SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance Or Two copies \$1.00. Advertising \$2.00 an inch per month

Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for ransmission as second class matter.

There are hundreds of old subscribers to the Spirit of Kansas, who did not renew last year. To any such who may receive this notice marked we offer to send it to the end of this year on receipt of 25 cents, provided the same be forwarded within the next 30 days. Our purpose is to get them again on our list, where we believe they will remain. At our reduced rates of 50 cents a year (in clubs of two or more) we lose few subscribers. Old subscribers may send in names at 25 cents, for the rest of the year.

Advertisers who would reach the most readers for the least money, must patronize the Spirit of Kansas. Every one sending a cash order for advertising at regular rates of \$2.00 for one inch for four insertions, may at same time order \$1.00 worth of subscriptions free, for each \$2.00 of advertising. That is two yearly subscriptions, four for six months, or eight for three months. Papers will be sent to address of each subscriber or be sent to address of each subscriber or be sent in clubs to one address. In this way we expect to place thousands of papers just where they will do the most good. For instance, if ten stockmen place eight hundred copies among purchasers of stock each one will have the benefit of this increase, and induce others to do the same. The same of all other advertisers. This idea has been suggested to us by some of

much of its work has been done, and its principal duty now is that of a watch dog. Kansas has very effective prohibition, not all that is to be desired, but it is moving grandly on. A bill has very wisely been introduced. bill has very wisely been introduced bill has very wisely been introduced forbidding the sale of cigars and tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age without consent of parents. Happily very few old smokers will give their consent.

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPER'S!!

You can now purchase your COFFEES cheaper at the Topeka Tea Store-No 236 Kansas Avenue, than at any other place in the city; I bought all my COF-FEES before the "Advance" and am now giving the customer the advantage of the same. I also carry the largest line of TEAS there are in the city, having over 40 different grades and kinds to select from. Call and be convinced. Telephone

> CHAS. E. SWEET, Propr. FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—A farmer thinks he has discovered that the common larkspur is fatal to the potato bug. He proposes to plant it numerously among potato vines.—N. Y. Telegram.

—Rough lands can best be utilized by pasturing. The natural toughness of the land is subdued in this way, and the growth of bushes and other undesirable plants kept down by constant treading and feeding. And stock can pick about among stumps and stones where the plow could not be run. While the stock is a good thing for the rough pasture, the rough pasture is not always the best thing for the stock.—Albany fournal.

—A clever woman who delights in beautiful surroundings has just com-Rough lands can best be utilized

—A clever woman who delights in beautiful surroundings has just completed a novel set of window curtains. On the finest batiste she has painted conventionalized corn flowers, poppies and bluets, of natural size and at regular intervals, in reds and blues. These are outlined with silk. As the light passes through the curtains the effect is most pleasing. The colors have been so chosen that even by lamp light they are effective, the sheen of the silfleaming charmingly.—Toledo Ble

Send us a \$20 advertisement and have 80 papers sent for three monthe to those you want to read it.

FRANK E. VAN HAREN, Druggist, east side Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

Why pay \$1,25 for one paper, when you can get the Leavenworth Weekly Times, and this paper both for \$1.00.

Twenty five cents for this paper three months, and Dr. Foote's Health Hints, or Fishers Grain Tables.

We are receiving clubs for the whole of the present year, at 25 cents each, for 30 days only.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM. Socialism is a theory of society, which advocates a more precise, or-derly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. Webster's Dictionary.

Socialism is the science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. Worcester's Dictionary.

Socialism is the doctrine that so-ciety should be reorganized upon more harmonious and equitable principles. American Cyclopedia.

Socialism is the name given to a class of opinions opposed to the present organization of society, and which seeks to introduce a new distribution er's Encyclopedia.

idea has been suggested to us by some of the heaviest advertisers, who are taken by the low price of our paper which makes the plan feasible. We shall be glad to hear form others and to receive further suggestions.

The State emperance Union has been in se 1 1 this week. The Union is not what it once was. In fact, much of its work has been done and the first appeared like an electric spark, illuminating the city in a startling manner. Then a blue ball of fire appeared, turned red, flared again, and became extinguished. The phenomenon occupied half aminute. Then the meteor fell, leaving behind it a red track across the sky, which faded out gradually and was visible for several minutes after the fall.

—George Phillips, of Binghamton

an excellent tone.—San Francisco Cail.
—A remarkable freak of lightning recently occurred at Plainfield, N. J. Cornelius D. Paul lives in West Fourth street. The shutters of the bay window in the dining-room of his large frame house were open, and in the center of the window stood a small stand on which rested a polished old gold Jaranese tray. Upon this tray the light aing imprinted the photograph of Miss Lillian Paul, a young lady about eighteen years of age, who had just stepped to the table to remove it. The case is said to be the only one on record, and will be scientifically investigated.—N. Y. Sun.
—A good joke was played on the

tigated.—N. Y. Sun.

—A good joke was played on the riflemen of Brunswick, Ga., while they were on drill recently. Colonel Dart put them through a few evolutions, and then read to them a fictitious letter purporting to come from Washington asking him how many men he could muster to go to the Mexican frontier at once. Surprise not unmixed with consternation superseded the jollity that once. Surprise not unmixed with consternation superseded the jollity that had existed but a moment before. The boys, however, soon rallied, and almost to a unit declared that it would be impossible for them to "go to Mexico just yet," as both their business and inclination counseled their remaining in Brunswick. When the hoax was discovered, however, there was no little covered, however, there was no little chagrin among them that they had not acted differently.—Chicago Times.

Too Stupie to Live.

They were playing a nice little game of two-handed euchre and chatting pleasantly.

"Have you heard of the new game of cards?" he asked, innocently, as he dealt her a hand.
"No," she said. "What do they call

fatrimony." she exclaimed, rapturously, ay it."
on't know how," replied the skulled fellow, and the girl got ad that she wouldn't talk to him more.—Washington Critic.

Call and see us at 431 Kansas Avenue.

We are now the longest established of any printing house on the north side.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-There is a pear tree in Windsor, N. S., which prof ces annually two crops of pears. —A two-legged colt died at Brock-ville, Va., recently. The owner had refused fifteen hundred dollars for it

two days before. -Persons who wish to avoid drowning are advised by an Eastern physician to lock the hands behind the back. fully inflate the lungs and close the

—Jewelry manufacture in Providence, R. I., which has been practically dead for five years, is enjoying a boom, the greatest since 1881.—Providence Leaves. dence Journal.

—Carp is used by Hartford, Conn., to keep the city reservoirs clean. The fish have completely cleaned one reservoir of vegetable growth, and are now work upon a second.

work upon a second.

—Frog soup, made by the following recipe, is recommended for persons with weak lungs or suffering from severe cough. After skinning the hind legs of twenty-four frogs, put them in cold water for one hour. At the end of this time drain them, put them in a sauce-pan and set upon a slow fire, stirring occasionally until they turn yellow. Take them out of the sauce-pan, mince the flesh quite fine, and put it back in the pan with a leek and stalk of celery chopped in small pieces, one carrot sliced, a little salt, and water enough to cover all. Simmer for two hours, then pass through a colander; mix with a little butter and serve.—

Exchange.

FORMING OPINIONS.

The Power of Induction and Deduction and

To look on both sides, and choose the better side; to dissect the rhetoric of a demagogue, to strip off his coat of many colors, and to show him for what he is; to decide between rival plans, and to determine one's aim, for one's own purposes, by one's own abilities—all this is the duty of a man. Without this, he forfeits a man's priviwhirled down in this flood, whirled up in that eddy, or left stagnant in some standing pool. How often, slas! one meets a man who never knew the luxury of an opinion. He has taken his morning impression from one newspaper, his evening impression from another. Meanwhile, he has been the toel and the fool of every person who chose to use him, or to tell him what to think and what to say. To keep clear of that vacancy of life, a true man cares diligently, lovingly, for the weapons which have been given him, weapons of defense, yes—and sometimes weapons of attack, if need may be. He learns how to reason, how to search for truth, how to question nature, how to interpret her answers. He learns how to arrange in right order such eternal truths and such visible facts as relate to the matter he has in hand. He clears and enlarges his standing pool. How often, alas! one

the they put and and guishes him from the Drueses. A body of wolves in the Pyraneas may a gashes. God. It is the faculty which distinguishes him from the brutes. A body of wolves in the Pyrenees may gather around the fire which a peasant has left, and will enjoy the warmth of the embers. A group of chattering monkeys on the rock of Gibraltar might gather so round the watch-fire which an English sentinel had left burning. They can enjoy the heat; but they can not renew the fire. They can not work out the deduction which is necessary before one kicks back upon the glaring embers the black brand which has rolled away. Were it to save their lives, they must freeze before one of them can deduce, from what he sees, the law or the truth as to what he must do. Here is it that man differs from the brute. He can learn. He can follow a deduction. He can argue. He can rise, step by step, to higher life.

This he does when he takes the control of thought. He rises to a higher plane, and lives in a larger life.

This is certain, that no one learns to think without thinking. I believe we may say more. I believe he must make a business of thinking. He must take hold of the control of his thought, intentionally, resolutely and energetically. If he does this, I believe he will think more clearly, and with better results, next year than he does to day.—E. E. Hale, in Chatauquan.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the ar for nothing (a saving of from \$3,00 to \$4.00) by bestribing for

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

Demorest's Illustrated Magazine

With Twelvo Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size. BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR, \$2.00 (TWO DOLLARS).

EMOREST'S * THE BESA

THE BESA
Of all the Magazines.

Containing Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions, commiss of arteric, Scient Tipic, and Household Matteria. Scientific, and Household Matteria, Scientific, and Household Matteria, and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Each Magazine contains a coupon order entiting the holder to the selection of a y pattern filiustrated in the fashion department in that number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making pattern during the year of the value of over three dolars. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Greniation, and the best TWO Dolas samily Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty hird year of its publication. It is continually improved and so extensively as to place it at the head of Family Perfodicals. It con aims 72 pages, large quarto, 85 xx116; inches, elegantly printed and fully flustrated. Published by W. Jennings D. morest, New York,

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Spirit of Kausas at \$2.00 Per Year.

MPORTANT

Farmers Stock-raisers Gardeners Wool-growers Dairymen Butter-makers Poultrymen Florists

Fruitgrowers Bee-keepers

House-Keepers In Village, City, and Country!

