NO. 30

THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS.

Kansas News Co. Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copie \$2.25. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies, \$6.00.

The Kansas News Co., also publish the Western Farm News, of Lawrence, and nine other country

weekiles.
Advertising for the whole list received at lowest rates. Breeders and manufacturer's cards, of four lines, or less, [25 words] with Spirit of Kansas one year, \$5.00. No order taken for less than three months.

Sorghum sugar making has not been a success in Kansas this season

According to the tax roll, the total valuation of Douglas county is \$5,026,036.58. The total tax is \$213,400.50.

Secretary Rusk was mightily taken with Kansas, and promises to return here again next summer.

Five wild turkeys at a single shot were recently killed by James Benson, of Terra Alta, West Virginia.

The Republicans of Lecompton township have nominated John Faris for trustee, P. M. Lewis, treasurer, and A. B. Iliff, clerk.

Judge Guthrie, on Tuesday, sentenced J. J. Spendlove to twenty-one years in the penitentiary, for the murder of Gustav Werner in Topeka last March.

The Postal Union telegraph company that is just now entering Kansas City, will establish an office in every town of over 4,000 inhabitants, between Kansas City and Denver along the line of the Santa Fe railroad.

The great Y. M. C. A. convention, at Topeka, the most successful that has ever been held by the organization in this or any other state, closed Sunday night at

doors at night and make comments about the ladies, and when remonstrated with throw a handful of mud at the gentlemen and then skip.

The State University seems to run very well without any chancellor. A new professor is added this weel and the number of students has run up to 477. Really there ought to be double that number.

The Topeka Vitrified Brick Company has completed its plant, and has begun the manufacture of vitrified brick. It is one of the most important manufactories in the state. The company owns extensive clay deposits that not only makes the best of brick, but also fine terra cotta work.

Any very efficient attempt to unite will result disastrous to the party. The party has been committed to high license. The leaders have been willing for Kansas republicans to declare for prohibition, but any combination, not a sham, embracing four or five atates will not be approved.

Kansas produced only 13,000 bushels of salt in 1880. This year she takes her place among the large producers. And it is rock salt that is the main source of supply, though other sources are to be utilized soon. The rock salt was struck first at Ellsworth, at a depth of 730 feet, in August, 1887; at Hutchinson, north of the Arkansas river, a little later, at a depth of 420 feet; at Kingman the same year at 765 feet; December 5nd, at Lyons, at 785 feet; the same month at Anthony at 925 feet. In 1888, salt flads were made at Nickerson, Great Bend, and Sterling. All the towns named are either making salt or erecting salt "blocks." It is believed that all salt used for ordinary purposes west of the Mississippi river will be supplied by Kansas. All in all, the material prospects of the State are excellent just now.

The negro colony in Oklahoma continues to grow.

6.4

Potatoes cannot be sold in Atchison oven at 16 cents a bushel.

A little Topeka coon has been arrested for using profane language.

John Coulter, a dairyman at Derby, Sedgwick county, was ratally gored by a bull on Saturday.

If anything stirs up the bile of a Law-rence man, it is to have a colored thief from Topeka ply his vocation in the historic city.

Gov. Humphrey has appointed J. S. West of Fort Scott judge of the Sixth judicial district to succeed Judge French,

R. W. Sellers, a printer, sent to the Kansas penitentiary in 1884 for eight years for burglary, has been pardoned by

Unknown persons placed a heavy piece of timber on the Rock Island near Mc Farland Saturday night. A passenger train narrowly escaped being wrecked. The young ladies of Bethany college are raising a fund of \$50 to purchase a memorial communion service for Christ's hospital, one of the institutions maintained largely by the efforts of the late Bishop Vail.

Out he was had its schools separated.

Olathe has had its schools separated, the whites going one way and the colored people the other way. Now they propose to "get together," and a race war is imminent. However, this race war is not carried on according to the southern code of such proceedings, and the courts will be left to decide.

Mr. C. A. Sexton and wife, who left Topeka two years ago, to do missionary work in Switzerland and other parts of Central Europe, will return to North Topeka about the first of the year, content to let the Lord work in His own mysterious

Insurance Commissioner Wilder has again been amply vindicated. One E. B. Harper of a New York wild cat insurance company, has been waging bitter war upon Mr. Wilder for shutting his company out of Kansas. He then went to Germany and tried to get it admitted there. He was investigated, and Bismarck flattened the fellow out with one stroke of his hand.

It is said that Senator Plumb will make war on Indian Commissioner Morgan, principally becaus a Kansas man was not made superintendent of the Indian school at Lawrence. Such a step would be unworthy of the Senator. It would be a small affair. the forces of the four western prohibition states by republican prohibitionists, so as to make it in any sense an act of the republican party, will result disastrous to the party.

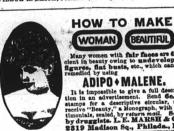
Senstor. It would be a small shart. President Harrison's administration is moving on with s good deal of wisdom and no less vigor. The Kansall result disastrous to the party.

A very ridiculous spectacle as united to be a small shart. a very ridiculous spectacle as united kickers. It is natural enough for Kansas to want one of her citizens to head the school, but this desire is cognized as a right by the ad-ministration. It is not according to precedent. Better let the matter





Commercial College of KY UNIVERSIT Cheapest and Best Business College in the World Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges at the World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and Gener



The Topeka library association has received the promise of a \$1,000 subscription from A. Monroe of Lawrence, to be used as a permanent book fund.

Emporia is bothered by a crowd of roughs who gather about the ladies, and when remeastance about the ladies about form, "xcellent typography and binding, and its remarkable economy in cost. The publisher formerly announced the work to be published in "30 or more volumes;" now, it is definitely promised to be completed in 40 volumes, and they are promised hereafter at the speed of at least one volume a month, which is very rapid for good work. While in magnitude the Cyclopedia compares closely with Appleton's or Johnson's, and is considerably larger than the latest edition of Chambers's it is vastly more comprehensive than either of them. Besides covering the usual ground of a universal Cyclopedia, it includes also an unabridged dictionary of the English language, every important word to be found in Webster's or Worchester's, and not a few besides which have grown into the language since their latest revision. Considering this comprehensiveness and its editorial and mechanical excellence ite price is hardly less dhan maryelous, the first seventeen volumes in cloth binding being offered for \$8.00, or for \$11.40 in half Morocco. This price is gradually advancing as the publication progresses, earlier patrons of the work being considered entitled to more favorable rates than those who come later. A specimen volume may be ordered in cloth for 60 cents, or in half Morocco foc 85 cents, to be returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, Chicago or

There is now no lack of good agricul-tural books, and these are furnished at comparatively low prices. It need hard-ly be said that a farmer's to include an unabridged dictionary, a full encyclopedia set and a good cyclo-pedia of practical receipts.

HACKETT, ARKANSAS, AUG 20, 1887.
Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER,

Bochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—I wish
you to send me a bottle of your Antidote
for Malaria, which I see advertised in
the Methodist Advocate, Chattanooga,
Tenn., and which I cannot get here.
Fifteen years ago my mother had third
day chills, and after trying the doctors
and other medicines without relief, a
friend recommended your Antidote; she
tried it, and one dose effected a permanent cure.

Truly yours,

J. S. EDWARDS,
Pastor M. E. Church.

ANOTHER SPLENDID GIFT!

AN ELEGANT WORK OF ART

Weekly Globe-Democrat

ONE YEAR,
THE BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

"THE SCOTCH RAID,"

A group of cattle and sheep (by Rosa Bonheur). A companion piece of "THE HORSE FAIR," which was until recently, the premuim with the WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

The price of the WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, one year, and the engraving "THE SCOTCH RAID," is only

DOLLAR. ONE

Subscribers desiring both pictures can have "The Horse Fair" for

Postmasters and news dealers will take subscriptions, or remit direct

GLOBE PRINTING CO.

Send for sample copy of paper.

W. W. CURDY,

Will on Friday, November 1, place on sale for the benefit of his country customers 6 cases of

ASSOCKS

Giving choice for 25c each.

Come early and get first choice, as you will all want one

We are giving the greatest bargains you ever saw in Dress Goods, Flannels, Plushes & Velvets. See our Line of all Wool 50c Dress Goods, many of which are cheap at 75c.

You can save money by buying Plush and BeaverCloaks, and Shawls, Overcoats and Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps & Gloves of us

The best stock and lowest prices in Carpets, Curtains, Flannels and Blankets.

lots of Winter Underwear for 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

These prices are 1-8 lower than these qualities are usually sold. BARGAINS ALL OVER THE STORE.

W. W. CURDY, 419 & 421 Kan. Ave., Topeka.





PIANOS & ORGANS are the best and cheapest because they excel and outwear all others. Sold at low prices on time or for cash. Fully warranted. Send for illustrated catalogue.

PISTEY & CAMP, 916 & 915 Olive St., - ST. LOUIS. 17 MENTION THIS PAPER 12

LORD TENNYSON asserts that his coming volume of poems will be his absolutely farewell contribution to literature. He should have stopped ten Lears ago.

London's popular preacher, Spurgeon, is down again with the gout. He will never recover until he assumes charge of a small church in America. Then the salary will enforce a permanent cure. Such congregations see to it that the pastor has no extravagance.

A curious and interesting exhibition will be opened in Cologne on June 1, 1890, in which will be displayed an immense collection of arms. instruments, etc., serving to illustrate the art of warfare and bearing in any way on the condition of troops or armies.

THE man who first made the oldfashioned split clothes pin, selling now for about twenty cents a bushel, hit the idea so dead right that nothing better has been asked for since. Half a dozen other sorts have been invented, but old "two-legs" still holds his own and is on top.

PEOPLE who visit both the new and the old ships in the American navy observe that the new ones are manned as far as possible by Yankee sailors graduated from the naval training ships, while the foreign seamen, who are still numerous, are sent to the antiquated vessels.

