# THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS, rvery saturday, Topeka, - - - Kansas.

Seventy Five Cents a Year in Advance

The SPIRIT of KANSAS aims to be a first class family Journal, devoted to farm and home affairs, and to all industrial, social and moral interests that go to make up the greater part of our Western Life. It will be found useful to those engaged in any of the departments of rural labor. Its miscellany, original and selected, will be such as will interest and instruct. Its editorial page will treat of matters relating to our social, industrial, and political life, wherever and whenever the interests of the great working masses appear involved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall endeavor to make a paper representing the great west. great west.

Our regular subscription price, for single subscribers will be \$5 cents, or two copies \$1.25, Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

# Rare Newspaper Combination.

We send this number to many who are not subscribers to the Spirit, and invite them to become such. We send out no papers to subscribers that are not paid for. If you receive the Spirit, you may be sure it is paid for by some one or is complimentary. No bill for it will be presented hereafter.

We believe in cheap newspapers. The large city weeklies can now be had for One Dollar a year. We can make a good paper at Fifty Cents. It costs us 25 cents to get subscribers and this we will remit to those sending their names and the money with in the next 30 days, andwill send the Spirit one year on receipt of 50 cents. Or, the Spirit and the Chicago News

one year for \$1,25. Or, the great Leavenworth Weekly Times and the Spirit one year for \$1. Better still, we give three copies of the Spirit and the Leavenworth Daily Times one year for \$5,the prfce of the Times alone. It is the newsiest daily in Kansas. This is the best newspaper combination ever offered.

Kansas is right on the line of the world's greatest civilization.

Congress votes \$100,000 annually for seeds. Each Congressman is allotted 5,000 papers of vegetable seeds and 1,000 papers of flower seeds.

A bill has passed the Nebraska legislature prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors and the Dacotah legislature has passed the women suffrage law. It would seem that the latter is a plant that matures best in the broad

A very interesting article in the April number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is the sketch and portrait of the Rev. Dr. Prime of the New York Observer. Dr. Prime enjoys the personal acquaintance of many of the great men of the world, and of the great men he considers Gladstone the greatest now living.

The New York legislature has passed an act making temperance education compulsory in the public schools of the state. It is the result of an effort by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The effect of this law in the great state of New York will be watched with much in-

Gov. Martin is developing a happy way of stating things in which he may yet rival Gen. Grant. He put it very forcibly and yet very judiciously when he told the railroad strikers at Atchison that they were putting themselves outside the law. As the Governor said, the people are certainly in sympathy with the railroad men in their protest against a reduction of wages, but the people will not sanction open violation of law in this any more than in other cases. The reduction of wages or the discharge of employees, would work hardship to thousands. But the stopping of railroad trains works injury to many more thousands All who have grievances of this kind must work within the law unless we are ready for revolution.

### The Great Contest,

The great contest of nations is coming on apace. It has been foretold for years, and for years intelligent observers have been watching the movements on the world's great chessboard.

Russia and England are to be the contestants. When the struggle comes and the end is reached, the world will propably see the end of England's supremacy.

England has the highest civilization but in the worlds great struggles, where nation met nation in deadly conflict it has seldom been the high est civilization that triumphed.

Eastern civilization centuries agone, fell before western barbarism. fell Greece. So fell Rome. But English Civilization does not

now live altogether in England, hence it need not fall with her national over

Russia offends England by her en croachments eastward. She stands with one foot on Europe and one on Asia, and demands that the key to both—Constantinople—shall be hers.

More than once England has said that it shall not be, and England has had her way, and the northern bear sullenly slunk away, only to doggedly bide his time.

That time is doubtless coming on England is great and powerful. But it has great internal weaknesses Russia nihilism is not so weak as the that Constantinople, the mother of voting for it with a yell. that church, should be restored to her own, has ever cemented Russia sentiment. It prevades the hovel and the palace. It is the unification of the Russians.

England must protest against Russian encroachments toward British India. When this occurs the conflict

An idea prevails that delay can not Cabinet. The enemies of England at home and abroad, are anxiously waiting for the opening gun.

War means distruction and waste to the world. To the United States this war, when it comes, will mean prosperity. Our grains will not then go a begging. Russia, from a producer, becomes a consumer, and England will not be her great customer.

# The Growth of Kansas.

The recent inaugural of Gov. John A. Martin, of Kansas, gives a graphic picture of the growth of that state since its admission into the Union in 1861, intimately associated with our civil war which was then commenced. Her thirty-one organized counties then are now eighty-two, with thirteen still to be organized. Her population has increased from some 100,000 to over 1,250,000; her cultivated area shels, are estimated at over 48,000,000 bushels of wheat and nearly 191,000-000 of corn, for the season just closed. Over 4,486 miles of railroad have been constructed where not a mile existed in 1861, and seventy-three of her counties, four of them unorganized, are so traversed.—American Elevator.

"It has long been my opinion," wrote President Garfield, "that we are all educated, whether children, men or women, far more by personal influ-ence than by books and the apparatus of the schoolroom. The privilege of sitting down before a great, clearheaded, large-hearted man, and breathing the atmosphere of his life, and being drawn up to him, and learning his methods of thinking and living, is, in itself, an enormous educating

Have we one law for the rich and another for the poor? asks the Kansas Anti-Monopolist. If you have 5,000 head of cattle, you can remain in Oklahoma and graze them undisturbed, but if you have only a yoke of oxen and a milch cow, you must "git."

number twenty-five years ago.

More rain has fallen in the growing months in Kansas in the last ten years than in any of the eastern states, 'or in Missouri, Nebraska or Minnesota.

lasting reputation. It has won three bors. score and ten base balls and has them preserved as trophies. Kansas colleges can afford to allow Yale to monopolize these victories.

Kansas is a great country and will be no less so when its vast plains have been all subdued and changed into cultivated farms. The grass product of the wild plains bears small proportion to that of the improved farm.

Real estate agents in every part of Kansas should have a card in the Spirit. It comes into constant notice of parties seeking homes in the west, is medium between land owners and be sent to that institution. That may land buyers. Special rates will be make it expensive to the state. given on short cards

The decay of old sectional partisanships is one of the happy omens of the day. It was Mr. Randall, a democratic member who called up the Grant retirement bill in the very last hour of Congress and urged it through. And it went through with no dissent-Greek church is strong. The belief ing voice, every southern brigadier

Messrs. Henderson&Co., the well known New York Seedsmen, have on deposit in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company's Vaults, four hundred pounds of Snowball Cauliflower Seed, worth \$40,000. This is a new use for such vaults, but it was found to be cheaper than insurance, and safer in case of fire, as the seed could not be replaced at any price. Mr. Henderlonger be the policy of the British son writes the Scientific Amiracan that the experiment is so satisfactory that he will continue it.

The appropriations for the State Agricultural College amount to \$23,-000, More land will be purchased for farm use, and we shall look for many needed improvements. We doubt if there is a better managed institution of the kind in the United States, than the Kansas Agricultural College. The test is not so much shown in what is done, as in the control of the means it has to do with. Practical, applied science is better illustrated in the Manhattan School than at any other similar college. The professors are noted for their attainments and their ability to practically apply and impart their knowledge. We are pleased to see the legislature reconof a little over 600,000 acres has increased about 9,460,000, and her ize this institution, and hope the wheat and corn crops, then respect-ively about 194,000 and 6,150,000 bu-thing by sending their sons there for practical education.

# All Over Kansas.

Chanute has received a diamond drill to aid in mining the black diamonds, says the Times

The Gazette says Abilene will surely boom the coming summer. County Treasurer Kirby will begin with a \$6,000 house.

A Harper gentleman received a telerram of one word all the way from Africa that cost \$49. So says the Graphic.

The Leader says Kingman is enlarging its count-house.

The Nickerson Register speaks most hopefully of the prospects of that town. Much building will be done this season. Nickerson is the end of a division on the Santa Fe road.

Kansas is not a paradise for h

We have now forty million sheep thieves. The Seneca Tribune and against a little more than half that the Oskaloosa Independent note the arrests of fellows who have tried it in those parts.

Garden making is well started in all the southern counties, which tempts the Concordia Empire to say, Lettuce turnip our garden soil and Yale college is making for itself a not be beet by our southern neigh-

> Leavenworth prohibitionists are doing a good deal of talking. The Times think they have a big job on hand if they close the saloons of that city, and the Times knows.

The Globe says that Gov. Martin would'nt order the militia to Atchison because he knew the boys don't know how to load a musket and their experiments would endanger the lives of the citizens of that town more than that of the strikers.

The Holten Recorder says that Capt. Smith the new warden of the Penitentiary, who has two sisters more widely advertised than any oth- living in Holton, is such a genial gener Kansas paper, and is the best tleman that it will be a pleasure to

We half suspect the Leavenworth Times is preparing to put on a clean shirt-in other words a new dress. The Times is the leading paper of the State.

Leavenworth has secured the Soldier's Home, and is now in hot pursuit of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, and the Mo. Pacific Shops, now located at Atchison. If it gets the latter it promises to take care of the strikers even if it requirs Warden Smith to smile on them.

Salt and ashes is a good conditioner for hogs. When kept in a healthy condition they are not liable to take disease of any kind. We recommend them more as a preventive than as cure. A good preparation is the following: One quart each of salt and air-slacked lime to a peck of ashes for twenty hogs or less, twice a week. Give purew ater to drink, and give them charcoal.

### HOME, FARM AND GARDEN. -Keep the farm tidy. It is always

good plan to have things look neat —Pretty lamp shades are made in the form of flowers of gigantic size. The French imported shades are made of cloth, like any artificial flowers, while those of home manufacture are of tissue paper. Dahlias and roses are the favor-ite flowers.

-It is a conceded fact that the farmer is most prosperous when he combines with his farming the manufacture of pork and beef. The corn, grass, hay and fodder are his raw material, the pork and beef and wool his finished product -Albany Journal.

-It is useless to attempt to keep winter squash that have been injured by frost. They are best kept on shelves in layers, in a location where the tem perature does not fall below forty degrees. Be careful that they are not kept too warm.—Troy Times.