A Special Opportunity to Secure at Very Little Cost, Information that will often return You Hundreds of Dollars! Read the following:

ORANGE JUDD, the Editor and builder up of what was formerly the most valuable and widely circulated Rural and Family Journal in this country, is now Editing, and with his SONS publishing the Weekly

PRAIRIE FARMER at Chicago. Under the New Management, this old Journal (established in 1841), has be-come one of the most Valuable Sources of Practical, Reliable Information in the United States, It is exceedingly Useful to Every Man, Woman and Child in Country, Village or City, for the Farm and all grown upon it, its Crops, its Live-stock, Garden, Fruits and Flowers. All HOUSEKEEPERSeverywhere will find in the *Prairie Farmer* most Valuable, Useful Information about every kind

of Household Work and Care. This is prepared and edited by intelligent Women who write and talk about what they themselves DO, and is not a "scissor and paste" assoftment of things that merely read well. A Beautiful, Illustrated Journal coming

Every Week is the Prairie Farmer. It has tenfolded its Circulation under the new Management, and deserves a first place in Every Home, and will pay at any Cost.

At Trifling Cost.

Our Readers can now have Prairie Farmer in connection with our Journal at Very Small Cost. The price until recently was \$2 a year, and cheap at that, but is now reduced to \$1.50 a year. And

Better Still: We have made arrangements with the publishers, by means of which we propose to supply the Weekly

Prairie Farmer

SPIRIT OF KANSAS Both Papers for \$1,50

BUSINESS CARDS

Ed. Buechner

City Meat Market Dealer in choicest fresi 406 Kansas Avenue, meats, poultry, game, fish, etc North Topeks. J. D. Pattison,

Stoves Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc.

North Topeka

W H. Moody, Shawpooing and hair-cutting in first class style, North Topeka. JEO DOWNING Photographer.

Gold, Beveled Edge Cabinet Photograpus for \$2,50 per doz. until further notice. The German Language spoken.

197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums.

South South Topeka.

THE CENTRAL MILL North Topek, Kans.

The Central Mill has been recently thoroughly remodeled by J. B. Billard, and is now prepared to supply straight grade Burr Flour, Patent Roller Flour, Meal, Graham and Rye Flower of the best quality. All kinds of grain bought and sold.

Custom Work Done. And satisfaction guaranteed. A modern dump. J.B. BILLARD.

WESTERN FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS.

MANUFACTURER OF

team Englic., Mill Machinery, &c Steam Engines,

Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing & Hangers, A Specialty. Cor Second and Jefferson Streets. WRITE FOR PRICES.

R. L. COFRAN, Propr. Topeka, Kansas.

DDEEL O FARM ANNUAL FOR 1887 Handsome Book of 1930 wines for it. By a distribution of the second of t W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA; PA.



What Mr. Beyer says: "Please accept my cest thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 38 first, and 3 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetables raised from your seeds. What firm can beat August Bsyrks, So. Bend, Ind. Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one not tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my table and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers of write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

Are YOU GOING SUCTH?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your licket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which threugh trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in east-rn and South-you Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Jexas. Fractically the only route from the West to all Southern Gansas, Southwest Missouri and Jexas. Fractically the only route from the West to all Southern Gites. Entire trains with Pullinan Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Revilling Chair Cars, Kansas City to Membhis; through Sleeplar, Kansas City to Membhis; through Sleeplar, Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to lattle Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Ft. Smith Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and kansas Farmer," an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and maliade free. Address,

J. E. LOCKWOOD,

G. P. & T. A. Kansas City. ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

Every household should not only have

a supply of good reading matter in the shape of magazines and newspapers, but of standard books. All kinds of reading matter are cheap, except the subscription books which are published for speculation. The best literature of the past can now be had through the publishing house of John B. Alden of New York, at prices that seem marvelously low,—good books, well bound and fit to grace any library. Books in cheap pamhlet form are published so low that the matter that has sold for \$1 can be had for two eents. This paper can be had in clubs at 25 cents a year. In another column may be found a list of forty-five hooks that the matter that has had select assortment of new type and other facilities for doing all small commercial and other printing. Additional facilities will be added as fast as possible. We ask the business men of North Topeka to give us their business and we will soon build up a creditable and profitable printing house on the north side. Nothing but their patronage and economical management is necessary, and such an enterprise is needed here. another column may be found a list of price we will also furnish this paper, and the Weekly Leavenworth Times, or the Weekly Capital, both one year.

TOPEKA

TEAM DENTAL Establishment. 245 Kansas Avenue.

Fine set of Teeth only \$8. Both-pper and Lower, only \$15; warrent-d wear the same that would cost \$30

All Work Warrented.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER WANTS IT!

PERFECT BREAD

A little book of 50 pages containing over 50 Recipes for making Bread, readily, appetracingly and economically. By Catherine Owen. Sent post-paid on receipt of 25 cents, by CLARK W. BRYAN & CO., Pub. of GOOD HOUSEKEEPER. Holyoke, Mass.

N. Y. Office 239 Broadway.

Job P-inting.

In connection with this office we have

forty-five books that can be had with this paper one year for only \$1.00, at which price we will also furnish this paper, and the Weekly Leavenworth Times, or the the Beakly Leavenworth Times, or the second in America, wholesale lists free.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Jan, 22 1887.

Special Announcement.

The readers of the Spirit are informed that we have made arrangements for clubbing that famous 48 col. weekly story paper, The YAN-WEB BLADE, a periodical whethneeds no recommendation from us, as one of the brightest, cleanest, and best story papers in America. Each number contains nine or ten complete stories, one or two serials by the best authors, operry, household recipes, witty sayings, and in fact, everything that goes toward making a bright and and interesting story paper. The regular price of the YANKEE BLADE is \$2.00 a year. We offer to either old or new subscribers, The SPIRIT OE KANSAS and THE YANKEE BLADE from now untill Dec. 31st. 1837, for \$2.00. The regular price of both papers is \$2.75. Those who wish to take advantage of this extraordinary offer, can secure a sample copy of THE YANKEE BLADE by sending their addresses to the Publishers of THE YANKEE BLADE, 20 Hawley St., Boston, Mass. In ordering please remit to this office the amount above stated, giving your full address

Offer Extraordinary

For \$2.15 we will send the following to all the remit us that amount within the next 30 who remit us that amount days: 1st. The Blade one year, or till Jan. 1, 1888,

let. The Blade one year, or till Jan. 1, 1000, price \$2.00.
2nd. The Spirit one year, price 75 cents.
3rd. The Marvelous Library, 45 volumes, adveartised elsewhere, price, retail, \$2,25.
4th. The Leavenworth Weekly Times, 1 year, price, \$4.00
Or \$6,00 worth for \$2.15. We guarantee that any one making this order will be astonished at the amount of re ding they will get.
We will send the Spirit and Blade three months, both for 25 cents, or the Blade three months and the Spirit oneyear, for 50 cents, if ordered within 30 days.

Robbing the State.

A good deal of feeling has been worked up among the politicians of the state, over the election of Cliff. Baker to the office of state printer. So far as the personal features of the case are concerned nothing need be said. It was a politician's squabble for a fat office. The young man selected for the office has no particular qualifications for it or any other office. On the other hand there is no reason why he might not be chosen for it out of a score of other average young men who deserve no special recognition. There were other applicants far more deserving, but they did not make the fight for it. Modest merit has no chance in American politics, anyway. Brass, taffy, soft soap, flattery, perseverance, and money win, not brains. We recognize this in politics. An illustration of it has just been given the country in Illinois in the selection of a successor to Senator Logan.

All this is simply evidence of a false political system, We put a premium upon bribery, trickery, demagoguism. We make respectable in politics, methods, that would be intolerable in other relations of life. Our politics is notoriously corrupt and dirty. It is universally acknowledged, and yet we continue to wallow in the mire and to scold and grumble, without attempting to wash and make

What if there were combinations, and trades? What if old settlers: veterans. scholars, grand men were overthrown? In war are not the bravest and best trodden under foot by heedles caval-

Admit that Cliff Baker's election was an outrage upon decency. Is it not true that the other fellows, would have tolerated an outrage just as unworthy and venial?

But the remedy is what the people want. But first what is the cause of all this despicable squabble? Why the office of state printer is worth \$20. . 000 or so every year. It is not an office of honor. It is all profit, money, money-money.

And the people are taxed to pay the bill. The state printer of Kansas is simply a pensioner upon the

people. No matter who he is. The big money in it is the cause.

remedy. can be as well done for \$1200, whether it be to a state printer or a state

cow doctor. And why should this office pay more than others?

If the state printer must have \$20, 000 a year it might as well be Cliff

nut, and keep it out.

The state is not intended to fatten

It has other purposes.

War clouds hover over Europe.

Cliff Baker's victory was not an anti-prohibition victory.

The State Senate has passed the bill in favor of municipal suffrage for

A dog trying to eatch his tail is very unlike some men who find it difficult to make both ends meet.

It looks as if the legislature will get in some clumsy work amending the prohibitory law.

At last the school book outrage is attracting some attention, but not so much as it deserves

Bro. Richardson of Lawrence is not success as a newspaper manager, any more than as a political manager.

We now have four magnificent railroad outlets to the east, three of which are independent of Kansas

Let the legislature come to the relief of the people, and reduce the cost of the state printing. The republican party wants no \$20,000 pension-

The Lantern is the name of a new paper just started in this city. A few months ago we had a paper called the Lantern, but it went out after a few

The Missouri Pacific has obtained the Kansas and Dakota road, thus opening another route from this city

It would be a good thing for the state to buy Dwight Thacher's print-

not affiliate with any order or association governed by principles endorsed possible task. I know a determined

Gov. Martin recommended several economic measures which meet the hearty approval of the people. They should receive attention, and all such opportunities to pile up fortunes at the public expense, as has been afforded by the present system of doing the public printing, should be quickly hanging.

Remove the cause and we have the printer is the best paying office in the sometimes is. It leaks out that the omce of state and will have to be used when the molding is next the ceiling, as it state. It is said to be worth \$20,000 or more a year. If this be true, there A paper should be light colored nearly to pay \$20,000 a year or \$15,000 or \$10, is a screw in the machine that needs always—that is to say, in small rooms, is a screw in the machine that needs tightening. The people pay the expenses of the state government, and they do not want to be taxed to pay any such salaries, or fees, when the best qualified men can be hired for \$1500 ac the outside. The attention of the legislature is called to this mat-000 or even \$5,000 for the work tnat tightening. The people pay the exof the legislature is called to this mat-

Baker as any man, for the whole thing is an evil irreconcilable with our professed republican principles.