PHILADELPHIA proudly boasts that she leads all the cities in the country in that she has the largest extent of territory; that she is the healthiest city; that she has more homes, the largest parks, the greatest charities, more miles of streets, etc., etc., etc. Ah, but what about her base ball

THE Chicago News insists that one year with another more people are killed outright by the railroads in the state of Illinois than by all other agencies combined. In a large number of cases the killing is as clearly manslaughter as though each life had been taken by a pistol bullet or a

A Mr. FERGUSON, of Quebec, who claims to be a heap of a fellow on astronomy, comes out with the announcement that the earth is putting in three extra revolutions round her axis this season, and that's the reason we have had such a variety of weather. Are there no midnight assassins in Quebec?

MALLOCK, the author of "Is Life Worth Living?" is described as having deep-set eyes, rather small and almost weird in their alternations of fire and dulness. His face is distinguished by lines of unhappy thoughtfulness, and is of that peculiar pallor which is sometimes born of illness and sometimes of mental misery.

THE man with the largest foot in the world is probably Rev. John Farnham, of Charlotte, N. C. He wears a on the bayous of Louisiana, Florida number 35½ shoe, which requires a sole 20 inches long and 7 inches broad. The business of manufacturing his shoes is conducted at Philadelphia, and it constitutes one of the most extensive industries of that city.

THE city of Brooklyn can probably boast of having the largest bread bakery in the world. Seventy thousand loaves a day it usually turns out, requiring three hundred barrels of flour. Three hundred and fifty persons are employed in the bakery, and for delivering the bread in New York, Brooklyn and adjacent places, over one hundred wagons, constructed for the purpose, are in constant use.

Who is responsible for the misuse of the word "whiskers" in America? The word is to-day almost universally used instead of beard. Whiskers, correctly speaking, are only that portion of a man's facial hair which is worn on either side of his face, while the rest is shaven clean. A man with full beard cannot be said to wear whiskers. As the very name indicates, the appendages are fragments of a beard.

THE French War Department has so perfected the terrible explosive known as melinite that it may be handled with comparative safety. In three years only one accident has occurred; yet the fulmination of the powder produces such terrible effects that forts of any kind will be as houses of sand against shells filled with melinite. If France can keep the secret of the manufacture of melinite she will have a great advantage over her adversaries in the event of war.

THE HUNTER'S MARKET.

Chicago the Biggest Game Mart in

There are probably not many people who know that Chicago is to-day the greatest market for game and poultry in the world. New York has been left far in the rear, and even the old and much more populous centers of the old world, London and Paris, are far surpassed by us, says the Herald of that

To begin with the biggest, the Chicago market shows venison, antelope, jack rabbits, German and English hare opossums, bears, and squirrel in unlimited quantities in the course of a sea-son. Of game birds we have partridge, prairie chickens, pinnated grouse, wild ducks of a score of varieties, wild pigeons, wild turkeys, snipes, woodcock, reed birds, and quail. Of late years the sparrow has likewise been found to furnish a juicy morsel—a fact which will go a great ways toward silencing the detractors of this pugnacious little bird.

Venison is brought to the market during the fall and winter to the tune of a million pounds and more. There are days when 20,000 pounds of it arrive in Chicago. About two-thirds of this juicy meat is consumed here mostly in restaurants and hotels—while the other third is sent on farther. The price paid for it here is be-tween 12½ and 20 cents. It is shot mostly in the pineries of northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and because it can stand a week's or fortnight's transport without deterior ating in quality and marketableness, it is about the safest game to handle. Antelope and mountain sheep from the Rockies find ready takers here, but the supply of this game is scarce and forms but an incidental feature. Wild rabbits of all kinds shot and snared on the prairies in this and other states west as far as Dakota are a much sought-after article of diet. Their tender meat is transformed into stews and roasts, and is liked by nearly every class of our cosmopolitan population. After the first fall of snow January and February the supply of rabbits in this market reaches a daily average of 12,000 to 13,000. Bea is not nearly so plentiful, and game dealers say it is merely a question of time when Brother Bruin will disappear entirely from view, for he is rap idly becoming scarcer and scarcer, and advancing civilization will drive him to inaccessible fastnesses. On the other hand, though its consumption is confined almost altogether to one class of our citizens, the colored one, the opossum makes his appearance here more and more numerously every a proof of the fact, if one were needed, that the Chicago darky can afford any luxury his heart or palate hankers after. No less than five hundred opossums arrive here often on a single day, being gobbled up within an hour after exposure on the streets. Squirrels, with meat of nearly the same flavor and delicacy as that of the quail, likewise sell well in Chicago

fellows are exposed for sale. Of game birds, the prairie chicken is by all odds the best, so far as numbers sold is concerned. Although during the cold season as many as 750,000 to 1,000,000 are disposed of, the supply does not equal the demand, the bird becoming scarcer of late in Dakota, Missouri and western Iowa. Since they come with every year from a greater and greater distance, prices,

and about Christmas time thousands

of these whilom nimble and lusty little

too, are rising every season.

Ducks of all kinds, tame and wild, always find ready takers. Game ducks are shot in largest quantities in the and Mississippi and the lagoons and swampy shores of Texas. Often they fall so much in price—due to the in-creased supply—that they become cheaper food than tough beefsteak from a Texas steer, and even the poorer paid mechanic or laborer can afford or paid mechanic or laborer can anord to purchase them. There are days when they bring but 75 cents a dozen on South Water street, while they never rise beyond \$1.50 or \$2.50 a dozen never rise beyond \$1.50 or \$2.50 a dozen. The finer flavored and rarer varieties of the game duck, such as the teal, red-head, canvas back, fetch prices usually ranging between \$4 and \$12 per dozen. The highest price paid for ducks this year was \$20 the dozen. was \$22 the dozen.

Partridges, another table delicacy, are consumed in this city, between September and January, at the rate of 200 dozen daily, while about two hundred and fifty dozen are daily sent east from here, to New York, Philadel phia, Boston and other towns. Quail a delicately flavored bird, though much smaller than the partridge, is shot or smaller than the partridge, is shot or suared by the thousands every fall at the time of the southward migration. The California quail, which sports a funny-looking little bunch of feathers on top of its head, is, perhaps, the most valued of all. It is sent in from California during the winter months, as well as from neighboring states and territories. In this city alone about 500 dozen per day are extend during the 500 dozen per day are eaten during the fall months, while about five thousand dozen are sent to eastern epicures Snipe—that is, the larger variety of this bird—is rather rare and is sold at the rate of \$6 per dozen. Of the thous-ands which are brought to market here during the season, probably 75 per cent is sent on to furnish food for the

eastern millionaires.

Poultry, it is needless to state, is raised for the market and shipped to this central point from every part of the west and northwest. How enormous the consumption is may be gath-

ered from the fact that on Thanksgiv-ing Day and during the Christmas holidays alone something like a quar-ter of a million of turkeys are sold in Chicago. The popularity of this na-tional bird is, therefore, not by any means on the ware.

means on the wane.

Fish and oysters likewise defy statistics. It is known, however, that the three largest fish and oyster firms in Chicago, sell annually about fifteen million pounds of fish and six million dozen oysters and clams, having a value of over \$2,500,000. Soft-shell crabs, lobsters and turtles are likewise much in demand. Oysters, however, much in demand. Oysters, however, are the prime favorites, for of them 100,000 are daily eaten in this city during the "R" months. Our supply of 100,000 are daily eaten in this city during the 'R' months. Our supply of salt water fish is mainly derived from Boston. That city sends us weekly during the fall, winter and spring, as follows: Two thousand to 3,000 pounds of salmon, 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of shell-fish, 3,000 to 6,000 pounds of lobster, while New York brings up the procession with 6,000 to 8,000 pounds procession with 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of bluefish, and Pensacola sends 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of red snapper. This, together with our weekly supply of 30,000 pounds of fresh water varieties, give a total of over 50,000 pounds of fish per week. Besides that, we consume 50,000 clams per day during the season.

Wonderful Results Without a Boom.

"Can you direct me to Pacific City?" sked a Buffalo man of a station agent in Dakota, as reported by the Chicago Tribune, as he left the train at a "huddle" of four or five houses.

"Right across the street for information, sir," was the reply, and the stranger walked across to a shanty bearing the sign of "Real Estate." and put the same question to a red-headed man who was busy folding and sealing

'This is it, sir," was the calm reply "Why-why-"
"You are disappointed, of course."

"Well, rather.

"You expected to see a city of at least 5,000 inhabitants, with parks, schools, factories, churches and all

"Yes, I did."

"That's the way with many others, but it is not our fault. Our object is to go slow and sure, and not create anything like a boom to give fictious values. We have done remarkably well thus far. One year ago this was the only structure in the city, Now look

"Now I can count seven." "Exactly. That's what our latest prospectus says—improved 700 per cent in one year. Can you ask a town to go ahead faster than that! Don't confound this wonderful progress with a boom, however. Booms have killed half this Western country. We don't

want any."
How's real estate?" queried the Buf-

falo man after awhile.

"Advancing, of course. Six months ago I offered lots on Washington Avenue for \$10 a foot. To-day I am asking \$20. That's 100 per cent, isn't it, and nothing like a boom. We are simply growing on our merits alone. That's the proper way for a town to grow."
"Any factories here?"

"There are. A year ago we had none. Now we have a blacksmith and a shoemaker. That's an increase of 200 per cent, and I want you to find a town to match it. There has been no boom, however. It's just a natural

"What's the population?" "That's one of the strong points in my new prospectus. A year ago I was here alone. To-day we number twenty-two souls. Think of the tremendous per cent of increase. All legitimate and on its merits, and no boom to cause

a rush.

"Are the future prospects flatter-ing?" Exceedingly so. This climate is good for catarrh and a check on bilousness. Our seasons are mild, and a farmer can get sixteen hours a day out of the hired man. This is a great dis-tributing point for trade, and the center of manufactures, and we shall seek to have the National Capital removed here. We expect six railroads and two canals to cross here, three large universities have asked for sites, and before the end of the year congress will be asked for a public building, to cost not less than a million dollars. Flattering? I should remark. But we ain't doing any crowing about it. It might start a boom, and booms are the bitter foes of new towns. We want to grow on our merits as the coming of the glorious west. If you write anything for your home paper just put that in—all legitimate and solely on its merits, and no booms need apply."

