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The Kansas News Co., also publish the Westerr Farm News, of Lawrence, and nine other country weekites. weeklies.
Advertising for the whole list received at lowest rates. Breeders and manufacturer's cards, of four lines, or less, [25 words] with Spirit of Kansas one year, \$5.00. No order taken for less than three months.

Bob. Younger, one of the Missouri band of robbers, died of consumption on Tuesday in the Minnesota prison.

Charles E. Raymond, president of the Charles River National Bank, Cambridge, Mass., dropped dead in the exposition hall of the state fair in Topela, Tuesday morning.

Judge Guthrie, of the Shawnee District Court, granted an order for-mally approving the city ordinance, whereby Topeka has been enlarged by nearly 1,000 acres and several thousands of people.

The Chicago exposition building caught fire about 10 o'clock Saturday night and \$125,000 damage was done to it and the exhibits before the blaze was put out.

M. Sylvester, the Rock Island conductor who was arrested some time since upon the charge of stealing a fine plate glass mirror from the above road and whose trial came off at Abilene, was fined \$7 and costs, amounting in all to about \$200.

A considerable amount of valuable exhibits were stolen from the Atchison fair grounds Saturday night, during the temporary absence of the

The state missionary convention of the Christan church of Kansas will con-vene at the First Christian church on Topeka avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the city of Topeka on Septem-ber 24. The session will continue until September 26.

In Quebec, Thursday evening, a houses below, crushing scores of buildings and burying the inmates in the rmine. The parameter of the representation of the express torn away. the ruins. The narrow street is entirely filled with the wreckage, the stones being piled up to a height of twenty-five feet. Thirty people were killed and a hundred maimed and

Wichita of felony in having accomplished the ruin of a 13-year old girl at Oklahoma City. The penalty of this offense is fifteen years' imprisonment.

Hon. B. J. Horton of Lawrence, has returned from Washington. He is a member of the committee on the purchase of the lands of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos in Brown and Jackson counties, Kansas. Owing to the disinchination of the Indians to sell or accept lands in severalty, the committee, consisting of Messrs. Horton, Walker and Alten, can accomplish very little, and are now awaiting a modification in their instructions.

Atchison PATRIOT: Labor Commissioner Betton says that he appointed C. A. Henrie to a clerkship in his office because of his familiarity with the labor movement in the west with the labor movement in the west, and because he at one time was editor of the leading labor paper of Kansas. To those who know Henrie this is exceedingly thin—so thin that they regard it in the light of a joke. It seems singular that out of the 82,000 majority Mr. Betton could not find a republican of sufficient intelligence to fill the duties of a clerkship in his office and was compelled to appoint office, and was compelled to appoint a man who was a self-confessed anarchist and a notorious dead-beat anarchist and a motorious dead bear dis on the streets of Dawrence, Tope-It is too thin, Mr. Betton, and it ka and other cities, is said to make won't go down with an intelligent from two to ten dollars a day, and public.

Snow in Michigan and heavy frosts in other states the first of this week.

Ten extra cars came down from Holton to the state fair Thursday morning.

Douglas county Horticultural society had a good show of fruit at the state fair.

Mrs. Hiram Snell, of Malid, Idaho, has given birth to sixlets. All are doing well and promises to live. What man is willing to go to Idaho,

Topeka has been selected as the place of meeting of the next sovereign grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. The time of the meeting is the week beginning on the third Monday in Sep tember, 1890.

Fire destroyed the main hall of the St. Joseph New Era exposition Sun day night, in which was contained all the display of merchandise and art of every description, and the machinery of the St. Joseph Steel Car company. The loss is about a quarter of a mil-lion. The show will still go on

A 500 mile circle with Chicago for its center just strikes Lincoln (Neb.,) Topeks, Memphis and Buffalo.

The Valley Falls New Era had put on a new dress and makes a fine pa-per. Last week Robinson gave his patrons six pages of matter.

The finest lecture course ever given The mest lecture course ever given in Lawrence is being gotten up by University students. The course in cludes George Kennan, Nye and Riley, Rev. Robert McIntire, Hon. Will Cumback. Course tickets for the entire five lectures were placed at

Two engines collided Sunday morning in the Santa Fe yards in which engineer Vincent Coggins was pretty badly used up, receiving a broken arm, dislocated shoulder, two broken large portion of Cape Diamond, below ribs and countless bruises and cuts. the citadel, suddenly fell on the

Congress will decide upon location of the world's Fair in 1892, probably at the coming session.

Henry Wolf, a barber employed at wounded mortally.

Charles Lane, formerly connected with newspapers in Sedalia and Leavenworth, has been convicted in the United States district court at Wichita of felony in having actions the work of a layer old be had in the poster of his sack cost. he had in the pocket of his sack coat went off, the ball passing through the fleshy part of Wolf's leg above the knee.

Wolf was removed to his room at No. 1 Ross block, Dr. Munn was called but it is impossible as yet to tell whether the wound is dangerous or not. Inman was placed under arrest charged with carrying concealed wea-pons. He has only three or four dolbeen \*deserted by the companions who came down from Ozawkie with him. The state of the companions who came down from Ozawkie with him. who came down from Ozawate was him. The unfortunate man seems to be playing in hard luck. He broke a finger while on the train between Topeka and Ozawkie, and the injured member had not been set when the accident occurred.

Topeka city council decides to build a \$250,000 steel bridge if the people rate the bonds.

The Kausas man who made 1,000 bar-The Kausas man who made 1,000 barrels of vinegar from twenty acres of watermelons and sold the vinegar for \$1 a barrel has founded a new and valuable industry. He has also shown that the best way to avoid eramps from watermelons is to convert the melons into vinegard.

An old woman, apparently an object of charity, who sells lead pen-culs on the streets of Lawrence, Tope-

"The Domestic Monthly" For October,

The publishers of the well-known and popular Domestic Monthly announce a very attractive trial subscription offer, as follows: For only 25 cents they will send the magazine for 3 months, and a free coupon good for 25 cents' worth of "Domestic" for 25 cents' worth of "Domestic" paper patterns. Surely that is an offer that every lady who has never subscribed to The Domestic should avail herself of. Send direct to The Domestic Monthly, 853 Broadway. New York. This trial offer will remain open only a short time. The October Domestic has all the newest fall fashions, and is complete in fall fashions, and is complete in every department. Its stories and illustrated articles are equal to the pest published.

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All this is sold for \$150 a year, postpaid. Besides, every subscriber receives coupons good for \$1.00 worth of paper patterns free.

The Domestic Monthly is published

at 853 Broadway, New York; yearly subscriptions are taken by newsdealers, etc., but for this trial offer send direct to the publishers.

During the latter part of the present week the interstate commerce railroad commission will hold a meeting in Kansas City to consider the complaint of Hon. D. S. Alford of Lawrence, against the Rock Island railroad company for refusing to transact business with that city.

The complaint was filed several weeks ago by the complainant on the part of the city of Lawrence and a good deal of interest is manifested in the matter. The reasons assigned by the Rock Island road for not doing freight business or stopping its passenger trains at Lawrence are that it is using the tracks of the Union Pacific between Kansas Cityand Topeka, by virtue of which trackage arrangement it was not to take business at intermediate points. For this reason passenger trains on the Rock Island have always runt through between Kansas City and Topeka without stopping, and the passenger trains on the Rock Island have always run through between Kansas City and Topeka without stopping, and the points in issue are of a nature that will seriously affect the Union Pacific which has heretofore enjoyed a monopoly at

awrence. The Rock Island road is one of the mos The Rock Island road is one of the most important in Kansas and the citizens of Lawrence are very anxious to secure the benefits of its advantages. The Rock Island will doubtless be willing to have the interstate commerce commission rule in favor of the complalnant, as the benefits of an order releasing it from its contract with the Union Pacific can scarcely be overestimated and all parties will be immensely benefited. The traffic which must now be delayed and trans-shipped to remote points along the Rock Island will find direct transit. The valuable trade of the rich country tributary to the road will almost at once justify the most active exertions to obtain it. For years there has been no more promising opportunity to reap rich returns from prudent efforts than this opening affords

The latest edition of "Poor's Railroad Manual" shows that within a radius of 500 miles of St. Louis there are now 77,571 miles of railroad in operation, while under similar conditions Chicago shows 54,801 miles, and

babies were entered to compete for the prize yesterday afternoon, and the one to whom the judges awarded the blue ribbon was little King Lari-more. The proud father is assistant bookkeeper for the W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company.

Hutchinson Clipper: It is the proper thing now that the sunflower, instead of the orange blossom, be used at weddings in Kansas.

Preparations are about completed for the interstate reunion of old soldiers and sailors, to be held at Sabetha this week.

McPherson has been housecleaning The hog pens, cattle yards and water tank have been washed, but the weeds still stay.

Gov. Hovey, of Indiana, and staff, were tendered a banquet, at Wichita Saturday night.

## A NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION!

# he Topeka Weekly Capital

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1 00 The Weekly NEWS, All one year for the price of the superb magazine alone, \$2.50. COMBINATION 4.

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The Cosmopolitan Magazine, 2.50 The Weekly Capital, The Weekly News, 1.00 1.00 All five one year, \$4.00

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## STEAM EVAPORATOR



St. Jo wants the world's fair. Noth ng short of the world will ever satisfy St. Jo's long felt want.

Salina had an "ancient female" 2,400 years ago. A bone was found in an excavation fifteen feet deep.

Three thousand three hundred and eighty-one school children reported for duty the first day at the opening of the Wichita public schools for the fall term.

Though there have been frosts and rumors of frost, picnics continue to be quite the thing.

Maj. Warner declines the appoint ment of pension commissioner. Maj.
Warner does not decline. Such is the
news that comes in each alternate dispatch. It is very informing.

Four prominent citizens of Hiawatha, including Congressman Mor-rill, had their pockets picked during the Grant monument ceremonies at Fort Leavenworth on Saturday.

There has been one sad feature in the rehearsals of "The Seven Ages," Henry E. Dixey's new play. All the men of the company were ordered to shave off their mustaches, and they submitted in great grief. By the advice of Mr. Dixey they have been cutting them off, a little at a time so as not to take cold.



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HOW TO MAKE BEAUTIFU

NEWSPAPER LAWS Any person who takes the paper regularly from the stomee, whether directed to his mame or whether is a subcriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to tak wappapers and periodicals from the postomee, o moving and leaving them uncalled for, is primate view to the pay.

THE prince of Wales wears a sash with his summer costumes

Ir is said that the queen's estates at Osborne, if broken up and sold in small farms, would fetch \$250 an acre.

M. EIFFEL makes \$8,000 a day out of his tower, which is certainly the biggest thing at the Paris exposition.

THERE is a report in England that Mrs. Langtry's beautiful complexion is the result of rubbing the cheeks with

Ar the shah's visit to the Paris exhibition the finest diamonds shown are said to have been worn by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

THE approaching retirement of Lord Lytton from the post of British ambassador at Paris is attracting a good deal of attention.

GEN. BOULANGER is getting "hard up." His drafts are no longer honored and his mysterious wealth seems to have dried up.

ENTERTAINING the shah at Guildhall cost London £2,200. This is a much smaller sum than was expended on the ball given in his honor at his previous

FANNY BIGNON, who is praised by zoologists for a recent paper on the anatomy of the lacrymal gland of the green turtle, is one of the remarkable women of Paris.

THE duchess of Fife, the recently married daughter of the prince. of Wales, can't squeeze her foot into anything less than a 31 shoe. More frequently it is a full-fledged 4.

JOHN K. DAVIS of Cincinnati is said to be very proud of the fact that he has the smallest man's hand in the country. He can not get, except with difficulty, a glove small enough to fit

THE Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette remarks: "Capt. Costello, the oldest man in this city, is reasonably busy this year in cultivating his garden and shows considerable activity for a man 106 years old. His growing vegetables look fine."

KING LEOPOLD of Belgium is not only the sworn enemy of tobacco but he is a vegetarian, dislikes music, and is the embodiment of many other eccentricities. One of these is an aversion to wearing his hat in the open air, as he believes the action of the wind on his head is beneficial.

success, to set him against his mother. "You are a king now," they said to him, "and don't require to be governed by your mamma." To which the lad

JEREMIAH WILCOX of Lebanon, Conn., is 90 years old, his wife 73, and both are well. One day last week Mrs. Wilcox slipped the bail of a six-quart tin pail over her arm, climbed the family cherry-tree to the top of it, and picked the measure full of cherries. She then decended, went into the house. and made a cherry pie in quick time.

In the Swedish rigsdad, when the socialist law was under consideration, Mr. Gumalius, the radical leader, tried to defend his socialist predilections with the cry: "Christ himself was a socialist." "Yes," replied Mr. Beskow, the court chaplain, "but with a difference. He said: What is mine is thine,' but you say: 'What is thine is mine."

GEN. SHERMAN came in from Cooperstown the other day, says the Albany Journal. On the train he was approached by a middle-aged man with the query: "Is this Gen. Sherman?" "Yes; what of it?", the old warrior replied in a gruff tone. "I wanted to speak to the general under whom I fought," the man rejoined. "You would have had to serve under some one anyway, wouldn't you? I am no different than any other man."

THE popular Crossus of Spain has just died in the person of the marquis de Urquijo. His executors have paid into the Spanish treasury succession duties amounting to £96,000, which exceeded \$25,000,000. This was gained in fifty years. The owner had begun life as a Basque village lad and died a senator, grandee, and ex-mayor of Madrid. He left \$900,000 in bequests to charities in his native province, many of which he founded himself, and \$100,000 for masses for himself. for masses for himself.

### BIG .MEN IN THE COMMONS.

Irish Leaders First Picked Out by American Visitors.

A GLIMPSE OF THE LEADING Parnelites Who Are Fighting for Ireland's

Freedom-Parnell on a Field Night, O'Kelly, Gill, the McCarthys, O'Connor and Joe Biggar.

The Cronin tragedy was a blow in the face of Parnell the like of which he has not received since Lord Frederick Cavendish was struck down in Phœnix park. Irish leaders are still uncertain as to the extent to which the Irish movement will be retarded by it. They all admit that it has injured them much, but having said this they will say no



O. KELLY.

From such observation as could be made I should say that the Chicago affair has nullified all the work in behalf of home rule that Gladstone and Parnell have done within the past year. The only thing to be done is for them to put their shoulders to the stone and roll it up the hill again. But the stone is heavy and Gladstone is getting old, and so the tories and unionists look on and whisper to each other, 'How long will he last?" It is a mighty important question for Ireland.

But Parnell and his band will keep up the fight, and an interesting fight it is, too, considering the clever men engaged in it.