Therefore the Capital and all those who are making all this hue and cry over this matter are at fault.

They are on the wrong scent. It is not a wrong principle they wish to see destroyed. They are mad because the big sugar plum went to the Bakery.

Let them now come out in the interests of the tax paying, tax ridden people of the state and demand such a revision of the law as shall take the meat out of the state printer cocoa-

Treatment of Burns.

In a serious burn as soon as the fire is extinguished the clothes must be removed. If not already thoroughly wet the injuredpart should be drenched with water and the clothes cut away. Everything must be sacrificed to getting them off without pulling, as the slightest dragging brings the skin too. If patches of the clothing adhere and will not drop off they must be allowed to remain. Dip the cloths in a thick solution of common baking soda in water and lay them over the In a serious burn as soon as the fire soda in water and lay them over the burnt surface, bandaging lightly to keep them in place. As soon as a dry spot appears on this dressing wet it with the soda and water by squeezing some on it. There will be no smarting while it is saturated and excludes the air. If a rubber sheet is not at hand, a piece of oil cloth, a gossamer cloak, or any waterproof article can be spread on the bed with a blanket over it to receive the sufferer. If the feet spread on the bed with a blanket over it, to receive the sufferer. If the feet are cold heat should be applied to them and a little st.mulent given if the pulse is weak. The bed covering should be warm and light. A doctor should be sent for as soon as possible. The gravity of a burn is in proportion to the surface involved. A deep burn is much less serious than a deep burn is much less serious than a superficial one twice the size. Pain is a good sign in severe burns, it shows that there is still vitality to suffer. Scalds can be treated in the same way. In slight cases painting the surface with thick mucilage will sometimes give relief, or pouring oil over it and then covering it with a coating of flour. Anything that effectually excludes the air will relieve the pain. Persons suffering from these accidents should have concentrated trated nourishing food and as much of it as they can take with ease. Nature has large repairs to make and must be provided with material to carry them on. The doctor will prescribe opiates as needed, it is not safe for an unprofessional person to meddle with them.—Elisabeth Robinson Scovil in Good Housekeeping.

Wall Paper.

Paper the walls. If you live in a rented house refuse to sign the next lease unless the house shall be papered to St. Louis. It is a very important move for this city.

Van Bennett's Prohibitionist third party state organ, after a year's fitful life has again suspended and the material on which it was printed is offered for you. Accept a cheap paper if necessary, but stipulate that you shall do your choosing yourself. Then make yourself fit to choose, and don't rely on the glibbest clerk that ever persuaded a hesitating customer. Read Eastlake's "Hints on Household Taste," get the "House Beautiful" from the library, and look up Scribner's Household Art Series. At least, read Eastlake, and discover for yourself that the so-called Eastlakian yourself that the so-called Eastlakian papers and carpets are far from being made after his designs; are, in shert, what he most abominated. Then, what he most abominated. Then, armed and equipped with knowledge, make a determined raid upon the agement.

what he most abominated. Then, armed and equipped with knowledge, make a determined raid upon the cheap papers; ask for fifteen cent rolls first, and then if you must, go up to twenty-five but no higher. One of the prettiest papars I ever saw, was only fifteen cents a roll. Of course there was no gilt, but gilt is of doubtful value in a paper. If you not affiliate with any order or association of yourself. It is not at all an im-Cliff Baker did nothing that other small politicians do not do. He was active, and the family and friends ran opposed to sustaining the laws of the struggling hard to pay for their home. and so would not ask him for money to hang it. She was lame with a bad-ly sprined ankle, which she could not touch to the floor, but she papered that room herself, going up and down the ladder on her knees, and hopping about on crutches. The sequel was very funny. Her husband so appreciated her hyperset that the sequel was very funny. ciated her bravery that he presented her with a basket of flowers which

the public printing, should be quickly ended.

The Rock Island company is said to have bought the Leavenworth road to this city, and the bridge crossing the river at that place. It has also leased the right of way for trains on the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Topeka. This will give quick communication with Kausas City as they will do no local business.

It leaks out that the office of state printer is the best paying office in the

Business Review

The following is R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade:

The peculiar scarcity of fresh and striking events during the past week is not a bad sign. Production and distribution have gone on so quietly that the enormous magnitude of transactions is not by all appreciated, nor is attention fixed by startling changes for better or worse; but evidence abounds of the unusual volume. dence abounds of the unusual volume of business and exchanges through-out the country, and traffic returns bear testimony as to distribution, while agricultural and manufacturing

while agricultural and manufacturing statistics show that production has hardly ever been greater. The west-bound rail shipments in December were never equalled except in 1884.

The final crop report of the agricultural bureau states that farmers, while getting more for their corn and oats than in 1885, averaged only 68.7 cents for wheat, against 77.1 cents in 1885, but the low price was due to the enormous surplus caused by the speculative control of the markets. ulative control of the markets. Production. by many deemed the best barometer, was increased 316 per cent. during the year, while prices have

The grain markets have changed character. Europe bought heavy for some months, virtually controlling the market in spite of speculators. Since the beginning of the new year foreigners are selling, in the belief that prices will go lower, and last Tuesday Chicago helped to break down the price one cent. But subsequent recovery prompts the suspicion that large speculators are buying, and that the markets are now in speculative hands.

Corn and oats closed a shade lower: oil half a cent lower; cotton, a six-teenth; pork 25 cents lower, and lard an eighth of a cent lower than a week

The cattle market is also depress and British prices on American beef

are lower.

Coffee floats up easily at present, but the speculators have work ahead when supplies come forward largely, Silver advanced nearly half a penny n London.

The dry goods market is steady as to prices and fairly active for the season, though a waiting policy prevails as to woolens.

Money is abundant and cheap,

heavy disbursements of corporate and firm profits being slowly absorbed by investment. Foreign exchange has risen rapidly toward the point at which gold may be expected; bankers begin to remark that part of the appoint recently imported could be amount recently imported could be well spared. Foreign sales of securities here appear to have balanced accounts for the moment, but the scale does not yet turn so far that gold goes

Exports continue large, though of wheat smaller of late.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 294; for Canada, 29; total, 323; against 299 last week and 273 the week previous. The southern states fur-nished 107 this week, about double the average from that quarter.

The following information concerning the Rock Island line between To-peka and Kansas City is given in a Chicago telegram: "The facts in re-gard to lease of the Kansas Pacific tracks between Kansas City and Topeka, Kan., by the Rock Island company are that negotiations looking to that end have been in progress for four months past. The Rock Island proposes to build at least 600 miles of extensions south of Topeka and to actively compete for the local as well as the through business. To do this effectively and on equal terms with competing roads, a line between Kan-sas City and Topeka is a necessity and it was a question of either a lease of the Kansas Pacific, or joint use, cr the building of an independent and parallel road. The details of a lease have been arranged, covering all the minor questions whereby the Rock Island agrees to pay its proportion of the cost of maintenance of way renewel of track, rental of terminals etc., and a fixed sum for the use of the Kansas Pacific tracks. The lease is in perpetuity and everything con-cluded except the yearly fixed sum which has been referred to President Cable, of the Rock Island, and Vice-President Callaway, of the Union Pacific, for settlement. President Cable has no doubt that this point will be amically agreed upon, and that the lease will be consummated."

Carpet Sweeping.

In all carpet sweeping great care must be taken to brush well round the skirting board. This is the favo-rite spot for moths to breed. Should you suspect their existence, lay a wet cloth, folded about three inches wide, on the carpet round the skirting beard and on this press a very hot iron. The steam caused by this process will kill both moth and eggs, and there need be no fear of injuring the carpet. I have said a wet cloth, bebut it must not be dripping wet. A cloth wrung out of water as dry as you can will be right.

Smallerrugs can, of course, be taken up and shaken every week. The
Wilton, felt, or ingrain "fillings" often used add to the work very much,
as they show every speck, being of
solid color and in a dusty street, seem solid color and in a dusty street, seem to require sweeping every day to be really bright. Wilton filling should not be swept at the same time as the rug it surrounds, which has usually some lighter colors, and the flue from these will attach itself to the darker pile. Sweep the rug first and take up the dust, then go round the room to sweep the filling border.—Catherine Owen in Good Housekeeping.

26,587,335

SAFE Cure

Sold to December 27, 1886.

No Other Remedy in the World Can Produce Such a Record.

This wonderful success of "Warner's Safe Cure" is due wholly to the real merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been REGARDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's SAFE Cure" and We can produce 100,000 TESTIMONIALS to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

BOSTON, - - 1,149,122, PENNSYLVANIA, 1,821,218

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON (U. S. Marine Insp., Buffalo, N. Y.), in 1885 was suffering with a skin humor like leprosy. Could not sleep; was in great agony. For two years tried ev-erything, without benefit. Was pronounced incurable. "Twenty bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure completely cured me, and to-day I am strong and well." (Feb. 5, 1885.)

PROVIDENCE, - 171,929

EX-GOV. T. G. ALVORD (Syracuse, N. Y.) in 1894 began running down with General Debility, accompanied with a sense of weight in the lower part of the body, with a feverish sensation and a general giving out of the whole organism. Was in serious condition, confined to his bed much of the time. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he says: "I am completely restored to health by its means."

PORTLAND, ME. - 441,105.

MAJOR S. B. ABBOTT (Springfield, Mo.), in 1871 was afflicted with Lame Back, Rhematism and Kidney Trouble. Consuited the very best physicians in San Francisco, and visited all the mineral springs there. Took a health trip to the New England State, but for seven years Suffered Constantly from his malady, which had resulted in Bright's Disease. After using a couple dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and two of SAFE PILLS, he wrote: "My back and Kidneys are without pain, and, thank God, I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Remedles."

BAL. of NEW ENG., 441,753

MRS. J. T. RITCHEY (562 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.) was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, just living and, hourly expecting death. Was confined to bed ten months each year. Was attended by the best physicians. Her left side was paralyzed, Could neither eat, sleep nor enjoy life. The doctors said she was troubled with Female Complaints; but she was attisfied her kidneys were affected. Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure she passed a large stone, or calculus, and in Nov. 1885, reported, "Am to-day as well as when a girl."