Bismarck.

He is a wonderful man; everything about him expresses it. He has a splendid pair of eyes, a most striking countenance, a great and mighty form. He made some explanations of his He made some explanations of his infirmity, and said, near the comencement of our proceedings, that at one time he had been so unpopular in Berlin that he could hardly walk in the streets with safety; "but," said he, "that didn't prevent me from walking every day. Now, however, I am oppressed with popularity, and if I go into the streets a great crowd follows me. Consequently, I never go out any more, gentlemen. Popularity. out any more, gentlemen. Popularity, and not opposition, has become my oppressor."—Dr. Parker of London.

A Double-Jointed Rule.

Laura-I tell you, Emily, I will never marry a man who doesn't love me! Emily-And I will never love a man who doesn't marry me.

GERMANY'S ROYAL CHILDREN. A Pretty Story for Young Folks of This Country.

The young Emperor of Germany, William II., has five little boys. The eldest is 7 years old. He is the Crown Prince and the heir to the throne. He will some day be Emperor of Germany. He is a fine, manly little fellow.

Germany is a very military country, and the Emperor William is such a thorough soldier that strict military discipline is the order of the day in the nurseries of his little people. As soon as petticoats are left off the tiny boys are dressed in baby uniforms, and the young Crown Prince looks quite like a little coldinary. little soldier.

When their father visits them in when their lather visits them in their own quarters (as I suppose I ought to call such a very military nursery) the Crown Prince commands his smaller brothers to "fall in." Then Frederick and Albert, who are scarcely more than babies, "fall in." Little Prince Albert is such a mite that he is more than babies, "fall in." Little Prince Albert is such a mite that he is not able to keep his position for long, and he soon trots away to his nurse's side. But the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick stand stiff and starched like real soldiers till their father returns their salute in proper fashion.

When the little Crown Prince was 6

years old he was given a bedroom to himself instead of sleeping in the nursery with the others. He was very pleased, and said: "Oh, that is nice, now I need not be with the children any more."

any more.

In the summer of 1888 all five boys had a charming holiday with their mother at the beautiful castle of Oberhof, in the forest of Thuringa. Their father was away. A little fort was built for them in the corner of the gardens, with a tent and two small cannon. The three eldest, dressed in officers' uniforms, parade in front of the fort. Then while the Crown Prince beats the drum an old soldier showed the other two how to attack and defend fort. Little Prince Augustus William, who was only a year and a half, was dressed in white and wore a tiny helmet. He looked on and clapped his hands. In Germany every boy, whether he is the son of the emperor or of a peasant, has some day to The emperor is very fond of his five boys. Almost his first question is, when he returns home, "How are the boys?"

Burglars and Chloroform.

"I saw a statement from some anonymous scientific man in the newspapers the other day," said a prominent physician to the Chicago News, "assuring people that they need be in no fear of the use of chloroform by burglars, as it was impossible to administer chloroform to a sleeping person without waking him up. But that is a mistake. It is true that chloroform can not be administered in the usual way by holding a cone containing a sponge or cloth saturated with chloroform to the face, without waking a person up, if he be asleep. But it is not to be supposed that burglars would administer it in that way. To do that they would have to secure an entrance into the house and the bed room first; but one of their objects in administering chloroform is to enable them to break into the room without awaking the inmates. can be done easily enough by simply injecting chloroform into the room through the key-hole, or any other aperture, with a syringe. Chloroform is very volatile, and the air of the room will soon become sufficiently charged with it to produce an unusually deep sleep or stupor, which is all that is needed to make the sleepers unconscious of the picking of locks or the difficult to procure. prying of windows. Once in the house, more chloroform can be poured on the bedding and the victims be brought completely under the influence. This is what has been done repeatedly, and I see no benefit to be derived from putting people off their guard about a danger. It is better to have them understand it so fully that any unusual ado in their rooms or any extraordinary drowsiness will excite their suspicions, and even wake them up when sleeping." How to Get Along in the World.

Pay as you go.

Never "fool" in business matters. Learn to think and act for yourself. Do not kick every one in your path. Keep ahead rather than behind the

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

Use your own brains rather than those of others. Have order, system, regularity and promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Home Early—in the Morning. Mrs. Sadeye: "Aren't you ashame-

George, to spend your time in gambling and come home at this late hour of the night? What will the neighbors think?" Mr. Sadeye: "I couldn't help it, dear; I went broke, and there was no use staying out any longer."—Munsey's Weekly.

WINGED MISSILES,

Mr. Gladstone declares himself to weigh 168 pounds.

Americans are finding plenty of petro-leum in Peru, 350 feet down. A Boston hotel locates itself by advertisng that it is near Phillips Brooks' church.

The Czar of Russia is an enthusiastic cornetist. No wonder nihilism is rampant

As soon as the Sioux reservation is opened, a railroad will be built through it to the Black Hills.

Warner Miller says that the only thing e has received from the administration is telegram of good wishes.

There is little hope for Boulanger. He Silence in some cases is the beginning of wisdom. More books and magazines in English are now read in Paris than at any time previous

in the history of the country. The foot wear artists of London do business on a small margin. The bootblacks there charge two cents a shine.

A Zanesville woman has worked on a crazy quilt an hour a day for thirteen years, and the quilt is not finished yet.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb says that he parts his hair in the middle because he has a cowlick. But why does he part his name n the middle?

The London Omnibus Company have only twenty-six coaches running, and yet they carried over fifty million passengers during the year just past.

Miss Maud Banks, daughter of General Banks, thinks she is a success on the stage and will not retire. Self-confidence is the nother of perseverance. Be hopeful for the race, but don't expect

to much for any one particular person. you do you are sure to make the acquaint ance of disappointment.

Roswell P. Flower and William Waldorf Astor ran against each other for congress some years ago. Personally they never met until a few days ago.

The maximum power generated by an electric motor is seventy-five horse-power, but experiments indicate that 100 horse power will soon be reached. The most widely separated points between which it is possible to send a tele-

gram are British Columbia and New Zeaand, via America and Europe. Philip Grenan, who left this country forty years ago, is now at the head of prob-ably the largest stevedore business in Bom-

bay, India, employing no less than 7,000 It is announced that Whitelaw Reid is a ocial success in Paris. He has more invitations to dine out than he can possibly accept. This is accounted ministerial suc-

The West is about to lose one of its most prominent citizens. It is said that Buffalo Bill has become so enamored with Paris that he will make that city his future home.

The fastest time made by an electric railway is a mile a minute by a small experi-mental car; the fastest time yet attained by street railway system is twenty miles

The Kansas man is ever praiseful to his own state. Senator Ingalls says. When I ame to Kansas it was a desert; now the est of the world is a desert and Kansas is an oasis."

A long look ahead. A statistician estimates that in the year 1990 the United States will have a population of 1 billion. It will take a big man then to know that he is a unit.

The statue of Captain Eads, to be erected at St. Louis, represents him in his work cabinet, surround d by models, at work. He stands with a plan in one hand, a compass in the other. A volume of the poems of Frederic

Tennyson, eldest brother of the poet laureate, is among the reprints in contemplation in London. They have become tured by bandits on the 8th of August and

not returned to his family until the ment of a ransom variously reported at \$3. 500 to \$6,000 in gold. Voigtlander, a famous optician of Brunswick, has just perfected a new lens, giving a very wide angle, working with a large aperature. Thus it is very rapid, and can

be used in very confined situations, such as

cooms for groups and single portraits. One of the objects of curiosity at Kenne bunkport, Me., is the stone house Rev. E. L. Clarke, of New York, built of rocks hauled out of the sea at low tide by oxen. Rev. Mr. Clarke put on his overalls and steered the steers part of the time himselt. Tuey Gwok Ying, the new Chinese minster to this country, is a good-looking man. about 50 years of age. He dresses in the finest silk raiment, and spends a great deal of money. He is a constant smoker, and when he is not puffing a cigarette is rolling

Miss Rebbecca Fairbanks, the last of a amily that came over in 1635, is said still living in a house at Dedham, Mass. that was brought over in the year mentioned and located on its present site at that time. The Fairbanks scale man came of this family.

A curious and intererting exhibition will se opened in Cologne on June 1, 1890, in which will be displayed an immense colleclection of arms, instruments, etc., serving to illustrate the art of warfare and bearing in any way on the condition of troops or

James McMillan is the resident director of the Cambria iron-works at Johnstown, Pa. Fifty years ago he was driving a pair of mules on a towpath. When 22 years of age he was the commander of a canal-boat. He made some money on a wheat speculation and then began to lay up a fortune

The wedding anniversaries are named as follows: First year, cotton wedding; second, paper; third, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, woolen; tenth, tin; twelfth, silk and fine linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth pearl; fortieth publy fifther golden; according fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

THE GREATEST BANK.

Visit to the "Little Old Lady of Threadneedle Street--A Stupendous Institution. Special London Correspondence.

Westminister abbey, the house of commons and the bank of England are the three great objects which the American sight-seer has first in view when he reaches London. England's pantheon and the great parliamentary buildings have much that interests the sight-seer, but there is something about the bank of England-perhaps its enormous wealth—that acts as a magnet to the tourist. A stranger in London will have no difficulty in finding it. Three score and over omnibus lines center at the famous monetary institution. From all parts of the city and its suburbs these omnibus lines run, and on every one of them is painted the words "Bank of England."



THE BANK OF ENGLAND. It is built of brick and Portland stone, of incombustible material, one story and without external windows. The architecture is Corinthian from the temple of the Sybil of Tivoli, of which one angle exhibits a fac simile portion. The chief cashier's offices represent a portion of the temple of the sun and moon at Rome. The entrance to the bullion yard is copied from Constantine's arch at Rome, and has allegories of the Thames and There are magnificent halls, Ganges. There are magnificent halls, rotundas, public offices and committee rooms, an armory, engraving and printing offices, and an appartment for officers and servants of the bank. There is plenty of room even for the transaction of the enormous business of the bank. At each one of the entrances to the building is stationed a wonderfully costumed lackey.

