing or wagon work you want done t will pay you to go to my hop where you will get the best of work at the lowest possible price,



SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

FAIN AND SOUARE DEALING SEED ATALOGU

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.





For the week ending Feb. 20; 1886.

It has just been shown in the course of New York that a million dollars "boodle" was recently distributed among eight alerdermen in that city. in consideration of their votes for a street railway franchise.

Gleanings in Bee Culture is the title of a neat and intelligently conducted monthly journal on bee cul- his farm was a rarity. It was held ture, published by A. I. Root, Medina,

hibition, under the auspices of the fall. All lovers of floraculture should try and be present at this exhibition.

Reason for Hard Times.

Among the numerous other reasons for hard times, poverty and destitution, the following figures taken from an exchange take a prominent position and loom up with startling offect: 'Our annual expense for intoxicating liquor is \$900,000,000 annually. The excessive taxation which they cause is \$500,000,000. Threefourths of all the crimes and threefourths of all the misery and poverty in the country must be charged to alchohol. Its victims annually thrown into drunkards' graves number one hundred thousand. Every year it drives out into the streets over three million little children, hungry and in rags. In short, it leaves one third of the people so badly impoverished that they are not able to buy a actual necessities of life. There is certainly an over production of beer and whisky and too small a consumption of bread and meat, to say noth ing of the scant supply regulated by the small demand for dry goods and clothing. Bread costs \$500,000,000; meat \$308,000,000; cotton and wollen goods \$452,000,000. Total \$1,260,-000,000. Now take this total from the \$1,400,000,000, which is the total of the expenses for whisky and beer, including the taxes and it will be found that just \$140,000,000 is the drink over the above cost for bread, meat, and clothing. Is it any won der that we have hard times, and that the liquor traffic is almost alone unparalyzed.

Have a Home.

Have a home somewhere, Buy a tract of land and own it. Buy with a full determination of keeping it and surrounding yourself with those beauties found only upon the farm. To be the owner of a nice little home, poor though it may be, is one of the greatest earthly blessings man can enjoy. He gathers about this little spot his cows, horses, pigs and chickens, and by honest labor and toil, what was once a wild tract of land has now become a lovely spot where men are wont to go, after you have spent your life on this little farm, and your spirit is called to its eternal home, you have left the widow a little place on earth called home. Gentle reader, "there is no place like home,', and you should think of this and neglect the matter no longer.

St, Louis Shearing Festival.

Wool Growers, the annual meeting of whom will be held at the same dates, and it is hoped the National Organization will again hold their convention at the same time and

The shearing embraces a premium list of \$1,000, divided in three classes, fine middle and long wools, the premiums ranging from \$20 to \$100 each in the several classes.

In relation to reduction on railroad

rates, and reduced railroad accomodations, Mr. C. W. Simmons, Secretary Cotton Exchange, St. Louis, may be addressed. In regard to entries to the shearing, address Mr. A. J.

This association is intended to embrace the sheep of the whole country, than any other country in the world! and in the competition, quality, fiber and weight of fleece will be taken in-to consideration and is usual in local and state competive shearings, and it is hoped by the association that a full

The mammoth cheese lately made at East Aurora, N. Y., for a Buffalo firm, weighs 3,300 pounds and is said to be the largest on record. The milk used was the product of 5,600 cows, and in quantity was 32,000 pounds, equivalent to 4,000 gallons. The cheese contains several \$20 gold pieces, distributed through the mass as prizes to buyers. Several smalle t mammoth cheeses were also made

Tenant-Farming in America.

The following statement of the condition of American farmers, from the Washington, D. C., Sunday Gazstrong, and should be read by every farmer in America:

Less than thirty years ago one of the most popular songs in the country was the one whose refrain was 'Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." Except in unusual cases an American farmer who did not own one he could practically get it from The Bristol Sisters, of Topeka, will the government for nothing, and give a chyrsanthemun and floral ex- when a few years later the homestead bill was passed it seemed as if known in our markets. grounds of opposition to the aristocracy of the South was their possession of large landed estates, which was declared by Northern writers aissalage to the wealthy proprietor.

The change to-day from thirty years ago is a revolution so radical that one must study the cold figures to realise it. In the United States, with three millions of square miles, much more than two millions of which are cultivatable land of the best quality, occupied in 1880 by only fifty millions of people, of whom more than twelve millions lived in towns and cities, there were 1,024,921 tenant farmers. The significance of these figures can only be fully realized by remembering that England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man. Wight and the Channel Islands with one hundred and twenty-one square miles,-half the size of Texas,-contained only 1,069,127 tenant farmers. And the tenant system is not most prevalent in the south, as might be supposed, but in the north. Texas, a state which is largely in excess of other southern states in tenant farmers, both proportionately and absolutely has 65,465 tenant farmers, while Illinois has less than one-fifth while Illinois has less than one-fifth will grow rapidly, and have been the size of Texas, has 80,244 tenant known to reach a weight when fully amount annually paid for strong farmers. New York has 39,872 tenant holdings; Pensylvania, 45,322: Ohio, 48,573; Indiana, 56,050, and home-loving Iowa and Kansas, 44,174 and 22,651 tenant holdings respectfully. And all this astounding revolution has been affected silently and noislessly since 1860-in twenty-five

The lesson to be drawn from this state of affairs, is first, that the American people are the blindest, most foolish people on the face of the earth. Not content with inviting the world to come in and take possession of its heritage, it has shut its eyes and water snakes. These animals and permitted its own land-sharks of must all be killed off relentlessly if the Old World to upset its traditional customs and convert the American the carp must be removed by draininto the greatest, most abject tenant ing. farming class in the world. Within this century Russia and Germany have abolished serfdom, the former trying its best to make its serfs individual land-owners. France, with only one hundred and twenty millions of acres, has since 1800, by the operation of the code of Napoleon, extended the tendency to the peasanttry proprietorship that land had pre-A national sheep shearing occurs at St. Louis on the 7th and 8th of April. day there are over five-millions of It is under the auspices of Missouri Frenchmen in a total population of thirty-six millions who are land-owners. England has enfranchised her farm laborers, Irish and Scotch as well as English, and is gravely debating the proposition to buy up the does not destroy carp, as the fish burlarge estates and give them to the ries itself in the mud through the landless. But we of the United States with a population always enfranchised educated, intelligent and independent above all others on the globe, with nineteen hundred and twenty millions of acres, exclusive of Alaskaka, have in the last twenty-five years been reducing our people to the con-Child, Corresponding Secretary, 209 ditto of land serfs, and to-day have Market street, St. Louis, Mo. dition of land serfs, and to-day have a larger number of tenant farmers their parasites, which would keep the than any other country in the world! Instead of profiting by the experience of the older nations, which have suff- for study and observation on this ered untold evils from landlordism, subject. America has blindly disregarded the showing of sheep will be presented.

Information is given thus early that those proposing to compete may preursed and is still injuring other pare in season. tions. The future must show whether a remedy can yet be applied or whether this country is destined to tured products is expected. endure the same misery which a vic-

Carp Culture.

The following concerning the raising of German carp is taken from the bulletin of the United States Comette, is clothed in language none tco missioner of Fish and Fisheries. These bulletins upon the culture of fish can be procured by any one interested by addressing Hon. Spen cer F. Baird, United States Fish Com-

missioner, Washington: There are two varieties of carp, the scale carp, which is covered with scales, and the leather sarp, which has but few scales. The former variety is much more prolific of the two out every where that if a man did but the leather carp grows the not possess money enough to buy most rapidly. This variety of fish is well known and highly valued among fish dealers of Europe, but has been introduced into the United States so ecently that it is not very generally the Topeka Library Association at Lievery American could now own land fish it is prenounced quite equal to brary Hall, Topeka, sometime next for the taking. One of the strongest catfish, perch, or any of our native tall. All lowers of floraulture should varieties. The young carp should not be caught for table use until they weigh four pounds or more, as when smaller the bones are troublesome. The best season of the year to use them for the table is from October and speakers to be antagonistic to to May, as they spawn in the spring the genius of democracy, inasmuch as it kept poor men from owning good condition to eat for some time after it has spawned. In making ponds for carp, as large a body of water as posible should be used, although a small one of a few yards square will serve to raise a few fish. The ponds should be located in loamy or muddy soil, in which the fish can rooe about for grubs, worms,

etc. The pond need not be deep, but the water should not be cold, as these fish grow very slowly in cold water.