N. Y. STATE, 3,870,773.

F. MAYER (1020 N. 12th St., Louis, Mo. afflicted with tired feelings, dizzlness and pain across the back, and lost appetite. Was sallow and care-worn all the time. The doctors failing he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and reports, "I feel like a fighting coek."

CHICAGO, - - 2,808,693.

MR. R. BROWN (2221 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.) injured his back from a fail. Was confined to bed six weeks. The fail injured his kidneys, producing intense suffering. Warner's SAFE Cure Restored his Kidneys to their natural condition, and he writes, "I am now eighty years of age, smart and active."

DETROIT, - -

MRS. THOS. SCHMIDT (Wife of the Vice-Consul of Denmark, 69 Wall st., New York) reported that her little son, after an attack of Diphtheritie Sore throat eight years ago, was afflicted with Bright's Disease in advanced form; by the advice of Gen'l Chritiansen, of Drezel, Morgan & Co., Bankers, New York, she prescribed Warner's SAFE cure, with the consent of the physicians, and reports. "The physicians say that he will be PERFECTLY WELL."

MILWAUKEE, - 458,894.

MISS Z. L. BOARDMAN (Quechee, Vt.), in May, 1882, began to bloat, thence came Stomach Trouble, terrible headaches, and finally the doctor's opinion that it was Bright's Disease and incurable. Eventually she became nearly blind, pronounced by the doctors to be in the Last Stage of Bright's disease. After having been under treatment by Warner's SAFE Cure for one year, she reported, "I am as well as any one."

MINNESOTA, 648,017.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Worcester, Mass.) in May, 1880, was postrated by Gravel. Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure alone he passed a large stone, and subsequently wrote, "I have had no recurrence of my trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure Cured Me."

BAL. N. Y. States, 1,767,149.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

CLEVELAND, -682,632 ST. LOUIS, - - 1,530,527.

EX-GOV, R. T. JACOB (Westport, Ky.) was prostrated with severe Kidney trouble and lost 40 pounds of flesh. After a thorough treat-ment with Warner's SAFE Cure he reports, "I

873,667 CINCINNATI,

GEN. H. D. WALLEN (144 Madison Ave. New York), scarcely able to walk two blocks with out exhaustion, and, having lost flesh heavily, began the use of Warner's SAFE. Cure and says: "I was much benefited by it."

Bal. OHIO, State, - 633,158.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON (Ciacinnati, O.) in 1885 reported that his daughter was very much prostrated; had palpitation of the heart intense pain in the head, nervous disorder and catarrh of the bladder. She loet fifty-five pounds. Other remedies failing, they began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, SAFE Pills, and SAFE Nervine, and with three months she had gained fifty pounds in weight and was restored to good health. That was three years ago, and she is still in as good health as ever in her life. Col. Thornton., himself was scured of Ohronic Diarrhosa of eighteen years standing, in 1881, by Warner's SAFE Cure.

SOUTH'N STATES, 3,534,017

C. H. ALLEN (Leavenworth, Kan.), son Edwin, two years of age, afflicted with Extreme Case of Bright's Disease, and the doctors gave him up. By the advice of the doctor's wife, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and after tak-ing seven bottles he is perfectly well and has

CANADA. 1,467,824. CAPT. GEO. B. WILTBANK [919 Spruce St. Phila. Pa., prostrated in Central America, with Malarial Fever, caused by congestion of Kidneys and Liver. Deliriows part of the time. Liver EMLARGED one-third. Stomach badly affected. Could hold no food, even water was ejected. Using less than a dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure he writes, "I was completely cured."

KANSAS CITY, - 717,860.

MRS. [PROF.] E. J. WOLF [Gettysburg, Pa., Wife of the Editor of the Lutheran Quaterly, began to decline with Pulmonary Consumption. [Over 50 per cent of all cases of Consumption are caused by diseased kidneys.] DISPARED of LIVING. After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure, she writes, "I am perfectly well."

Bal. S. W. States. - 746,798

SAN FRANCISCO, 1,242,946.

Bal PACIFIC COAST, 732,316

Every Testimonial we publish is genuine. Write to the testators, enclosing stamp for reply, and learn for yourselves.

Lacturer's Department, National Grange.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,

Middlebush, N. J.

It is with sincere pleasure that we note how generally not only the Grange, but other agricultural papers are printing these weekly columns gleaned from our National Grange field. Literally from Maine to Oregon ar, these good rural papers co-operating in the work of showing the farmers of our country the necessity of organization and laying before their readers the practical work and progress of the twenty-year old Grange. It is with sincere pleasure that we gress of the twenty-year old Grange.
A careful record will be kept of all these favorable journals and their names published in our National Grange reports at the end of the year, that Patrons may know who are willing to "aid us in our efforts towards reform," and advance the interests of our whole country by organizing ad our whole country by organizing, ed-ucating and protecting this most im-portant class that feeds and sustains all the rest. Farmers are more and more learning the value of the agri-cultural press and to stand by and to support those that are doing most for

The Grange recognizes the fact that the American farmer is the victim of certain evils, and it proposes to correct these. In order to accomplish these. In order to accomplish this it organizes the farmers into one harmonious body; makes them a unit, and then exerts their combined strength for their protection.

The Maine Farmer, in a late issue, says: "The work of the Grange has been carried on in a quiet manner, yet has been an active influence in elevating the sentiment of the farming classes and educating to an appreciation of the importance of farming as a business, and to the means and methods of promoting its prosperity. So long as the work is carried on in this manner it must meet the approval of every good citizen."

Reports from the late meeting of the Kansas State Grange say: "Good, sound, practical steps were taken to push the organization in the State this coming year." Brother Wm. Sims, who is Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, after being out of Grange office for a few years, but always a worker, has been again called to the front as Master of the State Grange.

PROGRESS.

Brether A. Shumway, special Deputy, has organized a new Grange in Cottonwood, Idaho Territory. Bro. Boice, of Oregon, reports the outlook for the Grange in Idaho very encourging.

Gerard C. Brown has organized a very substantial Grange at Hanover, York county, Pa., and reports to the National Secretary that 30 or 40 candidates are waiting to be initiated.

A W. Valentine, special Deputy, with the able assistance of good Bro. D. H. Thing, Lecturer of the State Grange of Maine, has organized a new Grange at Newry, Oxford county

Brothers Boice, Brown and Thing urge, by letter, the Secretary of the National Grange (so the latter writes us) to be lively and send out the nec essary decuments as soon as possible, in order that these new members may get to work. Secretary Trimble does not object to this urgency; in fact rather likes it, but wishes to know how he can improve on his present "liveliness," which is to send the outfit, etc., by express on the same day on which the application is received. We hope the Deputies will keep it lively for the Worthy Secretary, and we suggest to him to make it lively for the organizers and urge them to to send more applications. We doubt if there ever was a period in the his-tery of the Order where better, more practical and solid work was done by the National, State and Subordinate officials than is being done today.

New Gloucester Grange, No. 28, Maine, has dedicated a fine new Grange hall. It is clear of debt. State Master Robie was the installing officer, and delivered an able address "for the good of the order."

J. H. Walker, Secretary Indiana State Grange, writes; "The annual session of our State Grange was short, but, by Joe, the best we have had in many a day.

Nine more different localities in Connecticut are inquiring about and talking of organizing Granges.

Sister S. J. Black, W. Lecturer of Sister S. J. Black, W. Lecturer of the Indiana State Grange, has just finished a successful lecture trip in Kentucky, under National and State Grange direction.

The Lecturer of the National Grange is filling a series of thirty-five lectures in New Hampshire, arranged by the State Grange. Deputy Na-tienal Lecturer D. H. Thing is hard at work in Vermont. He will lecture in that State once or twice every day until Feb. 1st. Deputy National Lecturer Whitney is again up and doing in Nebraska. He will probably be kept

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

busy most of the year. Arrangements are being made for more "official" work by other workers.

Question for Subordinate Granges: What legislation is needed by the farmers of our State, and are we as an erganization doing our share of the work in keeping the needs of such legislation before the Legislature of our State?

Then with minds that honor freedom Strong in strength that shields the weak. And with freeman's peaceful weapons

We'll enforce the rights we seek.'

We'll enforce the rights we seek."

—A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another, out with it, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.—N. Y. Times.

—A Pennsylvania farmer last year sold over six thousand dollars' worth of potatoes from twelve acres. He fertilized with a compost of hardwood ashes and oyster shell lime, plowed deep; planted medium sized, well formed, uncut potatoes three feet apara, gave level cultivation and cultivated often. From one hill he took thirtyone fine, large tubers.

THE Library Magazine, Published weekly, gives more good "solid" litera-ture than either of the great \$4.00 monthlies. \$1.00 n years. openment res.

CONTRIBUTORS.—The following is a characteristic list of Authors whose contributions have
appeared in its pages since January, 1885:

ownose contributions he co January, 1851:

Andrew Lang.
Andrew Lang.
Rev. Henry Lansdell.
Emille de Laveleye.
Vernon Lee.
Vernon Lee.
Elisa Linu Linton.
Belsa Linu L appeared in its pages ain
Frank Abel.
Eir Rutherford Alcock.
Arthur Arnold, M. P.
Edwin Arnold, M. P.
Edwi Pasha Honoron,
Frederic Harrison.
H. R. Hawels.
Mary Howitt.
Zhomas Hughes.
Win. Henry Huribert.
July Hiris.
H. M. Hyndman.
H. M. Hyndman.
T. H. Huxley,
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BOOKS MILLION

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5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Centiemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.

5. The Frozen Beep. A thilling Novel. By Wilkie Control of the Con The Lady of the Lake "is a romance in verse, and of all he works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.

9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Chorne." Thorne." Just allow By desired for Dora M. Amos Harton. A Novel. By desired Filol, author M. Amos Harton. A Novel. By the member of the Mill on the Fiss. "etc. A Novel. By the sulton of John Streem. A Novel. By the sulton of the Molly Tree. A Novel. 12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of John Proper. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the Author of Dora Thorne." It has badget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large B. The Badget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large and jokes. collection of the numy stories, sectiones, anecuoies, poems and jokes.

14. John Howerbank's Wiffs. A Novel. By Miss Malock, author of 'John Hallfax, Gentleman,' etc.

15. The Gray Womans. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, suthor of 'Mary Barton,' etc.

16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Fopular Authors, the substantial of the stories of sections, stories of sections, the stories of sections, and detective stories, stories of sections, the stories of sections. society ine, or saventure, or saveny me, eve, an very he-seresting.