A well known New York banker had

given me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. May, cashier of the bank, whose signature, by the way, is better known than that of any other person the world, for on every bank of England note is printed a fac simile of his name in his own handwriting, and I may say here, furthermore, that a bank of England note is the safest piece of paper in the world. As a loyal American citizen I am a believer in Uncle Sam's coinage, and it is all well enough for the United States but there is no part of the civilized globe where a Bank of England note is not recognized, and they can be carried so conveniently that a great many travelers prefer these notes to letters of

The interior of the bank has little of special interest. There is an air of respectability and solidity everywhere. There is no end of well dressed clerks There is no end of well dressed clerks counting money, paying it out, making entries in various big books, and ex-plaining to this or that person the intricacies of the bank system. There is row after row of bank messengers, dressed in swallow-tail coats, waiting to make deposits or draw out money. There is a ceaseless jingle of gold, scurrying of messenger boys and the din and rattle of omnibuses and cabs outside. There are any number of bank servants who seem to have nothing to do but stand erect and look magnificent. Their superiors who wear the cockades and flowing gowns of many colors are so gorgeously dressed and so haughty in manner that they are allowed to twirl their maces and walk with measured step from one courtyard to another.

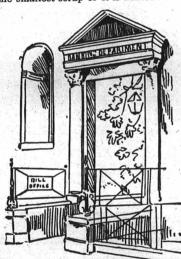


THE GARDEN. THE GARDEN.

The basement of the bank is very interesting. The visitor is taken through a carefully guarded iron door into a low roofed circular vault near which are a number of small trucks loaded with gold ingots, collateral for the bank's notes. The ingots on each truck are built up in stacks to the amount of £80,000 or \$400,000 American money. These constitute the assets which the bank possesses against its

several amounts is called "the rest" or balance in favor of the bank. For weighing, admirably constructed machines are used, and are accurate even to the weight of the most infinitely small atom. Gold is almost exclusivesmall atom. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the banks in bar form. Although no form of deposit would be refused. It may interest the reader to know that a bar of gold is a small slab. It weighs sixteen pounds and is worth £8,000, or \$40,000. In the basement also is the barracks wherein a half hundred soldiers are quartered from 7 nundred soldiers are quartered from 7 o'clock every evening until 7 o'clock the next morning for the protection of the bank. There is a library for the use of the men, who are also provided with a bountiful supper and breakfast, plenty of good tobacco and enough beer to satisfy even a thirsty Londoner. to satisfy even a thresty boltoner. Every night in the year an officer at the head of this company of soldiers is marched over from the tower of London. At 7 o'clock he takes possession of the bank. This is a custom that dates back since the Lord George Gor-don riots. All night long these men patrol through the halls, courts and offices of the bank, and the outside is as carefully guarded. Indeed it may be truthfully said that from 7 o'clock ne truthilly said that from 7 o'clock in the evening until 7 o'clock in the morning "The little old lady of Threadneedle street" is as well protected by her majesty's soldiers as her majesty in her palace at Buckingham.
As there is plenty to eat and drink and
a good wine cellar to choose from, it is
not considered a bad post for even an officer, and it often happens that late passers by can hear music and songs issuing from the building, for be it known also that the secretary, superintendent and various other officials with their respective families are compelled to live in the bank. They form a set of their own, and the young ladies give delightful little musicales, and teas, which somewhat surprise the unsentimental American sight-seer Just imagine a musicale or afternoon

No note of a higher denomination than £1,000 is issued. The press is than £1,000 is issued. The press at capable of producing these at the rate of 3,000 an hour. There are other presses which print £5 and £10 notes. The number and date of each note are printed at both ends of it, and as the separate halves are thus easily identified it is no uncommon thing in England to cut a note in half and transmit each by separate mails or in different envelopes. The paper on which the notes are printed is made at a special manufactory. About 18,000 reams are supplied to the bank yearly and not the smallest scrap of it is wasted.



ENTRANCE TO THE BANK. The bank of England is the banker of the government, for here are received the taxes, the interest of the national debt paid and the exchequer business transacted. Considerably over a ness transacted. Considerably over a million is paid into the bank daily in the shape of notes. When cashed, a corner is torn off, and this now valueless piece of paper, after being duly entered in the books is deposited in chambers beneath the sorting-room, and is kept there for ten years in case it may be required as testimony at some trial or to settle any other legal difficulties. In a furnace in one of the court yards once a month all the notes received a month previous to ten years pack are consumed. The furnace is seven feet high by twelve feet in diameter, yet it sometimes has to be filled twice by the number of notes to be de

The most important function of the bank is the manipulating of the national debt, by which it relieves the government of all the details attending the transfer of stock and the payment of dividends. The national funded debt of the united kingdom is now in the neighborhood of £700,000,000 and there are several hundred thousand persons who own government securities.

Skillful Women.

Once in a while a skillful-fingered woman with happy suggestions in her busy brain hits on a device in the way of decoration or fancy work that yields her a good round sum of money. woman made thousands of dollars by inventing the device of little owls as a decoration for Christmas cards. The same woman has put on sale "brown-ies" as good as those of Palmer Cox, and which can be used as favors and through a carefully guarded iron door into a low roofed circular vault near which are a number of small trucks loaded with gold ingots, collateral for the bank's notes. The ingots on each truck are built up in stacks to the amount of £80,000 or \$400,000 American money. These constitute the assets which the bank possesses against its liabilities on account of circulation and deposit, and the difference between the

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

I have not used linseed oil for oiling farm implements, but have used crude petroleum, and think it pays well, says a writer in the Rural. I have just finished oiling not only the rims, but the entire woodwork of a two-horse farm wagon. It is astonishing how much oil the rims will absorb in a hot, dry time. As fast as the brush is drawn over the surface the oil disappears, and when a piece the oil disappears, and when a piece of sappy wood is met with it takes up oil like a sponge. I think linseed oil better than petroleum, but the expense is too great to use it as freely as pense is too great to use it as freely at it ought to be used. It is no use advising farmers to pay 60c or 70c per gallon for linseed oil and soak the woodwork of their wagons and implementation. woodwork of their wagons and implements with it; when they see the oil going into the wood so rapidly they will stay their hands and say: "Behold, that is quite enough," long before the wood is filled. You can't do a first-class job when you are all the time trying to save in the materials; if you are repairing a fence and put in one nail where two are needed, or try to make one rail serve for two; one tload of manure instead of three, or one pint of oil where two quarts are required. If a farmer buy a barrel of crude petroleum and use it freely on his implements he will save its cost every year—provided he is what is called an "average" farmer whose called an "average" farmer whose tool shed is co-extensive with his farm.

Crude petroleum is easily applied and cheap; mine cost 82c per gallon— and it will penetrate wood deeper than the heavier linseed oil; its uses on the farm are almost numberless. It can be used in the henhouse to kill lice; on pigs and other animals for the same purpose; on dogs to kill fleas; on plow moldboards to keep them from rusting; on gate hinges to prevent wear and squeaking; on roofs to prevent decay; on siding to precede and save paint and on any kind of exposed woodwork, It is always ready for use, and its cheapness will cause it to be used where a more expensive oil or a paint would not be. I believe if the rims of wagon wheels are kept filled with crude petroleum they will never decay, and the tires will not need setting nearly so often.

Training Colts.

A weaned colt should be put in raining as soon as it is taken from the barn, which should be when it is 5 or months old, says the Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette. If the mare has been well fed while rearing the colt she will not suffer in the least from this period of milking, but the colt will gain very much by it. Before weaning the colt should be used to the halter and tied in a seperate stall when in the stable, to which it should be brought occasional-ly, even while in pasture. Here some bran and crushed oats should be given, bran and crushed oats should be given, and when weaned the ration should be increased from two quarts a day to four quarts (which will be quite safe for the growing animal) of this food, but no corn should given until the winter, when a pint to a quart may be added to the feed. Then the real training should begin. The colt should be led by the halter first; then after it has been taught to lead well, a bridle a smooth bit should be used, and after a smooth bit should be used, and after this has become familiar a harness made for the purpose should be put on it, and the colt taught to draw a light cart or sled. Gradually it may be used to a saddle and to being ridden by a small boy of light weight. During all this time the colt should be tamed and made docile by constant handling and made docile by constant handling and feeding from the hand a little grain, salt or sugar, so that it will come when called and evince no fear of the owner. A horse thus trained will never be vicious nor troublesome unless spoiled afterward.

Fattening Poultry. No green food is now desirable. All you are aiming for is to put additional flesh upon these fowls, and to do this in the shortest possible time. So long as they eat well they will increase in weight, up to a certain period, treated in this man. and two or three weeks will bring them to their best. Weeks will oring them to their best. If they become cloyed, and lose their appetite at an early date, after thus being cooped up, kill them off at once. They have reached the most profitable day of their existence, and will no longer improve in the desired direction In this simple way we have fattened many previously well kept fowls in three weeks' time satisfactorily, and we have known many hundreds thus fattened that have dressed handsomely in some days less time; the mode thus briefly recommended being economical, briefly recommended being economical, as well as expeditious, cleanly, and very convenient. A greater amount of flesh can be produced in proportion to the grain fed, when confinement is

not much danger of disease. Milk for Cheese. A cow that gives a large mess of fairly rich milk, as to solids, may be a good cheese cow, but not worth much for butter; or, she may give milk rich for butter; or, she may give milk rich in butter fat, but in globules so small that they do not separate freely and perfectly from the milk, and be a good cheese cow, or producer of milk for market, but be unprofitable for butter making. The market does not demand very rich cheese, that containing 28 to 30 per cent. of fat bringing about as much as that containing 40 per cent. and hence it is not profitable to make

resorted to, and, if the prisoners are well attended, and the term of incar-

ceration does not last too long, there is

very rich milk into cheese. desirable to retain in the cheese all the fat there is in the milk. For this reason milk for cheese making needs to be handled very differently from milk for butter making. For the latter, you cannot strain the milk too soon nor too warm from the cow and set it for creaming. But for cheese making, you cannot stir and air milk too much in a clean atmosphere, nor cool it too soon.