Englishmen never can understand how it is that the first thing that most Americans proceed to do when they arrive in London is to use every means at hand to visit the house of commons "just to get a look at Gladstone and Parnell," as they put it. Englishmen could understand the American desire to see the "Grand Old Man," for, aside from a few stout old tories—who believe Gladstone to be little less than a fiend incarnate, who is seeking to ruin the greatest empire on earth, they are generally willing to admit that the THE courtiers of the boy king of lervia have been trying, with some ways to see. But that Parnell should come next in point of popularity to strangers is to them puzzling. One Londoner, discussing this matter with me, remarked that most Americans seem to labor under the impression replied: "Oh, yes, I am a king, and can take care of myself."

JERENIAH WILCOX of Lebanon,

JERENIAH WILCOX of Lebanon, but it certainly is true that eight Americans out of ten who secure admission to the gallery of the house ask first, "Where is Gladstone?" and then "Where is Parnell?" The attaches of the house have grown accustomed to it and accept the situation philosophically. They look upon this curiosity as an American trait of character some what on the plane with the yankees supposed predilection for cocktails,



still suffers from it socially and, in material sense, since there are certain quarters in which his books are still quarters in which his books are still practically boycotted. It was one of the earlier Irish patriots who served notice on England at the time of the passage of the act of the union that since England compelled Ireland to send men to the British parliament in London or nowhere, Ireland would send to Westminster, by way of retaliation, the greatest collection of blackguards that the kingdom could proguards that the kingdom could pro-

It is not so very long ago that a large portion of Englishmen thought that the prophecy had been fulfilled. That was when the land league was having its fiercest struggle and when Parnell, Joe Biggar, Tim Healy and a handful of determined spirits were giving the British public its most trying experience with obstruction, and when the great machine was held motionless and helpless by half a dozen ingenious men. When Joseph Biggar used his prerogative as a member of parliament by having the galleries of the house cleared simply because he saw the prince of Wales in one of them, when the whole policy of the Irish party was to render itself so obnoxious that the English nation would tire of it and let it go home to legislate in Dublin, and when "Buckshot" Forster was nightly baited in the house, some-what as a bull is baited in a Spanish bull ring, there was a general senti-ment in a good many parts of England that the Irish party was about as dis-reputable as it well could be. No one who was so fortunate as to be present who was so fortunate as to be present in parliament at its first meeting after that spring morning when Lord Frede-rick Cavandish and Under Secretary Burke were murdered in Phœnix park will ever forget the aversion for the Irish members of parliament that was shown by their English colleagues nor the half-cowed look on Parnell's face as he led his little phalanx into the house to meet the attacks that were to

Affairs have changed since that time. There is no tack of English cheers for the Irish leader when he enters the house on any field night, and when he Finkler-Frior bacterium, the typhus speaks, which is not often, for he is and pleuro-pneumonia bacillus, and sparing of words, instead of having to the blue pus bacillus. Wishing to meet jeers and howls as he once did, he is listened to with an interest scarcely second to that shown when Gladstone is up, despite the fact that he never strives to shine as an orator. The position of the other members of the parliamentary party has changed in a similar, though to a less extent. Nevertheless Englishmen do not see in



L. HARRINGTON.

them qualities to admire to the extent that Americans do. I must confess that I was attracted quite as much as the average American by a number of these bright young men who are proud to be called Parnell's lieutenants. They are as bright, able, cheery a group of men as one could well wish to neet, and there is not one of them who has not brains and grit enough for success in almost anything. In fact these plucky fellows who have had their with sharpened by an incessant warfare with both the great parties in England and with the greatest of English tacticians from Gladstone down are a great deal more attractive than the young Englishmen in the house, who, to tell the truth, are not as a rule impressive.

Of course most of these men have been to America many times and are been to America many times and customs.

Some of them like O. Kelly, T. P. Gill,
Justin McCarthy and others have
worked on American newspapers, and any number of them are correspondents of American journals. There is no lack of bright newspaper men in London, although the average reporter is, from an American standpoint, a very poor stick. But the special and editorial writers are first-class, and among these the Irish members of parliament rank

high.
T. P. O'Connor, the two McCarthy's,
T. P. Gill, William O'Brien, Thomas T. P. O'Connor, the two McCarthy's, T. P. Gill, William O'Brien, Thomas Sexton, the orator of his party; Tim Healy, who practices law now; Harrington, the secretary of the national league, and several others are in the front rank of newspaper men, and it was by newspaper work that they maintained themselves in the old days when they received no remuneration for their services in the house. They held no sinecures in those days. Entering the house at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon and taking turns all night, perhaps at the task of worrying her majesty's ministers and the house generally, hurrying away in the gray of the morning for a little sleep and then giving such of the day as they could to their professional work, all this was work of the hardest kind, but the bulk of the Irishmen do not seem to have suffered much from the strain.

An inveterate smoker named W. C. Van Wyck died the other day at Newburg in this state, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, and his death is attributed to the poisonous effects of tobacco. In his last illness many of his symptoms pointed to cancer in the stomach, and it is not unlikely that disciples of King James and the late Mr. Trask will make use of Mr. Van Wyck's case as an effective weapon gainst the use of the weed, in favor of which, however, there is much to be said in these days when the germ theory of disease finds general acceptance among scientific physicians. Like every other blessing-and to this moderation itself is no exception-tobacco may be abused; but undoubtedly the great mass of mankind does not abuse it, and finds solace in its use now more than ever before. Upon some constitutons and in some forms, notably in the form of cigarettes, tobacco is injurious, particularly in its action on the mouth, throat, and lungs, and cigarette-smoking is said by doctors to be especially productive of those white spots on the tongue and the insides of the cheeks which are known as "smokers' patches," but yet, even from a medical point of view, something is to be said in favor of smoking when properly managed.

It has long been a popular opinion that tobacco is an antiseptic, and this belief seems to have some solid basis of fact. Last year Prof. Vincenzo Tassinari of the Hygienic institute of the university of Pisa made some very interesting experiments on the sup-posed germioidal virtues of tobacco which seem to show that it smoke. smoke, which seem to show that it really has a destructive action upon the growth of bacilli—those minute organisms which are said to be the causes of a vast number of the bodily ills that flesh is heir to. Prof. Tassinari observed the action of the fumes upon seven different kinds of bacteria so-called cholera bacillus, the cattle imitate as closely as possible the pro cesses going on in a smoker's mouth, the professor passed tobacco fumes through a horizontal tube into a receptacle kept moist by damp cotton wool, which contained also a colony of bacilli. The result showed that the smoke retards the growth of some kinds of bacilli and absolutely prevents the growth of others. The tobacco experimented with was that which is used in making the large Caveur cigar, much favored in Italy; and it was proved that its fumes retard the growth of pus bacilli by seventy-two hours, and of cattle distemper bacilli by 100 hours, while they absolutely arrest the growth of the so-called cholera

and typhus bacilli.

If Prof. Tassinari's results may be relied upon it is evident that not only is tobacco not the deadly enemy of man—and it is singular with what eagerness man takes to so many of his "deadly enemies"—but that in many instances it is his great friend, not only by way of solace but as a warder off and destroyer of deadly germs that insist on colonizing his body and turning it to their own uses. As a counterpoise to this the case at Newburg will be of small weight.

Hayti's Delive

For nearly a year Hayti has been next door to hades. Savage butchery has been the rule. Contending governments claiming to establish order produced anarchy, and half a million people, mostly negroes never highly civilized, have been reduced to a situation bordering on barbarism. Hayti, formerly a French colony, was pro-jected rather than established as a republic twenty-two years ago and at no time has it prospered. Its fiscal affairs are in great confusion and its people, incapable of self-government, have been the prey of ambitious autocrats holding nominally as freely elected executives. Salomon, who had been president, fled a year ago with such treasures as he could gather. The new treasures as he could gather. The new election brought further turmoil, in which one of the contestants was killed. Since last fall there has been a cruel and bloody struggle between Legitime, who claimed election, and a general of the northern provinces, Hippolyte. Victory has finally declared on the side of the latter. Legitime has fled the country, his followers are dispirited, and the republic is at the mercy of the conqueror, who may become dictator or may require the farce of another election. If it had not been for the naval vessels of various countries riding in the harbor of Port au Prince and resolved on the of Port au Prince and resolved on the preservation of order the entrance of Hippolyte into the city which Legitime has held for months would probably have been the signal for further slaughter.

slaughter.

For the sake of humanity it may be hoped that butchery, arson, and rapine are now at end in the distracted island, which seems to need the strong hand of a stable despotism more than further experiment at self-government. Of this the negroes of Hayti appear to be wholly incapable.—Chicago Times. cago Times.

Her Mother Was Right. Fanny (who lives across the street -What caused you to give up your singing, Ethel? I never hear your

voice any more.

Ethel Screecher—Oh, mother persuaded me to give it up. You see, Fanny, we are keeping boarders now.

—Time-

QUEER FREAK OF NATURE.

A Maryland Hill Sinking Into the Earth Out of Sight.

A curious freak of nature is reported in the lower end of Dorchester county, says a letter from Cambridge, Md. An old resident named Alfred James was in town last week, and in speaking of the affair said: "I have been living on the strip of land that makes out between the Wicomico and Nanticoke rivers for the last fifty years and have never seen anything like this land-sink before. About two months ago we noticed that a place about sixty feet square, where there had been a hill ever since I could remember, had begun to sink down, and ever since then it has been getting lower and lower every week. At first we did not notice it very much, but now every one on the place seems to be afraid to go near the spot, and, in fact, it is dangerous to go too near. The place dangerous to go too near. The place has now sunk about twelve feet below the level of the earth, and is filled The land around the hole is sort of crusty, and will break up like stone.
"We can assign no reason for it ex-

cept that there is an undertide that gets in somewhere and is eating away the land. This is the second strange thing that has been discovered there in the last forty years. About 1852, while making an excavation at this place about forty yards from where the land-sink is, some men discovered an Indian canoe containing the skeletons of four men about twenty feet below the earth. In the canoe were found several Indian pipes and bows and arrows. The boat was of very fine workmanship and handsomely carved. It is supposed that the skeletons were those of Indians, as the Nanticoke tribe used to stay along the Wicomico and Nanticoke rivers. I tell you we and Nanticoke rivers. I tell you we have a queer place down here now, and if the land keeps on sinking you will see us all getting away."

A Book Canvasser.

I have often thought that the publication of my experience in a big city, trying to make a living, would benefit young women who are anxious to get away from country homes. Both my brother and I had every reason to expect that we would be successful when ve came to St. Louis from New Orleans. My brother was drowned, my landlady went to Chicago andwould you believe it?-I had a hard enough time to find another boarding house, even though I pawned my watch and my bracelets, and offered to pay in advance. After I got into a home on Washington avenue it was struggle, struggle, struggle for three months, with a little help from the Woman's Exchange, to pay my room rent and buy two meals a day. I am well enough satisfied with the employment I have now. I canvass for Bulwer's works and an encyclopedia. I get \$2 for each Bulwer order I take and \$3 for each encyclopedia, and I don't have any trouble about collecting the money. That is done by a man. I don't go about my work in a haphazard fashion, and so I am fairly lucky. I never approach a gentleman until I know at least his name, and if he is busy when I call 1 give him a card and ask him to let me call again. I count upon making be-tween \$15 and \$20 a week. I have never had to suffer extreme rud once, and, it may seem strange to you, the person who was uncivil to me was a woman. She was a stenographer in a lawyer's office. I came in when she was alone, said I would wait for him and sat down. She looked me over carefully, went to her typewriter, wrote on a slip a very cruel remark, laid it on a desk before my eyes and went out of the room. I was so indig-nant and hurt that I went away; but I got angry and went back at lunch time, when that young lady was out and sold that lawyer a Bulwer. I was awfully tempted to tell him about his stenographer, but I didn't.--Nellie Blalock, in St. Louis Globe-Demograt.

The Queen as a Speaker.

An impressive incident of the recent royal wedding in England was the unexpected appearance of the queen for the first time in the capacity of a speaker. It had been originally arranged that only two toasts should be proposed -those of "The Bride and Bridegreom" and "The Queen"-and that these, according to custom, should be these, according to custom, should be given by the lord steward (the earl of Mount-Edgcumbe), standing on her majesty's right. Almost at the last moment it was decided to add a third toast—this coming between the other two and being in honor of the king of the Greeks. But when the guests were waiting for the first to be given they were startled almost out of their decours hearing by the altogether unexcorus bearing by the altogether unex-pected appearance of the queen as its proposer. 'The Official Court Circupected appearance of the queen as its proposer. 'The Official Court Circular' has summarized the interesting incident, but only tells an inquisitive public that her majesty proposed the toast with every wish for the wedded pair's happiness; but it would have been far more interesting if it had given the text of the words employed. The circumstance is the more noteworthy as showing how thoroughly the worthy as showing how thoroughly the queen sympathized with the union.

But Little Choice St. Louis Man (to New Orleans nan)-Got any yellow fever in your

town yet?
New Orleans Man—No, but we have
the Salvation Army.—Pittsburg Chron-

While much is justly said about the necessity of care in saving seed corn, comparatively little attention is given, at least in the average agricultural journ al, about the saving of the best seed for the potatoe crop. Potatoes are not in-deed a universal staple, as corn is, and therefore advice on this subject must fall on minds not interested in the subject. As for potato growers, the most successful have learned the importance successful have learned the importance of this point. It is with many the main secret of success, and as the potatoe crop when it is large and of good quality is one of the most profitable that any farmer can grow, it is safe to assume that anything which will show the way to success in it must be interesting to farmers everywhere.

It is too late to make careful selec-

It is too late to make careful selec tions in the spring, especially of stock wintered in cellars kept all the time wintered in cellars kept all the time far above the freezing temperature. It a farmer is going to put his seed potatoes in heaps, let it by all means be in pits out of doors, with earth not only over them, but filtered through them, so that they will be in no danger of either withering or sprouting. No of either withering or sprouting. No manure should be used, nor enough covering to keep them far above freezing temperature. If freezing extends down to the roots no harm will probably be done if they are in contact with soil. As soon as the weather begins to be warm in March the pits should be opened, and the seed potatoes will then be found as firm and solid as when put in the fall before, with no shriveling nor an eye started to push into a shoot. This is a condition that can scarcely be secured by the greatest painstaking with potatoes kept in cellars. Nine times out of ten the potatoes so stored will be too warm, and they will be secured by the security will be too warm, and they will almost necessarily be too much exposed to the air.

After getting out of the pit the object should still be to keep seed potatoes from pushing their shoots before they are planted. They should be kept in a cool, light room, spread thinly, so that each potato can be brought forward evenly and with all the sunlight that can be got. It will do no harm, but rather good, if the sun shines on them part of the day. The buds will then turn a dark green, and the roots at their base will be ready to push out with the greatest vigor when the seed touches the soil. This development of the eye in the sunlight is most important for the very early planting of early varieties. The germ may almost push into leaf with advantage if due care is taken not to break it off in

planting.
Unless the potatoes are to be planted very early, the chief object of the grow-er is to retard them as much as possible. They will be all the better if kept so cool that the eyes are only expanded the size of peas or beans if of a dark color. If larger than this many will be broken off in planting, or else the soil will not be compacted around them as will not be compacted around them as it should be. For a few extra early potatoes it pays to take the extra pains required to plant eyes developed almost into leaf as they should be. What is most wanted with these is extra earliness; but with the main crop earliness is of less importance. The earliness is of less importance. The chief object with this is to secure the vigorous start which with good manage ment will insure large yield and without unnecessary expense.