11. January Danc's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E.

12. January Werk Aurer Flord, etc.

13. Fancy Werk August Flord, etc.

13. Fancy Werk August Flord, etc.

14. Fancy Werk August Flord, etc.

15. Fancy Werk August Flord, etc.

16. Fancy Werk August Flord, etc.

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16. Fancy Secret Flord, etc., productly and ele
16. Fancy Secret Flord, etc., etc., productly and ele
16. Fancy Secret Flord, etc., etc., productly and ele-Frimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The collection of fairy stories published. The children are And to election of fairy series published. The children are solichted and the series of the children are solichted and the series of the children and the children is public to publicanes and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions, and willion, a handy 21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various

21. Useful knowledge for the Billion, a many shoot of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.

Home Cook! Book and Family Physician, containing hundred scellent cooking recipes hints to housekeepers, tailing a scellent cooking recipes hints to housekeepers, tailing as seen at a common all common and contained to housekeepers, tailing as a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of the seen songs.

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2. Shark Bays. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."

2. Shark Bays. Bach. "See Bays. A Nove. By the author of "Called 29. Shadeows on the Snow. A Nove. By B. L. Far. jose, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kissee", etc. 20. Leoline. By Mary Ceell Hay, author of "Breada Strice." By Mary Ceell Hay, author of "No Name, etc. author of "No Name, etc. By Willie Collins, sathor of "No Name, etc. By Willie Collins, sathor of "No Name, etc. By Willie Collins, author of "Lady Author and Money." etc. 33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Mary Carleon. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorno", etc.

con, author of "Lady Audiey" Secret," etc.

24. A Gelden Bawn. A Novel. By the author of
Dors Thorno, "etc.

5. Valerje's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander,
and the state of t De Fos. describing the adventures of a castaway in the Scuth Pacific Ocean.

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HORNED CATTLE.

The Horns and Teeth as an Index of Their

The fact, well known, is that the wrinkles of the horns are annular rings. Both males and females of the bovine race have rings formed annually—the first at two years of age and showing plainly at three years. Thereafter a ring is formed annually, and if two years are added to the number of rings the age may be definitely determined ap to the age of eight years, and some-times longer. After this time, with the age, the rings run into each other, the age, the rings run into each other, often making it difficult to determine the age. But even this is not an exact means of determining the age of horned cattle. Quite often the second ring does not appear until the animal is five years old. Thereafter the rings are contant. As a rule the rings are annular after the animal is three years old, and hence the determination of age is more certain by the horn than by the teeth, since close or gritty pastures often wear the teeth far more than flush pastures, or in the case of cattle fed on food requiring little exertion in gathfood requiring little exertion in gathering.
Up to the time when the animal ar-

rives at full maturity the teeth are a sure index of age, whatever the passure index of age, whatever the pasture. That is to say, at the age of two weeks the calf will have four front teeth on the under jaw, two only being out at birth. At three weeks it will have six teeth, and at a month old the incisor teeth will be complete—that is, eight. At eight months the incisors will begin to wear, and the two central teeth will be shrunk. This process will gradually proceed, successively, until at the age of eighteen months the two central incisors will have dropped out, to be succeeded by the two central permanent incisors. At two years old out, to be succeeded by the two central permanent incisors. At two years old past there will be four central permanent incisors, at three years six and at four years eight incisors, the full number, will be shown. From this on the incisors gradually shrink apart again, so that at the age of ten years the relative appearance of the incisors will be analogous to that of the calf of twelve months of age. This appearance will months of age. This appearance will be measurably constant, but, as stated before, the actual wear of the cutting surfaces will be governed by the nature of the pasturage and other food.— Chicago Tribune.

ROUND HATS.

Pretty Styles for Ladies, Misses, Girls and

Massing the trimming back of the crown is the marked feature of new round hats; this was introduced last autumn, but did not find favor here as it did in Paris. The fancy here has been for English turbans and toques trimmed in front with cords and military pompons as high as those of a drum-major. The new French hats reverse all this, and have the fronts of the high crowns quite bare, or with merely a band or twist around them, while at the back loops and notched ends of ribbons are set upright against the crown to its top, or else they begin on top of the crown and extend to the on top of the crown and extend to the upturned brim, where they pass over it in straps as if holding it up. Sometimes half-long ostrich plumes drop down from the tip of the crown on the back, or one side, or, it may be, in front. The colored English crapes are used in two shades for trimming round hats in a way easily followed out by the amateur milliner. Thus a black straw hat with high crown has a brim turned down over the forehead, and rolled up in the back to show its lining of yellow Tuscan braid. The trimming is two tints of crape—one yellow and one cream-color—around the crown, and at the back are two large loops descendthe back are two large loops descending from the top and passing over the brim like straps. A high aigrette of cream-colored herons' feathers is thrust in the loops at the back. In other hats from the top of the crown down, and the brim is covered with folds of velvet. Indented and deeply sunken crowns are seen on many hats, and especially on turbans. Fine Tuscan turbans are of turbans. Fine Tuscan turbans are dotted all over with jet beads, and have some watered ribbon loops with jet leaves for their trimming. For children are wide-brimmed sailor hats of the heckled braids, and of striped braids in bright shades of red or blue with white. Pretty little sun-bonnets for small cirls are made factors. for small girls are made of cotton sat-

He Forgot the Combination.

A wealthy citizen of a neighboring city had been out until the small hours. with convivial companions. It was not exactly a "dry locality" that he had visited, and he arrived home slightly exhilarated. He managed, by lescribing several erratic rather than geometrical lines, to get to his bed-room and into a chair. Then he called to his wife in a stage whisper:
"I can't get my boots off."
"What's the matter with

boots!"
"Nozzin," (in a faint whisper).
"What's the matter with your hands,
then?" she cross-examined.
"Nozzin."

"Why don't you pull your boots off, then P'' 'Maria, I've forgot the combina-

tion!"-Boston Rec

Decrease of Immigration.

The immigration to this country shows a great falling off for 1885, the

GAMBLERS' OMENS.

Sporting Men Who Will Make No Bets at

Sporting men are noted as being the most superstitious persons. Those who bet on horses are all more or less influenced by certain events which they look upon as omens of good or ill luck. All these signs they eagerly look for and are influenced by them on the way they place their money on the steeds whose chance they favor.

"No, I'm not betting to-day," was the reply of one of these turfmen, in nswer to an inquiry from another of his ilk whether he had bought any pools on the races.

"Busted?" was another laconic in-

day for me, but I did not. I unlaced it. and I'll bet two to one if I bought pool on a horse he would break his neck before he came under the string."

"That's quite interesting. Would you mind giving me some of your experience? What do you consider a lucky

omen P" "You want to know what I consider a lucky omen, eh? That's just as the idea strikes me. I used to count white horses. Supposing I was standing at the corner of Broadway and Wall street. I'd take out my watch, when I had one, and time myself and count the number of white horses that turned into Wall street from Broadway in five minutes. I would sometimes go on the odd numbers and sometimes on the even. Like this: If I made up my mind on even horses and an even number went by during the five minutes, then I would be lucky, and vice versa.'

"You gamble on cards, do you?" "Oh, yes, I make my living as a sport ng man.

"Does your superstition affect you in playing cards?"

"Yes, indeed. If I am going to play cards for money I always hunt up a beggar and give him some money for luck. I have walked sometimes two miles to find a beggar. I know a gambler who goes daily to an Italian on Greene street, who has three little canaries that tell fortunes by pulling an envelope out of a pack. He always follows the advice of the bird, and I have actually seen him shed tears over some of the slips he got, not from grief, but from vexation, if it went against his

"I have had gamblers tell me that they had acquired the habit of trying their luck in different ways, but I claim it's not a habit; it's nature, born in a man, and it never comes out. Why, I know dozen of people who laugh at superstition that will have a regular case of the dumps if they see the new moon over their right shoulder for the first time. They think if they see it over the left shoulder and make a wish they will get their wish .- N. Y. Mail

AN ODD TROUGH.

The Deep Moral Which It is Intended to There is a watering-trough at Stockbridge, in this State, that is not wholly without interest. It was made by digging out a large hole in an uncut block of marble. Beside it stood another most spiteful and animally vigorous teens, with a high smooth crown tow-tering above the shirred front. For small boys are caps with visors of ashamed of its very existence, present-white or navy blue flannel, or of the white or navy blue flannel, or of the ing an incongruity of impression that can not be described. But this is only the suggestion, the delicate preliminary of the deep moral of modern missionary aims. On one end of the trough is carved in large letters this ponderous sentence: 'Utility is better than grandeur." another part of the same town there is a fountain whose intention is more human, and the moral of which is wisely

left to the forcible charm of tradition. It represents a cat and dog in attitudes natural to their species. The latter, a lively Scotch terrier, approaches the former in a ready, inquiring. and doubtful way, as much as to say: "if I can get my jaws on your neck I'll paint the name of Edwards with fur." cat crouches, ready to make a blind dog as soon as the occasion requires, and hisses through her mouth the water

shows a great falling off for 1835, the total number of foreigners landing in New York aggregating but 291,066, against 354,702 in 1834. This is the smallest number since 1879. Germany sent us 97,913 immigrants, Ireland 35,277, England 25,657, Russia 16,835, Sweden 16,045, Italy 15,740, Hungary 11,665, Austria 10,882, Norway 9,974, the balance being natives of other European States. It is a singular fact that nearly 84,000 of these foreigners remained in New York. The percentage of agricultural laborers was comparatively small.—N. Y. Herald.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Bright, Glowing Colors Shown by Most of the New Fall Goods

Already new dress goods are shown, and some, indeed all of them as yet seen, are lovely. Serges of all qualito yerself a wife. Dat de report am ties will prevail. They are the rage in true your recent ackshuns am proof. London, and our merchants have seen to it that we are not to be behind our hand stoves, squintin' at fo' dollar bed-French and English sisters in having room sweets an' rustlin' aroun' arter the very choicest patterns to select bric-a-brac. Marriage am nuffin' you from. Indeed, superb and superior need be ashamed of, an' I reckon you goods have been manufactured expressly for this market, leading houses having exclusive designs for their customers, many of whom select from sample cards, and sometimes can arrange matters so that no other dress like their own will be seen in the city.

"Busted?" was another laconic ininquiry.

"No, but I laced one of my shoes up wrong this morning. It's a bad sign. I'll et'em alone to-day."