Rats An interesting, not to say valuable discovery has been made by Captain Weedin, in charge of the animals at the Cincinnati Zoo. The building is infested by rats, and how to get rid of them has long been a perplexing question. Traps were used, but nothing would tempt the rodents to enter. ing would tempt the rodents to enter.
In a store-room drawer was placed a
quantity of sunflower seeds, used as
food for some of the birds. Into this
drawer the rats gnawed their way, a
fact which led the captain to experiment with them for bait in the traps. The result was that the rats can't be kept out. A trap which appears crowded with six or eight rats is found some mornings to hold fifteen.

Poultry Pickings. Moulting hens should be given a feeding of linseed meal two or three times a week. If fed exclusively on corn or wheat the hens will become debilitated, and droop. A mess of chopped meat occasionally is also excellent.

A large flock of hens do not thrive as well as a smaller flock, owing to crowding and competition. The scraps from the table amount to but little when given to large flocks, but for a few hens they are of advantage and greatly reduce the cost.

The seed of sorghum makes good feed for chickens in winter. In some places where it is grown largely it is preferred for this use to corn. Ripening ferred for this use to corn. Ripening the seed sufficiently to save it rather increases the product of sweet, thus making a crop of seed and another of sweetness from the same growth.

The Draft-Horse Interest.

It is wonderful how America has advanced in practical appreciation of the draft-horse interest. A few years ago, says the Western Agriculturist, many thought the half bloods too large and heavy to use on the farm; to-day ve see high grades as large as full bloods on many farms, and they are now as well appreciated where they have been tried on American farms as on the European farms where the fullblood heavy draft horse is the agricul-tural horse. The grade draft mares quite generally are kept for the farm work and for breeding. More useful or valuable animals can not be found on any farm than a few high-grade draft mares. Some are too often tempted by the big prices to sell their best mares, but that is like selling the goose that lays the golden egg.

Rather breed with a view to raising

the best draft brood mares, and soon the increased numbers of colts with improved size and quality will be a mine of wealth on the farm.

Failure of Ranching. There is, we believe, one reason that will account for more failures in ranching and tarm operations than any other, unless it be tiryng to do too much with too little capital (and they are apt to go hand in hand) and that is working at cross purposes. and the farm and ranch may be ruined by it almost as soon as any other. For instance: A man concludes that he will grade up his stock and accordingly purchases bulls of a certain beef breed He has been to the fairs and noticed perhaps that Short-horns were the best looking animals there, but he does not take into consideration the care that was required to produce these results. He buys animals that have been used to all the care and at-tention that it was possible to give tention that it was possible to give them and throws them into his range without protection, and perhaps without feed summer or winter other than what they can gather for themselves. The result is disappointing; if the bulls live over the first year they probably do not get half a dozen calves each, the second season. The prone-ness of man to attribute his misfortune to anything rather than his own mismanagement leads him to curse the management leads him to curse the breed and try another rather than build shelter and provide feed. He hears of some one who is having success with Herefords, Polled Angus, Devons or some other breed and immediately selects that with little if any better results.—Texas Stockman.

A rope is not fit to stake a cow with: it becomes drabbled with dew, stiff and kinked and soon wears out. A tracechain answers the purpose well and may be lengthened or shortened according to the intervals between the trees. A chain much over 10 or 12 feet long is apt to entangle the animal's legs and throw it down, causing injury. The stake-pin should be of iron, at least a foot long, with a very sharp point, and at the top a groove around it in which works a link. This link is compressed in the middle, the outer end receiving the chain, the inner part playing around the pin, so preventing the chain from becoming wound up. A stout leather strap around the horns containing an iron ring into which the stake chain fastens with a snap. At night when the cow is led to her stall this is snapped out and the stall chain snapped in.—Ohio Farmer. feet long is apt to entangle the ani-

Staking Stock.

MISTAKES IN GRAMMAR, Every Day Blunders Peinted Out-

How They May Be Avoided. Faults are pardonable in conversation which are not pardonable in written compositions. But we must be careful not to take too much leeway in this regard, and not to make many mistakes in grammar or pronunciation. Some people are guilty of grammatical blunders, through sheer carelessness. Thus, a lady of my acquaintance, who understands trigonometry, and can translate Virgil, often says to me, "you was," and yet she knows perfectly well that this is an inexcusable mistake.

Other people who ought to know better, say "he don't" for "he doesn't,"
"I don't know as I do," instead of "I
don't know that I do." "Ain't" and "tain't" are not often used now by educated people, unless in a jesting way, It is an unwise thing, however, to be careless or inaccurate in one's pronunciations or use of tanguage, since tricks of speech are easily caught and very hard to get rid of. Thus, when one is talking to servants, or other uneducated people, one is often tempted to adopt their phraseology, in order to be readily understood by them, but it is better to withstand the temptation, even if one should be obliged in consequence to take more trouble to express

one's meaning clearly.

What shall be said of the woman who says "I done it?" She has certainly placed herself between the horns of a dilemma. Her hearers will infer, either that her education was neglected, or that she associated with uneducated people during her childhood. And yet this is a grammatical fault which seems hard to get rid of. Persons who never say "I seen it," or "he has went," or "them things," will

occasionally betray themselves by letting slip the fatal "I done it."

It is quite an incorrect to use "he" and "I" for "him" and "me," or vice vessa, as it is to say "I done it," and yet the first-named class of faults—that of using the wrong pronouns—is that of using the wrong pronouns—is sometimes committed by educated

Indeed, I have heard the phrase "it is me," justified on the ground that it was a literal translation of the French "c'est moi." But our English grammar, does not, like its French name-sake, justify the employment of certain pronuncial forms, merely for the value of euphony. "He is older than I" may not sound as well as "he is older than me," yet the former is the correct form. It is a very common mistake to say 'between you and I," and yet a moment's reflection should convince any one who ever studied grammar, that he should say "between you and me."—Ladies' Journal.

Modjeska,

A dozen years ago, says the New York Sun, Mme. Modjeska came to America, bought a big ranch in southern California, and settled down to bee culture and the raising of cattle. She had, after many successes abroad, retired from the stage. But the old feeling, so firmly implanted in all those who have once tasted the fruits of success, reasserted itself. She studied English reasserted itself. She studied English and began a new career in the English tongue. A friend of Mme. Modjeska said the other day that her return to the footlights was inspired, however, from a wholly different origin. Looking out of her study window one morning she saw an odd spectacle. Three men were engaged in slaughtering a There is no business in the world that turkey. Count Bozenta, her husband, will stand this kind of management, held the creature by the legs, a farm-Count Bozenta, her husband, hand held the head, and a third mar wielded the knife. She thought if it required three men to kill one turkey her hopes of the successful manage-ment of the ranch were destroyed. So she went back to acting.

The Church Spider. Two spiders, so the story goes, Upon a living bent, Entered the meeting house one day, And hopefully were heard to say Here we shall have, at least, fair play, With nothing to prevent."

Each chose his place and went to work;

With nothing to prevent."

Each chose his place and went to work;
The light webs grew apace.
One on the altar spun his thread,
But shortly came the sexton dread
And swept him off, and so, half dead,
He sought another place,
"Fill try the pulpit next," said he,
"There surely is a prize.
The desk appears so neat and clean,
I'm sure no spider there has been;
Besides, how often have I seen
The pastor brushing flies."
He tried the pulpit, but alas!
His hopes proved visionary;
With dusting brush the sexton came
And spoiled his geometric game,
Nor gave him time or space to claim
The right of sanctuary.
At length, half starved and weak and lean,
He sought his former neighbor,
Who now had grown so sleek and round
He weighed a fraction of a pound
And looked as if the art he'd found
Of living without labor.
"How is it, friend," he asked, "that I
Endure such thumps and knocks,
While you have grown so very gross?"
"Tis plain," he answered, "not a loss
I've met since first I spun across
The contribution-box!"

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Summer guest (impatiently): "I have found dead flies in every dish I

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cound class matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Soot falls down the chimney before storm, because the air at that time contains more moisture.

A brother editor is severe on a competitor because of its "ungram-matical errors." Probably a gram-matical error would not trouble it.

Tomilson of the Topeka Democrat scents a democratic victory in 1892. These fellows can all smell whiskey as far as a vulture can scent carrion

Ex-Governor Perry, of Florida, who was a native of Massachusetts, has just died at Kerrville, Texas, from paralysis, after a week's illness.

Some careful statistician has estr mated that to give every poor person in the world an oyster stew, a roast of beef and a mince pie would take one hundred million dollars.

Governor Humphrey appointed J. G. West, of Fort Scott, judge of the Sixth district: Linn, Crawford and Bourbon counties. This settles a lively contest which has been carried on for weeks.

A Chicago society lady has sent invitations printed on birch bark, to her friends to celebrate the fifth anniversary of her attainment of spinsterhood. Who says ladies keep secret the number of their years?

The cattle barons of Wyoming have given way to the flockmasters says an exchange, sheep will nip the grass in the future where cattle roamed in the past. The country is better suited to sheep than it was to

L. S. S. Coffin, of Iowa, came pretty nearly getting hooked to death by a cow the other day. If we are not mistaken, Coffin has been a red hot opponent of dehorning. We shall wait to see how he regards this latest argument in favor of the practice.

New York averages 2800 fires yearly, or seven daily. Half of these are due to heating apparatus, chimneys, stoves and boilers. The other half is due to electric lights, gas, matches and kerosene. The city has about fifty incendiary fires yearly.

The President has appointed Green B. Raum, of Illinois, to be pension commissioner. It does one good to see Gen. Raum again in the saddle. He makes one of the best kind of officials, is capable, honest, modest and industrious. The appointment is an excellent one.

"All parts of the state not now in easy connection with the state capital, are working to secure direct lines of railroad that will make them independent of Kansas City. Among the latest are the Marysville road to the northwest, and a line from Pittsburg in the southeast.