Something depends on selecting for seed smooth potatoes of good size, neither over-grown nor very small. If the seed is selected in the fall and kept by itself, the farmer has his entire crop to select from. As usually kept in bins in the cellar, from which the table is supplied, the housewife invariably selects for cooking the best-formed specimens leaving the rough and small in the heap. It is little wonder that potatoes run out quickly when seed is selected in this hap-hazard way. Any-thing else would deteriorate either in quality or yield under like treatment. It will pay the farmer to assort his crop, or so much as may be necessary for seed next spring, and to select the best specimens. The work can more easily be done while the potatoes are being harvested. It is far better to plant few potatoes next year, with good seed, than to put in large areas, many will be tempted to do by the high prices, and then have the a partial failure, involving loss of land seed and labor in planting and culti-

No grain crop costs the farmer so much to grow and harvest as a good crop of potatoes. This fact makes it a The skillful grower makes largely, while one negligent or unskill-ful looses heavily. Getting good seed, and keeping it good by careful management, has quite as much to do with success in potato growing as has any other factor. It is on this point that so many growers fail. They go into the business blindly and on the impulse of the moment. Potatoes are high, and to their excited imaginations it seems that they have only to plant a large acreage to reap enormous profits. They never do. The men who make money growing potatoes are those who never become unduly excited. They plant about the same amount of potatoes every year, and plan for these several months in advance of the time for

Securing the Largest Yield.

on it. We often hear of the exhaustion of the soil. Such a term should be come obsolete. True, scientific agri-culture does not admit of soil exculture does not admit of soil exhaustion. Progress is the order of the day, and he who undertakes farming without determining to have each succeeding year witness his soil increase in fertility, no matter what kind of crops are grown, will have something to learn in regard to his calling. In the use of a piece of land we have the advantage of the material upon which to operate. If we take upon which to operate. If we take from it we must add to it. It is only the agent for our use, and can only be expected to produce by changing the expected to produce by changing the complexion and character of the substances given it for the purposes desired. Hence, we may grow an early composed of some quickly maturing plants, to be followed by those that may be planted later in the season. And by good cultivation, and the systematic use of fertilizing food, there is no limit known as yet regarding the produc-tive capacity of the soil.—Practical Farmer.

Far Notes

The ox-eyed daisy will overrun the clover field unless extirpated, and it may be necessary to go over the field and pull them out by han?

The fodder from the early sweet corn is one of the best foods that can be used for milch cows. The fodder is improved if cut and stored in the barn, so as to be kept clean and bright. If cut up with a cutter cattle will eat every portion of the stalk.

Mowing keeps down the weeds and destroys them. If a grass plot is mowed in the summer, and the dry grass burnt over after frost, the weeds can be kept out. If weeds appear in the pasture early in the spring before the grass makes headway, cut them down. At this season all stubble should be cleaned off. cleaned off.

Keep up the cultivation with the cultivated crops until they are made. In many cases one additional cultivation given in good season will materially in-crease the yield, while it will aid in de-stroying the late weeds and leave the soil in a better condition for the next

Corn in the glazing stage makes the best fodder. If cut when the ear is hard the stock is then (to a certain extent) woody, and if cut very young, before the ears are formed, the stalk abounds in water and is lacking in nutrition. When the ear is about filled and beginning to glaze the cut-When the ear is about ting of the corn at that stage arrests the nutritive elements in the stalk, and the fodder is then equal to hay, being fed to stock with the ears on the stalk or cut up in a cutter.

The depth of drains and their distance apart should be regulated by reference to the thickness and order of the substrata, no less than by the character or texture of the supersoil. If the upper bed is retentive, and of such depth that the drains can not be cut completely through it, the best system to adopt will be shallow drains at close intervals; and, on the contrary, a pre-vious material should have deeper drains at wider intervals. If a com-paratively thin bed of clay rests upon a porous substratum, the drains should be cut into the latter or through it, according to its depth; and they must, in any case, not be too far apart.

### The Household

PICKLED TOMATOES.—To pounds of tomatoes take three pounds of sugar and one quart of vinegar. Cut the tomatoes through the middle and soak them over night in weak brine. In the morning drain them well and boil a few moments in weak vinegar. Drain, put a clove in each piece and pour the vinegar well mixed over the tomatoes cold, and add a piece of horseradish root. Tomatoes prepared in this way will keep any length of time.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Peel small onions, which should be the silver skins, and let them stand in strong brine for four days, changing it twice. Heat more brine to a boil, throw in the onions and boil three minutes, then put them at once into cold water and let them remain four hours. Pack in jars, scattering over the layers, mace, white pepper corns and cloves. Fill up with scalding vinegar in which you have put a cupful of sugar for every gallon. Cork while hot. They will be ready for the table in three months.

PRESERVED PEACHES WITHOUT SPIR. 17s.—Choose the fruit before it is too ripe, peel it, take out the stones, and if liked cut them in halves or quarters. Add equal quantities of sugar and fruit and half a glass of water to each pound of sugar. Bring it to the boil and skim well; then add the peaches to this syrup, and boil gently for about half an hour. and only gently for about nair an nour.
They should still be in good shape;
take them out, put them in pots, and
when you have boiled down the syrup
quite thick pour it over the peaches. Some persons, when they have peeled and cut the fruit, plunge them into a basin of boiling water, and let them soak in it for two or three hours. This will soften them so that they need only be boiled in the syrup for a few minutes afterward, and will keep their shape

Convincing Evidence.

"In many respects, Mrs. Hodge,"

the Embryo Soldiers. Coming down from the state camp on a Hudson river train the other dayone of the hot other days-were several members of one of the militia regiments, says the New York Tribune Sitting a few seats behind them was a red-faced, waspish old gentleman who carried a gold-headed cane and looked a'little like John Gilbert's Sir Anthony Absolute. If he had lived a hundred years ago he would certainly have cut his oldest son off with a shilling after the most approved fashion if he hadn't done anything worse than that.

The old gentleman had been smiling contemptuously at the most readdless of the second sec

contemptuously at the embryo soldiers ever since the train left Croton, especially at one who sat nearest him, be-cause he was young and not as large around the waist as was consistent with nis ideas of manly proportion. He claimed that the young man would be broken in two by the concussion of a cannon-ball hurrying pact. cannon-ball hurrying past anywhere in the neighborhood. I pointed out the fact to the old gentleman that the enemy would find it very difficult to hit a man as thin as the one under consideration; but that didn't satisfy him.

Somewhere on the other side of Mot Haven the returning soldiers began to put on their accounterments ready for marching. The old gentleman had been objecting before to the amount of clothing they wore, claiming that the new swallowtail coats buttoned up un-der their chins with fifteen or twenty buttons were warm and uncomforiable and ought to be discarded in favor of a flannel shirt and a linen coat. He would have his ideal regiment go into battle wearing straw hats and carrying palm-leaf fans. But he was little prepaim-lear lans. But he was little pre-pared for what was coming. First each of them put on a big white leather belt and buckled it up tight. The old gentleman snorted. Then each adjusted a sort of white leather harness which went over each shoulder and down at the opposite side, crossing on the back and breast. The old party snorted again. From this harness on one side hung what appeared to be a black cartridge box weighing, apparently, five pounds, while on the other side was a little pocket for a bayonet of about the pro-portion of a policeman's club. Then they helped each other put on twoepaulets with remarkably lambequins around the edge. pound epaulets with arge Then they put on white hemlets with brass spikes on the top which looked sharper than bayonets-Sir Anthony continuing to snort. They were pretty well covered with paraphernalia now, but the worst was to come. Each one reached down under the seat and brought up a sort of square valise affair, which I supposed was a haver sack, or something like that, which seemed to weigh about fifty pounds. Rolled up on top of it was a blue overcoat, for which there seemed to be no immediate demand, as the thermometer stood somewhere in the neighborhood of 90 or 100. They helped one other to get this into place on their backs, and each one of them grasped a gun which appeared to be of somewhat ancient pattern. The brakeman closed the ventilators, and they sat down on the edge of their seats and leaned themselves against the pack on their backs and began to enjoy themselves and go through the tunnel. It was some ten degrees hotter now, and the lamps smoked and the old gentleman jabbed his cane into the car floor and

"Now look at 'em," blurted out the old military critic, "just look at 'em! They can't help it. They don't carry all the stuff because they nike to, the fact is that our militia is always a What are freight trains for hot day? Even if there was war there would not, ordinarily, be any reason for loading down men that way. A horse can car-ry such loads as well as a man, but he can't shoot a gun, and it isn't good pol-icy to kill off all our men with that kind of hard work and have the horses left. That sort of thing might have done two or three centuries ago. when men were cheaper than horses, now men have gone up and horses have come down, and it's all played out.
There are too many trappings, too
many unnecessary things, too much
clinging to old worn-out methods, too much of this a-century-behind-the-times-but-don't-know-it, too much every-man-is-a-machine about military matters wherever you find them.

"Now look at those guns, some sort of single-shot affairs with the stock extending clear to the end of the barrels. Single-shot rifles are 'way behind the times—repeaters came in long ago— but the institution that guns are made for principally, the military, doesn't seem to have heard of it. Just imagine one of those men in the front line of battle shooting about once in fifteen minutes and getting his thumbs caught in the breech of his gun the rest of the time. Such kind of work doesn't hurt the enemy—what we're after in war is the enemy, darn him. I say in war pound it to the enemy and not load our own men down with unnecessary freight and fire historic guns till the are dead and the enemy picks their pockets and goes off whistling. What Securing the Largest Yield.

Before estimating upon the prospective yield of a location some consideration must be given that which the crops will take from the soil and the amount of fertilizing material necessary for securing the results desired.

There are sections in which two, and even three crops may be grown in one year upon the same soil, nor is it a difficult matter to grow two crops in

invention of gunpowder," and the old gentleman gave a jerking snort and went out on Forty-second street and stormed around for five minutes because a Madison avenue street-car driver didn't see him when he motioned with his cane.

He Was Resigned.
Oliver Wendell Holmes tells, in one of his poems, of an eastern criminal who was beheaded so neatly that he did not know his head was cut off until he

sneezed, when his head fell from his shoulders and went bounding upon the floor. The Oriental executioner who did such a fine job in this case should have given lessons to the executioner described below by the New York Sun:

There was only one man awaiting execution at Fort Smith when I visited the post, and he was only one of the ordinary run of white men in the Indian Territory. The hangman rather wanted to show him off, and so we paid a visit to the guard-house. Upon entering it the executioner said:

"Pete, here is a decent white man come to see you. Do your purtiest, now, to entertain him. You've got two more days to live and I hope you'll try and work into decent society

as much as possible."
"I'm sure I'm glad to see him," responded Pete, as he came forward and shook hands.

"That's good. A born gentleman couldn't have said them words better. If I could only keep you six weeks, Pete, you wouldn't know yourself, and you'd do me proud. But I can't. I've got to hang you day after to-morrow."

"Well, I'm ready."
"That's good, and just what I expected of you. I've used you white, and I naturally expect the same in return. If there's any one thing that riles me above another it's to have a man go back on me at the last end. Did you see me hang Cherokee Jack, Peter

"Yes.". "I made a bungle of it, because he kicked at the last. Why, sir, (turning to me), he held up until the very last hour, deluding me with promises, and then went dead back on me. Think of his refusing to be hung after everything was ship-shape and regular."
"I'm not going to kick," observed

"Good for you! Some of the boys are betting that you will, but I'll give odds that you won't. When a man knows that he's got to be hung, what's the use? People have got a mistaken notion about hanging. It don't hurt a bit. How you feelin', Peter?"

"Resigned."

"That's right. You hadn't orter killed your old woman, but being you did, and being as you must pull hemp for it, the best way is to feel resigned. You come mighty nigh being a gentleman, Pete, and as I said before. I'm sorry I can't keep you and watch your mental improvement. You'd improve fifty per cent in six weeks. Want to ask the gent any questions, Pete?"

"N-o, I guess not. Will he be here to see me go?" "He'd like to ever so much, but he can't. He's got to go on to Van Bu-

"Can I do anything for you?" I ask-"No, thank you."

"Well, Pete, we must be going," briskly remarked the executioner. Would like to stay longer, but time presses. I'll come in to-morrow and cut your hair and rehearse a bit. I made such a poor job last time that I want to do extra fine on you. If you'll stick to what you say, I'll do the purtiest job ever seen at this post."
"I want everything to go off right,"

onded the condemned 'Of course-why shouldn't you? It's for your own interest, too. Well, so long, old boy. Keep your grit up and do your best, and I'll guarantee a first-class job or quit the business."

### The Great File Invention.

When I lived in Chicago a queer chap invented a cheap way to make files. A bit of hot steel went into his machine and the file was made at a single blow and fell into a tank of strong mineral water to cool. Then a bare armed workman thrust in his hand and felt around and brought it up for inspection. The files thus made were a little imperfect, but were good ones, and he explained that the machine was a small experimental one and could not, of course, do perfect work as a large and powerful machine would. Capitalists went around and examined the machine and saw him heat the steel in a hand forge and put it in the machine and saw the red hot file come out and drop into the water, and they tried the file with their own hands on iron which they had brought from home and found it excellent. The only secret was the chemical water into which the files dropped and which gave them edge. A company was formed and money was paid in freely to enable the inventor to make a set of large machines, and when that was done he disappeared. It was a fraud. He had bought good files and defaced them a little, and stocked his tank with them. His machine stamped the bit of steel into the file sharpers, and it dropped into the water with the files, and his workman, who was in collusion, felt around and brought up a file instead of the steel.—Portland Argus.

"That was a pretty hard story to swal low," said the cellar as the upper part of the house fell into it.—Terre Haute Ex-

rince Hatzfeldt to Marry an American Heiress, a daughter of Mr. Huntington.

Another impecunious foreigner has captured an American heiress, says a London dispatch to the New York World. Miss Huntington, the daughter of Collis P. Huntington, of Union Pacific fame, is engaged to be married to Prince Hatzfeldt.

Prince Hatzfeldt is a cousin to Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador in London, who is likewise married to an American girl, Miss Moulton. The countess is, however, now separated from her husband and resides in Paris.

Prince Hatzfeldt, who is engaged to marry Miss Huntington, used to be one of the secretaries of legation here. He has been a well-known figure at most of the fashionable watering places on the continent, and has cultivated the acquaintance of numerous rich American girls at Monte Carlo, Baden, Hamburg, and other foreign resorts. Some of the prince's friends estimate his debts to amount to 4,000,000 francs, which he, of course, expects to have paid off when he is married.