"Are you superstitious?"

"I frankly confess that I am," he replied, as he lit a cigar, "and I don't know of a sporting man or a gambler that is not superstitious, and, furthermore, I do not believe there is a human being living who is not. Of course, some are more so than others; but take gamblers and horsemen as a class and you will find that each one has his own peculiar quilp. Now, this morning I laced my shoe up wrong. If I had left it that way it would have been a lucky day for me, but I did not. I unlaced it, and I'll bet two to one if I bought nool.

noted.

Such rich, showy materials, in large stripes and plaids, will be much used for dress skirts, made entirely plain, without even a foot plaiting, with bodice and draperies of the prevailing ground tint, the bodice cut in the jaunty riding habit style. Buttons will be a large item in the fall dresses and are shown in metal and mixed styles, bronze effects being particularly admired. Oxydized buttons will also be favored, and buttons with pearl be favored, and buttons with pearl ornaments set on metal. The new round ball rosary buttons come in

Some of the serges closely resemble the suitings worn by gentlemen, in color and combinations, but of course

Astrakan bourette suitings in bright cardinal promise to be a leading novelty. They are shown in two rich square blocks of fine chevron weave, framed by soft, silky rings of Astrakan. The alternate block has the chevron running in an opposite direction with The alternate block has the chevron running in an opposite direction with the same framing of curls. This gives a very striking and stylish effect. The same goods also appear in black and white. There are also gray and white bourettes that are very attractive. A few brocaded and figured woolens are

seen.
Striped velvets and plushes are a leading feature in elegant novelties. They come in solid colors and in various tints and shades, showing a number of tones in one stripe of about an inch wide. Both cut and uncut pile is formed into stripes or alternate blocks and the effect of arranging tints and colors in these goods is surpassingly beautiful. The brocaded velvets are gorgeous. Long pile goods with plain and cashmere centers show large and showy patterns. There are brocaded plushes in new designs that are very rich looking and the prices are comparatively moderate. All shades and colors are represented in plain velvets, paratively moderate. All shades and colors are represented in plain velvets, which promise a rage for the entire season. Rich silk and velvet costumes are being imported, and velvet and lace combinations will find favor. Velvet will also be used for dinner dresses, and many of the hendeone saw it in that year and cave a report. dresses, and many of the handsome saw it in that year, and gave a report plain wools will be combined with velorities discovery to Francis I, King of vet.—N. Y. Graphic.

PRESERVED FRUITS. How They May be Kept in Good Condition In order to keep preserved fruit in considerably over one hundred degrees. The top of every jar with a screw or rubber fastening should be sealed with bottle wax. Jelly glasses should be secured with bladders, or with paper dipped in white of egg and pressed about the glass without a wrinkle. Many persons take the precaution to wrap every glass jar or tumbler in paper, and then pack each of them in sawdust or sand, so that they will not be affected by light nor by atmospheric changes. The closet in which preserves are kept should not be in close proximity to the kitchen. In winter the temperature must be a degree or two above freezing point. It is always well to keep preserves in a closet by themselves, so that it need only be opened when necessary to store each new addition of preserves in a closet by themselves, so that it need only be opened when necessary to store each new addition of jars. Thus the atmospheric changes are reduced to a minimum and the fruit will remain in good condition.—

N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.

wer historians declare that time has not lessened the truth or force of its significance.—Boston Post.

—Several years ago a young girl near Alken, S. C., was in the act of placing a pitcher on a fence-post when she was struck dead by lightning. Since then the pitcher has remained on the post, safe by superstition from the touch of tegroes, who believe that the arm which nucks it will be paralyzed. Storms and cyclones and earthquakes have not uplaced it, although the post which it fast or the rail and the other on the ground, lest it is fast crumbling with decay.—

"Wester Rural"

Winter Shelter for Sheep.

Winter Shelter for Sheep.

Winter Shelter for Sheep.

Winter Shelter for Sheep.

We ought to have good shelter provided by the time winter comes, if we can provide such shelter. But suppose it is practically impossible for us to build barns and well constructed sheds? We can do this for our sheep in the vast majority of instances. We can set art on all always has set artil or piece of timber in the crothes and place poles, boards or something on the rail and the other on the ground, rest arail or piece of timber in the crothes and place poles, boards or something on the rail and the other on the ground, open toward the south. If we have not rails or poles enough to do that we can use the control of the provided by state the loland of Lieth the Island of Manissea. Rock Island is located directly south of the central part of Rhode Island, to which State it belongs. It is south-west from Newport about thirty miles; it is about eighteen miles from Monatal talk, the east end of Long Island. It is so far out at sea that one always has sea air. In summer its hills are swept by fresh before sea air. In summer its hills are swept by fresh berges and in winter by fierce gales. It is eight miles long and three miles from Newport and well constructed sheds? It is about eighteen miles from Monatal talk, the east end of Long Island. It is so far out at sea that one always has sea air. In summer its hills are swept by fres

BROTHER GARDNER.

The Limekiln Club Sage's Views on Matris-monial Affairs.

Brudder Amibad Cantilever, it are reported dat you am about to take un-You has bin seen pricin' secondkin depend on dis club to warm up de house fer you an' leave behind some hard-bottomed cheers an' a few articles of tinware.

of tinware.

Brudder Cantilever, marriage am lottery or a dead-sure thing—jist all you make it. If you git stuck on sight—fall in luv wid a gal. fur her small feet, taperin' waist, dimpled chin or warblin' mout, an' marry her off-hand at about twelve weeks' notis, you needn't be astonished if dar am a dynamite 'sploshun afore you hev bin hitched a week. Small feet an' a good temper doan' allus go together. Slim waists an' kitchen economy may not work in de same harness. De gal who charms you by de way she drums de wars an kitchen economy may not work in de same harness. De gal who charms you by de way she drums de planner may flatly refuse, as a wife, to run dem same fingers ober de washbo'd. Firstly, doan' git married until you know what you are bein' jined to. Study de gal. Let de feet go an' watch her temper. Let de bangs go an' watch her economy. Nebber you mind about de way she dimples her chin, but ax yerself if she'll make de bed wid de foot lower dan de head. You has got to do all de studyin'. No one gal out of a thousand eber stops to size up a luver. If his Grecian nose or curly ha'r or droopin' mustache strikes her fancy she'll nebber stop to study his natur' nor to worry ober his habits. She is marryin' dat nose, or head, or mustache nor to worry oper his nabits. She is marryin' dat nose, or head, or mus-tache. A month arter marriage, when he hauls her aroun' by de hair an' slaps her dimpled jaw she's perfectly aston-ished to think she made sich a mis-

Secondly, Brudder Cantilever, arter Secondly, Brudder Cantilever, arter de knot has bin tied, make up yer mind dat de fucher won't be all plain sailin'. You are gwine to be tried an' tested an' trubbled, an' you hev to call up all yer manhood. You will h'ar de sasser scrapin' de bottom ob de flour bar'l when you hevelt gere. color and combinations, but of course not as heavy in quality. A very pretty piece of goods has a tiny stripe of a bright color on brown, blue, red and green, and other patterns show a heavy cord outlining a small check, and these are in one color. There is also a very neat and stylish class of goods in lovely quality of fine wool, in dark grounds, with an odd sprinkling of bright colors in subdued form. This will make very stylish shopping dresses and suits for general wear.

Astrakan bourette suitings in bright cardinal promise to be a leading nover the suit dark grounds and suits for general wear.

Astrakan bourette suitings in bright cardinal promise to be a leading nover the suit dark grounds and suits for general wear.

Astrakan bourette suitings in bright cardinal promise to be a leading nover the suit dark grounds and there are such as the suit desired an' tested an' trubbled, an' you heve to call up all yer manhood. You will h'ar de sasser scrapin' de bottom ob de flour bar' when you heve'nt got a cent in yer pocket. De woodpile will run out in Jinuary, an' de sugar an' de bacon will seem to be car'ied off by de rats. If yer wife am eber so good-natured she will hev her trials an' tribulashums, an' dar may be times when she'll riz up an' claw fur you. In de y'ars gone by my ole woman has rushed upon me wid de rollin' pin, an' I has retorted in a way to make her ears ache, but all de time claw fur you. In de y'ars gone by my ole woman has rushed upon me wid de rollin' pin, an' I has retorted in a way to make her ears ache, but all de time I knowed she was savin' an' good-hearted, an' she knowed I'd empty my pockets of de las' shillin' to buy her a new set of false frizzes. If you am suited to each odder an occashunal row in fam'ly will prove a stickin' plaster to hold you de clusser together. If you ain't suited—if you diskiver dat you hev struck a patch of Canada thistles an' can't sot still, an' if de odder party diskivers dat she has taken a tumble off de monument of Romance an' brought up wid a thud in de mudhole of Reality, you jist absquatulate apart. Go quietly an' decently and get onhitched by divorce, and let de wisdom gained by experience stan' at yer right hand when ye make anoder choice. Brudder Cantilever, my feelin's an' de feelin's of dis club am wid ye, an' our good wishes, together wid at least two dollars' wurth of tinware, kin be counted on wheneber de fatal occashun arroves.—Detroit Free Press.

BLOCK ISLAND

Early History and Location of a Famous American Summer Resort. The island was first seen by civilized of its discovery to Francis I, King of France. How long it may have been inhabited by Indians before seen by this Frenchman must always remain a matter of conjecture. Ninety years later, in 1614, the Dutch trader, Adrian condition it is necessary that the jars be air-tight, and that they be kept in a Block, explored this island and gave it his own name. The burning of his vessel detained him through the winter be air-tight, and that they be kept in a cool, dark place. Atmospheric air is in Manhattan, he there built a new one which he named the Unrest; with it he penetrate even by microscopic openings, and thus injure the product of labor performed in the torrid summer days in a kitchen with a temperature considerably over one hundred degrees.

The top of every icr with a screw or on this soil. Our historien tells us that name fittingly appears in the following

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For the week ending Jan. 15, 1887.

HER ANSWER.

On my right at a dinner sat Mollie, On my left there was little May Belle, Who is always so sparkling and jolly, And who likes me, I fancy, quite well,

The former somehow spoke of ages; "Now, what would you take me to be?"

I asked. She replied: "Of life's pages
I suppose you have turned twenty-three."

Miss Belle, on my left, was abstracted, And did not our words overhear, Nor knew she the answer expected As I whispered quite low in her car:

"And what would you take me for. Mary?"