The higher the temperature the better they thrive, and as shallow water is usually warmer than deep it is generally better for them. Being sluggish fish they do not care for running water, and they delight in muddy streams, in which they can usually obtain more food than from clear water. Carp need good feeding; water plants, such as cresses, indian rice, water mace, and water lilies, should be planted and not too thickly, in their ponds, and they should be fed frequently with cooked cereals and vegetables; boiled rice and corn bread excellent for them, indeed all kitchen scraps can be utilized, in this way as well as in a poultry yard, if all salted and spiced substances are excluded. Pepper and other condiments are also injurious to them. They can be accustomed to a regular time of feeding, once or twice a day, and will thrive the better for it. In a warm climate and with good feeding carp grown of fifty pounds. In Pennsylvania a three-year-old carp usually weighs four or five pounds; in Geor gia one of the same age usually weighs six to eight pounds. But they can

be forced to much greater weights by feeding. Ponds of carp should be kept free from all enemies to the fish. This variety does not injure other kinds but is greatly harmed by many, such as trouts, suckers, catfish and others. In fact there is no variety of fish that will not eat up eggs and young carp if they have the chance, so that carp should be kept altogether by them selves. Still worse enemies feared are all amphibious animals. frogs, mud-turtles, minks, water rats, they appear in the regions of the pond and all other varieties of fish from

As a rule carp will not destroy their young unless they are driven to it for want of food. Still, it is best to remove eggs from the pend for hatching. Carp are very prolific if well fed and cared for, and a pair of carp will annually produce 50,000 eggs. At spawning time which usually occurs in May in the southern states and in June in the north, hemlock boughs should be put into the pond to receive the eggs. These can be taken out covered with the eggs, and put into a small pond to hatch

In this small pond the young fish can be kept with profit until they are quite able to defend themselves, and may be put back into the pond again. The freezing of ponds and streams in northern latitudes winter time. As soon as the water grows temperate in the spring they make their appearance again. calities where the water is always cold, or where the winter is usually long and severe, carp will not live and it is of no use to try to cultivate them there.

Nearly all the insects which injure ed. We need to study entomology more. Winter months will give time

Wool-The wool market is erally quoted as quiet but firm There is no great activity among dealers or manufacturers, but there is no disposition to reduce prices, and an advance in the price of manufac-

ious land system brought to the ancient Republics. In all probability the fate that always overtakes the prodigal, the extravagant and foolish, will be foisted upon us until we learn sense by centuries of blood, sufferings and struggles against despotism.

An experiment was lately made at the Michigan Agricultural College Farm to see how much hay equal lots of Merino and Southdown sheep would eat up clean. The result showed about an equal consumption, although the Southdowns averaged nearly fifty pounds heavier than the other sheep.

PER ONAL AND LITERARY.

-Mark Twain intends visiting Ergland for the purpose of giving readings, —George Bancroft, the historian says that George Washington was the wisest man that ever lived.

-The men and women who are born to write can not be kept from writing. The things they have to say compe utterance.—Boston Herald.

-W. D. Howells says that all the female characters in his stories are taken from one model, his wife, whom he photographs from different angles. -M. Dallin who was given \$25,000 and two years' time to model the design for the Paul Revere statue for the city of Boston, did the work in three

weeks. - Boston Journal. —Irving's Washington receipts for one week were \$14,850. Washington Irving's receipts for one week were different. However, Irving isn't Irving.

-Merchant Traveler. -United States Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Senator W. M. Evarts, of New York, are cousins, both being grandsons of Roger Sherman, who died a Senator in 1793.—Troy Times.

-Osman Digna's original name was Alphonse Vinet, he being a full-blooded Frenchman. He was at one time sold as a slave to Mohammed Ahmed el Mehdi, but quickly rose in that propht's favor and became his son-in-law. He is now about fifty-three years old.

—The report that Jefferson Bill, of Lyme, had been seriously injured at New Orleans was incorrect. His full name is Jefferson Davis Bill. The names of two of his brothers are Lecompton Constitution Bill and Kansas-Nebraska Bill. All are sons of Hon. James A. Bill, of Lyme. — Hartford (Conn.) Courant. (Conn.) Courant.

-The Princess Colonna's (Miss Eva Mackey) wedding outfit, all the fortythree traveling, town, concert, matinee and dinner dresses, came from the skillful hands of an obscure but artistic couturiere. On this Mrs. Mackey is said to have wittily remarked: "I like to em-ploy a dressmaker for what she is worth, and not because she is 'Worth' "

—A Georgia paper relates of William Jones, of Hall County, who is nine y-two years of age, that his hair has been perfectly white, but seven or eight years ago it began to change, and now is perfectly black and luxuriant, while his beard is still white. Mr. Jones was in the war of 1812, and served four years in the late unpleasantness.

HUMOROUS.

-Girls who wish to have small, prettily shaped mouths should repeat at frequent intervals during the day, "Fanny Finch fried five floundering fish of Francis Fowler's father."

-Edith: "They sat in the gloaming" means that they occupied one char. A gloaming may be obtained at any fashionable furniture store. No parlor is complete without it.—N. Y. Mail.

-"I say, Jim did your sister know you at the masked ball last night?" Well, I think she must have done so, for when I patted her on the shoul-der she turned round and said "You donkey!"-Chicago Journal.

—When Mrs. Oleo, the boarding-house mistress, was told that the in-spector of provisions had seized 468 pounds of veal, 92 pounds of poultry, 52 pounds of bear meat, 37 lambs, six barrels of peas and 200 boxes of herring, she remarked: "Pretty good appetite; but nothing to some of my boarders. You'd ought to see them when they are good and hungry.—N. Y. Independant

-- Heroic Remedy: --Heroic Remedy: "I suppose I shall be an old maid all my life," sighed a young woman of twenty-five. "That's a grievous complaint," responded an old bachelor. "Very," again sighed a grievous complaint, responded an old bachelor. "Very," again sighed the maiden. "Do you want to cure it?" "Of course I do." "Take me for a husband." "Do you mean it?" Cer-"Well, desperate diseases retainly." quire desperate remedies, and I guess I'll try you." They fell upon each others neck.—Merchant Traveler.

-There are some people who talk without thinking. Mrs. Beasly is that sort of a woman. Her husband one night recently dropped a quarter. lost," he said, groping around on the hall floor, when Mrs. Beasly opened the door, "Of course you can't, if you look for it out there in the dark. Why don't you hunt for it here in the light where you can see. Nobody can ind anything out there in the dark."-

Eschange. -One of the crack military companie of Houston was out one day last week practicing target-shooting. One of the members was told to shoot at the door members was told to snoot at the door of a deserted barn. He did so, but missed the entire barn. The Captain was very angry and told the young man how bad it would be, in case the enemy were shooting from behind the door, that none of them would be hit. "Yes, but wouldn't the hostile enemies that were coming around the corner of the barn catch fits?" replied this Texas replied this Texas Bogardus.—Texas Siftings.

—Anyold stockman gives, as his opinion, that cattle never become fat enough on grass to injure their breed-

-One who retains the "sweet tooth" of his childhood will find this to his lik of his childhood will find this to his haing: Make a banana pie with a lower
crust only; bake the crust tirst, then fill
it with sliced bananas and powdered
sugar; the fruit will soften sufficiently
in a few moments. Cover the top with
whipped cream and eat at once.—Detroit Post.

—Chrysanthemums are to the fall garden what hyacinths and tulips are to the spring garden—respectively the last and earliest of the season. Chryslast and earliest of the season. Chrys anthemums are better known as arte mesias. The kind of later introduction

mesias. The kind of later introduction, from Japan and China and seedlings of them, are extremely showy and beautiful.—Exchange.

—A tree overloaded with fruit, Mr. Barry says, can neither perfect the fruit nor ripen its wood properly, and in a severe climate is quite likely to succumb to a degree of cold which, under proper treatment, it could have resisted. The grape is very sensitive in this respect. It is safe to say that millions of trees are annually ruined in this country by over crops.—Cincinnati Times.

RUSSIAN PRISONS.

Horrors of the Fate Reserved to Political Prisoners.

When an accused Nihilist is sentenced o Siberia, his friends "congratulate each other and say that their beloved prisoner was born under a lucky star.' And well they may, hard as is the fate of exiles to "the land of cold and misery, of brutal task-masters, and cruel ounishments," when they think of the Central Prison-where in 1878 the political prisoners enforced a demand to be treated as well as murderers by refusing to eat anything whatever until their claim was given attention, a resolution they maintained for eight days and nights-or, worse still, of the famous fortress of Peter and Paul. From "Peter and Paul" three letters written in the prisoners' blood have reached the outside world, and Stepniak has held them in his hand. After reading, one does not wonder that exile and death are eagerly sought in preference to this imprisonment. The extracts we to this imprisonment. The extracts we make tell but little of the story. There are details of ou rage, and of enforced life in cells reeking with corrupt on, almost too horrible to repeat. Here is a picture of the condemned cells, underground vaults, dark at noonday, and infested with loathsome vermin."
"The small windows are on a level with the river, which overflows them when the Neva rises. The thick iron bars of the grating, covered with drt, shut out most of the little light that else might filter through these holes. If the rays of the sun never enter the cells of the upper floor, it may easily be imag-in d what darkn ss reigns below. The walls are moldering, and dirty water continually drops from them. But most terrible are the rats. In the brick floors large holes have been left open for the rats to pass through. I express myself thus intentionally. Nothing would be easier than to block up these holes, and yet the reiterated demands of the prisoners have always been passed by unnoticed, so that the rats enter by scores, try to climb upon the beds and to bite the prisoners. It is in these hideous dungeons that the condemned to death spend their last hours. Kv atkovsky, Presniakoff and Soukanoff passed their last nights here. At the present moment, among others, there is a woman with a little child at her breast. This is Jakimova. Night and day she watches over her babe lest he should be devoured by the rats."