—The unprofitable trees' in an orchard, if they have sound bodies, should be grafted over to more productive varieties. Now is the time to secure grafts, which should be tied in bundles and placed in dry sand in the cellar until wanted.—N. Y. Herald.

-Dark Marble Cake: Two cups dark brown sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup sour milk, five cups flour, the yelks of seven eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, one of nutmeg and one teaspoonful of soda.—Boston Clobe.

-Gas-tar will drive away ants, but where they gather around apple trees, as they are apt to do, it is a question whether it is to the advantage of the orchardist to get rib of them. Ants are very destructive to the apple, or plant like which on apple trees are a frequent. lice, which on apple trees are a frequent cause of unfruitfulness by destroying the foliage at a time when it is most needed for starting the young fruit.— Chicago Times.

Chicago Times.

—Light, warmth, air and moisture are the things to be avoided in the keeping of winter fruit. Moisture is not so of winter fruit. Moisture is not dangerous in the absence of heat, the two together are very bad. A

Bill Nye Tells of a Harrowing Episode of the Days of His Youth.

Some years ago, when I was younger, was very easily approached by strangers, especially if they intimated that they had met me before. The most downtrodden and offensive human failure could borrow my watch and chain then, if he went at it right, and it was a cold day when I wasn't called upon to feed some "great admirer" of mine who had footed it through from Boston to the coast in order to shake hands with me.

I am not so much that way now: I would rather be famed for pants than to pant for fame (stall-fed humor.) When a pale-eyed tramp takes me by the hand and tells me how he has journeyed from Nova Scotia to see me, I perpetrate a little coop de tat on him by asking him if he has a dollar in his clothes that I could borrow till next week. After that there is a lull in the onversation that you could cut with a

Many years ago there was a red-headed conductor running No. 7 over the Sherman hill, whose, name was Boils—at least, that's near enough. No. 7 wasn't really a train of "varnished cars." It was an emigrant train, but had a comfortable caboose on behind with leather-covered seats and an observatory on top and oil paintings in it painted by Michael Angelo Prang, and I used to ride over the mountain with Bolls in the subsection. Boils in the caboose quite frequently.

One night there were several of us

oming over the hill, and we were havng a good, fair average time smoking Alex Joelman's cigars and telling stories as we poked up the heavy grads of the Union Pacific road from Cheyenne west. After awhile Boils went through the train, with a self-cocking punch, and made the usual assessment. Then he came back and told me that there was a lady in one of the cars ahead who had heard in some way that I was aboad, and was very auxious to meet me if I wished. I rose majestically, felt of my mustache, to see if it was still there, and then went into another car where Boils introduced me to a corpulent woman about eighty-seven years of age, whose teeth were made for some one else. She couldn't hear very well either. The train made some noise, and so when she wanted very severely to hear what I said, she would lean over on my shoulder, with the cold and somewhat soiled rim of her ear close to my face, so that she could catch my words as

hev fell. She said she was just returning from

the Centennial.
"Ah," said I, "where do you go to "Oh, down to Philadelphy," she said, as soon as she had collected my question into her Jumbo ears.

"I should think you would go to the Acropolis," I said, getting a little weary of my companion, "or to Pompeii, where you could have a kind of reunion of ruins.

"Yes we went to Injinopolis, too," she replied.

And we chatted along up the hill. While the boys back in the caboose were having a nice joyful time, I was there elling playful bon mots and such things into the recesses of an old emigrant's ear, who, I afterwards learned, thought was a foreign missionary on my

harge via 'Frisco Finally, I asked her to excuse me, as I had to go back to attend to a friend who was dying. It took me a long time to work this palpable falsehood through the labyrinths to her mind, but finally she seemed to grapple it all

right.
Then she wanted to go, too. I told her no; it would certainly hasten the

end.

How I wanted to get hold of Boils and bring him to a head! At last I got away from the aged conversationalist and went back to the caboose. It was locked!

I stood out on the platform in the cold all the way down the west side of the hill to Laramie, where we arrived at a little past midnight, as the train was

1 never felt anywhere near even with Boils until a year or so afterward, when the general superintendent wrote and asked him if he wouldn't be kind enough method of removing an asked nim it he wouldn't be kind enough to resign, so as to give the stockholders a chance. He told Boils that if he would resign and get a job on a riva road, and be as economical about turn ing in cash fares as he had been with under the house and the control of the bound of removing the choice is to give the world in the building, so current of air blowly the bound of the boun ng in cash fares as he had been with him, the company would present him with a gold-headed cane.—Bill Nye, in St. Paul Herald.

GOAT AND SHEEP SKINS.

ow They Are Made into Leather and Worked into Various Fancy Goods.

"Morocco" manufacture deals with the little goat and sheep-skins for ladies' wear. Goat-skins in their raw state come to the market "dry salted." They are soaked, limed, unhaired and tanned in a similar manner to large skins, but they are tanned with sumac and gambier instead of with coarse bark, as these produce softer finishes. Being small, compact and of fine texture, they are desirable for high finishes, which do not "crack" if the skin is properly treated in tanning. Goatskins retain the whole of the grain and flesh, except thin shavings of flesh re-moved from the back and neck to pro-cure even thickness. Glove finishes on small skins are generally procured by "alum-tanning." The unapproachable French kid and French glove leather are fruits of years of experiment, and to rival their excellent quality is the laudable aim of progressive morocco manufacturers everywhere. The skin of a wool-bearing animal, or sheep-skin, is inferior in quality or service to a goat-skin. Its texture is loose or "spongy," absorbing liquors so readily that it can be tanned in a short time. It absorbs moisture in the same manner in wearing, so that in wet countries it is ill adapted to hard service. Sheep-skins adapted to hard service. Sheep-skins are used for linings and facings in almost every pair of shoes made, and the best selections only are used to make upper-leather. We buy most of our South American sheep-skins from England "in the pickle," as a high duty on wool makes it cheaper to have the "wool pulling" does in England and 'wool-pulling'' done in England, and et the skins come to us as our raw material. The English thus have a great hold on the wooi-pulling and sheep-skir market, and, further, their famous owthdown sheep furnish us with our skivers." The skiver is a large-sized plit skeep-skin used for linings and

cings.
Small skins are finished on the grain side, being 'glazed' or 'figured' as desired. Sometimes a kid finish is used, ometimes a pebbled figure, and often he poor sheep are made to masquerade, as alligators. The race of alligator as alligators. and seals would long ago have be terminated to satiate fashion's de for fancy-colored leathers for reticules and portmanteaus had not the docide goat or sheep again appeared in history as a sacrifice. "Russia leather," too is not now an unknown quality in the accomplishments of the Amner. The late Hon. Marsh one of America's most distinguished

leather merchants, when Minister to St. Petersburg, accepted an invitation to visit a tannery. In he course of the inspection he noticed atmixture in some inspection he noticed atmixture in some barriels in an obscure part of the building, into which he dipped his fingers, prompted no doubt by a practical curiosity. On returning to his apartments he discovered on his hand the odor of Russia leather as the result of his experiment. He afterward learned that the liquor contained asafetida and birch tar, and that the materials used were selected because of their cheapness, and not because of they produced a peculiar fragrance. He sent home several barrels of the ingredients, but in the mean time a Russian knowing the secret of the manufacture had come to New York, and, after attempting to set up a manufactory of his own, entered the service of an American firm, who with others have since developed the matufacture so that little is now imported from Russia.—H. M. Newhall, in Hurner's Magazine. Harper's Magazine.

# To Remove a Musty Odor.

Mustiness is produced by the pre of the germs of mold or mildew in damp, confined air. The so-called ground or earth smell which comes rom confined places where there is no ventilation is caused by the air which percolates through the ground constant-ly and rises from it, and being unable to escape remains charged with the of various fungoid plants the soil. These are exce ouse who the odor ible. A sulphur ma lows: A teaspoon

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending March 28, 1885 Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for transmission as second class matter.

Caldwell, McPherson and Russell are building up circulating libraries.

Barbed wire fences are both a convenience and a nuisance—they are not adapted to every demand for a

It is stated that in one day last week the Union ticket office in Indianapolis. laws, hold high carnival and revel in This will give an idea of the immigration this state now going on.

the surplus grain of this state.

Kansas has many most excellent newspapers, and it has some that affect oddity and originality that is not particularly creditable. Among the latest of these is one called the Thom-

college. These societies are spring- and of true prohibiton everywhere. ing in many parts of the state, indicating the growth of the fruit industry in the state.

When it is said that the egg product of Kansas is worth more than the corn product of the state, it is not to underate the latter, but to show the immensity of the former. The poultry business is of astonishing magnitude.

The rate of taxation in Kansas has been decreasing for years, contrary to the usual rule in new states. In 1869 the rate for state purposes was 10 mills on the dollar. Last year it had got down to a little more than four and a

thistles by putting salt at the roots of drunken orgies in our great and fashone and then turning in his sheep to ionable hotels, where the state officials eat it off close to the ground. Not participate, and senators and repreexactly like putting salt on bird's tail sentatives grow tipsey, as well as the to catch tehm but calculated to remind supression of the same things in the

We do not need large farms. Little farms well tilled are much better, and more profitable in proportion to the labor bestowed upon them. We want to see the greatest possible number of land owners-each an independent sovereign in himself.

There are in Kansas fully and possibly over 6,500 organized school districts, and school property valued at beyond that given by Gov. Martin. five and a half millions of dollars. Over 6000 of these school districts maintain schools three months or more every year.

Kansas makes it much more prefera- remarkable. ble to settlers.

The Australian wool crop is almost died of disease. The shipments to this country will fall as low as 5000 bales, it is said. Wool is one of our great staples and no matter how distimes appear, it always revives. It is spirits. probable that our wool growers will again get fair prices.

The new administration at Washington is working a reformation in clerical labor. It is one good move, Washington has been the paradise of lazy, dudish clerks, drawing big salaris. Sinecure clerkships have been as plenty as bugs in fourth-rate lodging houses. They are to be abolished. Five or six hours of light work will worthy. Slowly, steadily, grandly, not constitute a day's work, and fancy he is solving one of the great disclerkships will be dispensed with. For this much we will be duly thankful.