And then this small maiden perverse,
From out of abstraction, quite wary,
Responded: "For better or worse,"

—Samuel Williams Cooper, in Life.

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

Improvement Over the Old Method of Treating Wounds.

Novel Plan of Performing Operation and Applying Dressings—The Great Aim is Perfect Cleanline Severe Cases Treated.

Fifty years ago, on the minutes of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in this city, especial mention was made of the fact that an amputated finger had healed by "first intention," that is, without the process of suppuration and granulation, which is the usual mode by which tissues heal. At the present time it is usual, and not unusual, to have an amputated leg heal by the "first intention," as well as the wounds made in the performance of nearly all the major and minor operations of surgery. rapid has been the progress in the improved methods of what is known as antiseptic surgery that many medical men are astonished to hear of the results that are being obtained, and the general public are not at all aware of the great advances in the surgical art. Indeed, antiseptic surgery has been in its infancy for less than a dozen years. and has only received its perfect application within a few months.

In the human body there exists reparative power by which the separated fragments of a broken bone are united and the cut surfaces of a wound are united. The simplest mode of healing an open wound is by the "first intention" or "immediate union," for which surgeons have aimed for hundreds of years. They had observed it in rare instances, and looked upon it as a possibility, but, as previously stated, they seldom succeed in getting it, and the instances in which they did get it were deserving of special note. If union fails by the "first intention," inflammation supervenes, and healing is accomplished by a long and tedious process of suppuration and granulation, requiring several weeks, or perhaps months, for the closure of a wound of any considerable size. And this is always connected with great drain on the vital forces and danger from blood poison

What is antiseptic surgery? It consists of certain precautions and appliances for the exclusion of the air, and with the air the numerous germs of disease and putrefaction which float in it, and the application of a germicide, which destroys the germs during and after the operation. The more perfectpromptly tied up and kept at rest will heal readily, but if it be neglected and allowed to get particles of dirt and the germs of disease into it, there is considerable inflammation, the member becomes painful and swollen, discharges matter, and is slow to heal. Antiseptic surgery aims at the simplicity of domestic practice—the accurate coaptation of the parts, provision being made for the free discharge of secretions from the wound, and the exclusion of and germs of disease, By the adoption of antiseptic measures the surgeon simply follows nature's indication. He puts the parts in the best possible condition to heal, and nature does

the healing.

The methods adopted in order to se cure this success are simple, and but a little more expensive, considering the first cost, but infinitely less costly than the old way of dressing, when consider ation is made for the time and waste of repeated dressings, and the lessened risk of blood-poisoning and death from exhaustion from prolonged suppura-

The most essential element in antiseptic surgery is cleanliness. The part o be operated upon or the point of inury and adjacent tissue is first thoraughly scrubbed with soap and a fine brush. It is then shaved to remove hair and dead cutaneous cells, and afterward washed with ether, to remove fat and oily matter. It is then washed with an antiseptic solution, and the operation is begun. A small stream of the solution is played upon the parts at short intervals as the operation progresses. Every opening in the tissues is washed out with this solution. The parts are brought together with catgut sutures which have been rendered aseptic, and these sutures are absorbed, consequently there is nothing to come away. Catgut being an animal tissue, is capable of absorption, and is used for ligaturing vessels sewing up the parts and for drainage. For this purpose several strands are placed in the deeper part of the wound and drain by capillarity. After there is no further secretion these are absorbed. After the superficial opening has been closed and the edges brought

nto close opposition, a strip of "pro-tective" is laid over the line of sutures. Over this is spread a fold of several thicknesses of gauze, antisepti-cally prepared and dusted thickly on its surface with iodoform. Over this is placed cotton, also rendered antiseptic, and the whole dressing is confined in place by roller bandages. This dressing is put on wet-all wet, and almost dripping with the antiseptic solution.
The dressing is not changed unless there is some sign that all is not doing well, until a proper time has elapsed and its known that the parts have been healed. Under these methods hospital gangrene and erysipelas are rarely encountered, and there is so little discharge of pus that recently it was impossible to get enough for a sample for exhibition to a class at a medical college. This method, with slight changes in the detail, is now employed at every good hospital in the country, and by

very surgeon who is up to the times. The notes of a few cases recently ex hibited at the Pennsylvania Hospital, taken from a student's note-book, will serve to show what is being accomplished there by this improved method. The first case was that of a young man whose leg had been amputated above the ankle twenty-one days before. When the dressings were removed for the first time, at the expiration of the twenty-first day after the operation, there was discovered a good stump, which was perfectly healed. Under the old method of treating such a case it would have been considered good surgery to have had the stump entirely healed and the patient ready to go out inside of ten weeks. Besides, it would have required a new dressing twice a day at: first, and nearly every day until the stump was healed.

Another case was that of a young man who had been admitted with a fractured skull, a piece of the latter pressing upon his brain. The skull was trephined and the broken bone removed. The wound was then dressed under the new method and not disturbed until sixteen days had elapsed, when the dressings were taken off, showing a perfect closure of the wound. Such an mjury is of itself a serious affair, and the operation is no less dangerous.

singular case was that of a man who had ruptured by a muscular effort the long-head of the biceps muscle of one of his arms. The tendon of the muscle was drawn into a mass at the bend of elbow. No recorded case similar to this is known. Knowing what could be done with antiseptic dressings, the surgeons decided upon a novel op-They cut down upon the tendon, replaced it in a new position, attached it as well as could be done to its proper place, and closed up the incision, which extended from the shoulder to the elbow. The dressings were removed after sixteen days, and showed the wound nicely closed. To be sure he will not be allowed to use the limb for some weeks yet until the parts beneath become more firmly united. this novel operation the man will have a useful arm, whereas, had it not been performed, the arm would have been almost absolutely useless.

Another case was that of a man whose knee had been laid open by an injury, and he had not been admitted to the hospital until twelve hours after the accident. Under any other form of treatment than the antiseptic method it is more than probable that the man would have been compelled to suffer an ly this is done, the more likely will amputation of the injured limb. The

A COOL WOMAN.

Her Meeting with a Highwayman How She Treated Him.

It was once not uncommon in England for a gentleman, traveling in his own coach, to be stopped on the highway, and robbed of his purse and all times. He seemed to have watch. Lord Derby, an ancestor of the present Earl, and Mr. Thomas Grenville, while crossing a common at night, were attacked by several highwayman. Their servants, being paid to wait on their masters, and not for being shot in defending their property, ran away. his property and his photograph to Har-The two gentlemen popped away at the highwaymen until their ammunition gave out, and then surrendered.

"What scoundrels you must be," ex claimed the leader of the robbers, as he fire at gentlemen who risk their lives upon the road!"

As the man looked at the matter, i was unfair that "gentlemen" who took the chances of death upon the gallows by engaging in the profession of highay robbery should also be obliged to risk death from a pistol.

Another highwayman showed not little humanity, when appealed to by woman whose carriage he had stopped. Lady Wynd was journeying from Lonanxiety was that the girl should not be robbed of the wages she had just received. Handing over her own money and trinkets, she said to her daughters "My dears, give up your purses and watches at once." Then turning to the highwayman, she said : "I suppose, sir, you are too much of a gentleman to think of stealing the hard-earned wages of a poor servant-girl." The robber immediately declined to receive the girl's money, and the cool old lady continued, in her stateliest manner: "And now, sir, I trust that you will withdraw that pistol, as I have noticed that your hand shakes very much."—Youth's

Companion. -Why is a boot-black like a bee? He improves each shining hour.-San Francisco Call.

ABOUT FUSSINESS.

There is no foe to domestic peace and comfort like that of fussiness. It arises largely from a lack of system or plan and from too great attention to minor details. Some housekeepers have the habit of stirring up everything at once. They begin their day's work anywhere without any relation to what is most urgent or necessary to be accomplished. They lose sight of the always excellent ning of each day and take a survey of the domestic field. Decide what must be done, and what in case of lack of time, or the intervention of other duties, may be put off, and then set to work without undue haste to perform necessary duties. Learn to do it quietly, without noise. Be careful to take no useless steps. There is a vast amount of strength expended in this

way, and nervous energy wasted. I know a young housekeeper who ac complishes more in one day than the majority of women do in two. She never seems to be in a hurry, never gets into a "stew" but she works as noiselessly and steadily as the sunlight. What she has to do she accomplishes without any indirection. She has no cross purposes to contend She aims right at the mark through every movement of her hand and by every footstep. If she has housecleaning to attend to she doesn't commence by tearing up every room in the house, and putting the entire estab lishment in a chaos of confusion. But she takes one room at a time, has it cleansed and purified and put to rights again before there is any further upheaval. The usual spring cleaning comes and goes in that family without producing any discomfort or any great amount of inconvenience.

experience. The poor little housekeep-er never seemed to know what should be done first, and there was always such an array of things to be accomplished she was never serene, but went about like a small cyclone, stirring up every thing with which she came in contact, leaving things "all in a heap" as she flitted off in the direction of whatever occurred to her as needing attention. Her house was never in order, and she was never at rest. She wanted to do everything at once, so nothing was ever complete. She charged all along the line, yet never stopped to carry the work at any one point. So she was always routed, and domestic affairs were uniformly in a state of insurrection. As a result she was always "fussing."

System is an essential in the govern-To these add cheerfulness, patience and a thoughtful care for the members, and you will avoid all unpleasant friction, and make the home what it should be, the center of all that is best and dearest to the human heart. The Household.

MISER GREENLEAF.

A Man Who Lived the Life of an Anchorite

Harvard's latest endowment come from an unexpected source. A miser named E. P. Greenleaf recently died, there procured the primary union, or union by "first intention." Every body knows that a cut of a finger if delphia North American. leaf lived the life of an anchorite. He hoarding up every cent he accumulated and denying himself even the comforts of life. His appearance was that of a tramp or a begger, and yet, unlike the tramp, he refused companionship at all times. He seemed to have just one desire, one ambition, and that was to be immortalized by Harvard. For this he lived: for this he became a hermit: for this he became a miser: for this he hoarded his dollars and denied Some men, not misers, worth vard. ten times his wealth, have died and left little or nothing for anybody or any thing outside the family circle. men, possessed of multiplied millions received the purses of his victims, "to will read the story of the life of Miser Greenleaf, of Quincy, Mass., and be amazed. The world is full of surprises because of those who give, and because of those who do not give. - Detroit Tribune.