And here, finally, is a glimpse of the treatment of the sick, among whom are horrors that defy description, that only the pen of a Dante could adequately portray. Oh, if you could see our sick! exclaims the writer of the bloodwritten letter. 'A year ago they were young, healthy and robust. Now they are bowed and decrep told men, hardly able to walk. Several of them can not rise from their beds. Covered with vermin and caten up with scurvy, they emit an olor like that of a corpse. But is there no doctor? it may be isked; and 'What is he doing all time?' Yes, there is a doctor; there are even two doctors. One, however is past four-core, and past work. He omes to the fortress only occasionally The other is young, and probably kind enough in intention, but not very resolute in character, and standing in great awe of the officers of the jail. When he visits h's patients he is invariably accompanied by a brace of gensdarmes, lest he should surreptitiously convey letters to prisoners. He enters a cell with a troubled countenance, as if he were afraid of something: never goes further than the threshold, much less approaches the sick man's bed, or nakes any examination of him, feels his pulse, or looks at his tongue. After asking a few questions he delivers his verdict, which is almost always couched in the same words: 'For your illness in the same words: 'For your illness there is no cure.' 'No mercy is shown even to the mad,' says another of the letters, 'and you may imagine how many such there are in our Golgotha. They are not sent to any asylum, but shut up in their cells and kept in order with whip and scourge. Often hear down below you or at some distance the sound of heartrending shricks, cries and groans. It is some vretched lunatic who is being flogged into obedience.' "- Stepniak.

"Embossed Leather."

Hundreds of men, women, and even boys, in New York are engaged in the "business" of collecting old boots and shoes, which they take to the wall paper factories, where they receive from five to fifteen cents per pair. Calfskin boots bring the best price, while cowhide ones are not taken at any tig-ure. These boots and shoes are first soaked in several waters to get the dirt off, and then the nails and threads are removed and the leather is ground up into a fine pulp. Then it is presse upon a ground of heavy paper, which is to be used in the manufacture of "embossed leather." Fashionable prople think they are going away back medieval times when they have the wall of their libraries and dining-rooms covered with this, and remain in blissful ignorance that the shoes and boots which their neighbors threw in the ashbarrel a month before now adorn their walls and hang on the screens which protect their eyes from the fire. Carriage-top makers and book-binders also buy old boots and shoes, the former to make leather tops for carriages, and the latter leather bindings for the cheaper grade of books. The new styles of leather frames with leather mats in them are entirely made of the cast-off covering of our feet.—N. Y. Sun.

-Give to the cows none but the best and purest food. With no other stock is this so essential, for the reason that it has been fully demonstrated by competent authorities that the milk is a very prolific source of transmitting disease germs from impure food, and ease germs from impure food, and especially from impure water.—N. E. Farmer.

—For a lemon rice pudding, take two-thirds of a cup of rice, boiled and cooled, add the well-beaten yelks of three eggs, salt, a teaspoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the grated rind of two lemons, with milk rated rind of two lemons, or a lemons, or a lemons, or a lemons, or lemons, or lemons, or lemons, or lemons, or lemons, and and juice of lemons for frosting, prown.—Exchange.

A QUEER OPERATION.

Row a New York Man Managed a Jack-Screw in His Mouth.

A slender man of quiet and respectble appearance, sitting in a Sixth avenue elevated train, last evening, drew from his inner coat pocket a narrow steel rod about six inches in length. The rod was flat and the width of an ordinary lead-pencil. At one end there was a small slot in it. So curious an implement and the preoccupied manner of the man attracted the attention of the other passengers in the car. A lady opposite, accompanied by a little boy, lanced with a arm toward the conductor, who was intently watching the man, as the latter put the slotted end of The man the steel rod in his mouth. shut his teeth together and his face underwent a series of contortions as he worked his hand with a motion as if he were tightening up a loose nut on a bolt. The lady became so agitated that she left her seat and took one nearer the door.

"You needn't be frightened, marm." said the conductor, "I guess that's only the circus man with the iron jaw." "What in the world's the matter with

him?" asked the lady.
"I guess he is only tightening up his jaw, marm," replied the conductor, consolingly.

The man had now finished the opera-

tion, and he restored the steel rod to his pocket. Then he took out a memo-randum-book and made some entries in it carefully, and, having finished these entries, he remarked to his neighbor in the adjoining seat, as he closed the book:

"Science does remarkable things in less days." The neighbor nodded. these days. "Now, I don't suppose you would have the least idea that I had a jackscrew between two of my teeth."
"A jack-screw?" inquired his neigh-

bor.
"Yes," returned the man, smiling. "I'm undergoing a dental operation.
One of my teeth had been extracted, one of those adjoining it began to grow over in the vacant space. It was a good tooth, and I didn't want it bulled, but the dentist couldn't get it back to its place, until one day an idea struck him and he said he'd put a jack-screw in there. So he made one. It is ess than a quarter of an iach long, but it is on the same principle as the other jack-screws—just like those used in lifting up Cooper Institute, only on a small scale, you see."

"Is there no danger of its slipping

out? "Oh, not at all, my dear sir. It is a very ingenious little contrivance. The whole toing is made of gold and the nut by which it is turned is next to the face; you saw me turn it just now? Well, I you saw me turn it just now? Well, I turn it once around every twenty-four hours, and that turn is equal to about a two hundred and fiftieth part of an inch. Then, you see, I make a memorandum of each turn. Generally I turn it twice a day, but only half-way round each time. I expect that it will take two or three weeks to straighten

"Is it uncomfortable? No. not especially. A little unpleasant when I am turning it. Makes me grit my teeth some, but I soon get used to having it there. The only objection is that gold is a little too soft a metal where there is a little too soit a metal where there is so much pressure brought to bear. You see, the screw is a very slender wire and the thread on it is very delicate, though it feels as though the whole thing was a foot long and as big as those used under a building. A day or two after I began to use it the thread snapped under the strain. Then I thought there was a dynamite cartridge in my mouth and the whole top of my head was coming off. But it did not hurt me. The dentist is going to make hurt me. The dentist is going to make one of platinum in case this should give out. That is a harder metal. This is my station. Good n'ght," and the man with the jack-screw between his teeth left the train. -N. Y. Tribunc.

A Wonderful Fish.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner writes from Lake View. Ore.: "A wonderful fish is becoming numerous in Goose Lake. It has the power to fill itself with air until it becomes very much like a round ball. Of evenings about sundown they may be seen playing on the surface of the water. They will swell up by taking in the air, and the wind will blow them over the lake. They reflect all the colors of the rainbow, and when sporting over the lake are a grand sight. A hunter several weeks ago saw a crane swallow one of these fish when in its normal condition, but before the crane had got more than fifty feet up above the lake the fish had taken in enough air to explode the crane, which, at the sound of a report like that of flew all to atoms, and the fish came lightly down on the water, no worse off for the short ride in the air. The fish is a great curiosity, never having been I believe, in other waters. last statement is authentic.

A GOOD GIRL

She Obeyed Her Mother, But Got in Her Work All the Same.

"Now, Minnie," said a mother to her four-year-old daughter, "I want you to play with your little brother while I am down town. "An' what will you bing me?"

"Never mind. I will bring you some-thing, and now, mind you, if he wants to play with your toys, you mustn't

cry."
"Nome." . When the lady returned, the little girl ran to her, and said:
"I played with my little brother.
Now what did you bing me?" "Mamma brought you an orange. Where's little brother?"

"He's sleep. Gimme the orange."
"She took the orange and said:
"When he grabbed my dishes I didn't

ory." You didn't? Why, you are a good "You didn't? Way, you little girl."
"Yessum, an' when he grabbed my doll, I'didn't cry eiver."
"You didn't?"
"Nome."
"What did you say?"
"Nuffin', but I knocked him down."
"Nuffin', but I knocked him down."

wif the little chair." Arkansaw Trave

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4t prevents the hair from turning gray.

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Frank Lealie's Sunday Magazine.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

For March well sustains the reputation of this favorite family monthly. The opening article is "The Origion of the New York Churches," and is really a lelig out history of New York city. It is profusly illustrated with views of the city at different periods, geoverniof the sarly and now destroyed church buildings and portraits of eminent persons connected with them. A curious article, entitled, "Fish out of Water," with its still more curiou illustrations, will attract the attention of the naturalist. Prof. Elliots second article on "Instinctive Architect." treats of the featherel's pacies. "Dilettante Days" takes us into Holland and shows us some views there. The Rev. Edward A. Rand contributes a short but interesting article on Anselm, whose great work on the attonement is a standard even now, Two additical Parables, three more shorted Musicians, the continuation of Faulena the conclusion of loves Haryest, several beautiful poems, and as abundance of short stricles, all ge to make up a very interesting number, while the illustrations are fine.