It is a stubborn, humiliating fact that a man would not for a moment think of admitting to his parlor onehalf the people who hold office in this country. Whether or not it will ever be different we hardly know. We feel very sure that it never will be until the farmers assert their power in some organized way.

In view of the fact that girls could not be admitted to the Reform school, demand was made for such a school for girls. Previous to the meeting of the last session of the legislature, a move was started by the ladies to establish the school at Beloit, and with commendable succes. Finally the state rook it up, and it was made just such a place for girls as the State Reform school at Topeka is for boys. It is not an asylum for poor girls, but a place for vicious and un-ruly girls, who are inclined to steal and disregard law.

The will of the late Bisbop Vail has been filed. In addition to bequests ranging from \$500 to \$3,000 to relatives, he bequeaths \$1,000 to Bethany College for a scholarship, to be known as "the Bishop Vail scholarship, in aid of a poor clergy-man's daughter." A bequest of \$2,000 is also made to the same institution to found "the Montgomery H. Clarkson scholarship in aid of a poor clergymap's daughter." The sum of \$1,000 is given to Christ's Hospital. The extensive library, with the exception of fifty volumes, is given to the "Chapter of Grace Cathedral."

Brooks, Douglas Staden, the late F. S. Saltus, and others.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO. \
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be curred by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

A. W. CHEASON. The will of the late Bishop Vail ception of fifty volumes, is given to the "Chapter of Grace Cathedral." The executor is directed to at once pay to the new bishop of the diocease of Kansar any and all moneys, which, as shown by the books, have been ceived, and are still held for the use of any society or institution.

The Atchison August statement is very satisfactory. Gross earnings increased but \$98,617,but the net shows the handsome increase of \$265,397 over 1888. This proves retrenchment and better management. Something better still may be looked for in the statements for September and October, if not for the year. These figures come to support the year. These figures come to support the belief that the company's finances are generally on them end and will be enough for requirements at an early day.

Directly and indirectly the total amount of bonded indebtedness for which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company is liable, is in round figures \$162,000,000. The reorganization plan published on Tuesday last contains the proposal to issue \$150,000,000 new 4 per cent, bonds to run 100 years, and \$80,000,000 5 per cent income bonds, interest on which the latter will be non-comulative, but will be non-comulative, but will be paid as earned, whether in whole or in part. To take up bended paper early to mature, to complete construction now under way, and to take up the floating debt, the Atchison company requires \$10,000,000 cash. The stockholders are given the right to subscribe for \$12,500,000 of the new fours, and for \$1,250,000 the new fours, and for \$1,250,000 of the income bonds for this purpose at the rate of \$1,000 in 4s and \$100 in incomes for \$800 in cash.

C. H. Vennor, the Boston broker who has been fighting the Santa Fe management for several years, has declared against the Santa Fe's new plan of reorganization. He says: is manifestly unfair and illogical to ask the holders of underlying first mortgage bonds, secured upon lines which, for years past, have earned and for years to come will earn more than their full interest, to surrender day of rest as enjoyed by laborers in those 7 per cent bonds and accept in their place a 4 per cent bond of greater security. In other words, it all suitable and reasonable safety apasks those who have an absolutely pliances on engines and freight cars. than their full interest, to surrender good property to go into partnership with others who have a bankrupt property, which has never earned anything to give it value. As an inducement for the holders to make the based upon accident returns in the exchange, they are informed by the reports of State commissioners indirectors that unless they do so the dicates that every year some 2,700 mortgages will be foreclosed. I advise the holders of these underlying bonds to refuse to exchange, and allow the directors to carry out their threat of foreclosure. The bonds are worth more under a foreclosure than they are under this plan of re-organization."

Concerning the care of the feet, the Scientific American says, many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become perfectly saturated with offensive matter. Ill health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are both repellants and absorbents, and feeted matter is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with pure water only; as well as the armpits, from which an offensive odor is also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time: be worn one day, and then aired and sunned and worn another day if necessary.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November, 1889.

November, 1889.

This number, crowded from cover to cover with pictures, stories, descriptive and biographical articles, scientific lore, poems and seasonable literary side-dishes, is a striking illustration of the scope and fullness of the modern magazine. There is a leading article on "Our American Fax-hunters," with spirited sketches, including a view of the Elk Ridge Clubhouse and hounds, of Baltimore; an account of the recently celebrated "Vinegrowers' Festival," at Vevey, Switzerland; a paper on the Crow Indians, by Lieutenant Chatfield, U. S. A.; Typical Sketches of Venetian Women, by Herbert Pierson; a charming biographical and critical paper on Adam Lindsay Gordon. "the Laureate of the Horse," by Prof. Douglas Sladen, the eminent Australian poet and litterateur; "Sandy Hook," with its beacons, signal-towers, life-saving stations and yacht-races, by Henry Tyrrell; "The English Channel Ferry," with its discomforts and excitements, described by an old voyager; and a timely account of the November meteors, by Arthur V. Abbot. There are half a dozen excellent short stories, and poems by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Allert Pike, Fred Emerson Brooks, Douglas Sladen, the late-F. S. Saltus, and others. This number, crowded from cover to

A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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North To eka; Kansas.

A Plea for R. R. Employes.

L. S. Coffin, Ex R. R. Commission er, Fort Dodge, Iowa, has recently issued a plea for railway employes, urging the people to use their influence to have laws enacted to pre-vent the running of trains on Sunday, and thus allow train men the We copy two paragraphs:

In the Railroad Gazette published in New York, issue of April 26 last, is found this statement: "A calculation able bodied men are killed and over 20,000 injured in the discharge of their duties as employes of the rail-roads of this country."

In the exigencies of railroad transportation and commerce of a great nation like ours, there will be—there nevitably must be-more or less of Sunday work imperative. Our please for the rule, "Sunday rest for train men." Think of it, Christian men, and Christian women, of America Have we not ignored and shut out Christian sympathy, and from the bonds of universal brotherhood, to a very great extent, unthinkingly it may be, but none the less cruelly and mexcusably, this great army of the most faithful uncomplaining class of wage workers, who have served the public at such a terrible cost of death and suffering?

Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia. Splendid speed recently marks the rogress of Alden's great Manifold Cyclopedia. The sixteenth volume extends from Galvanized Iron to Gog and Mogog. This odd beginning and ending illustrates the magnifi-cent scope of the work, taking in as it does the very latest discoveries of science and the remotest traditions of autiquity, and all between, including an unabridged dictionary of language as well as a cyclopedia of universal knowledge. The small handy volumes, contrasting so remarkably with the usual unwieldy quarto or octavo volumes of other cyclopedias, the large handsome type, the numerors illustrations, the excellent printing and the neat, strong binding, are features which everyone can appreciate; and not less will the major-ity of readers appreciate the wonder-fully low price; 60 cents a volume for cloth binding, or 85 cents for half morocco, or, if ordered immediately, the publisher offers the sixteen volumes for the reduced price of \$7.50 for cloth binding, or \$10.70 for half Morocco. At these prices it is sent prepaid, by mail or express. A sample volume may be ordered and returned if not satisfactory. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, Chicago or Atlanta.

About 700 delegates attended the Friends council in Lawrence.

Call at Madame Marmont's, corner Fourth and Kansas Avenue for the latest styles and lowest prices in millinery.

In the brief time remaining before the annual state elections, the daily papers are crowded with political announce-

Rats over-run the executive mansion at Washington, even venturing so far as to take fruit from the table where the president rat.

Walter N. Allen, president, and J. P. Limeburner, secretary of the Farmers' Federation, George W. Reed and Dr. Warren, went to St. Louis Monday to attend the National Wheat Growbers' convention, which met in that city on Wednesday. The trustees of the Farmers' federation will follow Monday next.

The night schools in Boston and New York are filled to overflowing.

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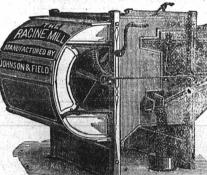
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Western Farm News.

At Decature, Ill., Wood Bros., confectioners, were fined \$5 for refusing to sell ice cream to a negro preacher.

The Oskaloosa canning factory put up 125,000 cans of tomatoes this year, and will tackle peas, beans and corn next year.

All the inmates of a boarding-house at Woodbury, New Jersey, were re-cently mysteriously poisoned. There will be a prompt investigation.

Jesse Wentworth Payson, who was chief author of the much-used Payson, Dunton & Scribner copybooks, has just died at the age of 74.

'the cotton seed oil trust has dissolved, and probably some of the other trusts will find it healthy to follow its example.

Charcoal occasionally is good for any animal. It is an absorbent of gases and it is a blood purifier, learned opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The zinc mines of Boone county, Ark, are attracting considerable attention, and with proper railroad facilities would soon be the best paying mines in the United States.

Eighty thousand shingles from a single cypress tree is what the Rose-dale Lumber and Shingle Company, of Plaquemine, La., succeeded in ac complishing last week.

Treat the cow as if she were a lady, some one has said. If we will treat her as a gentleman should treat anything of which he is the master, we shall treat the cow properly.

We heard a man remark, a day or two ago, that he did not care how cold the coming winter may be. It is not certain whether the man has a clothing store or a coal yard.

Save the manure. We say save the manure, however fertile your land is. The time is coming when either you or those who follow you will wish you had never wasted the manure.

We should think that with the present low price of oats, the stock would stand a pretty good chance to get less corn this winter, and in that case the low price will not be an unmixed evil.

The average woman is about a hundred degrees above a man as a natural butter maker. She has one mighty big advantage over a manshe doesn't chew tobacco or smoke a pipe.

The range men are in a peck of trouble. The drouth of the Summer in most of the range country has made things look pretty blue, and in sections settlers are coming in and taking up the land.

Iron is rolled so thin at the Pittsburgh iron mills that 12,000 sheets whole cotton crop of Alabama will be are required to make a single inch in weeded out by the ordinary farm thickness. Light shines through one of these sheets as readily as it does through greased tissue paper.