Government lands of any value will not be known in the United States at the end of another generation. So the people demand that no more great tracts shall be given to corporations, nor be monopolized by foreign capital. Our own people and immigrants intending to become citizens should be encouraged to get them at Winfield, will be no detriment to selves homes. We believe that the entire area of this state will shortly the State, while the loss to Lawence become good agricultural lands. will not be serious. The historic city With increased rainfall even the alkaline plains of the west will be cleared of the superfluous potash and vantages, natural and otherwise, will the soil become among the best that always make that city one of the most

### The Saloons Must Go.

So says the Atchison Champion, Gov. Martin's paper. We endorse the sentiment. The people have said the saloons must go.

We have no doubt the people mean what they say. They mean it with all that the expression implies. They mean it in spirit.

The saloons must go. Not only the low groggery, the common whiskey shop, and the gilded drinking palace, but the hotels in whose drawing rooms 384 tickets for Kansas, were sold at the men who make our temperance drunken debaucheries.

But more than this. The cloak and committee rooms in the state cap-Since the building of the Gulf road itol-a building built by, and that to Memphis the grain trade of that belongs to the people shall not city has largely increased. It affords be made the place of deposit a ready southern outlet for much of for illicit liquors to be used by our good temperance law makers. The Capitol building shall not be turned into a drinking saloon by the very men who say that Smith, Jones nor Brown shall sell whiskey from their own bars, in their own houses or building.

This is what the people mean when Manh ttan has an Horticultural they say the saloon must go. This Society that meets monthly at the is the Spirit of Kansas prohibition

> At the close of the late session of the legislature a very stringent prohibitory law was passed. It is not free from very serious objections some of which Gov. Martin pointed out before signing the bill. It is a law not in accord with the Spirit of true Republicanism. But under it every saloon in the state can be closed without abusing the extraordinary rights given to county attorneys who are made at once public prosecutors, bailiffs, witnesses, judges and juries.

Our people should see to it however that the spirit of the law shall be carried out. This demands the total extinction of the whiskey traffic in our state, in accordance with the intent of the constitution. It means A Michigan farmer kills his Canada the suppression of revelries and street groggery.

Let us have prohibition, strait honest prohibition, as the people demand it, and as they have frequently expressed in convention and at the

The Governor has predicted that the present law will not be effective in practice. It can be made so by judicious action and wise forethought but is not a law deserving commendation

# The Negro in Kansas.

. We recently met a very intelligent gentleman traveling in the interest of The immigration to Kansas this a large medical publishing house in year will exceed that of any former Philadelphia. During our conversayears. Reports sent east from those tion he expressed his surprise at the who have tried Dacotah and other advancement made by the colored more northern parts of the country people of this state. He says that in have not been favorable. Long, cold all the larger towns he finds colored northern winters are too trying, and men in the medical profession whose the remarkable productiveness of attainments are unexpected and quite

The same may be said of the legal profession, while the progress made in colored schools, and in the educaa failure. Drouth has cut short the tion of teachers is no less to be nofood supply and many sheep have ticed. The greater portion of the colored people of the state, excepting those born here, were once in slavery and came here during and after the war. They were, of course, ignorant, couraging the sheep industry may at penniless, unambitoius and broken in

> In less than a generation, ambition has been revived, their spirits have become buoyant. As large a proportion as of whites have their own homes, and the young, at least, are receiving all the educational advantages of the day.

The negro in Kansas forms a quiet, peaceful, progressive element in our society. He is improving wonderfully. His aspirations are noble and puted questions of the past generation. Human slavery is a fearful crime. How terrible a crime it was in our own land it was left for its victims to demonstrate by proving their ability to become worthy, prosperous citizens.

The loss of the Idiotic Asylum to Lawrence, and its permanent location the state. It will in fact be better for does not need it. The State University, coupled with the many other adprominent in the west.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Curious Things About the Lobbies of Congress

The Ladies Reception Room and the Women Who Frequent It-How States-Mileage, Stationery, Etc.

The inside chambers of the House and Senate, where the sessions are held, are by no means the only important places about the Capitol during a Congressional session. The scenes on the outside are often more exciting and interesting than those on the inside, and more business is done in the committee rooms and the lobby than on the floors before the Speaker. It is in the corridors that the members meet their friends and lobbyists, and an old Senator tells me that Daniel Webster used to come out into the hall and take pay for making a speech on a bill in the Senate. In those days there was a good deal of drinking going on at the Capitol—much more than there is now—and there was a bar kept midway between the House and the Senate, known as "the hole in the wall." Now, when a Senator wants a drink he has to go down into the restaurant and ask for cold tea, winking as he does so. A waiter will then bring him his whisky, and the good temperance people about will never notice the difference in color.

The corridors of the House present a lively scene during a session. At each door leading into it two door-keepers stand, and these are kept constantly busy carrying in cards and bringing out messages. Around these stand a score of men, boys and women, cach of whom wants to see some member very particularly. Among them I see Charlie Sherrill, a lobbyist, who, it is said, makes his tens of thousands a year, and a poor cotton claimant, who says he lost half a million in cotton seized by the Union army, and his appearance shows that he has not enough now to buy a good suit of woolen, nor a decent overcoat. Near him is smooth-faced Billie McGarrahan, of the famous McGarrahan McGarranan, of the famous McGarranan claim, and over there in a window re-cess is Sam Cox talking with a lady veiled in orepe. Here is a sight-seer looking curiously on, and now out of the House door comes little, fat Congressman Horr in response to a correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, who wants to talk to him on some matter of news. A seedy looking fellow at my side sends in a card to Congressman Blank, and in a moment the doorkeeper returns and says that Blank is not in his seat. I go into the gallery a moment later and see him reading a newspaper, and a man at the next desk says he has been there for the past hour. Many Congressmen are so bored with callers that they refuse to see any one during the sessions, and I have seen some members tear up card after card and throw them on the floor, giving instructions at the same time to the door keepers to report them busy or absent. The ladies of the lobby are the absent. The ladies of the lobby are the greatest bore of the average Congressman. By this I do not mean the lady lobbyists. There are few purely business lobbyists among the ladies of the Capitol, and the character abounds more in fiction 'than in reality. But there are scores of women with claims, were allow reallows and adventuresses. women office-seekers, and adventuresses of different kinds who come to the Capof different kinds who come to the Capitol, and the rooms reserved for their reception are always full while Congress is in session. The ladies reception-room of the House is opposite the north door. It is a long room with great white marble Corinthian columns running through its center, and with a number of red-cushioned leather chairs and sofas around its walls. When I entered it to-day I found it filled with entered it to-day I found it filled with about forty ladies, some sitting and waiting and others engaged in talking to Congressmen. General Rosecrans was engaged with one lady and Tom

Ochiltree was talking to another.

Some of the ladies were dressed in the finest of garments, cut after the latest styles, and there were a number of sealskin cloaks and not a few diamonds. sealskin cloaks and not a rew diamonus.
Mourning, however, predominated, and
I judge there were more soldiers'
widows after pensions than society
women who had come to gossip. I
noticed many fresh young girls, and on
speaking to the polite Colonel who has
charge of the room, he told me that these, in nine cases out of ten, were young women who wanted places in the departments, and had come to solicit their Congressman's influence. he: "You have no idea how many office-seekers come here. There are women from all over the country Many of them are deserving, and not it, I have yet to find the first questionable character in this room. If they it, I have yet to find the miss able character in this room. If able character in the root show it. We are bad they do not show it. We have from one to two hundred ladies in here every day to see Congressmen. They must all apply to me and I send in their cards by a page. Sometimes the members receive them, and sometimes not. It sometimes occurs that they tell the boys to report them not in, and the adies going later in the galleries, and seeing them in their seats, come down and denounce the boys for not having given their cards to them.

Many of the claimants are meritorimany of the claimants are meritorious ones, and some of them are very needy. They tell me their pitiful stories, and once in a while we have a scene here. I have seen many acts of Congressional kindness in this room. Last year there was a poor old woman who used to come here and send in ner card about once a week. The members generally came out to see her and she would tell her story. The few she called out always gave to her, and I have seen two-dollar, five-dollar and even ten-dollar bills go out of their pocket into hers. Congressmen are generally liberal and kind-hearted, and they give freely."

As I leave the room I stop a moment and speak to a doorkeeper I know. He tells me that ladies sometimes try to get into the House while it is in session, and that during the last term one came

to the door with blood in her eye and a cowhide whip under her sealskin sack. She started to go inside, but was gently pulled back. She said a certain Congressman had ill-used her and she was bound to go in and horsewhip him in the presence of the House. The threat of a policeman restrained her.

At the end of this hall is the elevator, At the end of this hall is the elevator, which keeps going down and up, from gallery to sub-basement, hundreds of times a day. It often carries as many as five hundred people an hour, and its daily passengers are numbered by thousands. Jump into it and go down with me to the post-office in the hall below. There are two post-offices in this great city called the capitol building, and its daily mail weighs many tons. Here on the House side five wagons are kept busy hauling it to and from the city post-office, and they carry away more than five thousand pieces every day in addition to the tons of documents which are always going.

are always going. The postmaster, a pleasant man with red whiskers, tells me the Democratic mail has increased five per cent. with the election of Cleveland, and that scores of office-seeking letters are com-ing in daily. Says he: "The Speaker gets the largest mail of any one in the House. Randall comes next, and then follow Cox, Morrison and others. follow Cox, Morrison and others.