Hallou's Magazine appears to be growing

HALLOU'S MAGAZIRE appears to be growing brighter with age. Especially with lift new dress and the best of paper. The Febuary number gives a liberal installment of that interesting Seral Story for the i-dies, The Gilberts, or, A Double Mistake, together with a large and miscellaneous assortment of complete stories by the best authors for all members os the family. Making it assentially, as it claims to be, a family Magazine, clean and bright, Subscription price, \$1.59 per year, post-paid,

post-paid, G. W. STUDLEY, Publisher, Boston, Mass. We club Ballou's Magazine with the SPIRIT at \$1 75 per year, post-paid.

Peterson's Magazine for March that will at-Peterson's Magazine for March that will attract more than ordinary interest. Salem and Salem Witchcraft, illustrated with eagravings of the house where the witches wore tried—s fac-smile of the death warrants, stories, charming stell-engraving, Dear Mamma, a mammoth colored fashion plate, acolored Java anawas, 8try w-od cuts, illustrating fashions, embroidery-patterns, etc. It seems to us that every lady must find this magazine indespensible, Two dollars a year with deducation to clubs. Specimens, giatis. Charles J. Peterson, 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

For March comes with its usual variety of ricas, and well educated, illustrations. Is the Panama Canal a failure, many ask. The question is answered by Mr. Arthur V. Abbott in "Profress at Panama." Christian Reid, the well known novelist of orth Carolina, contributes a story called the "Price for a K.'ss.," Phillop Marston, the blind poet, sonde Captain Bromley's Life Romance, and Mrs. Sarah K Bolton tells us of Marston and his nome. Noel Ruthven carries us back to the days of the 'hevalier Bayard, "sans pour et sans reproche." St., Valentine's Prisonor, is a seasonable story by Frances B. Currie. Mrs. Emily Pierce tells of the streets of Mexico, and M. F. Vallette of Old-time punishments and Ordeals. The well known naturalist, C. F. Holder, in his Wooln of the Birds, describes and illustrates some of the fairney performances of the feathered gallants when they seek brides in the spring-time. Altogether it is a most enjoyable number.

The Library Magazine.

The February number of the Library Magazine presents the fellowing unusually attractive array of contents:
Hinduism. By a Hindu.
Interpreters of glonesis and the Interpreters of Nature. By T. H. Huxley.
New Star in Andromeda. Cornhill Magasine Reason and Religion. By A. M. Fairbrain Bulgaria and Servia. By Edward A. Freeman.

an.
Superfine English, Cornhill Magasine,
Story of the Bab, By Mary F, Wilson,
Shake sphere's Love Labor, Lost. By Wainr Pater.

er Pater, Origion of the Alphabet. By A. H. Sayoe. Insanity and rime. By Daron Bromwell. Old Florence and Modern Tuscany. By Janet On Modern Chances for Chivalry. By Ed-

rard Garrett. Elder Edda—Bible of EGermanic Paganism. By H. H. Boyesen.
Eun and Meteors. By Richard A. Procter:
A Novelist Favorite Thome. Cornkill
Magasine.
Oming Contests of the World. Rortnighily

Review.

Decay of the Central Park Obeliska, By
Arnold Hague.

Eskimo Bi ilding-Snow. Z By Frederick Schwataka.

It is certainly quite the equal of the best of the four-dollar monthlies, in the value of fix contents, though its price is only \$1.55 per year, or 15 cents a copy. John B. Aiden, Publisher, New York.

Brainard's Musical World

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Best Varieties of Cabbage

The earliest varieties of Cabbage.

The earliest variety of cabbage is he Jersey Wakefield. For second early Henderson's Summer is a popular variety. The best Fall and Winter variety is Harris' Shortatem Drumhend. There are other good kinds all of which can be obtained from the Harris Seed Co., Moreton Farm, Rochester N. v. Send for their catalogue and try their seeds. There is nething better.

FARMERS' WIVES.

Discussion of an Interesting Question From the Woman's Standpoint.

Being interested in all matters pering my wews concerning the present these would not excite feelings of envy makes and confiding tenderfeet. in the beholder, and that the sad, listless faces of farmers' wives often arouse our sympathy, and that their daughters shrink from following in their mother's footsteps by marrying farmers, and livfootsteps by marrying farmers, and in-ing a similar life of toil and self-denial, and farther admitting the fact, that farmers' wives are almost universally overworked, I wish to affirm that the cause of this lies almost wholly, not with the blame of the farmer, but with the farmer's wife herself. Many years of observation and experience have convinced me that the remedy lies in edu-

them.

As a class, men are normally and from education, inclined to tyrannize. Whether at the head of a Nat'ou, a State, a community or a family, wherever you find man placed with an include the course invested in him, he anlimited power invested in him, he will encroach upon the rights of others. Now, in the family he has the oppor-tunity of exercising this proclivity, and the wife should kindly, firmly teach him that she has rights which he is bound to respect. In learning to respect them, he will learn to respect her, too. A man can not understand the scores of the state of the scores of the state of the scores of the s little odd jobs which come into a woman's work, and which are counted as nothing in the day's balance of work, and yet which take a vast amount of the complish: woman's strength to accomplish; neither does he know of the hundred and one little expenditures necessary for a well ordered house. And how can he tell when Jennie needs a new dress, or Johnnie a new pair of shoes? Do you expect him to see that the sewno you expect him to see that the sew-ing machine is worn out, or that the careless little "helpers" have broken necessary dishes, or that carpets or table linen are needed, or that anything else about the house is in a state of col-

I know of farmers' wives, intelligent women too, who never buy a calico apron without the consent of their husbands. Such an order of things, if we had our husbands under as good subjugation, would make tyrants of even

jugation, would make tyrants of even us, meek as we now are.
Once a farmer's wife in telling how she suffered daily, at the same time doing the work for a family of eight, said: "I don't care. If Henry does not care enough for me to see when I feel so badly, I'll not complain!" Here was the spirit of a martyr, with the judgement, it seemed, of a little child. Women know when they are overtaxed, and they should take care of themselves. It is a sin against a women's own nature if she permits her life to be drained from her by overwork. to be drained from her by overwork. No one will see that she is killing herelf, until the damage is past repair, and, in the end, no one will thank her for so doing.

If farmers get extra help, let their wives get extra help also; and if your husband won't get you the "help," go and get it yourself, or send some one on your own responsibility. The women on a farm will have the same chance to do their work as their husbands or

thers, when they take it.

Let the farmer manage his own business, buy machines if he needs them, do his work as he pleases; this is right, if not carried to an extreme; but let the farmer's wife manage her business, re-place her machine if need be, buy clothng or groceries, and direct all the de-tails of the house and family as her finer aste and better judgment dictates. If she does not do it, it is her own fault. If you question the experimental knowlthis declaration, one glimpse at the family, the hired men, the endless routine of work in this busy Western home of ours would convince you that there is one farmer's wife with oceans of work to be attended to, yet not over worked, nor twenty years behind her husband.—E. K. Chase. in Country Gentleman.

Could Take Nothing from It.

McNester prides himself on his condensed style of writing. The other day he took an article to the managing editor and said:

"Here is something that has required

onsiderable work."
"No doubt of it." 'Compactly written, isn't it?"

"Very."

"Couldn't take anything from it, could you?"

"No."

"That's what I told the boys. Now, I desire to make an example of this.

Why could not anything be taken from "Because there's nothing to take— nothing to it," replied the managing editor.—Arkansaw Traveler.

- White china, with gold bands and the monogram in large gold letters on rim, is coming again into fashion, and very satisfactory it is, since one may then be certain of being able to replace a piece which has been broken.—Phila-delphia News. -Potato chips: Cut them round in

long strips like paeling an apple and throw them into cold water. Dry them thoroughly in a cloth and fry them in hot fat using a frying basket for the purpose. As soon as they are nicely colored, drain before the fire, sprinkle with selt and serve. N. V. Herald.

Moreton Farm, and the first seeds of the classification of foreign wools is being made by the custom house authorities, and it begins to look as if, last week, we are to have an honest classification and valuation, which will be worth a great deal to American wool growers.

Same well, and it is not now.—Chicago Journal.

—When the well-known soug, "Mrs.—When the well-known soug, "Mrs.—In the seeds well, and it is not now.—Chicago Journal.

—When the well-known soug, "Mrs.—Is allow one day went into Philip Werlein's store on Bourbon street, New Orleans, and stepping up to a dashing young salesman, said: "Mrs. Brady's Daughten," "Glad to know you," replied the young man, extending his hand. "How is your mother?"—Exchange.

SNIPE IN WYOMING,

The Kind of Game Found in the Far West

There are a good many kinds of game taining to farmers, I feel like express- a Wyoming. Prominent in the list are intelope, deer, elk, sage hens, bear, incondition of their domestic affairs. requent bu halo, illusive Indians, cur-While it is true that the larger share of very cowboys, philanthropic rattle-

The cowboys hunt all the different rariet'es of game mentioned with great niccess, but the emerald-hued tenderoot is their meat. They would rather ng one tenderfoot than a dozen grizdies or a brace of Indians. The danger s vastly less, and there is heaps more of fun.