Prince Francis of Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg was born June 15, 1853, and has figured somewhat prominently in several gambling episodes of the most unsavory nature. One of these, which occurred a couple of years ago, attracted much attention at the time and led to the prince's temporary eclipse. Although his father and mother are extremely popular both at Ber-lin and Vienna he himself is regarded as a declasse, and as the black sheep of his family he is no longer in the

diplomatic service or in the army.

The Hatzfeldt family is famous on the continent for the number of its appeals to the divorce court, no less than six divorces having taken place during the present generation. The most notable of these was that of the lovely and blonde Princess Elizabeth Hatzfeldt, who married Prince Carolath-Beuthen, and deserted her husband and her children to elope with Count Herbert Bismarck in 1880. The couple fled to Venice, where the unfortu-nate princess was abandoned by her lover, who returned to Berlin in consequence of a pressing summons from his father, the chancellor. The princess, left without means of subsistence, found her way to Gans, where, after being subjected to the most intolerable privations and indignities, she was finally rescued from absolute want by. some charitable relatives.

### Henry Ward Beecher's Successor.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymoth church, Brooklyn, is, with his wife, a guest at the United States Hotel. He is a plain-looking man, and his head seems top-heavy for his slender figure. His forehead is high and dome-like and his nose long and acquiline. He wears his dark hair and beard, now tinged with gray, moderately long, and his keen gray eyes are rather deeply set under heavy eyebrows. He appears to be about fifty-five years old, and was ordained to the ministry in 1860. As editor, lecturer and writer his record is too well known, as is also the history of his close personal connection with Mr. Beecher, to need further mention. A member of his congregation tells me that he preaches without notes and that there is nothing sensational about Dr. Abbott's pulpit delivery, which is devoid of gesture. Under Dr. Abbott's able guidance, Plymouth church is not losing ground. Many new members have been added to the congregation, which now numbers nearly 2,500. Abbott's salary is understood to be about \$10,000, to which must be added -the congregation being so largemany marriage fees. I do not learn that he has done much in the lines of writing or lecturing since assuming charge of the big Plymouth flock. Troy Times Saratoga Letter.

### Summer Quips. THE LINK.

The dude from being human But narrowly escapes; For though he doesn't are nature He's one of nature's apes. -Philadelphia Press.

ESPECIALLY SHEARS. Most of us kick when times are close
And trade is in a lull,
But the scissors-grinder makes the most
When everything is dull.
—World-Herald.

NO, NEVER Shall strangers in the northern land Defy the sign of star and stripe? Shall England pluck with ruthless hand. Our sealskin sacques before they're ripe? —Washington Capital. CALL UP YOUR FORTITUDE.

We can stand the heat of summer In the city's crowded streets,
Can endure the bumptious drummer And the story he repeats.
But one thought our fond hope dishes And our peace is gone, alack!
For, with tales of strings of fishes, Now the liar's coming back.
Boston Budget.

HAIL TO THE RAIN. Day after day the rain came down, The skies were of a leaden hue, And not a single one in town Asked, Is this hot enough for you?

The days were wet, but they were cool,
There was no wrangling o'er base-ball,
And people said this life is full
Of compensations, after all.
Boston Courier.

Please to remember that the Pilgrim Fathers, being contract immigrants, would not be allowed to land on Plymouth Rock. or any other place in this country, under the present laws.—The Metropolis.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY \_THE KANSAS NEWS CO.,-

G. F.KIMBALL, Manager. Central Office, 835 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka Payments always in advance and papers stop ped promptly at expiration of time paid for. All kinds of Job Printing at low prices. Entered at the Postoffice for transmission as cond class matter.

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

### The Quadri-Centennial World's Fair

Chicago is bidding against New York and Washington for the World's Exposition of 1892, in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus, and she is bidding high and appears to wip. Her business men expects to win. Her business men have already subscribed over \$5,000,-000 to defray expenses in case it is decided to hold the exposition there, and expect to increase the amount to \$8,000,000 and possibly \$10,000,000. Among the advantages Chicago presents, the following have been named, in a circular recently issued by a committee appointed for the purpose: We have

ALL THE ESSENTIALS

of an eligible location—an abundance of fresh air and pure water-space for all exhibits—and unsurpassed facilities for transportation.

Our refrigerator, Lake Michigan, renders our climate, in the summer season, more comfortable than that of any other available city, as can be proven by the reports of the weather bureau. This immense lake also furnishes us an inexhaustible supply of water far superior in quality to

that of any other city in the world.

Combined with these are our ex ceptional railroad facilities, which would make the exposition accessible alike to exhibitors and visitors from every quarter of the globe. In this connection, the recent report of the inter-State Commerce Commission shows that 30 per cent of the railway mileage of the United States—exclusive of the eastern trunk lines beyond Pittsburg and Buffaio-directly en ter Chicago

Our hotel accommodations, which are peing rapidly enlarged, are amply sufficient to ins: re the comfort and convenience of visitors-having now the capacity to easily entertain 150,000 guests, to say nothing of the

5,000 boarding houses. The leading officials of the several telegraph companies acknowledge that our telegraphic facilities are unequaled, as has been evidenced by the numerous tests which have resulted in this being proudly designated "the Convention City.

There can be an agriculture and live stock exhibit here, such as the world has never seen.

On the same subject Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, whose utterances are worthy of careful consideration by the farmers of the Middle, Northwestern, Western, Southwestern and Southern States,

with this fair we should have an agricultural and live stock exhibit such as the world has never before seen, and such as no country but this could produce.

AGRICULTURE IS THE FOUNDATION

of American industrial greatness, and with our grain fields and our stock farms we are literally feeding the world. No international fair could be complete without an exhibition of these interests that would be full and representative. I am somewhat in-terested in the site of the Columbus quadri centennial, because I want to make sure that we have room enough for an agricultural and live stock ex-hibit. We shall need at the very least 100 acres of ground, and per-haps more. In New York I fear we should not be able to get enough center of the city. Moreover, New York is on the seaboard, and the center of agriculture is in the Mississippi yellow. If we went to show to gen and oxygen water for short room without going far from the center of the city. Moreover, New York is on the seaboard, and the sippi valley. If we want to show to the lost advantage that which has contributed most to contributed most to contributed most to contributed most to contribute on the short of the short tributed most to our national greatness, if it is our wish to give the farm the place in this fair it is properly entitled to, it must be held in the west. I favor Chicago because Chicago is the center of the West, because it is in the heart of the greatest agricultural and stock growing region of the world. I believe Chicago has the railway facilities, the climate, the hotels, the roomy and convenient grounds which are necessary to the success of a great fair like this. "It should be born in mind, too," added the Secretary, "that our agricultural people are the people who make these fairs. Proportionately the attendance is much larger form the rural districts than from the cities. It was so in 1876, and will doubtless be so in 1892. Our agricultural population is our best population, better educated, more enterprising, more prosperous, more eager to see and learn and compare than any other class of our people. If this fair should be held in Chicago there are few farmers in all the West—and the West is a big country—that would not visit it, with their families, at one or another season of the year. A journey to the should is a serious matter to them,



Places on the Heavy Line are Equally Distant from Chicago and New York City.—Places West of this Line are Nearer to Chicago.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE CHART -The equal length of the dotted pendicular line, show that all places in the United States west of the heavy ine are nearer to Chicago than to New York. An accurate Railway Map init have shorter and more direct railway connections with Chicago than into account. Though some of the estimates may vary considerably from with New York. For example, Pittsburg, Penn., 12 miles east of the line, is the actual count in 1890, the variations will be quite as great east of the line dicates that nearly all places west of the line, and even some places east of practically nearer to Chicago on account of the straight and level non-mountainous railway line westward. The lines from Chicago to Florida, Georgia, and Southeastern sections are as direct as those from Lew York to the same localities. Many times more railways radiate in all directions from Chicago than from New York or Washington.

though thousands upon thousands of them traveled over the Alleghanies in 1876. The eastern side of the ccuntry had our last world's fair; now let the West, which is really the center of the country, have this one.'

In the interest of the farmers of the West we are constrained to advocate the claims of Chicago, as against those of other cities interested, as the proper place for holding this great fair.

idiotic statements made at the Shawnee Democratic county convention, says:

"I am more interested in the exhibition itself than in the site. It has occurred to me that in connection with this fair we should have an agricultural and live stock exhibit such

> Always draw your broom by leaning the handle a little forward. Why? because a broom in that position will take the dirt along more gently; it will sweep cleaner and not wear out the carpet so fast. By con-

Some years ago there was an effort to make it appear that a great national debt was a national blesting. Some of our money loaners are now telling us that farm mortgages indicate prosperous farm-

Rye for poultry is the cheapest food

Blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions and applied to the bedsteads, is an unfailing hedbug remedy, as a coat of whitewash is for the walls of a

Judge Blodget rendered a decision in the United States circuit court, in which he declared the Minnesota inspection law, which requires beef to be inspected on the hoof, to be unconstitutional.

A second crop of strawberries is being gathered on the hills surrounding New Albany, something which is unprecedented in the history of small fruits in that Wm. J. Lightfoot, the Democratic county. The rains of a few weeks ago, candidate for county surveyor, says that he was not responsible for the while the berries are of large size, they lack the flavor of the first crop.

> All the evidence produced by the inves This money question is very complicated

Golden Days is far ahead of any week-ly paper published in the United States having for its objects the culture and amusement of the youthful mind. Now, in its Tenth Volume, it exhibits every wear out the carpet so fast. By constantly turning the broom in the hand while sweeping it will wear off evenly, and it will be a pleasure to work with it. When through with the broom, hang it on a nail by a string or wire, then it will not run down sideways, like old shoes.

David Dudley Field says we have too many lawyers—many of them ought to be mule driyers.

There is jaw-power enough expended in Topeka in gum-chewing, to drive the biggest cotton factory in the land.

An exchange tells, "How to Smoke a Cigar." Cigars are improved by sacking them twelve hours in a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen—water for short.

Some years ago there was an effort to make it appear that a great national debt is said to the proprietor and editor, is one of those men who believe it a duty to do what they can for their race, and wisely he is doing for the "rising generation" a work which, for him, is "a work of love." Aiming to benefit our youth, through history, science, philosophy, geography, mechanics, etc., in a manner easily comprehended, he has made his journal the efficient instrument of his noble purposs. Could he see the auxiety on the faces of his young friends awaiting the arrival of Golden Days by the mail or the news agent, he would feel that his efforts to please them were not in vain, and that the running of his great presses, day and night, at Ninth and Spruce Streets, was indeed to them a gratification and blessing.—West Philadelphia Press.

### NOTABLE OLD MEN.

Notable old men is the subject on which that enterprising and gossipy paragraphist, Mr. Blakely Hall has written for Frank Leslie's Weekly this week. Everybody is reading his weekly contributions with peculiar interest, and this is one of the breeziest of all. Miss Starr's brilliant fashion article, and Jasper's caustic Wall Street review also deserve attention; but most of the issue is devoted as usual to graphic pictures of current events. The American beauty presented this week is Mrs. J. W. Mackay. She makesa handsome picture. some picture.

The following remarks are as applicable to many other sections of the United States as they are to Kansas:

It is doubtful if sheep can be raised successfully in any part of the state when handled as they were under the speculative methods—when men with facilities for caring for 100 purchased 1,000 and the man who could keep 1,000 successfully had 5,000 or 10,000.

Kansas is not a South American plain with a torrid climate and a poverty-stricken soil where any sheep worth \$1.50 can have an acre of land upon which to subsist. It is a state fitted for the higher forms of cereal and fruit culture, and is coming to those rapidly.

THE POPULATION for 1890, given for each state, is partly estimated lines extending from Chicago and New York to any point on the heavy per- from the percentage of increase between 1880 and 1885 in states taking a census in the latter year, and in others from the increase between 1870 and 1880. But other circumstances affecting this increase have also been taken as west of it. As the West is much more rapidly populating than the East, there is no doubt whatever that by 1892 much more than TWO-THIRDS of all the people in our country will be found WEST of the line, and therefore, nearer to Chicago.

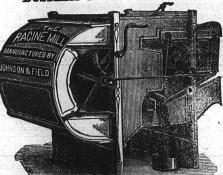
# Western Foundry MACHINE WORKS. R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

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Topeka, Kans WRITE FOR PRICES

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"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them is being the BEST MA-

them its being the BEST MA-CHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every descrip-tion.

They do the work more thorough, by, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Fa-und Millers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACRINES WARRANTED.

Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—EDITOR.

CORPUS LEAN

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.



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### INDURATED ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!

HAS NO HOOPS! NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED! NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER! HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY. PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPITTOUTS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c. LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.

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Invaluable to DATRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS and FARMERS everywhere Should be on every wagon. Easy riding. Saves wear and tear on milk cans, bage etc. Saves Harness. Saves Horses. Saves Wagons. SAVES DOLLARS

### Usstern Farm News.

The Inter-State Commerce commission will meet in Kansas September 24th and have notified D. S. Alford to meet them on that date to present his complaint against the Rock Island railroad for not stopping at that Lawrence.

The new postal cards, soon to be issued, will be very handsome. They will be issued in three sizes. The first will be larger than those now in use, and will be designed principally for business men. The second about the size of the present card. The third will be smaller than those now

The charter of the "University of Topeka," a Methodist institution, is filed. Its promoters expect to make it the largest denominational college in the west. The company owns 500 acres of land near this city, and a new building, to cost \$50,000, will be commenced soon and be ready for opening in 1891.

"Robert E. Lee was a strict observ-er of the Sabbath when not engaged in his campaigns, "said General L. L. Lomax, president of the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg, and late commander of a division of Rebel cavalry. "I remember well one occasion when Fitzhugh Lee and myself, who at that time were both cadets at West Point, were in Washington. It was a Sunday morning, and as the day promised to be a dull one, we drove over to Arlington to spend the time with Custis Lee. We found the family at morning prayers, and we joined in the services. When they were concluded, General Lee, with a grim smile, walked into his library, selected a religious book for each of his children, Custis included, and set them all to reading. The jolly time that 'Fitz' and myself expected to have with Custis was indefinitely postponed. We excused ourselves as soon as common decency would permit, returned to Washington, and resolved that when we visited Arlington again it would not be on Sunday."

Farmers have more than two-thirds of the productive wealth of the Nation. also have a majority of the voting population. Thus it will be seen we have both men and means if we will but use the power in our hands. But it must be done now. The land is already slipping out of the hands of the farmers into the hands of some trust for little more than half its value, thereby ruining the price of all the land near it. So, you see we dare not tarry. We must be up and doing. My idea is to organize; every man put his shoulder to the wheel and let us all work, and, instead of excluding politics from the Grange bring it in. Our vote is our strongest weapon. Let every man who reads talk to him who does not understand. also have a majority of the voting populaexplain to him who does not understand. When you hear a man say "this is for political effect," or "too much protection," set it down he is either ignorant or he is talking in favor of the trust.