Perry Belmont gets a very large mail from New York, and Congressman Hitt gets a larger foreign mail than any other member. W. D. Kelley has a very large number of papers, magazines and periodicals sent him, and the old members generally get more letters than the new ones." The bank of the Captal ways the whose the members of Congress results where the members of the captal ways where the captal ways ways where the captal ways ways where the captal ways ways where the captal the new ones." The bank of the Captol where the members of Congress receive their salaries is an interesting place, and I spent an hour in it to-day watching the members come in with checks, and go away with handfulls of fresh, new greenbacks. Members of Congress are always paid in new money, which is brought here fresh from the printing presses, and none of which has ever been used. The Sergeant-at-Arms is the President of this bank, and he has entire charge of all money payments to Congressmen. It bank, and he has entire charge of all money payments to Congressmen. It is located in the north side of the House wing, just next to Speaker Carlisle's private room, and its appearance is much like that of an ordinary banking room. It is a long, hall-like room with a high vaulted ceiling and wall kalsomined in a light pink. As the door opens you step into a carneted space like that in and wall kalsomined in a light pink. As the door opens you step into a carpeted space like that in front of a narrow bank, and at your right is the counter with its high wire network and its little dug-hole spaces through which the teller and the cashier do their business. On the the cashier do their business. On the left of this opposite the counter are desk shelves fastened up against the wall, on which are racks holding checks in blank directing the Sergeant-at-Arms, United States House of Representatives, to pay to bearer — dollars and charge to the account of — Congressian. Buck of the counter is the gresman. Back of the counter is the bank safe, which usually holds from

\$50,000 to \$75,000 in greenbacks and which pays out from \$10,000 to \$11,000 every day. During the year it contains about \$3,000,000, and many of the members use it as a place of deposit. Washburne, of Minnesota, used to have at times as much as \$50,000 in that safe. Now that so many of the Wash ington banks are failing, Congressmen prefer to leave their money here and check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, to risk-ing it in them. This bank of the Cap-itol does a regular banking business as far as the members are concerned. It deals with no others. A Congressman can check on it and it will cash his drafts and receive his deposits. His salary is due him in monthly payments, and he can not overdraw. Every month \$416.66 is put to his credit here, and this is pretty rapidly checked out. Some members check their money out as fast as it comes in. Others take it in five-dollar bills, and a bill at a time. Some draw but little, and instances have been of Congressmen taking nothing until the close of the year. None so ... have refused to take their salaries. Congressman dies his salary stops at his death, but it is now the custom of Congress to vote his widow a year's extra pay. As to mileage, each Congress man outsforty cents a mile each session for the distance from his home to the capital, and this pay ranges all the way from \$3,80 to \$1,600, according to the distance. Mr. Oury, the Territorial delegate from Arizona, gets \$1,600 avera mileage in addition to his salary. When it is remembered that this is world, and that you can go from New York to San Francisco for less than one-eighth of it, it seems a good deal. Congressmen are also allowed \$125 s year for stationery. The Sergeant-at-Arms' bank also attends to this. Most of the members do not use all of this, and they are entitled to draw out the remainder. This bank must keep their accounts of this as of other things. I does so carefully, and has a complete set of books, which must be balanced

# burglary being attempted.—Washing-ton Cor. Cleveland Leader. WHOOPING COUGH.

set of books, which must be balanced every morning—journal, ledger and eash-book. If a cent is wrong the whole must be gone over with, and good business men are needed for the work.

The money used is brought up daily

from the treasury in a bag, \$10,000 at

a time. A policeman accompanies this messenger, and the bank is so carefully guarded that as far as the present clerk.

remember they have never heard of a

Damages Awarded for Introducing the Disease Into a Boarding House.

In a case recently tried in the United States Circuit Court at New York, damages were asked against a person because he had taken his children to a boarding house when they were sick with the whooping cough. of the proprietor took the disease in this of the proprietor took the disease in this way, and some of the boarders left the house and went elsewhere. The court held that damages must be awarded for whatever, loss resulted from the bringing of the disease to the house. The opinion of the Judge is in part as follows: "The defendant took his children when they had whooping cough, a contagious disease, to the boarding house of the plaintiff to board, and exposed her child and children of the other boarders to it, who took it.

## BUSINESS CARDS

Ed. Buechner, CITY MEAT MARKET,

No. 406, Kansas Avenue,

NOTRH TOPENA.

Photogrpher.

Parker's Bakery, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery,

North Topeka. 4061 Kansas Avenue,

J. D. Pattison, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves and Ranges, North Topeka.

W. H. Moody

MANUFACTURER'S

Barber. First class work done

North Topeka No. 427 Kansas Avenue

Until April 1, I will make first class, Cabinet Photograpus for \$3,50 per doz. The German Language spoken.

Boot and Shee Store

The best goods and the lowest prices. Give us one trial. 429 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka

LA PONT & CO., General Blacksmiths. South of Methodist Church. Horse Shoeing and Plow Work a specialty

All work guaranteed. kansas Avenue, North Topeka. North Popeka Carriage Gactory. J. W. WALTER.

Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagous. All kinds of repairing neatly done on short notice. Horse shoeing and general blacksmithing, 129 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas

J. C. BRATTON & CO,

Grocers.

Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Butter, eggs and produce a specialty.
438 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

# Chicago Weekly News

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The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is now an eight-page, sixtyfour-column paper. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. Its eight broad, long pages present, each week, a mass of choicely selected matter, containing much to suit each of the varying tastes of the family circle. First and foremost, it gives ALL THE NEWS, complete as to details, yet concise in form. Its connection with the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS (member of the Associated Press), gives it facilities for news-gathering unsurpassed by any journal in the country. Its MARKET REPORTS are specially complete and thoroughly trustworthy. Particular attention is given to agricultural and home matters. Every issue contains six completed stories, and a regular installment of an original story by some well-known English or American author, exclusively secured for the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS. Condensed notes on fashions, art, industries, literature, science, etc., etc., appear

Few papers in the country are so extensively quoted by the press in general for its bright and humorous paragraphs as the Chicago Daily News. These are all reproduced in the WEEKLY NEWS. In its editorial expression the paper speaks from the standpoint of the INDEPENDENT journalist, thereby escaping the temptation to support or condone the questionable under the pressure of party allegiance. Mere partisan extremists will not like it; the fair-minded and thoughtful of all parties will appreciate and value its candid statements of facts and conclusions, all calculated to qualify the reader for the formation of his own intelligent opinion. The political events of the year to come promise to assume such a character that a thoroughly truthful and impartial record becomes all-important rather than a partisan one,

colored and perverted to individual liking.

In all its departments the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS aims to present an enterprising, impartial and entertaining family newspaper of the very highest grade.

# WHAT OLD SUBSCRIBERS SAY

WHEN THEY RENEW THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

William Cannons, Pontlac, Oakland County, Mich., says: "I think it is the best paper in America."
L. A. Welch, Sullivan, O., says: "It is better than many of the 42 papers."
James P. Malone, 233 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La., says: "In comparing your paper with others I receive, I must say yours, the Chicago Werkly News, is good, better, best, I would sooner miss a meal than a number of the Næws. It is the newspaper of the day. It is true to its name." ts name."

Mred P. Foster, Woodhull, Henry County, says: "It is one of the cleanest papers pub-

E. Davenport, Palmyra, N. Y., says: is the cheapest and best paper I ever . L. Schonan, Hannibal, Mo., says: "I like paper very much. I get six other papers o not like them as well as the WEEKLY Ill., says: "It is one of the cleaness papers published."

W. W. Rhodes, Adrian, Mich., says: "I don't want to miss a number. It is the best paper for news I have ever seen."

Peter Lansing, Estenis, Saunders County, Neb., utterly impossible to get in a strictly party joursays: "I like The Weekly News. It is full of the question fairly set forth, which is utterly impossible to get in a strictly party joursays: "I like The Weekly News. It is full of

Its size and character considered, the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest weekly in America. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, postage included. Our special Clubbing Terms bring it within the reach of all our subscribers. copies may be seen at this office. Send Subscriptions to this office.

"I'me pury have found that this was one without exercising due care to prevent taking the disease into the boarding house. She was put to expense, care, and labor, in consequence of her child having it, and boarders were kept away by the presence of it, whereby she lost profits. Words which the charge of having a con-distenser are in themselves actagious distemper are in thems able, because prudent people will wonable, because prudent people will avoid the company of persons having such distemper. The carrying of persons infected with contagious disease along public thoroughfares, so as to endanger the health of other travelers, is indictable as a nusance."—Scientific American

AN AFRICAN CUSTOM. How the Abyssinians Eat Beef at a Wed

ding Feast. A wedding feast is like all banquets

in this country, more or less composed of the Abyssinian piece de resistanceraw flesh. If you should happen to be seated near the open door on these oceasions you may see this course prepared. An ox is brought into the compound, and his throat is skillfully cut. Before the animal has fairly breathed his last, skinning is commenced, the stomach is taken out, and the flesh cut into long strips, and brought in with the animal's heat still in it to the hungry and impatient guests, who de-vonrit, not like wild beasts, but use knives of all kinds, from daggers or swords to pocket-knives. The consumer of this delicacy takes one end of the

strip or string of meat into his mouth, placing it between his teeth. In his left hand he holds the meat bodily, and with his right gives a drawing cut with his saber from left to right through the meat, severing it close up to his lips, and so hunks his meal away. This mode of feeding requires some practice. and has its inconveniences, especially to people with long noses and a thirst for strong drink, for it is generally a sign when noses begin to suffer cutaneous losses from a too close proximity to dagger or saber that the host's tedge (native drink) has been both plentiful and strong. To flavor the otherwise insipld taste of raw flesh large quantities. insipld taste of raw lesh large quantities of red pepper are consumed, ground up with fat into a paste, and larded over the viand. Abyssinians are quaint in their food, if not nasty; for some pure ox-gall from the freshly-killed animal serves as a picquante to a curry made out of its intestines. Milk is never used fresh from the cow, but is always taken sour made so by never always taken sour, made so by never washing the utensil in which it is kept. —English Illustrated Magazine.