As for the tenderfoot, he would rathe be chased all day, and even caught and bitten, by an antelope than be corralled for an hour by a cowboy on the war-path. The danger to the tenderfoot lies in the fact that while there is somevinced me that the remedy lies in educating farmers' wives up to a point of knowledge, where they will understand their rights and privileges and take them.

As a class, men are normally and from education, inclined to tyrannize, and even by great destarity clude the antelon, only to be gathered in by the antelope, only to be gathered in by the cowboy. When the tenderfoot sportscowboy. When the tendericos cowboy. When the train at Cheyenne or man leaves the train at Cheyenne or man leaves the train at Cheyenne or Rawlins, disguised as a walking arsenal, he is at once spotted and marked down by some friendly cowboy for a "sn ping"

expedition. "Didn't know you had snipes out here," says the tenderfoot: "I'm going in for grizzlies, buffalo and that sort of

thing."
"Any fellow can out-wrestle a grizzly, or knock over a dozen buffalo, sponds the cowboy: "but if you want port that is sport, you just want to go niping.' It takes a rustler from Rus tlerville to get snipe out here. Game? That's no name for it!!'

In the end the tenderfoot, who wants to see "all there is to it," gladly ac-

cepts.
Then the cowboy, with a party of his friends, takes the tenderfoot under his kindly care. They outlit him with either a broken-down or a bucking broncho, and astonish him with the information that he must leave all his artillery behind. They don't capture snipe with guns—they know a trick worth several gross of that. The only load they allow him to take is whisky, which they generously insist on helpwhich they generously insist on helping him carry—at his expense. After long, hard trip through sand and sagebrush, they pause at nightfall at the mouth of a gloomy canyon, or possibly in the edge of a wood—although timoer in most parts of Wyoming is as hard to continue as a grizzly or a paying gold capture as a grizzly or a paying gold-

They dismount and prepare a primitive camp for the night. Then they take a weary, devious tramp to the spot where the snipe are said to be plenty. It is now dark as a pocket. There is a lantern in the outfit, or else a torch is provided. A meal-bag is produced, and the mouth of it is fastened open by the insertion of an improvised

"What does all this mean? How in thunder are you going to catch your snipe?" asks the tenderfoot.

"Snipe are just like fish and moths and sch," says the cowboy; "the light attracts them. It's about time for them to take a rise, and then they will fly straight for this 'ere blaze. Now you just stand here and hold the torch and the bag, and when you hear 'em coming you just clap your bag over 'em, and there they are."

"But who's to stay here with me? Where are you all going^{9,1} asks the tenderfoot, as all the others show evident intentions of going ahead.

He doesn't want to say he is afraid to "Oh, we only leave one man in a place. Two would scare off the birds; place. so we just scatter along, and when our bags are all full we come back over the trail. We'll be here before you get your bag crowded, unless you are spry-

er 'n most new men." Then they go on, and soon he can hear no sound of them, no matter how ard he strains both his ears. Present y he does hear the wail of coyotes that ne mistakes for wolves drawing nearer and nearer, till his hair rises and his back-bone feels like an icicle. Like an inspiration it suddenly occurs

to him to take a good stiff drink to brace himself up, only to make the agreeable discovery that the cowboys have evidently forgotten to leave even his own private flask. The situation is not of a character to superinduce hilarity. He holds bag and torch until cold or fearor common-sense—causes him to drop it. The snipe do not appear—neither do his friends. He is unarmed. He knows no more which way to go than the man in the moon. He shouts, but receives no answer. There are wild beasts prowling about. He doesn't know whether terror has caused him to exaggerate the danger, or ignorance to understand it. At this stage of the game he fully and comprehensive'y appreciates how many kinds of blanked fool a tenderfoot is who goes "sniping" with

cowboy.
Usually he escapes alive. Sometimes Usually he escapes alive. Sometimes the party returns for him about midnight. More often he is left to find his own way back to camp by daylight; and if he gets lost, the outfit turns out and finally rounds him up.

"Sniping" in Wyoming is rare sport—

for the cowboys. If you are a tender-foot, and think of going there, cut this out and show it to the first cowboy that invites you to hunt that sort of game in that sort of way.—Winthrop, in Puck.

Puck.

A New York physician reports a case of wall-paper poisoning—the persons who slept in the papered room having contracted "catarrh, pharyngitis, migraine, conjunctivitis, muscular pains and swelling of the salivary glands." It must have made 'em sick; but they

EASTERN WARFARE.

The Difference in the Treatment of Prisoners by Civilized Nations and Barbaric Tribes.

In civilized warfare tie taking of prisoners is the giving of a pledge of honor. When quarter is offered and accepted the life spared becomes sacred. A mutual contract is established. The captive promises not to take up arms again till the end of the war; the captor for the same length of time to respect his prisoner's personal safety. The confinement may be rigorous, the treat-ment harsh, but the obligations which the conqueror und rtakes are punctually fulfilled. Instances are on record of men losing their own lives in defense of their prisoners. This spirit of chivalry men losing their own lives in defense of their prisoners. This spirit of chivalry is common to all valiant peoples, and in the East it has found at times most brilliant expression. Saracen Emirs held our crusading knights to ransom, and treated them during their captivity with such pompous consideration, such refinement of luxury, that the hostage must have often proved a very costly guest. With what magnificent presents the prisoners of Indian Chiefs have been dismissed to their homes. Again and the prisoners of Indian Chiefs have been dismissed to their homes. Again and again in Mohammedan history princely generosity toward an enemy taken in battle has won unwilling claus over to the green banner and healed the sears of hered tary feuds. But these are the green time to the rule. For Oriental exceptions to the rule. For Oriental warfare is still savage in spirit, and Eastern soldiery are ruthless. When Robert's guns burst upon the camp by Candahar, and Ayoob Khan turned to fly through the rice-fields along the Arghandab, his men still found time to

murder their prisoners. When Osman Digma's onslaught smashed up Osman Digma's onslaught smashed up the square at Tamanieb the Arabs paid no attention to the Egyptians' arms thrown down in token of submission, but massacred the prostrate to the last man. One after another garrisons have fallen into the Mehdi's hands, and the news has come of dreadful and indis news has come of dreading and industriance riminate slaughter. "No prisoners" seems to be the dreadful order of the fals prophet's camp. We have heard, it is true, of native Sisters of Charity whose lives were spared, and also of whose lives were spared, and also of some native priests, the captives in each case being credited with the presence of mind to beg for life in order that they might live to see the Mehdi's millenium. Rumor also states that one, if not two, Europeans are living in the Prophet's camp, the one acting as a Prophet's camp, the one acting as a doctor, the other as an interpreter. Death, however, has been the immediate fate of all but these few, whom accident rather than design may be supposed to have spared.—London Tele-

TANGIERS.

The Government an Organized System of Brigandage.

Tangier, with the bloom on it, certainly appears a charming place to spend agreeably two or three months. The climate is superb, European life and property are absolutely secure, and a pleasant civilized society has already sprung into existence. After a short time, however, the stranger finds that, besides orange groves and flower gardens, lovely scenery and artistically dressed natives, there are a few other things required to make this land, so favored by nature, the abode of a happy and prosperous people. It is my firm belief that in the so-called administration of justice, gross injustice triumphs as a general rule, and the inhabitants groan under a tyranny much more of the nature of an organized system of brigandage than of even the semblance of a Government. As an instance of what goes on in Morocco in the present day, let me wlate an incident which has just come to my knowledge. A man residing at Feronet, some miles from Tetuan, was lately accused of having stolen a bullock from one of the local authorities who acting as judg in his own case, gave an order that the supposed delinquent should have his eyes cut out. The horrid sentence was carried into effect, and the wretched victim was then led into Tetuan by one of his relations in order to have medical advice from a European doctor who has settled there. As may be supposed, the case was beyond the limits of science, for no human power can ever restore sight to those empty sockets; and the poor fellow who suffered this shameful cruelty, and who has been, up to the present time, the support of a numerous family, is condemned to hopeless darkness forever. This is only one sample of a series of brutal atrocities continually occurring in this country.—Tan-

-"I am not ashamed of the name of Broadrip," said Mr. Irving, actor, to a Detroit reporter, "and in private correspondence always use it. But there are well-known reasons why artists do no well-known reasons why arisis do not like to figure before the public in their own personality. I selected that of Irving without a thought of the American author, of whom I knew little."—Detroit Post.

-Josh Billings, who has abandoned housekeeping and removed from Sixty-third street to the Windsor Hotel, New York, is now about sixty-five years old, and begins to feel the burden of life, irand begins to feel the burden of life, irrespective of its probabilities. He has been lecturing twenty-four seasons, and has furnished a New York weekly a half or quarter column miscellaneous contribution every week for the last nineteen years.—N. Y. Graphic.

-Dr. Theodatus Darling, who died salt and serve.—N. Y. Herald.

—A brilliant black varnish for iron, stone or wood can be made by thorough mon shellae varnish. The mixture is bould be laid on very thin. But ordinary coal tar varnish will serve the same purpose in most cases quite as well, and it is not nearly so expensive—Chicago Journal.