If every man will work for his own interest, his own home and family as he does for his party, we will succeed without a doubt. Let every farmer say, "I will vote for the man who will protect Magazine." will vote for the man who will protect my business, but I will not vote a second time for one who will not. I will also do all in my power to give him such a hearty boost from that office that it will take him a thousand years to get back again." When we do this we will have a hearing and not till then. I will exhort you as did one of old when he thought they were about to be overwhelmed. "Be strong and quit yourselves like men." Oh, ye grangers, be not slaves to trusts. Then quit yourselves like men and fight.

F. E. R.

### Senator Plumb on Irrigation.

Concerning irrigation in Kansas Senatof Plumb, in a recent letter to Prof. Fairchild of the Agricultural college, says:
That there is great need of in-

the.

creased water supply in the western third of Kansas there can be no doubt; that as to say, if agriculture as practiced in the eastern part of the state is to be carried on. The question as to how this water is to be secured, if at all, is one of very con-

secured, if at all, is one or very considerable moment.

The state of Colorado has by its constitution appropriated all the water which flows in the streams in that state. Good lawyers assure methat this appropriation is legal, and if the color of course, no water can if it be so, of course no water can ever be derived for western Kansas from the streams that flow through Colorado until the Colorado people have been fully supplied. It is possible and perhaps even probable that a moderate supply may be obtained by means of the subterranean flow in the channels of the Arkansas and Smoky Hill rivers. Even if the water supply can be had, the question remains as to whether the government should engage in furnishing it or whether it should be left to private capital and enterprise. There is much to be said on both sides; but at all events it is due to candor that I say that no immediate relief is likely to be had, and it will take some time, and I fear some years, before any practical result to western Kansas can come from the investigations to be carried on by the sommittee.

Street, New York.

Deafness Can't be Cured by local application as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining on the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube result to the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is twentional remedies. Deafness is the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is twentional remed

### Horticultural Department.

B. F. SMITH, Editor.

### The Best Tree Wash.

Randolph Peters, a prominent and successful nurseryman, has from experience found the following treewash to be the best:

"Take stone lime, slack and prepare it as for an ordinary whitewash, in an old barrel or box. Take enough at a time to make a bucket two-thirds full of the proper consistency for ordinary whitewashing. Now add one pint of gas tar, one pound of whale oil soap dissolved in hot water, (or one pound of potash, or strong lye from wood ashes), then add clay or loam enough to make the bucket full of the wash of proper thickness to be applied with a whitewash brush. If the trees have had the earth ridged up around them, take the earth away from around the collar and apply the wash to the body of the trees from the limbs to the ground or down to the roots.

Its advantages are, first, it will destroy the bark louse, and give the tree a bright, clean and healthy appearance. Second, this wash will drive all borers that may be in the trees and the moth will not deposit eggs on or about the trees the same season

the wash is used. All who grow apple, peach, dwarf pear, quince and ash trees, should use this wash; don't fail to use it because not patented and sold at a high price I have known cases where peach trees have been badly affected by the borer; they have all left and the trees become healthy and vigorous with one application of this wash.

Again, mice and rabbits will not girdle trees where this wash is used. Apply in May for borers and general benefit to the trees, and in late autumn as a preventive against mice and rabbits. Use this wash annually. Gas tar applied pure will kill trees.

The west is alive to the importance of irrigation. Now convince eastern capitalists on the same point and we the appropriation already And there is no better way to do this than through the different loan companies operating in the west. The senators and representatives from Kansas and Colorada will no doubt make a strong fight on this line in the next congress.

Among the announcements of The Century for last year was one of a series of "letters home" from Japan, by the american artist Mr. John La Farge. The let-ters have been revised and expanded in-to a series covering the landcape, art, architecture, life and religion of Japan, for which Mr. La Farge has made a great number of illustrations, and these papers are to be a feature of The Century during the comming year. Mr. La Farge's brief paper of Japanese art, published in Mr Pumpelly's "Across American and Asia," was one of the earliest thoroughly appre-ciative essays on the subject of Japan.

Where everything is exceptionally good, it is difficult to make a selection of the very best; and this is the dilemma we find ourselves confronted with each month when our favorite DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, arrives. The October number is bristling with good things. To start off with, the colored front-ispiece, "The Wedding Trip," is a lovely picture in the same style as "A Yaching Party," given in the previous number, and follows natur-ally in sequence; for is not a yaching party often a forerunner of a wedding trip? In addition there are nearly 150 other illustrations, including a tous kinds of "Human Habitations."
Then among the stories is one by
Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and one ("The Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and one ("The Little Rebel") about Abraham Lincoln, and one for "Our Girls," about "A Butterfly in Harness." Christine Terhune Herrick defines in "A Bow of Ribbon" the mission and sphere of that decorative trifle; "The Chemistry of Cooking" is discussed in simple and intelligible language; and "Maand intelligible language; and "Malaria; Its Cause and Cure" furnishes numberless suggestions about that fell disease so prevalent at this seafell disease so prevalent at this season. Besides, there is a Supplement to the Fashion Department, embodying lots of ideas that will be of great assistance in planning the winter outfit. But every one needs to have this comprehensive Family Magazine every month. It is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

**BUY YOUR GROCERIES** 

# REEN & KALT. CASH GROCERS, 806 North Kansas Avenue.

Established by W. C. Norris in 1869.

No larger stock in the city. Everything first-class in all respects. Fresh, clean, sweet and 16 ounces to the pound. That is the place to buy your groceries. No better values given by any house in the city.

### Satisfaction Always Guaranteed.

We are exclusive agents for the Celebrated Tycoon Japan Teas, pure uncolored natural leaf cured by an entirely different process, superior to any other Japan Tea, at 25, 40, 50 and 65 cents per pound. We also carry all staple varieties of China and India Teas from 25 cents per pound for common, to 80 cents for best Imported.

We will give you better value for your money in flour than you can get anywhere in Topeka. We have it made expressly for our trade, besides handling all the popular brands made in the city. We make leaders of our own brands, especially the "Puritan" and "May Flower," both brands of which are manufactured from the choicest No. I white winter wheat. The "Puritan" brand we guarantee to be equal to the firest High Pstent made in the state. The "May Flower," is a strictly straight flour, no high patent being taken from it. There is no such grade made in this city, we know it to be superior to "Buffalo" or "Shawnee Fancy." Puritrn, only \$1.30 per sack. May Flower, only \$1.10 per sack. We have a good strong flour, Lillie White, for 60 cents per sack.

Granulated Sngar, 11 pounds for \$1.00 Cut Loaf Sugar, genuine, 9 pounds for \$1.00 White, Coffee, C, 12 pounds for \$1.00. Brown Sugar, 14 pounds for \$1.00. Powdered Sugar, 9 pounds for \$1.00. Yellow, C Sngar, 13 pounds for \$1.00.

In consequence of our large country trade, we always have on hand: Fresh Eggs and Choice Country But-Kennedy's Crackers and Cakes, always fresh. We sell Wisconsin Full Cream and Swiss Cheese. Price's and Roya! Baking Powder 45 cents per pound. Monarch Baking Powder, equal to any, 20 cents pound. Our ground spices are not only strictly pure, but are ground from the choicest whole stock.

In addition to the superior quality of our goods and the unusually low price at which we sell them, we offer as a special inducement for your patronage, for every dollars worth of groceries bought, we give a ticket entitling the holder to one chance for a

# Upright

bought of E.B. Guild, an excellent instrument, second to none on earth except in name. Try for it, it costs you nothing, as you get one hundred cents worth of goods for every dollar invested. Piano will be drawn in presence of ticket holders, in Lukens' Opera House, February 28, next.

## REEN & KALE.

North Topeka, Kas., Sept. 5, 1889.

J. H. LYMAN & Co.,

803 Kansas Avenue.

Agent for the Unequaled Mason & Hamlin Pianos & Organs

Agents for the Celebrated Estey Pianos and Organs.

Story and Clark Organs.

DAVIS SEWING MACHINES,

### TOPEKA -

H Foucht will sell at cost A few Wagons. A few Refrigerators. A few Cidermills. A few Gasoline stoves.

A few Heating stoves.

10 per cent below cost on a few wheat drills; have an over stock of Harvest Excursions via the Union Pacific Railway. these. Grindstones, and a lot of other hardware at cost. Be sure and call and get bargains before they are all gone. 825 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

The Jackson county old settlers reunion was a magnificent success, both in point of numbers in attendance and in the interest of the exercises. Fully five thousand visitors were in the city and the gathering was productive of a nearer bond of common interest and sympathy between the pioneers who have made Kansas what it is. Rev. H. D. Fisher, of Marys-



E.E.ROUDEBUSH, BUSINESS MANAGERA Topeka, kansas.

Send at once for Journal and Catalogue. -

ville, and one of the first Kansas settlers, was orator of the day and delivered an able address. The afternoon exercises were devoted to toasts and experiences rendered by prominent Jackson county citizens. A feature of the day's interest was a procession of the settlers under banners giving the years of their arrival

The Union Pacific R'y takes pleasure in announcing that it will run Harvest Excursions to Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana on the following dates:—August 6th and 20th, Sept. 10th and 24th and October 8th. For these occasions a great reduction in rates has been made, thus giving you a splendid opportunity to visit nearly every place in the great, west. Do uot miss it. It affords the business men, stock raisers, mining prospector and farmer an unequaled chance to see the unlimited resources of the western country.

For tickets, rates pamphlets, apply to your nearest ticket agent.

The WEBER, STARR & Co. and other first class pianes,

## ORGANS

The NEWMAN BROS. Organs the finest in the world.

Call and see them and be convinced. All instruments bought direct from

### factory and sold at lowest prices. E.B. GUILD 108 West 8th st.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Established in 1875.

The Rev. Ellis Howell, of Marshall, Ill., who has officiated at a thousand weddings, doesn't think marriage a Some day a heart with love o'er flowing
Will greet me—
Some day a soul sweet peace bestowing
Will meet me.
Some day a voice now in my heart
Will cheer me,
Some day my ideal counterpart
Will be near me.

I hear a sweet voice whispering to me
In my dreaming.
A pair of brilliant, love-lit eyes pursue me,
Brightly beaming.
A presence which I do not see, but feel,
Impels me to her;
And when I meet my glorious ideal
I'll surely know her.

When will she greet my longing eyes—
My twin-soul, my ideal?
When will she from life's sea arise,
Peerless and real?
Oh, love-crowned fate, bring speedily
My soul's desire—
My hungry heart yearns greedily
For love's pure fire.
—Francis S. Smith, New York Weekly.

### CHIQUIRIQUITA.

My name is Chiquiriquita. My home is in Arizona, near the borders of Mexico. My father is an officer in the United States army.

When I was a tiny girl without a name, Senora Martiner, an aged Spanish woman, came to see me. I opened my big black eyes and smiled on her. She murmured "Chiquiriquita," which is the fourth diminutive of chico, small, and means very, very small. My mother called me Chiquiriquita, then my father adopted the name. Then the garrison people followed their example, and finally I was baptized Chiquiriquita Belmont.

There was only two Americans ex-

cept my father and mother whom I cared for. One was old Gen. Ames. I had known him always. He taught me to sketch, and read Spanish and German. He often reproved me for

wasting my time.
"I am only a little Spanish girl," I
told him, "and love to swing in my hammock, and play on my guitar, and sketch dark-faced children."

The other American I cared for was Dr. Warner, the surgeon of my father's regiment. I also liked the mules, par-ticularly Jack and Juanita, two gigantic ones. I was fond of John, my pet ostrich, who followed me about every-where. He was a head taller than I. His feathers were lovely, gray and brown. Michael, my father's servant, put up a hammock for me under some shade trees near the house, and one beside it for John, and we swung and slept in them nearly half the time.

I have spoken to Dr. Warner. What

the rainbow is to the dark cloud it spans, what the fountain is to the desert wanderer, what the moon and stars are to the midnight sky, that he be-

came to me. To him—I was only his colonel's little daughter.

One morning I was idly swinging in my hammock, dreaming, when I heard the sound of a horse's hoofs, and Edith Ames, her beautiful face looking to me like the picture of St. Cecilia in the old church, rode by, accompanied by Dr. Warner. She was a grand-daughter of Gen. Ames of the fort, and had come to spend the winter in our southern land with her grandfather.

I felt as though the air grew cold. I threw my arms around John, who was asleep in his hammock beside me, and pulled his feathers so harshly that one soft gray one fell to the ground

from my hand. from my hand.

That afternoon my mother was to give a grand dinner party in honor of some guests at the garrison. When I was a child I had fled from these grand entertainments attended with much ceremony, and visited some of my friends; but now I enjoyed them, for I was sure to be taken in by my friend, Dr. Warner.

Inez, my mother's afternoon maid, dressed me with unusual care. fancied I looked my best in a creamywhite dress with cloth of gold roses, my favorite flowers, for decoration. I had almost forgotten my anguish of

the morning.

The guests gathered, and, as I went about from group to group, I fancied that the blue-gray eyes of Dr. Warner followed me with approbation. I was looking forward to the dinner hour, expecting to enjoy my usual pleasant chat with him. Sam's black face seemed that of an angel messenger as he announced dinner. The guests followed my mother to the dining-room. Dr. Warner crossed the long parlor and offered his arm to Miss Ames. I watched fered his arm to Miss Ames. I watched them until they disappeared, then I quietly left the room.

No one noticed me. I almost flew over the burning sand. Blue above me was the sky—blue as the eyes I so loved. Cloudless and pitiless shone the sun upon me. Life looked long and limitless as the great desert so near me at that moment, and just as deso-

No one cared for Chiquiriquita! On, on I went, so wretched and miserable that even a moment's rest seemimpossible, toward the dear old church! impossible, toward the dear out church.

As I drew near, to my excited fancy its gray walls seemed like a heavenly city. I could almost hear the three great iron bells in the overhanging roof, significant elements of the control of the country in court elements. lent for over fifty years, ring out clear and soft for the fair Castilian bride of

200 years ago, then chant, deep and low, a requiem for the saintly dead.

I pushed open the huge door, entered the silent church, and threw myself down before the picture of the Madonna. My eyes rested on the face of St. Cecilia, her golden hair floating about her, her beautiful hands sweeping a her eyes turned heavenward.

harp, her eyes turned.

Then I cried out:

"Oh, Edith Ames, why did you come? I was so happy. Why?" Why?"

"Why? Why?" came back to me

and I thought of the tradition that the penitents of long ago walked through the cruel prickly pear hedge, just out-side the church, and found great com-

fort in the act.

I ran outside the church into the dry, hot air. I walked upon a plant with cruel thorns. I clasped one to my breast, where the golden roses hung withered, until my white dress bore marks of its cruel impress.