Sheep are decreasing in Iowa and Kansas, it is said. Why? If you leave the dogs out of consideration, who can answer the question? If, to say the least, sheep are not paying as well as anything else, we do not understand the situation.

When people learn a thing or two about living, for instance that the best meats and butter are the cheap est—and they will learn it after awhile—meats and butter of poor quality will find no sale, and prices for superior products will be much

When a railway train in England is ready to leave a station an em ployee walks up and down the platform ringing a small dinner bell for all he is worth. The effect to American eyes, is odd, to say the least of it. There are no bells on English

The spirit of New England has given shape and direction to American development. But the spirit has the sheriff in January. The money left New England, and little remains was wasted, sir, every cent. Adver-except a dead, cold body. The spirit tising is no good." excent a dead, cold body. The spirit of New England may be found in Kansas and Iowa and the two Dakotas, and widely throughout the west, where prohibition and progress most shound. most abound.

D. B. Weir, of Marshall, Ill., offers his own experience to disprove the theory that has been advanced by various writers for several years to the effect that in raising nut bearing trees they are liable to be lost in fast. transplanting. He states that during the past twenty-four years he has transplanted thousands of black and

GEESE IN HARNESS.

How an Inventive Alabama Farmer Weeded His Cotton Fields.

A gentleman who has just returned from the central part of Alabama told to an Atlanta (Ga.) . Constitution mar the following wonderful story, which gives a new departure for farmers in the South, and which, if it is found to be successful, will be as novel as it will be profitable and labor saving. He said:

When I was in Alabama, between porter's Gap and Millerville, I came to a country place where a man was driving ten or twelve geese from a branch to a cotton patch.

"For Heaven's sake," said I, "what is it you have on the necks of those geese ?'

"Those are gourds full of water. I drive the geese into that cotton patch and keep them there all day weeding out the cotton. There is no water in the cotton patch, and I have to give them water in this way to keep them there. Those geese will weed ou more cotton in a day than two people would. They will eat the grass and weeds, but they won't touch the cotton."

"But how do they get the water out of the gourds under their necks?" "They drink out of each other's gourd, Each gourd has an opening in the side, so that another goose can put his bill into the gourd and drink. If you will stay here long enough you

will see it for yourself." I waited there half a day to see that performance, and finally I saw it. The geese did just as the man said they would. When a goose got thirsty he walked up to his neighbor and coolly

drank out of the gourd on his neck. When asked if he had yet made a crop with the help of the geese he replied that he made a small crop last year but only had a limited number of geese, as he was only experimenting. This year he has over a hundred geese in harness, and they have succeeded in keeping his crop cleaned out so far. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and says that he will make the best crop he has ever made.

When asked how he came to think of using the geese as farm hands, he replied that two years ago he had a small patch of cotton near his house. In this patch the geese raised about his yard were allowed to run. He noticed that the cotton had little or no grass and no weeds at all, and began to watch the geese. He found that they literally ate every weed and every blade of grass, but they did not touch the cotton. Finding how valuable they were for this purpose he resolved to try them on a larger scale, and is delighted with his experiment. His neighbors have paid close attention to the matter, and next year they will each of them start a large number of geese in harness in their cotton crops. If the farmer's experiment is as successful as he think it will be, it is only a question of a few years until the

Signs of Portent.

Fan-Oh, Lil, when is your friend's marriage coming off Do tell her to have pity on her friends and let it be soon, so we shall hear about something else.

Eil-You won't have much longer to wait. She and Tom have quarrelled every day for a week, and I believe that's the last stage of necessary p-paration. -Judge.

An Unpleasant Way of Putting It.

Customer (having finished his dinner): "Er-about what is the customary tip. waiter?" Waiter: "It varies somewhat, sah. 'cordin' to the gemmen hisself. De meanest man what ever come into de place, sah, guv me 10 cents."-Epoch,

Advertising That Doesn't Pay. "It's all humbug to talk to me of the benefits of advertising." said the sour looking man. 'I spent \$175 last year in advertising, and I was closed out by

"What papers did you advertise in?" inquired a sympathetic bistander.

"What papers? Thunder! I didn't use any papers. I had my advertisements painted on fence boards." - Chicago Tribune.

Not Quite Posted.

"We passed a derelict last nigth," said the talkative passenger at break-

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Mrs. Parvenue, and then whispering to her white walnut trees, one, two, and three years old, with as little loss as he has met with in transplanting trees or any other hard wood variety.

daughter, whose seat was next beside our, she said: "There Jennie remember that 'derelict' is French for 'ice-trees or any other hard wood variety. A SOLDIER'S STORY.

Emphatically That th Dead Can Feel the Cold.

The night of December 31, 1862, was an exceedingly cold one in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. Tenn. The first day's battle at Stone river had been fought, resulting in disaster to the federal army, which had been driven from its original ground at every point except its extreme left.

The weary troops at this point lay behind a railway embankment, which had served them during the last hours of the fight as a breastwork to repe!

repeated charges of the enemy.

Behind the line the ground ras open and rocky, says the San rancisco everywhere, and among them lay many of the Federel dead, where they had

been carried out of the way.

Before the embankment the dead of both armies lay greatly thicker, but they were not molested. It was not a

very dark night, being clear.

Among the dead in the bowlders lay one whom nobody knew, a Federal sergeant, shot directly in the center of the forehead. One of our surgeons, from idle curiosity, or, possibly, with a view to the amusement of a group of of-ficers during a lull in the engagement (we needed something to divert our minds), had dropped his probe clean through the head.

The body lay on its back, its chin in the air, and with straightened limbs, as rigid as steel; frost on its white face and its beard and hair. Some Christian soul had covered it with a blanket, but when the night became pretty sharp a companion of the writer removed this, and we lay beneath it our-

With the exception of our pickets, which had been posted well in front of the embankment, every man lay

Conversation was forbidden: to have made a fire or even struck a match to light a pipe would have been a grave offense. Stamping horses, moaning wounded—every thing that made a noise had been sent to the rear; the silence was absolute.

Those whom the chill prevented from sleeping nevertheless reclined as they shivered or sat with their heads on their arms, suffering, but making no sign. Every one had lost friends and all expected death on the morrow. These matters are mentioned to show the improbability of any one going about during these solemn hours to

commit a ghastly practical joke.

When the dawn broke the sky was
still clear. "We shall have a warm y," the writer's companion whisper-

ed as we rose in the gray light; "let's give back the poor devil his blanket."

The sergeant's body lay in the same place, two yards away. But not in the same attitude. It was upon its right The knees were drawn up nearly to the breast, both hands thrust to the wrist between the buttons of the jacket, the collar of which was turned up, concealing the ears. The shoulders were elevated, the head was retracted. the chin rested on the collar-bone. The posture was that of one suffering from intense cold.

But for what had been previously observed—but for the ghastly evidence of the bullet-hole-one would have sworn the man had frozen to death.

What is Beauty, Anyhow?

To Rogers a beautiful face was one that was arch and full of mirth. Byron's beauty, the stock-in-trade beauty of his time and school, had glossy hair clustering over a bright, smooth brow, eyebrows like aeria! bows, glowing cheeks and constant blushes-a sort of beautiful milk maid. of whom one would tire in a week.

Spencer is very explicit in his likes. His love, he said, in very poor Euglish, ought to have eyes like sapphires, teeth like pearls, a forehead like ivory—this was before the advent of the Russian bang—hair like gold, and hands of

silvery whiteness.

Shakespeare's beauties, it will be observed, always had very white skin. Give him a snow-white sk n. smooth and alabaster-like skin, and he seemed to care for little else; yet the chances are that Miss Hathaway was freckled every summer.

Scott's heroines, who presumably represented his ideal, were all of the Byronic 'Souvenir,' 'Book of Beauty' order, high in the forehead, dark in eyelash, and generally soft and pen-

Ben Johnson asked for a face marked by simplicity, flowing hair and a sweet neglect, and Cowper insisted upon the damask cheek. All this only means that each point was either glorifying what he considered perfection of feature or was bringing the muse into the plot of capturing some one whom he was for the moment believing

sieging.

How, then, is the rule to be fixed?

Shall we say that the lissome and feathweight Burmese is not beautiful, because to the Sandwich Islander enorcause to the Sandwich Islander enormous girth is the sine qua non to belledom, or shall we say that the straight up and down waist of the Venus de Milo is disgusting, because that of Mme. de Maintenon was like a wasp? What right have we to make odes to our mistress' eyebrow because it is srched, when Aladdin fell in love with that of the Princess Nourcedin t is srched, when Aladdin fell in love with that of the Princess. Noureddin because it was slanted; or how shall we complaceutly liken our sweetheart's teeth to a double row of pearls, when the Turkish poets sing praises to their beautes' beetle-stained teeth, because they are like pomegranate seeds?—San Francisco Chronicle.



E.E.ROUDEBUSH, BUSINESS MANAGER. .

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Send at once for Journal and Catalogue. -MENTION THIS PAPER.

Reno county is going to have a poor farm at a cost of \$15,000.

The new furniture factory at Pittsburg will employ about 250 men. The Farmer's alliance at Whitewater

is buying coal in carload lots. A strolling band of Italians is furnish-

ing music for dances in the smaller Education in Kansas is booming.

Eight colleges have been built in the state so far this year. Kansas editors are yet receiving the largest ear of corn raised this season. Who can best it?"

Prof. Blake, the Kansas meteorologist, is out with some freezing predictions for the coming winter.

The \$500 prize for the best six ears of corn at the St. Joseph exposition was aw arded to Adam Rankin, Olathe, Kan.

The Pan-American delegates are hav ing rare receptions everywhere and seeing the country in its most splendid light.

H. H. Bigelow of Boston, agent of the English syndicate, completed Oct. 15, the purchase of the three Indianapolis brew-

Partridges are plenty in North Caro lina this year, notwithstanding the fears that the heavy rains would lessen the

"Hearts Boiled Down" is the heading of a newspaper account of a Kansas wedding. This is a new way of express-ing the "two hearts that beat as oue"

A boy named Carroll, with Altoona for his home, is counted the toughest boy in Kansas. He shot at his mother, was placed in jail, set fire to the prison and escaped. He is still abroad.