—When the well-known song, "Mrs. Brady's Daughter," was having a run, a lady one day went into Philip Wertlein's store on Bourbon street, New Orleans, and stepping up to a dashing grican.

List classification.

—When the well-known sore, "Mrs. Brady's Daughter," "Glad to know you," rejuiced the young man, extending his hand. "How is your mother?"—Extraction of the majority. Ledger.

Sons who salt "Cases" ing contracted "Cases" plands." ing contracted "Cases" ing contracted "Cases" ing contracted "Cases" ing contracted "Cases" ing contracted "Cases at Bedford, O., a few days ago, was a man of curious knowledge. It was he who, as early as 1853, wrote one of the first and best books on fish culture, and he was the first man to hatch fish by

The Farmers' National Congress, at Indianapolis, adopted a resolution asking Congress to restore the tariff on wool to what it was in 1880.

"Hellhoffite," the new explosive, which is said to be more destructive than any previously discovered agent, appears to be well named. It derives

its name from the inventor. A correspondent writes from Dakota: As cattle of the common stock have so decreased in value here as to make that branch of farming suffer, many of us wish to improve the dairy quality of our stock; we would prefer polled cattle. Can you recommend any of them as good milkers? Answer: The red polled, are very highly recommended by those who are familar with them.

It is found by experiment that seeds more than one year old germi-nate slowly and are apt to fail when planted in cold soil early in the spring. As soon as the ground becomes warmer many of these old seeds will grow, though it is doubtful if at any time they will produce as strong plants as seed of the previous

season's growth.

It is said that one acre of ground will support one individual, and that five acres will keep a family. They live on less than that in Ireland.

Slates Made of Tree Bark.

In Siam Burmah and other Asiastic countries the boys and girls do not use the same sort of slates that are to be found in American schools. The slates there are strips of bark taken from certain hard wood trees. The writing on this bark is rubbed out by means of betel leaves, just as slatewriting is erased with the sponge in this country.—Golden Days.

Borers may be kept from the apple rees easier than one can be rid of the bores.

-Little Pauline had been reproved -Little Pauline had been reproved for some misconduct and was sitting on a small chair by the window, looking very disconsolate. "Halloo!" said papa, chancing to come in as two big tears were about ready to fall. "Look at Pauline! Why, what is going to happen?" "It has happened," said Pauline, solemnly.—Harper's Bazar.

—"Ah!" said Sarcasticus to his fellow bearder who was shoveling bach.

- "An: Said Sarcasicus to his fel-low boarder who was shoveling hash into his mouth with his knife, "you must be descended from either the Athenians or the Spartans." You flatter me," blushingly responded the putative barbarian. "What makes you think 1 had such distinguished ancestors?" "Because the use of the fork at table was unknown to the ancient Greeks."—N. Y. Journal.

Greeks."—N. Y. Journal.

—Not long ago a lady who had just returned from Europe was asked by a friend if she had seen the lion of St. Mark. "O, yes," she replied. "we arrived just in time to see the noble creature fed." The late Dr. Beadle, of Philadelphia, must have encountered the same lady. He spoke of the beauty of the Dardanelles, and she replied. "O, They are intithe Dardanelles, and she replied. "O, yes, I know them well. They are intimate friends of mine."—N. Y. Sun.

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Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turnner's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. - ugustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the governor and State of k ansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says. "Turner's Treatment completely oured me, and I think it has an equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or fromnervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

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Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-down panns is the adbomen, if shees of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, memory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from 1 to 3 packages of the treatment. As an uterine tonioit has no equal.

Nervousness.

Whether caused from over-work of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by TURNEN'S TREATMENT. In hundreds of ou-es one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young or middle-aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimpers of sight, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

DYSPEPSIA.

Strengtheniar the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find There the test of the test of

LOVE IS NOT BLIND.

The maid I love is richly graced;
All human beauties ever traced
By poet-hand or artist-brush
Are hers. Her smile, her maiden blush,
Her soul lit eyes, her sprightly wit,
Her tressus, through which sunbeams filt,
A mouth outlined like Cupid's bow,
A meek that rwals driven snow,
A neck that rwals driven snow,
A voice l.ke some dear instrument,
A breath as sweet as meadow mint—
These and a thousand other charms
Have wakened in me love's alarms.
And "Love is blind," the sages say!
How false is this!—what fallacy!
The maid I love—whose charms I sing
W.th fancy's brightest coloring—
Has faults that even I can see.
Her greatest one? She loves not me!

—Jos. A. Waldron, in Current.

THE MASHER.

A Plan Which Does Not Succeed in All Cases.

There is one problem in life that I have never been able to solve although it has always interested me somewhat. I never was able to understand how a man could have the cheek to strike up an acquaintance with a lady, on a train for instance, unless the lady gave him some excuse on which to begin a conversation with. What puzzled me was how he could begin such a conversation. I believe I might be able myself to worry along with a conversation with a stranger if somebody started it for me, or if she asked something about the country we were passing through, but to have that diplomacy necessary to break the ice and deliberately commence a casual acquaintance is a feat that I have always felt is far beyond me. I have gone long and lonesome railway journeys just because of this defect in my character. I have seen a young man come into a car in which I had ridden a hundred miles and before we had passed the next mile post he as sitting beside the best looking girl in the train talking as if they were old friends. I have often wondered how it was done. I wondered how he began it. That was always what bothered me. I never was on hand at the com-mencement. Perhaps this is why I have such an unreasonable dislike of the "masher." I have the hatred of him 'masher.'' I have the hatred of him that no doubt springs from the consciousness that I am unready, awkward, sciousness that I am unready, awkward, don't say the right thing at the right time, and also because he is so much better looking than I am. Now, take an elderly lady—a woman with bundles and uncertainties—then you ought to see my good qualities shine forth. I help her on the train, I run back to the waiting room to see if she really has lost the box she misses. I find a seat for

return to my text, how is this sort of "chance acquaintance" struck up? I found out how it was done in a recent trip on the Grand Trunk to Port-One of the brakemen on our train

her and I give her all the information I have and ask the conductor for more.

But when it comes to the handsome girl

the masher gets ahead of me there.

box she misses. I find a seat for

was a very handsome fellow. He shouted the names of the stations in a fine bass voice, and between times he admired himself and fixed his cravat at the looking glass set at an angle at the end of the car. At Gorham a very pretty girl came on and took a seat near the center of the car. The two brakemen generally met at my end o the car and sat together, on a seat just before me. When the train began to slow up the commonplace brakeman went to the rear car while the masher walked gracefully down the long aisle and twice shouted the name of the station we were approaching; then he went out, put his head in the forward car, and we heard the faint echo of the car, and we heard the mile concernance more. Before the train stopped he was on the platform, his right hand on the hand rail, trotting with the slowing train. helped out any passengers who required assistance; sometimes danced a few steps while the train waited, kept his hands in his pockets and let our car pass him with that unconcern a railway man sees a train move on while you or I would break our necks trying to catch it, and finally swung himself on the rear car with an easy, unruffled motion that shows a perfect familiarity that can never be acquired by a man not on the

When the commonplace brakeman and the masher sat down together after we left Gorham the latter said, referring, I presume, to the new passenger eye, Jim, isn't she a beauty? here, I'm going down there. Oh, see here, I'm going down there. Couldn't stay away, you know."

"Fred," said Jim, "what would your wife say? I think I'll have to let her know."

"That's all right," said Fred; "I'm going to talk to that girl."

Here was my long-looked-tor opportunity. To listen to some one else's

conversation is not generally just the thing, but on the cars and in the quest of information-in the interests of cience, I might say—it was at least ex-I changed my seat for the one just behind where the girl sat. Her elbow rested on the window sill and she was

looking out at the beautiful scenery.

She was certainly very handsome.

When the brakeman came up the aisle he looked at her with in erest, and an arrows in the looked at her with in erest, and an arrows in the looked at her with in erest. expression of pleased recognition came over his face

"I—I heg pardon," he said. "but haven't I met you at Gorham? Weren't you at the party the McLeans gave

replied: "I nave only been in Gorham two days." He turned over the back of the sea that faced her and sat down on the arm

"Well, now that's singular. I have a very good recollection for faces. I was sure you were with the McLean girls that evening. You know the McLean girls, of course?"

"I know very few people in Gorham. No, I don't think I ever met them."

"Very nice family. Boston people

originally. Yes, the mountain air seemed to suit Mrs. McLean, so the old man settled down there. She's rather

"I should think it would be rather se

vere there in winter."
"It is—it is," he answered, with an air of candor, as if compelled to admit that Gorham had climatic disadvan-tages. "Yes, it's cold there in winter. They're going South, they told me-that's why they gave the party. Supoose you've been in Gorham in the sun

"Oh, yes. It's delightful in summer. I like the early autumn best, though. I think the trees look so nice when the

leaves are turning."