I was so absorbed in my grief that I did not hear the sound of approaching wheels until a carriage swept around the church. Seated in it was Dr. Warner. He jumped from the carriage and spoke very kindly, never appear-ing to notice my forlorn aspect, and

"I have never been inside, this grand ald church which you love so dearly Will you show it to me?"

Like some penitent I led the way. We paused before pictures rare and old, we paused before pictures rare and old, of saints, angels, and martyrs. I averted my face as he looked upon St. Cecilia. Suddenly he asked:
"Why did you leave so abruptly, and

why did I find you walking on those cruel thorns?"

I looked down and said: "I was playing penitent."
We had paused before the Madonna.
There was a tremor in my voice, but I

answered almost defiantly:

"You all left me—I wanted to sit next you at the table."

Then my tears fell fast, and I put my small lace-bordered handkerchief, which I had chosen in the happy hours of preparation for the dinner party, to

my eyes.

His voice was kindly, and I felt sure his eyes grew tender as he said:
"Your father and mother were engaged in their duties as host and hostess, and I a few weeks ago received a letter from my old-time friend, Mr. Bell, who in the spring is to marry Miss Ames" (my heart beat joyfully), "asking me to make her visit here pleasant. You are too impulsive. Your fother and mother lave you, and I—."

father and mother love you, and I-At this moment the church door was at this moment the church door was pushed open, and on the stone floor was the sound of awkward, uneven steps. They approached quickly. My handkerchief was removed from my eyes. I opened them just in time to see John swallow it. He craned his long neck and brought first one and then the other of his small black eyes then the other of his small black eyes to bear on me, then on Dr. Warner, as much as to say: "What is the trouble?"
It was so funny that we both laughed.

It was so tunny that we both laughed.

I was only too glad of an excuse to be merry. I was very happy.

'I had forgotten for a few moments what brought me here," said Dr. Warner. "The Indians are on the war path. About 8 o'clock this evening a party of soldiers are going in pursuit

of them. I accompany them. He led me to the carriage, helped me in, and took a seat beside me. John seated himself beside Michael, and we

rode homeward. Hasty preparations were being made at the garrison when we reached there At 8 that evening the soldiers, accompanied by their surgeon, left. I had istened attentively as to the route they were to take. When the sound of the retreating horses died away I turned to Nano, a Mexican boy, and said:

Saddle my two ponies and you and I will have a ride. Nano joyfully did as I bade him. In

half an hour we were riding away. After the heat of the day, how grateful the cool evening! Flowers folded away from the sun, children of the sand, opened their eyes for me. Nano and I rode along in silence.

mind floated many Through my times: "Your father and mother loves you, and I—" What did he mean? Was it possible that he loved me? Why had dear old John come just at that moment? Should I ever hear that sentence finished? Then I thought of the cruel treacherous Indians. my life on the border lands I had seen many brought home, slain by our dusky neighbors.

dusky neighbors.

The full moon was shining. Nano interrupted my musings by saying that the huge cacti looked liked giants, and he could kill one or two with his

The wind, which was blowing from us, suddenly veered. I heard distinctly the sound of the horses' hoofs bearing our soldiers. They were quite near, but going from us. I bent my face upon my pony's neck and said a little prayer for their safety, then said to Nano, as I looked at my watch and found it was 10 o'clock: "It is time to return."

As I was wheeling Brownie, my pony, around I grew faint with terror at what I saw. From behind the tall at what I saw. From behind the tal cacti sprang at least a dozen Indians. Like demons they looked in their war-paint and feathers. They had knives and clubs and strange-looking objects dangling from their belts. They dragged Nano from his pony, and then I felt myself torn from Brownie. I had clasped my arms around her

neck.

There were 'a few dry, wretched trees growing out of the sand. They tied Nano to one with strong leather bands. Then they tied me with another. The moon looked coldly down right in my agonized face. The Indians gathered dry twigs and leaves and grass, and laid them about our feet.

After one wild cry Nano was silent. I think he fainted. In the moment of I think he fainted. In the moment of terror when I expected to pass through the dreadful gateway of fire I thought of father and mother, of dear old John, but nearer and dearer still I thought of the blue-gray eyes dearer than all

other eyes.

The Indians, sure of their victims, left us to gather fuel for the sacrifice.

desert and cried: "This shall not be," It fanned the not be." It fanned the pale, dark cheeks of Nano; it caressed my forehead, and gave me a last fond kiss.

I saw an Indian approach with a lighted torch. Then, as if in anger, the wind gave one horrible blast. It tossed my long black hair, which had fallen all about me, away. The moon gave a loving, intense glance. I saw the torch fall from the Indian's hand. I saw the Indians all fall before me on their faces. Then I knew that the wind and moon had shown them the Indian necklace, with its crescent and blazing sun.

I seized my revolver, forgotten until now. I fired, and oh, joy! I heard an-swering shots and the tramping of

The Indians, as if by magic, had vanished. I was surrounded by friends. The blue-gray eyes looked into mine. I heard the words:

"Chiquiriquita, I love you."—Way

erly Magazine. A Pug and His Airy Mistress.

A funny incident happened recently on the Providence division of the Old Colony railway, says a Boston letter to the New York Tribune. A large, rawboned, good-natured man entered the car as the train held up at the Roxbury station. The car was crowded and people were standing. The new-comer stopped suddenly beside a seat which was occupied by a young lady who was buried in a novel, and beside her reposed a pet dog. The other passengers had stood from Boston to this point without protesting, but the latest ar-rival took in the situation at a glance

and said mildly.

'Miss, I would like to sit down, if you please. The young woman looked up dream ily from the book and replied, with

dignity: "The seat is engaged." "By the dog?"

"Has the dog a ticket?"

No answer.
"Oh, I'm sorry he hasn't a ticket, be cause I'll have to bounce him off the

train And without a moment's hesitation the dog was lifted by the nape of the neck to the window and dropped to the

ground and the vacant seat was taken by the stranger. The young woman was paralized for

moment The train was only moving slowly as it left Roxbury and the pug was not harmed, scampering off for dear life. His mistress, as soon as she grasped the situation, screamed to the approaching conductor to stop the engine so that she might recover her pet. The conductor was soon informed as to the cause of the sensation and quietly told the young woman that she might get off at the nexi station if she wished to and hunt for the dog. She did so, to the delight of the crowded car.

Words of Wisdom. Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine because he smites us that

we are forsaken of him. -Wake. The sun should not set upon our anger, neither should he rise upon our confidence. We should freely forgive, but forget rarely. I will not be revenged, and I owe to my enemy; but I will remember, and this I owe to myeelf.—C. C. Colton.

Just as you are pleased at finding faults you are displeased at finding per fections.—Lavater.

Distinguished merit will ever rise superior to oppression, and will draw lustre from reproach.—Robert Hall.

Charity is more extensive than either of the other two graces, which center ultimately in ourselves; for we believe and we hope for our own sakes; but love, which is a most disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves ino desires and endeavors of promoting the interests of other beings.-Atterbury.

Give us, oh, give us the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time, he will do it better, same time, he will do it better, he will persevere longer. One is scarcely sensible of fatigue whilst he marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony as they revolve in their spheres. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past, calculation its powers of endurpast calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanately useful, must be uniformly joyous, a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Carlyle.

The Change It Makes.

Merchant Tailor—"Good morning. Mr. Truepay. What can I do for you this morning?

Mr. Truepay-"I want a suit o "Yes, sir. John, the tape and book

"Yes, sir. John, the tape and book please."

"Oh, I don't want a suit to measure. I want a ready-made suit."

"Eh? Ready-made?"

"Yes, a—a cheap one."

"Certainly, certainly. Right this way, please. I hadn't heard of your marriage."—New York Weekly.

Bather Eccentric. Mr. Tidewater-"So you know Jingle, who moved to Chicago some years

ago. Pretty eccentric, isn't he?" Mr. Lakeside (of Chicago)—"Well, I dunno. He pays his bills promptly; but, then, he hasn't been there long enough to have much credit, you know."—New York Weekly.

oman does a man's work.

There is a slat off the garden fence and the woman who owns the fence thinks that she will fix it. She gets a hammer, and a saw, and some nails. and some old gloves, and fastens up the house, for fear a tramp may come along while she is out. Then she looks up the street and down the street to see if anybody is in sight, and then she climbs bravely over the wall, and catches her skirt on a sharp rock, and pulls down half a hundred stones after her, and springs to avoid them. She steps on a stick, and thinks it is a snake, and screams, and scares the hens half to death, and some of them run under the wood-shed, and some of them fly up on the roof of the barn, and some of them scoot over the fence into Johnson's yard. Johnson's dog pulls out their tail feathers, and a feud springs up between the two fami-lies which will extend to the third and

fourth generations of the tribe. The woman gets the paling in position, and holds it at the bottom with her knee while she nails it at the top. Any fool can drive a nail! Why, of course. She lifts the hammer and course. She lifts the hammer and strikes with a will. The nail turns dextrously to one side, to avoid the blow, and the woman's thumb-nail turns black, because it was in the way when the hammer fell, and because she didn't happen to take it out of the way.

She has to go back to the house to get some arnica and some camphor, and by the time they have been applied. and that thumb has stopped ach ing, the tin peddler calls, and wants to give her five cents for the rags she has been industriously saving for a year, and which she has feltall along it was such an ecomomical thing to do.

By the time the peddler has gone, the minister calls to talk with her about mission work in China, and by the time he has departed there is a boy to sell blueberries, and a woman with the 'History of the Johnstown Horror," and by that time it is noon.

After dinner the woman starts out once more to fix that paling. She takes some more nails, and feels de termined to conquer. She pounds and pounds, and the nails all go in skewing and break off, and at last the hammer flies off from the handle, and it takes half an hour to put it on again, and all the nails she has brought with

her to wedge it in place.

Then she applies herself to business once more, and attacks the paling with renewed vigor. She nails it this time, and stands back to survey her work Somehow it doesn't look just right and she discovers that she has put it on wrong end up. She will take it off. That is easier said than done. When a woman does a thing she does it to stay done, and before she can get all these broken, and crooked, and skewed nails out, the paling is split into kind-ling wood, and the rails to which it is nailed look as if they had been subjected to a fusillade from a gattling

gun. And as the last nail gives way before her frantic endeavors; she lets go, or rather the paling lets go, so suddenly that she loses her balance and falls backward into the ditch which some enterprising devotee of thorough drainage has excavated, and she wrenches her back, and tears her dress, and wets both of her feet, and crushes her hat, and scrambles out, just as Mrs. Jones with whom she is at swords' points, rides by with company from the city,

and laughs at her predicament. Then that woman is mad, and she sticks a piece of wood in that fence, and she vows it may stay there, for what she cares, till the crack of doom. Then she gathers up her tools and goes home. Next time when there is a fence to be mended, she will give the carpenter half a dollar for an hour's work, and feel that she is saving money.—Kate Thorn in New York Weekly.

The Elixir. The clixir of life Is the man with a wife Who uses a cudgel to fix her; For when she gets bad,
Or if he grows mad,
Why soundly and promptly 'e lix her.
Philadelphia Press.

The Cow-Boy. The frisky cow-boy gives no thought Unto his tailor's bill; Yet by experience are we taught, He's often "dressed to kill." Clothier and Furnisher.

Never Mind. It's not nice to be talked about By some industrious fakir; But don't mind who may lay you out, So it isn't the undertaker. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Facts and Figures. Blinks-"What has become of De Fashion?"

Jinks-"He and his family are in Europo. They wanted to go, and I paid their expenses."

"Eh? Wha—you paid their ex-

"Eh? penses?" "Well, it amounts to the same thing. I saw their summer cottage advertised for rent, and I rented it."—New York Weekly.

Concealment Was Useless. Last week out in Ohio lightning struck a cornet player, knocking his instrument from his hands and melting it, but without seriously injuring the player. He afterward confessed that he was just going to play "In the Sweet By and By," with the echo refrain. Providence never makes a mistake.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Buenos Ayres is to have a World's Fair. Buffalo, N. Y., claims a population of

A fire in a Mexican mine killed ten

California sent 3,500,000 pounds of honey to Europe last year.

Millions of small black rats infest the corn fields of Texas.

Utah has a colony composed of natives of the Hawaiian Islands. Capitalists are investing large sums of

money in West Virginia. Bismarck has intimated to the Pope that he must not leave Rome.

The oldest man in the world lives in Hungary and is 121 years old.

The Texas cotton crop this year is estimated to be worth \$84,000,000. Southern California estimates her hone

crop at 2,000,000 pounds this season.

Kalamazoo, Mich., expects to realize \$1,-000,000 from its celery crop this year. The fires in Montana have swept over an area of from 8,000 to 10,000 square miles.

The treasury surplus is over \$70,000,000, larger than it has been since last Septem

The iron workers in South Wales have demanded a ten per cent. increase in wages.

A movement for higher wages is going on in nearly all the industries of central Europe.

Japan will hold a domestic industrial exhibition at Tokio next year, the third in its history.

The Bermuda onion crop has been so large this year that it has proved disastrous to the farmers and brokers. A 1000-barrel oil well has been struck at

Morgantown, W. Va., opening up an immensely valuable oil territory. A riot between political factions at Rich-

mond, Texas, recently resulted in several persons being killed and wounded.

In the Faroe Islands there is a superstition that seals cast off their skins every ninth month and assume the human shape. M. Chauvin concluded that Iceland spar ossesses magnetic rotary power, not only n the direction of its axis, but also in the

neighboring direction. A cloud burst in Nevada the other day dropped enough water on a region two miles square to form a lake of ten acres in

extent and ten feet deep. In one of two stone sarcophagi found at Rome, in the Prati di Castello, the skeleton of a girl was found, along with a wooden doll with jointed arms and legs.

It is estimated that 8,000 or 10,000 people will be locked out by the failure of the window glass manufacturers and their men to agree on terms at the recent conference.

Numerous trials of the Brown-Sequard elixir in different parts of the country resulted substantially in failure. In some instances the patients were injured by the treatment.

Great Britain's 1500 co-operative unions have 992,428 members. In 1888, \$17,072,035 profit was made on sales of \$183,675,225. \$125,100 was devoted to education and \$38,-500 to charity.

There is a woman in a west of England town who makes a good living by killing cats. She advertises that if people who are about to go away for the summer will send their cats to her she will kill them with chloraform.

Much complaint is made by the Johnstown sufferers at the non-distribution of the relief funds in the hands of Governor Beaver and his committee. The generous people of the country seem to have brought into existence a most ungenerous set of committee men. Three Negroes near Bessemer, Ala., un-

der religious hallucination, rushed into an iron furnace which was at a white heat and perished. They supposed themselves to be representatives of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, being led by an old negro claiming to be the prophet Daniel.