—Philadelphia's great City Hall, begun many years ago, is not yet completed. The great tower is now about 150 feet high, and when completed it will be 537 feet four inches, the tallest structure in the world except the Washington obelies. The building is of white marble, 486 feet six inches by 470 feet in size, covering 44 acres of ground, with 520 big rooms and a total of 144 acres of floor room. It is to have a big clock with dials 20 feet in diameter, and if they get off with a bill of costs of \$10,000,000 the taxpayars will rejoice.—Philadelphia Times. -Philadelphia's great City Hall, be-

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OCTOBER. APRIL. 8: M. T. W. T. F. S. S M. T. W. T. F. S. MAY. MOVEMBER NOVEMBER. S. M. T. W. T. F. S. S. M. T. W. T. F. S. 1 3 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

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Just received—a large stock of Hamburg, Oriental. and other Edgings and Laces.

E, A. TAFT & Co.

We are prepared to do the neatest kind of commercial and small job printing and can discount any office in the state in prices.

The Spirit will make a strong bid for local advertising. At its low subscription price its circle of local readers has extended marvelously. Advertisers will be furnished with detailed statement of circulation, including territory covered He who buys advertising is as much entitled to know what he gets as he who buys merchandise. We shall give more for the money than has ever been given

Pay forty cents and be credited for the Spirit to the end of the year.

We will send the Spirit to any teacher or preacher at fifty cents a year with the understanding that they will send, now and then, a postal noting things they may think to possess general interest.

We have now in store a full line of Spring Ginghams. E. A. TAFT & Co.

Fresh ORCHARD GRASS, TIMO-THY, CLOVER, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS direct from growers, at Topeka Seed House 78 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. Send for Price List, Downs & Mefford.

For new Spring, Hats call on Madame Marmont, corner of fourth and Kansas Avenue.

Mrs. Hutchinson at her Millinery Rooms over Hay & Gammon's Dry Goods Store, opposite Crawford's Opera House, Kansas Ave., South Side has a fine selection of Hats and bonnets of the newest styles for early Spring wear. Also dresses elegantly fitted and well made at reasonable

We have made a combination so that for \$2.60 we send the Spirit one year, the Rural New Yorker, with their Fine Seed package, one year, and One Dozen of these plants. It is a rare offer indeed, a combination we can recommend, to all.

Buy your groceries and provisions of W. J. Wetherholt & Co. The figures on his goods are down to such a point that it is an inducement to buy Firt class fresh goods the best and cheapest to be had for the money. Remember the place 604 Kan. Ave North Topeka, Kansas.

We call special attention to the ad vertisment in this issue of Mr. J. C Vaughan, Seedsman, at No. 42 La Salle Street, Chicago, who prints one of the finest catalogues of the season, covering seeds, grass seeds, garder tools, onion set, flowering plants, etc. and whose location at Chicago places him in the best possible position to supply our readers. It will pay any one to send for his catalogue before buying seeds or tools.

# CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease. Catarrha after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York will receive the recipe free of churge.

WANTED, ANGENTS.

A Good Manager in each county in Kansas o superintend canyassers for salable goods.

Bunisual inducements offered to good men.
Bunisuese permanent and profitable. Waste a postal for particulars. It will pay. Address SFIRIT OF KANSAS AGENT.

Topeka Kansas.

Pens and Ink Worth Recommending.

We have been favored with sam plesof the celebrated Spencerian DoubleElastic Steel pens, and after trying them feel justified in commending them to the Spirit readers. They are made of the best steel, and by the most expert workmen; and have a national reputation for certain desirable qualities which no other weeks seem to resease it as great per

men; and have a national reputation for certain desirable qualities which no other pens seem to possess in so great perfection. Among these are uniform evenness of point, durability, flexibility, and quill action. So popular have they become, that of the "Number One" alone, as many as fourteen millions are sold annually.

Complaints are constantly made of the difficulty in getting good ink. In a few cases, probabl, the durability of the ink is of little consequence—the writing has done its work in an hour or two; but it should be remembered, occasions constantly arise which give great imporance to writings, or perhaps to the mere signature of a name. The usual ink stand is, of course, resorted to, and if an inferior ink is commonly used, the result possbly may be disastrous.

The Spencerian Writing Fluid combines in a high degree, three essential things, fluidity, color, and durability, and is absolutely reliable for all business purposes.

The proprietors of these well-known

purposes.

The proprietors of these well-known pens and inks, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of New York, Educational Publishers, will send free, on appleation, their Spencerian Specialties Sales-book, which gives a full descriptive list of these and many other standard articles of interest to stationers and booksellers.

Ballou's Magazine for April is as good as usual. It leads off with an illustrated article on India, an im portant production at the present time, when Russia and England are glaring at each other in Afghanistan Ballou,s is only \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents single number, and is the best magazine in the country at the price. Address Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for April is particularly interesting and he who does not find much in it to please him must be very hard to suit. It begins with the opening chapters of Farjeon's new story, "Love's Harvest," wich promises to be equal to the other stories of this favorite writer. Mrs. Alexander's "Sisterhood of Spinsters" is pungent, though good-na tured. The veteran Thomas Powell contributes "A Personal Reminiscence of Spohr and Mendelssohn. The "Glances at Bible History" and "Christ Teaching by Parable" are continued, and both interesting; and the venerable countenance of the Rev. Dr. Prime accompanies a facsimile reduction of the first page of the New York Observer, which he has so long edited. The whole number is except ionally good Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York, at 25 cents a num-

ber, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. ABOVE PROOF.

The Detroit "Free Press" Man Relieve His Outraged Feelings.

Where is the proof-reader, compositor or other artist who ruthlessly muddled my Shakespeare last Sunday by making "dog" take the place of "joy" in the familiar lines:

And kiss thy fair large ears, my gentle joy. Words fail to excuse him, but let me never meet him face to face. Blame it on pi, an' he will, or the obscure copy, or the office towel, or the cat, these shall not save him.

"If such there be go mark him well For him no minstrel raptures swell." No. There is not a minstrel troupe in existence that can shield him from my just wrath. Which reminds me to say was once a poet who wrote in ef

fective verse: "He kissed her under the silent stars." When his poem was published it read:

"He kicked her under the cellar stairs." He recovered after a long illness and again wrote:

See the pale martyr in his sheet of fire." And that line came out in this way: "See the pale martyr in his shirt of fire."

A youth who was indebted to an aunt for an ample fortune received at her death, attempted to sound his grati-tude in verse, copies of which were sen tude in verse, copies of which were sent to all the relatives. It was only the mistake of a word, but it annoyed him very much to read in one of the lines which he had composed with especial sare announcing that "she had taken up in Heaven her position," the as-tounding information that "she had taken up to Heaven her physician." taken up to Heaven her physician."
There is some excuse for the bachelon compositor, who, in setting up the toast: "Woman, without her man would

toast: "Woman, without her man would be a savage," put the comma in the wrong place, and had it read thus: "Woman, without her man, would be a savage!"

Perhaps the worst piece of "pi" the compositor ever made was that which mixed up the education of heathen children in Central Africa with a recipe for canning tomatoes. After announcing the preliminaries of attracting the children in Central Control of the C dren to the missionaries, it plunged into

media res as follows:
"The easiest and best way to prepare them is to first wipe them with a clean towel, then place them in dripping pans, and bake till tender."—Detroit

The First Requisite for Good Meat The National Live Stock Journal de clares, as a scientific fact, that good meat must, as a first requisite, be very fat—"excessively fat," as the people would say. Nearly every experienced householder has privately come to this same opinion. The meat may be beautifully mottled, and yet be very tough; it was old and was suddenly fattened. Therefore, while all fat meat is not swest and tender, yet there is no sweet and tender meat to be found on the butcher's block which is not very fat. Pay a little extra for this fat; it is a good investment. A shank steak," properly dressed and scarified with the butcher's knife, makes a fine broil, and, though of inferior flavor, will, nine times out of ten, prove a great card on a family dinner table. Chicago Cur.

Direct now that there is a general willingness to educate, improve and great the most powerful piece of artillery the worthlessness of his formulas, and give higher responsibilities to the female sex.—Demorest's Magazine.

Miss Adele M. Fielde has been conducting in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences some experiments, the subjects being earthworms. She has shown that they can live but a femily dinner table.—Chicago Cur.

Direct now that there is a general willingness to educate, improve and the worthlessness of his formulas, and give higher responsibilities to the female sex.—Demorest's Magazine.

—Fried ham for breakfast is particutarly nice when the slices are cut the night before and allowed to soak all ones to sook all ones to be the projectile with a velocity of 1,600 to night before and allowed to soak all ones to soak all ones to some experiments, the subjects being earthworms. She has shown that they can live but a few orthlessness of his formulas, and give higher responsibilities to the female sex.—Demorest's Magazine.

—Fried ham for breakfast is particutarly nice when the slices are cut the night before and allowed to soak all ones to soak all

GOLUMBIA'S DAUGHTERS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. BERTHA H. ELLSWORTH

Anna Ella Carrol. All who have been interested in the case of Miss Carrol, whose plan of campaign into the heart of the Con-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, in the Senate, and Representative Lov-ering in the House have introduced a bill for the relief of Miss Carrol, and this in both cases has been referred over to the Committee on Claims; and the pension committee, G. A. R. shortly to be present in Washington will strongly urge the passage of the bill. It is believed that sufficient interest in Miss Carrol's case has been aroused to justify her friends in hop-ing that Congress will at last take action in her favor. The fund to provide for her present needs, being now raised by the Grand Army and Women's Relief Corps, is steadily increasing to a generous sum, the call for that fund having roused a hearty enthsuiasm amongst the soldiers a nd their families represented in the Re-lief Corps. Miss Carrol is now in Baltimore under the care of an effi-cient physician, and though when her case was first brought to light she was o feeble too write a letter, she is now able to write at length, and cordially expresses her appreciation of the work of the Grand Army and Relief Corps.—Boston Transcript.

A Sarcastic Question. Florence M. Atkinson, in Indianap olis Sentinel, says: "Senator Thompson has introduced a bill in the Indiana Senate for the better education and nstruction of convicts. It provides that the "moral instructor," pointed by the wardens and directors, shall render service daily instead of weekly, as is now the case; that ignorant convicts shall be given secular education as well as spiritual instruction, and that the instructor may be a women. The Senator is anxious that a women should be appointed in at least one of the prisons, for the rea son that "the softening and refining influence of women is better than scourging the back with a cat-o'-nine tails." Doubtless this is all true, but there's a defficulty in the way. Will not this woman "moral instruc or," who comes in daily contact with a penitentiary full of convicts, be in almost as great danger of being subjected to unpleasant associations and of becoming contaminated as if she should go to the polls and vote, or as if she should sit in the Legislature and help make the laws by which she is governed.