'Now, do you know, that's my opin ion. I say to my friends if you want to see the mountains come in the fall." Here he slid down into the seat in front and before we were at the next station they were old acquaintances. The having to get out at every station and shout the name was rather a drawback to the continuity of the flirtation, but he flirted in sections with a great deal of ability. Between the next two sta-tions he told her that he didn't have to be a brakeman—no, sir—his father was well off—in fact owned a railroad about as long as the Grand Trunk—yes, sir he had his ideas of independence—he had—he would be dependent on no man —he wouldn't. Could go to New York that day and drive his span in Central Park if he wanted to. But it seemed he had not the frivolous notion that alas, too many young men of our day were possessed of. He wanted to see life. He wanted to earn an honest liv-ing—might be foolish perhaps—but those were his ideas. Some day may be he would— Here a station intervened and he had to break off. They got to talking afterwards about engage-ments and marriages, and I was pleased to learn that the young man held high opinions on those important subjects. He believed that an engagement was quite as sacred as the marriage contract. Yes, sir; some men thought it quite right to be engaged to a girl and yet firt with other girls, but none of that for him. In fact his ideas did him infinite credit.

At last the girl got off at a junction and my friend was most attentive in seeing that she got on the other train, and as we moved out she waved her handkerchief to him while he stood on the rear steps with uncovered bead. When he entered the car he poked the common-place brakeman in the ribs and

"How was that, Jim? Rather fetched

her, ch?"

I found myself wondering if all handsome girls were such silly fools as that one. She evidently believed what he one. She evidently believed what he told her. I saw one young lady in the train whom I thought he couldn't get up a conversation with. She looked a sensible, and I imagined a rather cultural I would like to tured girl. I thought I would like to get my masher to try it, and if she fell a victi m to his conversational fascina-tion I felt I would lose something of my deep regard for American young lady hood. I entered into conversation with my brakeman.

You did that rather neatly," I said "Well," he answered, with a tone o lofty superiority that made me wish to slaughter him right there, "I'm a man of the world, you know. I've seen a great deal of life. I never yet met a lady that I couldn't get acquainted with."

"There must be some exceptions." "Perhaps so. I never met 'em. "That lady reading at the other end f the car, for instance. I'll bet you can't strike up a conversation with her

so easily." How much?" "Anything reasonable."

"How long a time will you give me?"
"From here to Portland."
"All right, I'm your man. Tercenters, you know," referring to the Ten After the next station he began the

same old game. "Excuse me, miss, haven't I met you n Portland

The girl looked up in surprise from the book which she was reading. Then her face brightened. Would you have the kindness to

open that window just a little?" "Certainly, miss" and he opened the window, then resumed his place on the arm of the seat.

"Thank you very much," she said sweetly. "If I need anything else I will call you." She resumed her reading and he

clung for a moment to the back of the seat, then he rose and came back to where the commonplace man was smil-ing. He seemed confused, and, seeing the smile, turned and went into the for

I never got the cigars, all the same. Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

Bonnet Versus Flour.

It is a question whether the flour barrel or the spring bonnet has "the call" in household discussions. Many old and inexperienced observers stake their money on the "S. B.," while to a casual onlooker the "F. B." would seem to be of greater importance. It was just after the sermon, and they were wending their way home in a soothed and peaceful frame of mind.

"Oh, Job, did you see that delightfu!

"On, Job, did you see that delightful new bonnet of Mrs. Arbutus? I think I want something like that."
"Like that?" exclaimed Mr. Shuttle.
"That! why, it's the worst phantasy in rag roses I ever saw."
"Now, Job, you know better. That

bonnet is a complete symphony in har-monious tones, an effect that is perfectly bewitching, and I'll have one like it if I have to scrape the slivers off the inside of the flour barrel for the next loaf of bread."-Hartford Post:

The King of Greece has conferred upon Dr. Manis H. Henry, of New York, the gold cross of the Royal Order of the Savior for his distinguished services in

the cause of science.

The President made the following apne President made the following appointments: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Robert M. Henderson for the Fourth District of Texas, and Robert Barnett for the Fourth District of California; Assistant Attorney General, Robert A. Howard, of Arkansas; Consul of the United States at Nice, France, Albert N. Hathaway, of Connectiont

A MEXICAN WEDDING.

Description of a High Life Marriage in

I apprehend that few have ever witnessed a Mexican wedding in high life. On last Thursday I had the special opportunity of witnessing the ceremony, reception and general "blowout" of a

the natives. Early in the morning the bride-elect which held the flowing vail, the poor child was escorted to a coach, and, with three tiny bridesmaids, took up her way to the scof—the cathedral. Now, dear ladies, don't expect me to describe her apparel, for I don't know whether the dress was gored or shirred or sherry cobblered; nor do I know whether the cobblered; nor do I know whether the satin was embroidered or the lace genuine old Spanish cremor, the price of which per yard would make Vanderbilt dizzy. I don't know the difference between a chef d'œuvre of the millinery art and a four-dollar bill. But the dear continue of where dea I should gar art and a four-dollar bill. But the dear creature of whose dea—, I should say marriage, I am writing, was bundled into a carriage and took up her last journey of single ble sedness behind a brass band and followed by all the people and lose dogs in town. The coach was drawn slowly but surely through the public streets to the cathedral, and was there met by a detachment of troops under command of the unfortunate groom. He looked as though he had been dead about two hours, as nothing but a hectic flush denoted life within him. The populace surrounded the carriage, and that one poor child was the unspared target of everybody's gaze and grin. Alighting from the carriages, the procession was formed upon entering the cathedral, and the final single harness march was indulged in The solemn service of the nuptial mas was performed and the young people for ever and for aye were made one—man. They received a quantity of good advice from the Archbishop who put them through their initiatory trouble, and then the military band began a lively sort of march and headed the prosession out of aburch. The bridge and cession out of church. The bride and groom entered the carriage and the procession headed for a hotel, where a eception was held until the evening; then the dancing and feasting began

and it was two o'clock host before the curtain fell.

The ceremony is at once impressive and amusing. The Mexicans consider and amusing. The Mexicans consider but one event in the lives of their children, and that is their marriage. I they are poor they will squander their last nickel on white satin or Spanish lace with which to deck their daughters at their wedding time. Their sons are at their wedding time. Their sons are beloved until they marry, and until the grandchild is born there is no further concern upon the parts of the parents of the young couple. All the glamour and display possible is indulged in to herald the bride's beauty and consequence to the world as she approaches the place of ceremony, and all the "pomp and circumstance" of dollars-and-cents influence is brought to bear upon and for the success of the feast which follows. Children in white strew the new bride's way with flowers. She's lucky if she's not punching burros over lucky if she's not punching burros over the rocks next summer. In this in-stance both bride and groom are rich.

stance both bride and groom are rich.
The contracting parties to the wedding I have referred to were Don Eugenio Yrisarri and Miss Barbarita Perea, both of high social standing and of personal popularity. The relatives of the contracting parties and near friends constituted the procession proper, whilst the entire populace of Mexican and Spanish lineage joined in the can and Spanish lineage joined in the general testimony of regard by attending the public service of the marriage. The solemnity preceding the ceremony is displaced by a joyous yet respectfu and decorous happiness on the part of all. The bride's thoughts of separation from those dear to her are over-come by the general joy that springs from every heart, is reflected from each face and radiates from every eye. In-deed the poor people vie with each other in short prayers for the bride's welfare, as to which is the more pointed in its wish. The continuance of the ceremony after the formal reception is in conformity with a custom of ages, and that is the particular feature to arouse the curiosity of us Hoosiers.—Santa Fe Cor. Indiana Sentinel.

-Bookmaking, five hundred years ago, was a costly business. The bill for designing and writing a manuscript in 1402 has just come to light. The parelment, the writing, the miniatures, the silver nails gold-plated and enamelled, ink figures, seventy smaller gold-plated silver nails, a gold-plated silver clasp, sky-blue satin, and binding together cost, according to present value, \$186, the miniatures alone costing \$50.—N. Y. Sun.

-Last Wednesday, in Irwin County, while Miss Allie Pridgen was at the spring, near the house, washing, Mr. Doode Nash, who had been paying his addresses to her for some time, came up, and after passing the usual comphiments between lovers, made a pro-posal of marriage, which was accepted by the young lady. Leaving the wash-tub she went with the young man to a neighboring house, where the nuptial knot was ted.—Al'anta Constitution. -On last Thursday evening, as Miss

—On last Thursday evening, as Miss Parlee Daniel was making preparatious for a buggy ride with Mr. Will Wages, she remarked to her motier that she was going to be married to Mr. Wages before they returned Her mother, thinking she was jesting, remarked "Well, then, you must come back to see us some time." True to her word, they drove to Parson See's, where the stood in the presence of the family, and before God she solemnly promised to work for Wages as long as she lived.—Athens (Ga.) Banner.
—Sponge Drops: Beat to a froth three eggs and one cup of sngar. Stir into this one heaping cup of sifted flour, in which one teaspoonful of cream of into this one heaping cup of sifted flour, in which one teaspoonful of cream of tartar has been mixed. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in a very little hot water and add last, after beating well. Flavor with lemon, nutmeg or vanilla. Butter tin sheets with washed butter, free from salt, and drop the mixture in teaspoonfuls upon them, about three inches apart. Bake in a quick oven. Serve with ice cream.—The Household. LOVE AND WOMEN.