The Florida sponge fishermen detect the presence of sponge by means of a water-glass, which is a simple contrivance, being a circular piece of glass inserted in the bottom of a bucket. The bucket is thrust into the water, and looking through the glass the sponge hunter can clearly distinguish any object on the bottom of the sea, even if the water be rough. The sponges are gathered with a pole from eightee forty feet long, with a three pronged iron claw at the end.

A firm of bootmakers have hit on a novelty in the advertising line which must possess irresistible attraction for every genuine snob. They announce "best boots and shoes at ready-money prices, made on selected lasts of the following gentlemen, perfect feet only having been chosen for the stock models." Then follows a list of the owners of these perfect feet in assorted sizes, including such a distinguished collection of eminence as the Duke of Ros burghe, the Marquis of Hamilton, Earl Cadogan, Prince Dolgourki and many others. This arrangement has the double advantage that any one going to this es-tablishment has a chance of being chosen as a stock model, and finding his name enshrined on this roll of fame as owner of a perfect pair of feet.

Fourth-fifths of the power machines at present in activity in the world have been erected during the past twenty-five years. The country which possesses the hignest amount of horse-power is the United States, with 7,500,000 horse-power; then follows England with 7,000,000; Germany with 4,500,000; France with 3,000,000 and Austro-Hungary with 1,500,000. These figures do not include locomotives, of which there are 105,001 at work, with a total horse-power of 3,000,000. Thus the total horse-power in the world is 46,000. On the country of the first of the earth of seven men. Thus the total horse-power in the world represents the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the earth. Steam has thus tripled the entire human work power of the earth. present in activity in the world have been

### ARRAY OF THE BALL

Tollets for the Hops at the Summer Hotels.

PICTURESQUE DANCING GOWNS For Matrons and for Maids-White Dress

es and Diamonds-The Sheen of Silk, the Witchery of Lace and the Poetry of Flowers.

The most briliant display of beauty and fashion to be seen in midsummer is witnessed in the ballroom of a great summer hotel at one of the fashionable resorts when the evening is well under way and the dance music sounds. There seems to be a continually increasing tendency toward more richness of dress at all public entertainments, and at the



WHITE SILK AND BROCADE.

hops the long rays of light sent out by the jewels, the blending of soft rich colors, the gleam of fair white arms and uncovered shoulders, the gay and spirituelle combination of tulle and flowers, the shimmer of silks and the splendor of brocades made a picture bright with color and variety.

White is the principal wear, as it has been in London and Paris throughout the season, and diamonds blaze from the hair, the neck and the front of the gown. Often the portion of the bodice that is trimmed with lace from shoulder to shoulder is one mass of gems and more than one great lady wears a diamond stomacher. It canno be said that the glitter of so many jewels is universally becoming. The flashing, glowing, scintillating suns of life and light and color suit only a moderate proportion of faces and those of the more dignified and stately order. However, there is an imposing appearance about the sparkle of so many jew-els that prevents examining too nicely into the mere becomingness of the dis

A notable feature of the hop gown is its revolt against New York conventionalism. In August in the ball room we get for the first time the empire and the directory fashions unsubdued, unmodernized, not reduced uniformity by dressmakers' rule. New York is not a picturesque city; it has been under the dominion of the tailor gown too long. New York hates the suspicion of being extreme. It takes the directory coat and makes an old-fashioned polonies of it; it takes the fashioned polonaise of it; it takes the josephine robe and turns it into a prim bodice with a broad sash.

Artistic simplicity is with the buds the order of the day. White muslin, the girlish fabric that Miss Edgeworth's and Miss Austin's and Washington Irving's heroines affected is once again the very height of style, and it is made in the most youthful manner possible. The more juvenile and ingenious the debutante can look the more closely she approaches her ideal. The muslin quently that exquisite silk muslin which falls in such graceful folds. It is made in empire fashion with the



border finished in daisy petals or edged with a band of embroidery in Greek designs. The bodice is folded softly across the bosom and has no garniture but a broad muslin sash which may be five, six or seven yards long. If the debutante is slender it is wound about her waist two or three times and then tied at the back in an enormous bow with long ends. The sash of the season is simply astonishing. The debutante tilts and minces under it much as the two-year old did three or four seasons

the colored gowns are so soft and delicate as to seem copied from the pinkish white Newport roses, the wisteria blos-soms and the greenish-blue of the summer sky above the sunset. An idea summer ball gown showed five unhem-med airy skirts, one above another, all of a faint blue gauze, with pink hedge foliage bordering the fourth and veiled by the fifth hanging over them. Each skirt fell straight all around from a bodice of pompadour brocaded in pat-terns of roses and leaves on a bluish white ground. This bodice is half low in the neck, with elbow sleeves and shoulder and corsage sprays of ferns

and wild roses.

A dress in the Louis XVI ctyle recalled by the grace of its color and design, the days when Marie Antoinette and her ladies clad with fantastic elegance appeared as beings of another sphere. It was a naiad's dream of water green crepe covered with a form of lace and touched with floating sugges-tions of pink. Draperies of old venetian point lace undulated about the skirt, disposed in shell-like loops at the back, in panels at the sides. Knots of pink satin ribbons joined by festoons of ribbon circled and shimmered rostly through crepe and lace. The bodice was of plaited crepe, finished off with a puff of lace and pink ribbons at the back. In front a fichu of laces crossed over the bust, was fastened by loops, of ribbon. The flat sleeve of crepe was covered with lace and knots of pink ribbon.

Another gown bringing in the witch ery of lace and delicate textures was of lilac crepe and creamy embroidered net, falling in straight folds at the back; on one side was a floral panel, the blossoms embroidered in silk of the softest hues brightened with gold thread and combined with that subtle art which we have copied from the orientals, which subdues the tinting only to enhance the effect. The embroid-ery was repeated on the edge of the skirt, where it was partly veiled by a lace flounce headed by a ruche of crepe from which fell a cascade of pink and lilac ribbon. The coat bodice was of embroidered net, the basque of which formed a peplum knotted behind. The face revers showed an embroidered waistcoat barred by three rows of pink and lilac ribbon. The full sleeves reached just to the bend of the arm and were edged with lace and trimmed with small bows of ribbon.

Heavy gold embroidery appears on the beautiful white cashmere and veiling evening gowns. Fine white each mere draped over a gold embroidered white silk skirt makes the prettiest combination of materials possible. Piain tulle, it is fair to say, has entirely superceded the fancy and beaded kinds. Some of the richest summer evening gowns are of lace or net over black silk and gold or silver embroidered



NEAT BALLROOM TOILETS. The hair is longer dressed in the towering, aigrette-adorned puffs of year ago. A low classic knot bound with a fillet, a simple knot at the back of the neck, an arrangement of braids on back of the head with curls twisting about the neck and ears, these and a dozen low and half low arrange ments admitting the use of flowers and

The summer sorties-de-bel are gorgeous, some of them being made of thin white materials like veiling or adorned with cascades of lace and tied with ribbons.

ribbons are the summer styles.

### A Noble Sacrifice

At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion there lived in New York city an old lady by the name of Hall. She had one son-Thomas by name He being her only child, all her hopes and prayers were centered on him. With them lived her nephew, Thomas cousin. The two young men were of an age and looked so much alike that they were frequently taken for twins, and as frequently taken for each other. At the commencement of the war John Hall-for that was his cousin's name enlisted in a volunteer regiment and

went to the front for three years.

When the draft came Thomas was drafted and was forced to perform a duty which he did not relish One day, in quarreling with his captain, he sho t and killed him, then flee a deserter. He was traced to his he from his regiment, and en they sur-rounded the house and smanded him from his regiment, and en they sur-rounded the house and to surrender his Cousi John, who had just been discharged, gave the discharge papers to Thomas and surrendered himself to the squad as a deserter. His aunt had always been as kind as a mother to him, and he knew that the shock of having her son shot as a deserter would break her heart; also, that he had no one to love him, as Tom had, so he decided to sacrifice his life that they two might live together. He was then taken back and bore the pun-ishment of death for his cousin's crime. White is the wear, but the tints of —Philadelphia Press.

THE CHEF AND HIS DOMAIN.

Some of the Kitchen Mysteries of an English Hotel.

The conspicuous fact about the kitchen of a good English hotel is its exquisite neatness, says the American Analyst. To produce this condition there is an army of scrubwomen with mops and pails and cleaning cloths. and from the big copper caldrons at one side of the room, where soups are brewed, past the great row of shining tins suspended in the middle of the room, to the bank of glowing ranges at the other side-from the scrubbed floor beneath your feet to the white apron and black eyes of the chef at your side, everything shines. This is the chef's province. The chef not infrequently combines the sensibility of the artistic temperament with a good degree of education, and he will tolerate nothing unclean. He has been trained in Paris. Before acquiring the diploma of the French cooking school, which he found necessary to the pur-suit of his art at home, he was a pot-washer in the kitchen of some other artist, and he has served the long apprenticeship which most modern Americans consider themselves smart enough to do without. The opportunity of the French chef comes because we are willing to pay munificently for imported cooks, while our own sons starve genteelly in dry-goods stores. Even the cooks in many second and third class hotels can boast of a Paris training. For, as not every actor can play Hamlet, so not every Parisian who goes to cooking school becomes an artist. Many a Frenchman who at home would be compelled to twirl the hymphe convergent is able to lord it over humble saucepan is able to lord it over the kitchen of an English hotel, where he is endured because he is less extravagant and on the whole more useful than the cook from the provinces. who never saw even the outer wall of a cooking school.

The most widespread misconception of the duties of a chef is the notion that he cooks. He can cook, of course, but if he could do nothing else he would never be a chef. His prime importance in the kitchen comes from the fact that he can make five or six other men cook at the same time. Of these assistants he requires everything except the com-position of the sauces and the flavoring of the soups. No chef with the true artist soul will admit that any "second" —as his first assistant is technically known—can make a fine sauce or give the proper savor to a consomme royale or a Julienne. These be the inner mysteries of the temple and profane hands must not be laid on them. If at your favorite hotel the consomme is clear as amber and nearly as strong as bouillon, while the flavor of the salad dressing inspires thrills of ap-preciation, your chef is an artist, and life under his ministration is not likely to be resigned. If at the same time your chop is sometimes charred and your egg made stringy by exposure to too great heat these are blunders of the subordinates and may be remedied by politely phrased complaints to the chef. If, on the other hand, greasy globules afloat on the top of the soups and the beef and mutton gravies taste susipiciously alike, then there is some thing fundamentally wrong with the kitchen, and the quicker you move the

better. The trouble may be too few stockpots, for these great copper tanks, with sizzling steam pipes running through them, hold a place in the kitchen economy hardly second to the ranges. The largest of them will hold a barrel, while the smaller sizes look like the domestic tin wash-boilers reproduced in copper. There are always three of these and frequently six. The largest is devoted o consomme or plain beef stock—the foundation of all good soups. Into it are thrown great shanks of beef, the bones being broken so as to release the marrow, together with cuttings from various inferior parts of the annimal, but with the fat carefully removed. The pot is then filled with water, the steam turned through the pipes, and the mass boiled eight or nine hours until all the nutriment is extracted from the meats. The liquid is then drawn off, strained, and allowed to cool, when it becomes a solid beef jelly. This is put away in the ice-box, afterward being cut and taken out in great "chunks like cheese and thinned and flavored for next day's needs. This second pot, equally large, is not so exclusive in its associations. Into it are thrown veal, ham, mutton, and poultry bones, trimmings from all these sorts of meats, the ends of raw tomatoes, celery tops, and various vegetables. The resultant stock is finally flavored, but it is not clear and so it is used for a basis for all the thick soup and vegetable purees. Though there are usually from one to four other stock pots it is possible to supply all the soups of an extended bill of fare from these two caldrons-with the aid of a French menu-card and a chef with an artistic taste for flavor-

In a first-class hotel a third steam pot is devoted to poultry soups, a fourth to bisques or fish soups of various sorts, and a fifth to Espagnol, a soup that is the basis of all meat sauces, and for the basis of all meat sauces, and for the flavoring of which various vegeta-bles, including onions and garlic, are carefully fried in butter. Ox-tail, mul-ligatawney, mock-turtle, and special soups are made on a range as wanted. But "there are tricks in all trades," and the bette where heef mutter, "and

in view during the stages of its compo sition. Even in the houses of fine reputation Espagnol and the puree of peahave been known on occasion to part company less than an hour before ing sent to the dining-room.

Stephen Girard. Seeing a story about old Stephen Girard the other day reminded me of an incident that shows one of his peculiarities. Girard had a drayman who was a decidedly poor man. One day the drayman, who was an industrious, bright fellow, with a good many mouths to fill at home, was heard to remark that he wished he was rich. "What's that?" sharply said Girard, who heard the gru said Girard, who heard the gruble.
"Oh," said the man, "I was only wishing I was rich." "Well, why don't you get rich?" said the millionaire harshly. "I don't know how without money," returned the draynan. "You don't need money," said Girard.
"Well, if you will tell me how to get rich without money I won't let the haug grass grow before trying it," returned dust. the other. "There is going to be a still tower aloft, and that no free-born auction to-morrow at the wharf; go down there and buy it in and then come to me." The man laughed. "I Sic Semper tyrannis! Which means come to me." The man laughed. "I have no money to buy a ship load of tea with," he said. "You don't need any money, I tell you," snapped the old man. "Go down and bid on the whole cargo and then come to me." The next day the drayman went down to the sale. A large crowd of retailers were present and the auctioneer said that those bidding would have the privilege. those bidding would have the privilege of taking one case or the whole ship-load and that the bidding would be on the pound. He then began the sale. A retail grocer started the bidding and the drayman raised him. On seeing this the crowd gazed with no small amount of surprise. When the case was knocked down to the drayman the auctioneer said he supposed the buyer only desired the one case. "I'll take the whole ship load," coolly returned the successful bidder. The auctioneer was astonished, but on some one whispering to him that it was Girard's man who was the speaker his manner changed and he said he supposed it was all right. The news soon spread that Girard was buying tea in large quantities and the next day the price rose several cents. "Go and sell your tea," said Girard to the drayman the next day. The drayman was shrewd, and he went out and made contracts with several brokers to take the stock at a shade below the market price, thereby making a quick sale. In a few hours he was worth \$50,000.—St Louis Globe Democrat.

### "Working Girls' Wages."

A subject which is very important to the "working girls" of America is wages. It is a subject we, as an enlightened nation, should be ashamed of. Just to think of the treatment our "working girls" get is to think of them s little more than slaves.

While our men are getting from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day, our "working girls" get about \$1 to \$2 per week.