A Few Plain Facts.
While there is difference of opin ion as to the constitutional validity of the bill now before the Legislature of Oregon to give women the right of suffrage, there can be no intelligenr opposition to the argument, first, that the country needs the votes of its women as an aid to better morals and higher purposes in government; and that there is no wisdom in excluding from the suffrage a body of people who are as well qualified to exercise it as are the vast majority of women, and who would use it with a steady and conscientious intelligence not surpassed at least by that of a majority of voting men. Of the best wo-men of the land, multitudes want the ballot, and they keenly feel the injustice of the laws that deny them the himself ridiculous by asserting that woman is not as competent to hold and exercise the right of suffrage as man. The old argument founded on assertion of her alleged "inferiority" is exploded, so that even those who oppose Women Suffrage are at last ashamed of it. Woman has every qualification for suffrage—in intelligence and conscience—that man has; in earnestness, disinterestedness and

The Woman Question.

the comparison.

rirtue she certainly will not suffer in

David Dudley Field comes of a very eminent family. One of his brothers is judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Another brother, Cyrus W., had more than any one else to do with the laying of Atlantic cable, and the whole Field family are an evidence that great ability is often due to hereditary influences. David Dudley Field, a few days before he entered upon his 80th birthday, was asked to speak at the anniversary dinner of the Sorosis Club at Delmonico's. On that occa-sion he avowed himself a believer in woman suffrage. He argued that women should have the same rights as men, and he further affirmed that the State would be advantaged if women generally exercised the right of suf-frage. This opinion is of value as coming from an old, an able and a trained lawyer. It shows the progress of public opinion. Twenty years ago Mr. Field might have held the same view, but he would not have dared to express it publicly. From every quarter there is a manifest tolerance of the idea of women's equality with men in business education as well as in the political field. In every age, when women have been honored and allowed freedom of action, it has benefited the race. The future is all the brighter now that there is a general

and that when cut in two parts the

Miss Nellie Rossiter, the young Philadelphia girl who is engaged in silk culture, is now experimenting in crossing the different breeds of worms, by which she hopes to obtain new colors. She is also introducing spinfederacy was finally adopted by the government, will be glad to learn that cal use of which she is taught by an English silk weaver.

WHEN TO EAT.

Observe Regular Hours of Eating if You Value Your Health. When to eat is quite as important what to eat, though not generally so much discussed. Many who are particular to prepare their food according to some hygienic theory, eat at all hours of the day without thought of injuring their stomachs. Women who live alone or whose men folks are absent during the day, fall into the habit of eating when they have time, or "when they feel like it," and when there is a pressure of work often delay their meals two or three hours beyond the proper An occasional irregularity this kind may do no harm, but when continued awhile the digestion becomes disordered, and all sorts of stomach, bowel and liver troubles follow as a con sequence, to say nothing of frequent headaches. Whatever your work, require yourself to observe regular hours for eating if you value your health.

The hours set apart for meals should suit the conveniences, business and living habits of those who eat. If the breakfast hour agrees with our hour for work and rest, it matters little whether them set up a small establishment of them set up a small establishment. it is 6, 7, 8 or 9 o'clock, provided we keep to the same hour every morning. The same applies to the dinner hour, but at least five hours should elapse be-tween meals to give the stomach time to finish digestion and rest a little before beginning on a new supply of

food. Equally if not more pernicious than irregular meals, is the habit of eating between meals. Many of the ailments to which children are subject can be to which children are subject can be readily traced to their continual 'piecing'' between meals. Indeed, children are sometimes "pieced" to death. The frequent supplies of food disturb the process of digestion, prolonging it greatly, so that the stomach is constantly about their embarassments. Many of the process of the story of at work. The whole digestive appar-atus is weakened thereby, and the founlations laid for dyspepsia and other

disorders In addition to this injury, the child who "pieces" soon loses his relish for her. A woman sometimes calls whose wholesome, nutritious food. Having husband has deserted and left her peneaten bread and molasses, cake or pie, as may be an hour or two before dinner, he comes to the table without an appetite, rejects plain, substantial dishes, and waits for dessert. The fretfulness. skin eruptions, impoverishment of the body, and sickness from cakes and pastry, need not be dwelt upon. If mothers would give their children that best of inheritance, good health, they must resolutely abolish the "piecing" system.

If a child refuses to eat at one meal. let him wait until the next. Do not attempt to coax or compel him to eat. If he is not hungry, his stomach not require food, and is better without; if he refuses from pettishness or obstinacy, waiting is good discipline. Regular meals, plain, wholesome food, and nothing between times; should be the rule. It may seem hard to refuse a in dealing with us. Oh! no; not all of child when he complains of hunger, but our business is of this character, nor his health should be the first consideration, and after regular habits are once established, there will be no further

trouble. The only allowable departure from this rule is where a child is really unwell in the morning, and therefore has no inclination to eat until some time after breakfast. A small amount of easily digested food may then be given, sufficient to allay the pangs of hunger, but not enough to prevent the stomach from being ready for a meal at dinner-

There is still another, though a minor objection to children eating between meals. It is troublesome to have them running to a cupboard, scattering crumbs and smearing themselves. It is annoying to have them whimpering and fussing at meal-time, their potato and crying at meal-time, pushing away for sugar; and reeable than for nothing is more disagreeable children who go calling with their mothers to begin five minutes after their arrival, "Ma, I want something to "Ma, ma, I want a piece."

Mothers, if you have no concern for your children's health, pray have a lit-tie for their manners.—Tribune and Farmer.

Beware of Him. Farmers-good, honest souls-are the special prey of the sharper and confidence man. Their belief in anything that pretends to be scientific is unbounded. Anything, therefore, that relates to fertilizers and analysis of soils is very apt to be favorably considered by them. But in this respect the greatest caution should be observed. The Fuit-tree peddler and the lightning-rod men may be received as friends open hearts, but when the patent-manure man comes around—as he does and will -he should be received with suspicion and coolness, if not warned off per-emptorily; and this because he is a most dangerous fraud. His cheat is not dis covered and its effects are always to be covered and its effects are always to be explained away. A common crab purchased for a Baldwin or a choice russet speaks for itself and bears its own sins; but the patent manure formula for which five dollars has been paid is buried in the soil, and its failure can never be identified. It may be suspected, but can never be proved. But the experiment stations have taken hold of this manure fraud and have exposed the worthlessness of his formulas, and

RAISING THE WIND.

The Straits to Which Many Young Coupled
Are Reduced Nowadays. "There has been a general lull in our line of business for the past ten days, though before that time it was exceptionally good, and I think that it will revive again," remarked a prominent storer and dealer in second-hand furniture yesterday. "Yes, in our business we see the seam-side of life in all its ugliness. You would be surprised for example, to know how many young people store their furniture for four or live months during the winter. House-keeping becomes too expensive for the slender means of the husband, who is perhaps a clerk eking out a living on an attenuated salary. The couple have attenuated salary. The couple have come from some little inland town, and the wife is sent to the home of her parents for the winter. Very often the obtain the means for her traveling ex obtain the means for her traveling expenses by procuring an advance on the household goods which they store. Examples of this kind are by no means rare. They are, in fact, of almost daily occurrence. One day last week a young fellow, accompanied by his wife, a houstful worms lady, called to see a beautiful young lady, called to see what arrangement could be made to obof tain a loan on their furniture. They were married last spring in a town not more than fifty miles distant. The wife was the youngest and petted daughter of a wealthy retired farmer, who had taken up their residence in their country seat. There she became acquainted with her husband, whose parents reside in this city. He was visiting at that place, and after a brief acquaintance-

ship they were married against her father's consent. He relented, howthem set up a small establishment here. The young man had no regular occupation and could not procure regular employment. He has attempted several things, but without success, and is about to take the road for a manufacturing concern in this city. They will store their furniture with me, and the wife will return home until her husband can command a regular income. Do customers confide their financial straits to me? Yes, usually, when they want money. We do not do a pawnbroker business, but about their embarassments. Many of them think it necessary, I suppose, to try and enlist our sympathies, and often they find it a relief to unburden themselves. This is especially true when a woman thinks her husband has wronged niless. She will not appeal to charity all other means of procuring have failed, and will often dis until funds have failed, and will pose of her furniture in part or whole instead. We have to be very careful in buying furniture, or we will lose it when once purchased. We always consult once purchased. once purchased. We always consult the chattel mortgage record, and not unfrequently find the furniture mortgaged for all it is worth, even though the owner has protested it is free from the purchase A woman whose husincumbrance. A woman whose hus-band has gone and left her destitute is sometimes surprised to learn from us that he has mortgaged their property thus depriving her of her last resource of raising a little money. It is a fact that the wives of most of the men who have failed financially, probably through crooked transactions, are exceptionally honest and straightforward we have abundant opportunity to see the shady side."—Cleveland Leader.

JUDGE AND JURY.

frow an English Judge Dismissed a Jury and Their Verdict.

An opinion is gaining grou jury verdicts are no more certain to be ust than the accision of Judges who have been trained to weigh evidence. Perhaps it is this conviction which secures acquiescence in the practice described as follows by C. H. Stephens: "But—and this is another difference between the real and the ideal in the jury system—we have in a large num-ber of cases the more extraordinary spectacle of a jury solemnly sitting through a trial for the purpose of listening to the evidence and forming their own opinion as to the guilt or in-nocence of the accused, and then being instructed by the Court as to the ver dict they shall find. It is, as every one knows, the most common of occur-rences for the Judge to lecture the jury upon their verdict and then refus receive it. That the Judge should be more correct than the jury is not imp sible, but then—wherefore the jury? s not impos an English case in which the jury had brought in 'guilty' Mr. Justice Maule addressed the prisoner as follows: Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you innocent; the counsel for the prosecution thinks you innocent; I think you innocent. But a jury of your own countrymen, in the exercise of such common sense as they possess, and it does not seem to be much, have found you guilty, and it remains that I should pass upon you the sentence the law. That sentence is that you be kept in imprisonment for one day, as that day was yesterday, you may now go about your business." "-Popular Science Monthly.