From an Unsentimental and Practical

What is love? is a question which has been asked a thousand times, and which in spite of monotony Grenville Murray repeats with a certain freshness and emphasis in his new book, "Under the Mexican alliance in the ultra circle of Lens." He treats the subject with a tecided dash of cynicism, like most fashionable writers of the present day. was prepared for the sacrifice. In all the splendor of white satin, silk and rich an inclination felt for a man who has loses and crowned with bridal wreath, made himself more agreeable than other men. He may not be a pleasant other men. He may not be a pieasant fellow at all, but some physical or social superiority he posse ses lits him temporarily on a pedestal, where he lords it till his very arrogance helps to complete the fascination of the simple crea ture groveling at his feet. I have seen girls fall in love with the veriest cubs for lack of other male society. Don't tell me there was any deep sentiment in these attachments. The girls wanted husbands; that is all. They were obeying the natural law which attracts

obeying the natural law which attracts sex to sex, and the social law which bids a girl get married as fast as she can, lest she glide into old spinsterhood.

It a girl, after deciding to accept a genteel pauper, chances to allure a man who has it in his power to make her a bed of rose-leaves, see how quickly her eves get opened to the hearities of her eyes get opened to the beauties o indoience and luxury. Self-esteem tells her that she was not made merely for the study of that parsimonous arithmetic which consists in paring down baker's bills. She wants to walk in silk attre, and feels grateful to the man who, by his courtship, acknowl-edges her right to do so. Who can edges her right to do so. Who can deny the magic of fine linen, jewels, soft-cushioned broughams, champagne, and obedient menials upon a woman's mind? And who can not impute the still greater magic afforded by the prospect of eclipsing sisters and school

friends who have married poorly? Sometimes if a girl has got hopelessly engaged to a fellow with a shrunken -if she be so near her wedding day that it is impossible to break off the match without making a scandal— pride and vanity will induce her to keep her pledge, and this will be simply because the plutocrat came too late into the field. If the two had started at the post together, or if the pauper had had but a half-distant start, the plutocrat would have run him down and come in first with flying colors. Moreover, a woman feels sore all her life at having missed the chance of a rich marriage The thought of it turns her sour and her wretched husband has uxorial peevishness and contempt poured upon him by the bucketful.

That may be, but we have also instances of rich men's wives who de-

plored not having married their first loves, poor though they were. "Which all comes of the contrariness of human nature in never being satisfied with the present lot," responded the misogynist emphatically. The man who wrote the "Praises of Poverty"— Seneca wasn't it?-indited his remarks upon a golden table, and had a couple of slaves to fan the flies away. woman who sits by her boudoir fire, with her feet well warmed, a novel on her lap, and a five o'clock tea, and cream and crumpets at her elbow, is very apt to dream that she was cut out part of a heroine. She gilds for the part of a heroine. She gilds poverty with her imaginative touches till it looks all rosy. Her husband bores her, and she thinks of the other man who used to make her laugh and whose muscles were like whipcord. She attributes to him talents which he never had, charms which she never discovered in him while she had the opportunity of observing him every day, and she dreams of herself as fighting life's

battles by his side and winning.

It never occurs to her to reflect that the lot she renounced was that living upon mutton hash, and growing up to a dowdy slat perhaps bullied, by a man rendered cantaukerous by failure in his profession. It is easy to be happy in fancy with a man whose ideal perfections one may depict at one's leisure. A woman often found whimpering over a novel which portrays the life of a heroine such as she thinks herself to be; but just let her rich husband die, leaving her penniless, and you'll see whether she doesn't at once set her widow's cap at another rich man sooner than partake herself to that like of struggling which she deemed so exciting when viewed from a distance.—Chicago Tribune.

Smart and Dull Boys.

Go into the school-room and mark there the difference between that pseudo and takes dazzling leaps into the enchanted regions of success. He can do what he will, and no grapes need be sour for him if only he will give him-self the trouble to jump. But the mis-chief of it is just this: He does not give himself the trouble save by fits and starts. He prefers the business of amusement to that of learning, and between baseball and Horace prefers the former and lets the latter slide. Hence

Mr. Beecher on Amusements.

"I love color, and I think it is one of the misfortunes of our sex that we can't wear anything but black, or gray, perhaps, in summer. Now, in nature the male is always the most gorgeous. but, except in the time of the cavaliers, the dress of men has been somber. The cavalier was magnificent. I wish the day might come when we might dress so again. I should like to flame out myself [laughter], but it is too late, too late. When I was in college a man found playing cards would have been expelled. If they now expelled all who played there would be few left. A gentleman visiting Yale, and being A gentleman visiting I are, and being shown the gymnasium, with its billiard tables and bowling alleys, remarked to the professor who was escorting him: Forty-five years ago I was expelled from this college because I rolled nine-pins.' Now, I would not advise young men to go into billiard saloons, from practical, common-sense reasons. Not that I have any objec-tion to billiards. I have a table in my house at Peekskill, and every Christian family ought to have one. I don't know how to play cards, but I have no objection to my children playing. I don't think there is any harm in horseracing, to the horse in the first place; but to the men a great deal. The newspapers say: 'You ought not to stand in the way of men who are develop-ing the speed of the horse,' but I say it is a very poor economy to feed the horses with young men. When I look at the effect of the race-course I can not afford to waste a whole generation of young men for the sake of getting one second down in the record of a trotter; and the very reason that makes it proper to open public schools, or to establish churches, makes it proper to put down gambling-dens and this pool-selling, which is the worst kind of gambling. Abstractly there is no harm in running one horse against another, any more than there is in running one boy against another; but you have no right to improve the breed of horses by spoiling the breed of men."

Couldn't Eat Corn From a Cob.

There was a little dinner party the other night, and the fresh cobs of ing corn were very tempting. They were handed round. One young gentleman started vigorously in to eat it from the cob. There was a kind of a lull all around the table. There was a little hesitancy about touching that corn. The young gentleman kept enjoying it immensely. This went on for a long time, and finally one lady took a cob and began cutting it off. "I like to cut it off first with a

knife," she said.
"So do I," said nearly everybody else, and good humor immediately

reigned. "I think corn tastes much better," said a man on one side of the table, "when you cut it. I never could eat corn from the cob."
"Nor I," was a little chorus.

"Besides, it doesn't look nice."

The young gentleman who had been eating it straight grew slightly uneasy. But a quiet fellow who was away at the other end said in a kind away at the other end said in a kind of diving-bell voice: "I can't eat corn from the cob, either, because I've got two false teeth, and I can never tell the corn from the teeth."

And everybody got red in the face and laughed "Ha, ha."—san Franand laughed cisco Chronicle.

The expression, "Every man has his price," as near as can be traced, originated with Sir Robert Walpole. In Coxe's memoirs of Walpole we find the following: "Flowery oratory he despised. He ascribed to the interested views of themselves or their relatives the declarations of pretended patriots, of whom he said, 'All these men have their price,' "Haglett, in his have their price." Hazlett, in his "Wit and Humor," in speaking of the political axiom, "All men have their price," says "this is Walpole's phrase."

A Storm In the Country A storm in the country, writes Bill

Arp in the Atlanta Constitution, is worth something to see. We can look out and afar off and see it coming, and we can see the lightning flash and zig-zag and corruscate, and have no fear— it is grand, but not fearful—not alarm-ing. The trees are all around us, and have never been struck. They are our lightning-rods, our insulators. ning will strike one lonely tree, but it rarely strikes in a grove or forest. It has struck twice in our cotton field and killed the cotton, but these trees all genius which has no industry and the careful diligence that has no genius. The clever boy, with dash, originality, with one steer, for he passed one on brilliant capactiy of all kinds, and inher-ent idleness, makes magnificent spurts there was a storm on hand and the lightning struck the little one-steer wagon and tore it all to pieces, and the steer just went on with nothing but one shaft hitched to him. There was no driver, for the steer had just turned loose to go home by himself. Cobe says he never did understand this thunder and lightning business, nohow, "for," says he, "some folks say that its the lightnin that strikes, and some say it's the thunder, but he has noticed one thing, and that is whenever anything is struck they come

tween baseball and Horace prefers the former and lets the latter slide. Hence on examination days he fails, while the dull dogs whom he has despised—the boys without genius who have stuck to it—get all the prizes and carry off the honors so well—within his reach. In process of time those dull dogs come to the front in other things beside school boy prizes, while the brilliant genius who could but would not trails behind as a failure, all men wondering why. With his power he could have done anything, they say. So he could, and so he would, had he had just that one bit of useful ballast we called industry.—N. Y. Herald.

—Colonel William Kent, of Concord, N. H., ninety two years of age, and a brother of the late Governor Edward Kent, of Maine, is of the opinion, says the Concord People and Patriot, that he is the only person now living who heard Daniel Webster's first public address, made in Concord July 4, 1806, at the old North Church, then the only churck in town.

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