Yet our girls never pine but puil steadily through a life of tears and toil, s a general thing they lead an honest for what they could eat, and wear almost nothing. But the men will go. Yes; if they can't get wages, they will dishonest proceedings until at last they reach the jail or poor house where the community is taxed to keep them; for such a work-house should be provided. Great amounts of money are raised for foreign missions, while those foreigners to whom we send money are as able Again, let me say, a girl who works is not expected to have any leisure or en- a line-a branch of the U. P. Roadoyment, they are put to work like a and that it runs two tra-orute, and are expected to do enough gives excellent service. what good does a dress do them, that is fit to be seen in company. Work! is it to be seen in company. Work! and we take pleasure in saying that work! from day in until day out, and if they speak of wishing to go anywhere, their mistresses say "don't kick out of the harness, you are a working girl, you can't expect better."

What must be the patience and endurance of such girls? Are they not have promised us their hearty support. The fifter place we are now running.

Yet there is not enough said or writ-

working girls so as to make it plain to the public?

about what little I have stated. Of course there are exceptions to all subjects as there is to this one; what I have said does not apply to all cases but to the general field of workers. As a closing word, I would say; treat the working class in every degree with as much respect as you wish to be treated and you will not only gain honor but friends indeed in prosperity as well as friends indeed in prosperity as well as in need.—Emma J. Berry, in Milwaukee Wisconsin.

### What Causes Physical Decay.

carefully fried in butter. Ox-tail, mulligatawney, mock-turtle, and special soups are made on a range as wanted. But "there are tricks in all trades," and the hotels where beef, mutton, veal, and chicken soups are made from the plain beef stock, with the addition of a little meat of the required flavor at the last boiling, are far more common than those where the name which the soup is to bear on the bill of fare is kept. grow wrinkled and bald as you proTHE ARIZON A KICKER.

Some Truthful Facts from Truthful James. We take the following items from the last issue of the Arizona Kicker:

IT HAS FALLEN.-Mr. Wanamaker has refused to appoint us to the postmastership of this town. The blow has at length fallen. Honesty, integrity. merit and enthusiasm have gone for naught. A wall-eyed, hump-backed ignoramus, who can't spell gum, and can scarcely add 2 and 2, is retained in preference.

Do we turn the other cheek?

Not much! The first thing we did after receiving the news last night was to burn up a vest which was purchased at Wanamaker's ten years ago. We shall never, never buy another dud from his establishment. We ask our friends to make the same resolve. The Nero must be brought to terms. His haughty form must be rubbed in the dust. He must be given to understand

that we have camped on his trail. PAINFUL ACCIDENT-Together with about twenty other gentlemen, we were sitting in front of the Crook House last Tuesday evening, when the Tuscon stage suddenly drove up, having unexpectedly arrived fifteen minutes ahead of time. One of the outside passengers had the appearance of a detective, and there was a sudden scatteration of loungers. It was laughable to see Col. Jones, Maj. Wickham, Judge Perdue, Prof. Wise and others tumble over each

other as they broke for the sage brush.

An unfortunate accident occurred in this connection. The Hon. Timothy Shooks, late of Indiana, probably believing that he had been sent for for barn burning, or horse stealing, fell over a bench in his hurry to abscond and broke his left leg, and it will probably be two months before he will be able to be about again.

A Possible Mistake.—Col. Keho

Jones, who was pulled up to a limb by the boys the other night as a warning that no snide games will be allowed in any gambling house in this bailiwick has called at The Kicker office to protest that we were mistaken in the way we sized him up in our local columns. He showed us letters of recommendation from prominent parties in Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and he exhibited the Testament given him by his mother twenty-three years ago and worn over his heart ever

We may possibly have been mistaken in writing the gentleman up as a forger, embezzler, bigamist and escaped convict, and in encouraging the boys to pull his neck as a warning. If so, we are very sorry. The only way he can satisfy us of his integrity is to frown upon anything like a skin game in his

establishment in future.

Sole Agent.—We have been appointed sole agent in this town for the Kentucky Hemp Company, limited, and will be the only one handling their famous "No. 6" rope. This rope, as most of our readers are aware, is made for and exclusively used as neckties life, to keep from begging or going to for bad men. It will stand the great-institutions for poor, they would work est strain, run easier, fit tighter, and give more general satisfaction than any other hanging rope in the market. No matter what sort of a neck a man, has, this rope settles to the right spot at once. We sell it in twenty foot lengths at \$2 per length, and where more is wanted the price will be made satisfactory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

THERE IS ONE.—In answer to "Correspondent" last week, who asked if to look after their welfare as we are; if there was a railroad line running that money could be spent at home among the working classes our people could see the benefit of their labors. If there was a railroad line running the working classes our people of it in the two years of our stay. We now desire to inform him that there is and that it runs two trains per day and

in one day for three. They scarcely earn enough to buy a decent dress; but Davis, called at our office yesterday and handed us an annual pass over the line, and we take pleasure in saying that

asked why we did not establish a Daily Kicker, and many individuals have promised us their hearty support. In the first place we are now running under one roof a great weekly news-paper, a harness shop, a grocery, a feed store and a great boot and shoe house, and we haven't much spare time, and in I wish here to make a few remarks about what little I have stated. Of course there are exceptions to all subjects as there is to this one; what I have said does not apply to all cases but to the general field of workers. As a least of the said that the second Least of the second Least of the second place when we have any money to throw away we'll do it by establishing a school of philosophy for Indians. We've got a good thing as it is, and we don't sigh for the whole earth."—Detroit Free Press.

### The Water Railway.

The latest novelty of inventive genius is called the "water" or "slide" railway. It is being exhibited at the Paris exposition, and is calculated to make a speed of over 100-miles per hour, and yet is able to be stopped within thirty yards; can climb gradients of sixteen inches in the yard and run on curves of forty-four yards radius. The cars rest on slides or skates fitted upon a flat and wide rail and move on the inner surface. Water is forced into the slide or skate of the and move on the inner surface. Water is forced into the slide or skate of the car and spread over the rail in an even, thin layer. At intervals and from the pillers upon which the elevated structure is built jets of water strike the cars and send them forward. They glide noiselessly and smoothly at an incredible speed.

The Misfortune of a Dude.

Many a young dule, oled in the most fashionable and expensive of raiment, walks the streets of New York with very little actual cash in his pockets. Among the gilded youth of limited financial resources is Charl e Vanderclam. To look at him nobody would suppose for a moment that financially he is a wreck, but that's just what he is. He has various and peculiar modes of raising the wind, one of which is to send flowers to his married lady friends and then borrow a few hundred dollars of their husbands. These floral tributes, owing to the unwillingness of the New York florist to extend credit, have been a heavy tax on Charlie's resources. He incidently mentioned his embarrassment to his florist, whereupon a happy

thought struck the latter.
"Mr. Vanderclam, I think I can suggest a plan whereby you can get your flowers regularly, and yet not be obliged to pay any actual cash for them."
"I'd like to hear that plan," replied

Vanderclam, decidedly.

"It is very simple. You wear very fine clothes and underware, but you do not wear them out. We are of about the same size. You let me have your cast-off clothing and I'll let you have a bouquet every day. I'll send a boquet of flowers every day to your

room."
"That's a splendid idea," replied
Contin Vanderclam. "You will save Carrie Vanderclam. money and so will L"

The arrangement worked to the satisfaction of the contracting parties. The florist's friends were astonished at his fine clothes, and Charlies bouquets became the talk of the elite. One day Charlie received a beautiful bouquet from his flor st, and he sent it immediately to Mrs. Knickerbocker, from whose husband Charlie expected to borrow a cool hundred dollars or so. Latter on in the evening Charlie called at the Knickerbocker mansion, but was

received with freezing dignity.

"What's the matter? Heard any bad news?" asked Charlie.

"I am very much disgusted sir, with

the note you sent my wife in that bou-

"Note! I didn't put any note in the bouquet. It wasn't me. I'll swear to God it wasn't me." howled Charlie Vanderclam.

Mr. Knickerbocker handed Charlie the note which Mrs. Knickerbocker had found in the bouquet, at the same time taking occasion to remark that if he believed for a moment that Charlie was sober when he wrote it he would twist Charlie's nose until it might be advantageously used for corkscrew. Charlie seized the note with livid fingers. It was from his friend, the ffor st, and was about their business affar, and no wonder Mrs. Knick-erbocker was exasperated at its contents, for it read as follows:

'I send you a bouquet worth at least five dollars in cash, but I'll stick to my agreement, although the last pair of stockins you sent me were very much worn. I am wearing a pair of your drawers now although they are too tight for me.

Charlie was under the humilitating necessity of taking his friend aside and explaining the transaction to him. Somehow or other, it leaked out, and now, when Charlie goes to the Windsor hotel, on Fifth avenue, the really rich dudes of Wail street suab him unmercifully .- Alex Sweet, in New York Mercury.

Religious Predilections of a Rat. The part of Broadway on the west

side, between Pratt Street and a half

block toward Gough, has a rat whose actions has gained for it the title of the religious rat. He is seen at night and only when there are services either in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church or Broadway Baptist Church. He seems to be in a very placid humor whene there is service in but one of the churches named. But when the two congregations are worshiping at the same time, as is the case on Sunday nights, he becomes uneasy and keeps up a constant running between the two. One night when some residents tried to prevent him going into dents tried to prevent him going into the yard of the Baptist Church, just as the Rev. Mr. Phillips began a sermon on the "Evils of Liquor," the rodent made an attack upon the party. Several ladies screamed lustily, which caused the rat to beat a retreat and soon disappear in the shadows of Trinity. Shortly after he was seen to get into the Baptist yard. He remained but a short while and he returned to Trinity, and vice versa. When there is service in but one church he remains is service in but one church he remains somewhere about the edifice until it is over, never changing except to satisfy himself that there is no service in the other church.—Baltimore Sun.

### Reprehensible Carelessness.

By an unfortunate accident one of the participants in a recent French duel was injured by his adversary. duel was injured by his adversary. The latter promptly apologized for his carelessness, and the wounded man most graciously requested the other not to mention it, turned over, and died. The Parisian community is highly shocked over the unfortunate affair.—Harper's Basar.

A Lucid Explanation.

Teacher (to class): "In this stauza, what is meant by the line: The shades of night were falling fast?" Bright scholar: "The people were pulling down the blinds."—I uck.

The Topeka Telegraph (German) exults in the victory which the democrats of Shawner county have gained over what it calls "John Martinsm". At the ate county convention, a resolution was put through condemning churches and pro-hibition. This is the victory over John Martinism. It will prove to be a hoom-

Great Bend has an "O. O. Band." A wandering boom staid over night at Salina.

"Information games" are all the go at Newton.

Hog cholera is making its appearance in different parts of the state.

D. L. Dillie, proprietor of the Oriental hotel at Chanute, died suddenly on Saturday.

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"I HEARD A VOICE; IT SAID, "COME AND SEE."

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Jefferson county lies in the second tier from the Missouri river, and third from the Nebraska line, and is the banner county of this, one of the greatest states in the Union. Lying as it does, just out of the river breaks, it is convenient to the large western markets; Kansas City, Missouri, is 41 miles away; Leavenworth, Kansas, is 21 miles. At the latter place is situated a U. S. fort and U. S. Soldiers' Home, which insure good prices for most all kinds of country produce, which can be raised in abundance. Our soil is a rich, undulating, prairie black loam, ranging in depth from eighteen to forty-eight inches. There is raised in this county, immense quantities of corn, oats, potatoes, wheat, rye and barley, while small fruits do exceedingly well. One man marketed \$125 worth of blackberries mild climate, good water, and everything that goes to make up a good stock country. Water can be ob-tained all the way from twenty feet in the lower lands to sixty and seventy on the extreme uplands. Land sells from \$35 to \$75 per acre, owing to improvements. There are no outlying wild lands. The agricultural interests are well developed. Some as fine farms and farm houses can be seen along our highways here as can be found on the grand prairies of Illinois.

The through sleeper of the "Chicago Nestabuled Limited" now leaves Topeka via the Union Pacific at 2:52 p. m. arriving in Chicago via the Chicago & Alton at 8-a. m. next morning. The Dining car service on this line is unsurpassed.

The time between Topeka and Denver has again been shortened, the fast train leaying Topeka at 1:45 p. m. rriving in Denver 7:45 a. m. next morning. The Union Pacific is the through line and makes the quickest time between Topeka and Beatrice, Lincoln and Omaha Nebraska. F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent. 525 Kansas avenue.

Kansas avenue. M. B. Fulton, Depot Agent.

The house of bishops of the Episopal church meets in New York city October 2. Bishop Vail and Bishop Thomas will attend. In the mean-time Bishop Vail and wife will visit relatives in Philadelphia and Bishop Thomas and wife in Boston.

The deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe opens this year with a total en-rollment of 240.

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No. 130. 2 lots on Topeka Avenue. North, \$3^0 gach. 1-2 cash. Also 5 lots on Park St. at \$275 each, 1-2 cash.

No. 654. 8 acres 3 miles north of Auburn, Shawnee Co., stone house 2 story and basement, good barn, plenty of water, young orchard. Price \$2500. Mortgage \$1200. Exchange for Topeka

No. 117. 2 lots on Park st., North Topeka, \$600

No. 212. 50 feet on Kansas Avenue; 3 room nouse, good well, barn and out buildings, \$2000 house, good v Terms to suit.

No. 810. 30 acres 8 miles from city, good bottom land, good house and barn. \$75 per acre. No.173. 40 acres of bottom on Half Day creek. Frame house, good stables, at \$40 per acre. Will trade for stock.

No. 903. 70 acres on Muddy Creek. Good house out bullaings, etc. Price \$1500.

No: 907. 50 feet on Topeka Avenue, 100 feet on Morse St., 2 houses. Trade for tarm. No. 908. 25 feet in Heery's Sub-division, 4 room nouse. Trade or farm.

No. 702. 6 lots in Highland Park, good 8 room house, 2 wells, windmill, large barn, neat hedge around place, \$1000 incumbrance. Price \$6000 Will give also a mortgage of \$1000, thus making it

No. 217. 2 lots in Maple Grove will sell or trade cheap.

No. 604. 160 acres in Barber county, 8 miles from Medicine Lodge. Price \$1600. Exchange for Topeka property. Incumbered for \$450.

No. 723. 160 acres in Pottawatomie Co., 50 acres under cuttivation, balance in pasture. Stone house, good stable, 3 1-2 miles from Fastorfa. Price \$2000, mortgage \$500.

No. 405. 25 feet on Jefferson St. between Klus and Saywell streets. 3 room house. Mortgage \$300. Price \$600.

No. 407. 2 lots in Oakland to exchange on farm. Price \$600. Mortgage \$350.

No. 808. 25 feet on Adams St., North, 6 room louse, stable etc. Price \$1600. Mortgage \$500. No. 805. 80 acres in Auburn township, 5 room house, stable, etc. 33 acres in cultivation on Salt Creek, plenty of water. Price \$2200.

No. 736. 40 acres, 3 miles from good town, 8 room house, good fruit, cheap at 3800. No. 604. 6 1-2 acres 1 1-2 miles from Topeka, \$250 per acre.

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