-Everybody knows how the sudden cessation of a thundering band of music causes remarks to be shouted out in a causes remarks to be shouted out in a tone like a locomotive whistle. The other night at a hop the band crushed out a few final bars and suddenly stopped, when the voice of a lovely little thing in pink was heard screaming at the top of her lungs: "Don't mabustle hang nicely?"—Chicago Tribuna

-Scarcely twenty-five years

PERSONAL AND, LITERARY. -George Francis Train still lives and writes poetry for the New York papers.
N. Y. Sun.

—John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," is now managing editor of the New York Herald. -Both of Georgia's United States Senators have been preachers, Senator Brown as a Baptist, Senator Colquitt as

-Verdi favors the lowering of the musical pitch and the establishment of a uniform diapason for the entire mu-

—The wife of a prominent New York banker, Mrs. Henry Clews, has dis-covered that the American ladies do not read newspapers, and she proposes to start newspaper clubs for them.—Phil-adelphia Tribune.

-Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Luther, of Swanzey, Mass., aged eighty-four and eighty-three years respectively, are in good health and able to walk two miles and husk corn for their neighbors at four cents a bushel.—Boston Herald.

-R. H. Stoddard says that Hawthorne was never well paid, as liter-erary payment is understood now, even in the fullness of his fame. He remembers the novelist once showing him an offer from a publisher of \$3 per printed page for a story. — Chicago Herald.

-Bishop G. T. Bedell, of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, has addressed a letter to the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, congratulating it on the fact that it does not publish a Sunday edition and subscribing for it as a token of appreciation of "this whome reverence for the Lord's day."

-Judge Poland, the venerable mont statesman, has discarded the light-brown suit which made such a stir in the House the first time he wore it last session, and gone back to the spike-tailed blue coat, ornamented with brass buttons, that he has worn ever since the time of the Wilmot Proviso.—

Troy Times. -"Mark Twain," writes a friend, "is undoubtedly destined to be the richest of American authors. No man has made so much money in the same space of time as he has done. His wife has a large estate, and together they now have more than \$1,000,000. He is a sharp business man, increasing his pile all the time by good investments as well as by new books and lectures, and as he is still on the right side of fifty he will probably turn his present million into other millions before he dies."

HUMOROUS.

A sweeping victory—When you get the servant to handle the broom successfully.—Boston Post.

"'Robbie," said the visitor kindly, "have you any little brothers and sisters?" "No," replies wee Robbie, solelmnly, "I'm all the children we've

got."

-"If you don't keep out of this yard

-"If you don't keep out of this yard you'll catch it," said a woman to a boy in West Lynn. "All right," answered the gamin. "I wouldn't have come in if I'd known your folks had it."—Lynn

Item. -"Mamma," said a little girl, "I think I've got ammonia. 'You mustn't say ammonia, dear; you must say pneumonia. "But it isn't new, for I think I had it yesterday."—Boston Courier.

-"How do you braid your hair so —"How do you braid your hair so nicely?" queried a gentleman who was visiting a lady-friend. "Oh," broke in her enjant terrible sister, "she takes it off and ties the knot to the gas chandelier and fusses over two hours every morning."—N. Y. Herald.

"No, ma'am!" exclaimed the prevoked young man to a young lady, who, on the refusal of her favorite, had asked him to accompany her to a party: "I don't play second fiddle to any one!" "No one asked you to play second fiddle," replied the girl, with a smile; "I only asked you to be my beau."—Boston United.

- "Pap, is Queen Victoria's other name Lize?" "No, my son, why do you ask?" "Why, you know Shakespeare was an Englishman, and I've just heard you reading where he says: 'Uneasy Lize, the head that wears the crown,' and Victoria wears the crown, doesn't she?" Oil City Daniel ton Union. doesn't she?" - Oil City Derrick.

-Much Adioux About Sioux: — Auton Autoux About Stoux.
There was a young woman named Sloux,
Whose pa made an awful adioux
At hearing her marriage
To the groom of his carriage,
But he's simmering down to a stioux. I'd rather she'd wedded a diouxed Or a man with whom I'd a flouxed; But I'm glad, all the same. She's at last changed her name'— And 'tis here the old beggar was shriouxed! —Philadelphic News.

-"Some people," said Mrs. Sharp-"measure love by gold. I meas-by its quality." "I measure it by male, "measure love by gold. I measure it by its quality." "I measure it by quantity," said meek little Mr. Sharpmale, in feeble tones. "I measure it by the peck." "By the peck, you lunatic; what do you mean by that?" "By the hen-peck," he gurgled, hoarsely, and then all the rest of the night he wished he hadn't said it.—Burdette.

An Oyster Whips a Duck.

A rough-and-tumble combat between a wild duck and an ovster occurred here the other day. The duck was a large full-grown one that had recently come from the north to enjoy our winter climate. It was of the diving spe-cies, which inhabit the bays till the cles, which inhant the bays the the spring, when they return north. When the oyster feeds it opens it shell wide till the full oyster is plainly visible. A sight of such a morsel was too much for the duck. He made a headlong for the duck. He made a heading plunge, inserting his bill between the syster's open shell. Like a flash, and with the power of a vise, the shell blosed on the duck's beak. Then came the struggle for life. The oyster, which was quite a large one, was aragged from its bed. with three small-control of the control of the c dragged from its bed, with three smaller ones clinging to it, the cluster being heavy enough to keep the duck's head under water. In this way the duck drowned. Its buoyancy was sufficient to float with the oysters, and thus drifted near the dock, where it was captured. When taken out of the water the animal heat had not left the duck. The oyster still clung to the duck's beak.—Corpus Christi Caller. ADOBE BUILDINGS.

How the Western Farmer May Econom Building Material.

'As compared with brick, stone, concrete and frame buildings, those built of adobes have many advantages. They cost less, are as durable, cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and let there be incessant rains for weeks at a time, the walls will never "sweat" or show a particle of dampness.

In Western villages lack of conven-ient clay-beds has induced the settlers to make adobes of common earth or loamy soil. On western or southern exposures, cottages of such adobes soon look very much battered and worn, the material not possessing power to resist

the beating rains.

Adobes require to be well protected by a projecting cornice, and a founda-tion high enough to keep the drip off the caves from splashing up against the walls. When the high foundation is objectionable, the first foot or more above the foundation is frequently constructed of hard brick. Should troughs be fitted to the eaves, the wear on the be fitted to the eaves, the wear on the sides of the walls and the splashing at the base are entirely obviated. When only inferior material can be obtained for making adobes, they are frequently laid so as to be plastered on the outside, by not filling the outer joints with mortar. Another plan adopted in some localities is to dovetail the edge of each localities is to dovetail the edge of each adobe by a piece secured in the molds. Another still is to drive large nails in the outside walls, about two nails to each adobe, leaving the heads project-ing about three-eighths of an inch. In either case the plaster is clinched on the walls securely. Adobe walls are laid in clay mortar, composed of two parts of sand, and one part of clay, by parts of sand, and one part of clay, by measure. This, when dry, adheres so firmly as to make an almost solid wall. As this clay mortar, containing so large a proportion of sand, washes badly when exposed to the weather, it is now the custom to lay the outer tier of adobes with lime mortar, or to point the exposed joints with good quality lime mortar which with good quality lime mortar, which, drying smooth and white in well struck drying smooth and white in well struck joints, adds much to the beauty of the building. In plastering outside walls the first two coats are applied with clay mortar, as lime mortar will not adhere to adobe walls. The last, or finishing coat, is applied with lime mortar, prepared for outside wear. The first and second coats for inside plastering are also of clay mortar, finished with a white coat of either lime or plaster of Paris. The mortar adheres firmly Paris. The mortar adheres firmly enough on inside walls without any special preparation of the surface. Rarely, an adobe cottage is painted of a brick color, with the joints laid off in white paint. Adobes are always in demand among the farmers, as the common kinds can be made by any one at the place where wanted. The common blue clay that underlies the sub-soil of many large districts in the prairie States would no doubt yield excellent adobes, if made in the dryest part of the sum-summer, and thoroughly sun-baked. As laid in the walls with clay mortar,

pressure.

A wall in the basement of a large brick building, the second story of which has long been used as a theater which has long been used as a theater and dancing-hall, has supported the pressure of a central post that sustained the center beam of the upper floor, under all the weight and springing of a a crowded attendance for several years. This wall is only the length of one adobe in thickness about eleven inches, yet it remains firm.
The church in Payson, Utah, a struct-

adobes are capable of supporting great

are forty-five by seventy-five feet, with walls twenty-four feet high, supporting a heavy roof and belfry, appear as secure as any brick building of the same dimensions. These walls are two feet thick, on a firmly grouted wall which is surmounted with several layers of brick and a stone water-table.

Besides the uses already mentioned, dobes are much in demand for backing the brick walls of dwellings, stores and public buildings of that material, and are frequently used for the back walls of stores, being joined to the brick. Three courses of adobes equal in height four courses of brick. Adobes are also much used as lining for frame houses, being laid up edgeways in clay-mortar between the studding. When so used the laths are placed farther apart than usual. When adoles are used for backing brick it is customary to tie the adole and bricks together when the courses come even, with light straps of iron laid across every two or three feet.

here mentioned. Many farmers could construct all their smaller out-buildings of this material, and thus add much to the comfort of their animals, and to the pleasure and profit of agricultural pursuits. - American Agriculturist.