> -Recently Oscar Kidd, of Port Jervis, N. Y., dreamed that a watch, wrapped in cotton in a tin box, was secreted in a cellar of a certain house in that town. The owner of the house laughed at Oscar, who wanted to look don, with her two daughters and a for the watch, but finally went down to maid-servant. When the man demanded their money, her ladyship's Kidd found the watch just as he had dreamed. Then the owner of the house claimed the watch because it had been found on his premises, and he kept it, too .- N. Y. Tribune.

-George Greer, of Santa Maria, Tex. dreamed three times that a box containing five thousand dollars in gold was buried under one corner of his house, and had a party of friends help him remove the building and search for the treasure. After digging down several feet and finding nothing he gave it up. It cost three hundred dollars to have th house returned to its place and his friends "cared" for.

-The Board of Trade at Chattanooga Tenn., had decided to do everything in its power to encourage the building of railroads in that neighborhood.

NOVELTIES IN TOYS.

me of the Amusing Things Exhibited During the Recent Hollday Season.

There is the new game of base-ball It consists of a diagram of a ball held, a number of diminutive metal players and a disc furnished with a revolving arrow. The nine is placed upon the field in position, the batsman stands at the plate and the arrow is whirled round the disc. It may stop at a home run or an out at first base. The players are moved upon the diagram according rule—one thing at a time, and that first which is most important. It is a good plan to sit quietly down at the beginning of each day and take a survey of score cards which come with it often indicate close and exciting matches. Then there is the district messenger game, calculated to inspire the small boy with laudable ambition. This also is played with a diagram and a disc and arrow. Upon the diagram is printed every position in the service of a messenger company, from the boy at four dollars a week to the president, and also such ominous words as "negligent," "lazy," "dishonest." The disc is furnished with numbers intended to indicate so many moves upon the board, according as the arrow indicates. The small boy may very easily find himself president of the company or in State prison, as fortune smiles or frowns upon him. A new game is that called Queens of Literature. It is precisely the same as the old game of authors except that the cards are printed with exact likenesses and autographs of celebrated female writers. Among toys are the new bisque jointed dolls, whose limbs can be moved into every conceivable position. Some of these are very artistic in construction. Mechanical toys are plentiful and some of them expensive. One is a dancing girl who reels around to the strains of a musical box. The mechanism of this toy is remarkable, for the swaying of the body from the hips and the lolling I was once a guest in a household of the head from side to side is perfect. where confusion was the law of daily So is mechanism of the lady in ballroom costume who fans herself languidly and raises to her eyes at intervals her lorgnette in a most affected man-The lady at her toilet is also adner. mirably contrived. She stands before a mirror applying powder to her face and neck. Now and then she lifts a hand-glass before her and gazes with contented nods of the head at the image reflected therein. But of all mechanical toys the most laughable is certainly that which represents a lean and slippered pantaloon who is endeavoring to annihilate a slippery mouse with a ladle. The tiny animal crawls out of concealment, and successfully dodges all efforts to kill it. At last the man makes a superhuman effort as the mouse appears dosing. Smash goes the ladle, but the mouse has disappeared. The expression of ment of the household as in that of the amazement upon the man's counten-State. Order, promptness, punctuality, ance elicits roars of laughter every industry and good judgment are the necessary and efficient forces in the play-things are the new target toys which perform amusing evolutions when the aim is successful. Then there general comfort and happiness of its is the toy call destruction, which consists of a train of cars rolling down an inclined plane. At a certain part of the incline a spring is touched which throws the disjointed pieces in all directions. The chief characteristic of most new toys for children is the kindergarten principle of the designs. Almost all of them are calculated to instruct the young in one or another of the rudi-

mentary branches of education .- N. Y. Mail and Express. AMUSING CONCEIT.

How "Doctor Primus" Patronized His Former Master and Benefactor. There is nothing more amusing to was a thoroughbred miser, so to speak; people who know, than the pretension and conceit of those who only think they know. A long time ago, when there were some slaves even in New England, one of the celebrities of East Windsor, Conn., was "Doctor Primus," a large, fine-looking negro. He had been the slave of a distinguished physician, Dr. Wolcott, who resided at Windsor, on the west side of the Connecticut river. Primus was employed by his master

to prepare medicines and to attend him in his visits from house to house. He proved himself to be so able and so faithful that the doctor, in gratitude for his services, gave him his freedom.

The negro's attendance on his mas ter and his experience in mixing drugs had given him a little medical knowledge, which he determined to turn to his own account. As soon as he came a free man, he moved over to the other side of the river, and, announce ing himself as "Doctor Primus," laid in a small stock of drugs, and waited for patients. They came, for Primus was respected, and there was no other physician in the village. As business

grew, Primus' self-esteem increased.

One day, he was sent for to visit sick child in Poquonnock, on the west side of the river and beyond where his old master lived. He went, and on his return called upon Dr. Wolcott, who gave him a hearty reception, and asked what business had brought him across the river. "Oh," answered Primus, a little inflated, "I was sent for to see the child of our old neighbor at Poquon nock; but I told the mother that there was nothing very serious the matter, and that she need not have sent so far for a physician; that you would have answered just as well."—Youth's Com-

A Cure for Arrogance.

"I tell you, Darringer, I won't put up with his arrogance."
"Bear with him a little longer, Brom-He'll not be so arrogant after a

"Oh, he won't eh? Is he going to join

church?"
"No; he was married last night." Philadelphia Call.

FULL OF FUN.

-A sole-stirring subject-A nail in your shoe .- Merchant Traveler .. -Old Party-If I had fifty cents and gave it to you to get changed in order to get a penny, what would be left?

Street Arab-An old man.-Texas Siftings.

-He knows his nose. I know he knows his nose. He said I knew he knew his nose; and if he said he knew I knew he knew his nose, of course he knows I know he knows his nose.

-"Vegetable pills!" exclaimed an old lady. "Don't talk to me of stuff. The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling; for destroying a gnawing in the stomach there is nothing like it; it can always be relied on."

-Here is the latest hotel paradox In looking for your apartment in a ho tel, the only thing you can go by is the number of your room; and yet, if you go by the number of your room, you will go into the wrong room.-N. Y. Mail.

—"Mary Jane Berks!" "What, ma'am?" "What be you a-doin'?" "Eastin' pie, ma'am." "What be you a-eatin' it with?" "Knife." "So you be! Now, what have I told you about eatin' pie with your knife, Mary Jane? Take that pie up in your hand and eat it as you ought to!"—Boston Record. -Omaha Paterfamilias-It is re

markable what a large number of doc tors claim that diseases are transferred by kissing, and- Miss Ethel-What kind of doctors, pa? "Why, the allopathic doctors." "But, pa, you know we're homeopaths."—Omaha World.

-She (emphatically)-How kind of nature to bestow on the blind the faculty of distinguishing colors by the sense of touch! He (philosophically) -Yes, but it's not altogether confined to the sightless. In this hard world a fellow needn't be blind to feel blue. N. Y. Graphic.

-Professor Bascomb-It is exercis that we need. We are too effeminate as a people. We ride when we ought to walk. Attentive patient—Well, doctor, no doubt you are right. But you are not going up in the elevator, are you? "Why to be sure. You don't think I'm such a fool as to climb five flights of stairs?"—Philadelphia Call.

-The news editor prepared an article in which he said: "Mr. Dash is hopelessly ill." Before going to press Mr. Dash died, and a hasty alteration was made in the sentence to meet the new condi-tion of affairs. When Mr. Dash's Dash is hopelessly dead," they were naturally shocked.—Boston Transcript.

-Johnny and his elder sister made up the class, and Johnny had come to rely on his sister's industry for his lessons. "Johnny, upon what does the earth revolve?" asked the teacher. "Ax sis," replied Johnny, scratching his head to evoke an idea. "Correct." And as Johnny afterward explained it to a companion, he was "the puzzledest boy in creation."—Chicago Standard.

-A stranger who was quietly looking over a water-power in a Western village was sought out by the mayor, who said: "I hear you think of starting a factory?" "Yes." "It's a good place, and you'll find our people all right. We don't put on any great amount of style, nor don't aim to. Here's a pair of suspenders I have worn stranger, "but it was a suspender factory I was thinking of locating here."-Wall Street News.

CHICKEN-HEARTED.

A Couple of Strangers Call at a Grocery "You see, the way of it was this," he was explaining to a patrolman on Baker street yesterday; "I was in the grocery alone when two men came in. They warmed their hands at the stove, and one of them suddenly began snuffing and sniffing and then called out: "Say, mister, your kerosene is leak-

ing all over the cellar!" "That rattled me, and I grabbed couple of matches and ran down stairs. I was down there a couple of minute before I remembered.

"Remembered what?" "That my kerosene was up-stairs a the back end of the store! I hurrid up as quick as I could, but it was to late

"They had robbed the till and gone of course?

"Oh, no. They had gone around the counter, and my big dog had corraled one in the potato-bin and the other between two molasses barrels, and was biting them at the rate of forty bites a minute."

Then how was it too late?" "Why, when I called the dog off and ooked the fellows over I hadn't the heart to kick 'em across the street. I just led 'em to the door and gave 'em one lift apiece and asked 'em to call again. I wish I wasn't so chickenhearted about such things-I really do."-Detroit Free Press ..

His Wife Powdered.

A few evenings ago a fine-looking, well-dressed negro, as black as black can be, entered a drug store and in-quired semi-confidentially of the clerk: "Do you keep ampblack?"

"I can give you some," was the reply; "how much do you want?"
"Well, you see, sah—ah—is it very nice? I would like a little sah, in a pretty box—like those," pointing at the loves containing total a windle in the boxes containing toilet articles in the

"Well," said the clerk, dubiously, "I dunno; what do you want it for?"
"For de toilet, sah; for my wife—she
powdahs, sah!"—Buffalo Express.

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for over forty years, though I'm worth \$50,000." "Ah! Um!" muttered the SEND FREE RED. PAMPHLETS OUR FREE BUILTE PAMPHLETS

To whom it may concern: Take notice that ap-lication will be made to Hon. John A. Martin, as

plication will be made to Hon. John A. Martin, as governor of Kansas, on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1887, or so soon thereafter as said appli-cation can be heard, for the pardon of Howard Melhado, lately convicted in the District court of Shawnee county of the offense of selling intoxica-ting liquors contrary to law. Topeka, Kansas, January 7, 1887.

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