#### BIRDS THAT GO ON HATS. An Explanation of Some of the Mysteriou

Creations That Are Seer A great heap of wide-spread antlers in the window, with a simple black-andwhite sign above them which reads "Taxidermist" is the only street display of a down-town place of business where hundreds of thousands of birds have been flayed and their skins dressed for the ornamenting of hats and bonnets, and hundreds of hides of all sorts of animals, from a mouse to a cinnamon bear or an African tiger, have been mounted for the use of dealers in furs and the decoration of parlors and studies. The chief part of the business is the preparation of birds for milliners. A pretty black-eyed girl behind the counter in the front received that the counter in the front room said that the business was not very brisk in the winter, but with the coming of the birds in spring it would become very lively. "What kind of birds do you use

most?" "The common sorts — red-winged blackbirds, reed birds, snipes, turtle doves, orioles, yellow birds, thrushes. Any small bird can be used."
"How do you get them?"
"We buy them of men who make a business of supplying the state of the state o

business of supplying us. Most of the birds we handle are from New Jersey, casta but a good many come from Long man.

Island and we receive some from the West and South. A few are imported."
"What do you pay for them?"
"That depends on the fashions en-

"That depends on the fashions entirely. Two years ago the demand of the milliners was for red wings and yellow birds. We paid from twenty-five to thirty-five cents apiece, and at one time we had to pay as high as forty-seven cents apiece for a lot. Last year we got all we wanted at from seven to eight cents each. When the hunters have to supply a brisk demand they can get more, of course, because the supply of birds of each variety does not vary greatly from year to year."

"To the hunters shoot the birds?"

"Do the hunters shoot the birds?"

"I guess not. I do not find any shot in flaying those bought from regular

"How do they catch them then?"
"I guess you could not get them to
tell you. There is one man who brings us from fifteen hundred to two thousand a week during the warm months. He says he has a partner and no other nelp. He lives in Red Bank. One help. He lives in Red Bank. One would think the woods would be depop-ulated, or else that he would get rich enough to retire, but he has been working away for years now."
"Where do all these fancy birds that

look like pictures of tropical rarities come from?"

"All from Jersey. By inserting a snipe's bill in the place of the bill of a crow blackbird, and then combining parts of the skins of other common livids my produce a meantractive but if birds, we produce a monstrosity, but i the colors are well matched the result is attractive to the common eye, how-ever grotesque it may appear to one who knows all about the appearance of birds. It is not uncommon to see in birds. It is not uncommon to see in the Grand street windows hats that have half a dozen bird heads projecting from one mass of feathers that might be the breast of a swan or the picking from a second-hand pillow. The wings that adorn some hats are about as much like wings as a stove-pipe is like a lead pencil. But these queer tastes are the making of our business. The portion of the bird's skin which are cut away when mounting a bird naturally for a hat, can all be used up in wings by gluing them on a model. I read the other day about an Ohio young woman whose nerves were wholly shattered in a millinery store because, as the article said, of her symphthy with the pool little birds she had to handle. I gues there was some error about that. I think the shock must have come from a contemplation of some of our combination birds. She has my sympathy.

#### A MODERN METHUSELAH. The Patriarch of the Wakoyas of Norther Arizona.

"A Moqui Indian whom we had brought along as a guide and interprete explained to the chief that our inten tions were peaceful and that we had only come to take a look at some of hi people, among whom the Indians of other tribes had told us were a few who were extremely old. The chief proved to be of an obliging disposition and showed us all about the village. We were followed by a crowd of young Wakoyas and were preceded by the chief, while around us barked and their, while around us barked and howled a number of dogs, with which the village abounded. After proceeding a short distance we paused before the door of a low stone hut, covered with a skin roof, the cracks in the walls being filled up with brown adobe. Our leader entered without going through the ceremony of knocking. 'Muskee! Muskee!' we heard him shout repeatedly from within. But Muskee was evidently not at home, and the chief came back with a disap pointed look upon his dark face. We met the object of our search about twenty yards from his door and were presented to him in Indian fashion. He appeared to marvel at our unexpected appearance, but his astonishment was appearance, but his astonishment was nothing compared to ours as we gazed at his strange and unnatural form. His tion, and may be fed at the rate of one plut of corn meal to each hundred to cow's live weight. No deerskin robes, and his face, which seemed to be barren of flesh, was covered with dry, wrinkled skin; his fingers were extremely long, and his palms and wrists were withered and shrunken, while his whole body, which was mue! attenuated, was bent over until his back ssumed the shape of a half circle. had never seen such a specimen of aged humanity before.
Did you discover his age?" inquired

the interviewer.

"Our Moqui guide who spoke English almost perfectly, and whose veracity we had tested on previous occasions told us, after making the newssary in-In the Far West adobes are used for all kinds of buildings, especially on the farm. They could be safely used in nearly all the Mississippi Valley by taking the precautions that have been the farm. one have after receiving the ancient Wakoya, that such was indeed his age. After looking at us for some few moments, during which he rested his chin heavily upon the long staff which he clutched with one of his dried-up hands, he mumbled a few words in anour interpreter, and then, raising his head and stretching out his limbs, he shambled on toward his hut at a tolerably smart pace for a man one hundred and seventy-five years old. The next curiosity in this line was seen sunning himself by the side of an adobe hut. Al-though bearing evidence of great lon-gevity and being in fact in the neigh-borhood of one hundred and ten years of age, he was nevertheless very well of age, he was nevertheless very well preserved in body and features, inclin-ing somewhat to obesity, which is rather remarkable in an Indian. I was rather remarkable in an Indian. I was told that this man was, even at his advanced age, capable of great feats of endurance, could move about with agility and was one of the best trappers among the people. He was related to Muskee, whose family are all longlived, especially the males. Muskee's brother had recently died at the age of one hundred and thirty and his father had been a centenarian. There were eight persons in the family, whose combined ages at the dates of their death, Muskee being the sole survivor, nearly reached one thousand years. These centenarians are very proud of their reacted one thousand years. These centenarians are very proud of their length of days and take great care in keeping the records of their ages."—Arizona Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

-A Dartmouth Sioux Indian sophomore's native name is Wiyohpeyatawi-casta, but he passes as Charles A. EastHOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

-A man poled some lima beans with common four-foot laths, driven one foot into the ground, and when the vines had climbed the three-foot poles they were pinched back. Result, more and earlier beans than ever before.—Chicago Tribune.

"-The small fruits can be profitably grown at a very low price under a system of intensive culture, which makes the yield several hundred bushels per acre. But when it is only thirty to fifty bushels of poor fruit—as it generally is with a light yield—the owner is apt to think that "fruit don't pay."—Toledo Blade.

-If clay soil be used for fruit it i imperative that it be underdrained, and underdrained thoroughly and well. Use tiles; they are always cheaper in the long run, and very often they are cheaper at the outset than boards. See by stoning it up with mortar. Nothing pays better than great care in laying a drain. A tile drain well laid ought to last at least a hundred years.—N. Y. Herald.

—Whipped-cream pie is a delicacy that to be appreciated needs but to be eaten. Make a crust of moderate richness, line a deep tin with it; bake quick ly in a hot oven; when done spread i with a layer of jelly or jam; first a thin layer then whip one tea-cupful of sweet oream until it is as light as possible; sweeten with powdered sugar and flavor with vanilla; spread over the jelly or jam; set the cream where it will get very cold before whipping.Savannah News.

-A correspondent gives the following very useful hints to onion growers:
"It appears to me that some of our onion growers do not realize that the day for large onions has gone by. A few years ago every one thinned their onions to three or four, or even six, inches apart in the row, but at present the best growers will raise from a dozen to twenty onions in a foot. Small onions are better flavored than large ones, and I find a better market for them. I allow two or three to grow to-gether on rich soil."—Prairie Farmer.

-Almond Cream: Crush a quarter —Almond Cream: Crush a quarter of a pound of sweet almonds till they are reduced to powder, and put them on one side. Then break six eggs, and mix the yelks with boiled milk, sugar and vanilla as for an ordinary cream; strain the mixture, and pour it into a dish which can stand the fire. As soon as the custom begins to form mix the as the custard begins to form, mix the crushed almonds in it with a spoon. You must not put them in too soon, or the powder, being heavy, would sink to the bottom. Leave the custard on the fire till quite solid. Serve it cold. - De

# CORN.

The Value of this Cereal as Food for Liv

Corn is so rich in oil that we may say corn bread is ready buttered; it is, how ever, very digestible, and in cold weather this oiliness is a most valuable factor, as it serves to keep up the heat of the body more directly than starch and similar substances. With oats and barlev it may form one-third of the grain ration of hard-worked draft-horses, and will keep their coats glossy, and be in every way a benefit, certainly worth more than its weight in oats. Fed alone or in larger proportion it has a ten-dency to make horses sweat easily, and, it is said to become quickly exhausted. It is not safe to feed it as freely as oats or barley, as there is danger of impaction and—just as there would be if wheat were so fed. No doubt it is best fed ground with oats, and the proportions already indicated are probably the most satisfactory, the meal being fed upon

For cows in milk, corn meal may form with bran the exclusive grain rapounds of the cow's live weight. No doubt it will be found just as good in Great Britain as here. It gives quality and richness to the milk, color to the butter and abundance to the flow if the cow is a good one; but if she is inclined to lay on fat such feeding will cause her to fatten, even though in full milk, and

if she gets too fat she will go dry.

For sheep, corn is excellent, but should be fed whole and a little at a should be red whole and a little at a time. For swine, the universal experience from Maine to Oregon, and from Canada to Mexico, is that it will make more and better pork than any other food. For poultry, it is in this country the universal grain, but is not always the best. It is admirable for its fattenthe best. It is admirable for its fattening properties, but for laying hens, and growing fowls, it is not well to use too much. "Corn fed" fowls, ducks and geese are firm fleshed and yet tender. They bear transportation alive with little shrinkage. True yellow corn makes yellow butter and yellow fat in fowls. English and French taste demands white-fleshed poultry with pale, lardy fat, and so they fatten poultry on rice. fat, and so they fatten poultry on rice, and their fancy market fowls have about as much flavor as boiled rice. The American market demands yellow-fleshed fowls, with fat as yellow as June butter, and corn is the food to produce this in all poultry.-Lancaster Farmer.

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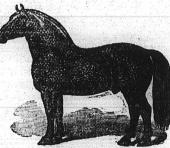
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