One hundred and five thousand dollars was paid for the trotting stallion Axtellast week. And oats only 8 cents a bushel; somehow things seem to need "even

Whenever you see one of your animals shivering say to yourself, there goes some of the profits.

Do not feed one thing right along to any animal. All animals relish a little variety occasionally. Feed all the animals regularly and

keep the fattening animals and the cows free from excitement. The fast walking horse will make

more money for its breeder than any other farm horse that is bred. Be careful of fire about the premises

This is meant to refer to the habit of smoking in barns especially. The professional office seeker in this country is a pitiable spectacle, and a nuisance of large dimensions. The man who is elected to office by the people is frequently no better by nature or habits than the man who pesters him almost to

death for an appointment.

Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has writ ten a lot of absurdity about the sheet business in Montana and Wasnington According to his notion—and he says the range men told him so—every few years all the sheep are frozen to death in Winter. The poet is a good deal more of a tenderfoot than a man with his experience ought to be. The range men alway there is no money in their business They want all of that apple themselves But even scheming range men cannot usually succeed in making anybody be-lieve such a lie about Washington, whatever impression they may make in regard to Montana.

An investigation of the New York pen sion office, over which Gen. Sigel presided, had been going on for some time, and recently the examiners made their re recently the examiners made their re-iort to the Commissioner, who was then in New York. It showed a bad state of affairs in the office, but did not in any way reflect upon the integrity of Gen. Sigel. As the Commissioner expressed in "the General had been too trustful and had been plundered by his subordinates. The next day Gen. Sigel went to see the Commissioner of Pensions and the lat Commissioner of Pensions and the latter read the report and assured him that it did not reflect upon his honesty. The General said he wanted to resign, "I tell you," said the Commissioner, "It was pathetic. I could remember how Gen. Sigel's horse splashed mud over me as I steed in the repleased as a subsequent of the repleased he as all and classes. stood in the ranks and he galloped along the line with his splendid staff, and her he was, a broken old man, offering me his resignation. And so I want people to understand that Gen. Sigel's personal record in the New York pension office is

The Knights Templar in Washington. The Knights Templar in Washington. The ladies will appreciate Frank Lestle's ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER since it has fallen into the hands of W J. Arkell and Russell B. Harrison. Its fashion article and its pictures and sketches of prominent society ladies are especially interesting to the fair sex. This week the first page represents the Knights Templar's parade in Washington. There are twenty five pictures in all, and the leading editorial is by Mrs. Elizabetl Cady Stanton.

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

ORGANS.

The NEWMAN BROS. Organs the finest in the world.

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

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Story and Clark Organs .--

DAVIS SEWING MACHINES.

TOPEKA.

Shook Hands and Were Sworn Brothers.

"Confound your awkwardness," groaned the man whose corns had been

stepped on. "I beg your pardon," answered the offender, "But I think you were as much to blame as I was. You stepped directly in my way."

"Do you claim the whole sidewalk sir. as yours? Has everyone got to get out of the way when you come along?" "Sir. I have apologized to you for the accident. If you want any further satisfaction I shall be happy to accommodate

you at any time. Here is my card." (Reads)-" 'K. K. Guppins, Manufacturer of Railway Lamps.' Do you make these lamps they use in the cars?"

"I do, sir."

(With emotion)-"My dear friend, permit me to grasp your hand! I am a spectacle peddler!"-Chicago Trib-

Small Bits of Soap,

Careful housewives save even the small bits of soap that have become too little to use. Melt the pieces all together, put in a small bit of indian meal and a few drops of perfumery. Let this harden in any shape desired, stamp on a pattern, or cut with a cakecutter and the result is a pleasing soap for toilet use. Other bits of soap can be melted in water, and while the mixture is hot stir in oatmeal until there is a stiff batter. For a hand soap this is unequaled when much dirt or deep stains of ink or berries are to be removed. The common yellow soap melted and thickened with scouring sand makes an excellent soap for scrubbing and scouring

The Judson homestead, located in Woodbury, Conn., where Samuel Seabury was first elected Bishop, was errously damaged by fire, Oct. 9.

A large, illustrated catalogue of the Lawrence Business College, containing complete information regarding the institution will be mailed to any address Free:

Address, E. L. McIlravy, Pres. Lawrence, Kansas. JUST A PICTURE.

Just a picture, faint and faded, Just a picture, nothing more, Just a face from days departed, Just a thought of all that's o'er.

But it brought back all the heartache And it brought back all the tears, And it showed the future footsteps, Through a vale of sighs and tears.

Just a careless, heedless sentence, Just a look and that was all; Just a cruel, scathing quarrel, Just an unkind word last fall.

And the future years are lengthening, With the shadows far ahead, And the heart within is stifled, And the hopes of life are dead. —Atlanta Constitution.

DORA'S CONFESSION:

I had been three months at Tide

It sounds like a grand place, but it wasn't grand at all, only a ruinous old brick house standing behind a row of scraggy poplar trees on a dreary stretch of seashore, where the rocks broke the tide into white sheets of foam when it thundered up twice a day, and the very shrubs in the garden were sprinkled with salt spray when the wind came

from the east. Here, all alone, except for a deaf old man who came to work in the garden and bring coal and water, lived Mrs. Cadgett, my father's cousin, and hither I had been sent to take care of her when she was stricken down with rheumatic fever. Jenny, my elder sister, had refused to leave New York. Just when I'm getting along so nicely in my art school," said she; and Georgiana had laughed at the idea. "Me shut myself up at Tide Hall like a clam in its shell! Not while the a clam in its shell! Not while the Euterpe sociables are going on!" And my father and mother had decided that Dora must go. Dora was generally the victim of the family, and there was

nothing for it but for Dora to submit. "And besides," I could hear my mother whisper to my father, "it will be a great thing to get her out of Jack's

way for the present."

She thought I didn't hear, but I did.
Poor Jack! He was, in his way, as much of a victim as I was. It really wasn't Jack's fault that the officers of the bank where he was employed de-clared that he had no financial talent. Nothing seemed to go right with Jack. My father called him a rolling stone who would gather no moss. My mother said he was thoroughly inefficient. Jenny and Georgy laughed at him; and wondered what Dora could possibly see in him. But I liked him, and I

So when Mrs. Cadgett's summons came I thought I might as well be unhappy at Tide Hall as on Twenty-seventh street.

I had plenty to do. All the house work, except what Old Owen could do, fell to my share, and my old relative required endless waiting on. But then, when she was in her more genial moods, she would tell me the history of her old tapistries and antique furni ture, show me her jewel casket, and even permit me to clasp around my certain old necklace, stained purple with the glow of amethysts, and outlined around with tiny white dia-

"It has been in the Cadgett family for a hundred and fifty years," said she. "My husband's niece, Jemima Cadgett, expects to inherit it, but it is mine to leave to whom I please. though Jemima wants my jewels, she isn't willing to come here and live with

Nor was the amethyst necklace all of The Cadgett jewels. There was a solitaire diamond as large as a cherry stone, set in a ring. There was an odd cameo brooch and a pair of sleeve buttons of "pigeons' blood" rubies, and a quaint little dagger with its hilt in-crusted in small brilliants. I was nevor tired of looking at these trinkets

"Yes, child, yes, they're pretty enough," Mrs. Cadgett had said, "but what use are they to an old woman like me? I sometimes think it isn safe for me to keep them here in this solitary place, and only two women the house. Only to be sure, nobody knows of them!"

"Are they very valuable, Aunt Cad-gett?" asked I, for by that name she had bidden me to call her. worth \$1,000 at the very

least." said she. So that one night when a masculine figure emerged out of the flying spray and deepening twilight close to the back door, I gave a great start. Owen had trudged to his home and I was all alone, amusing myself, as I often did on the sly, by looking at Aunt Cadgett's ornaments and trying their effect on myself, before the hall mirror, with a strange breathless sense the while of transgressing some unwritten law, for the old lady never knew but that they were safely locked in her chiffonier, of which I kept the key. Of course, it

was wrong, but I was only seventeen, and I led such a solitary life.

I had the jewelled dagger in my hair, and the necklace clasped around my neck, and was holding the candle first way and then that to catch the coruscations of the tiny facets, when, chancing to turn my head, I saw a face flattened against the window glass. A

For a second my heart stood still. It was for a second only, however, for I instantly recognized the heavy black moustache and merry, sparkling eyes of—Jack Mornington.
"Oh, Jack! oh, Jack!" I cried, flying

to open the door and let him in.
"Masquerading, eh?" said Jack, after he had given me a hearty kiss.
"Please don't tell of me, Jack. I was

only trying on Mrs. Cadgett's jewels. One must do something in a lonely place like this," pleaded L

"By Jove! though, it is lonely," saidJack: "I thought I never should find it, and I don't know now how I'm ever to get back to the mainland." "How came you here, Jack?"

"I wanted to see you, Dora, to tell

"Heaven only knows, I don't."
"And, like two silly children that of Aunt Cadgett's jewels, Jack warming his chilled hands at the kitchen

And then he explained to me his plans for the future, and I promised to wait for his fortune to be made, even if it were seven times seven years. And the rain drove in sheets the side of the house, and the thunder of the rising tide filled the silence like the constant discharge of ar-

tillery.
"You can never go away from here in this storm at this time of night, Jack," said I. "It's all one can do to keep out of the quicksands by daylight,

Owen says."
"Will the old lady keep me?" I shook my head.

I shook my head.

"She has a horror of strangers," said I. "But I won't ask her, Jack. I'll make you up a bed of blankets and soft pillows on this kitchen settee. You'll be very comfortable, and you must be off before daylight, lest Owen Ringgan should discover you. And, Jack, there's plenty of bread and meat and new milk in the cupboard, and—"

"You are a darling." said Jack.

"You are a darling," said Jack.
"There's Aunt Cadgett's cane
thumping on the floor," cried I. "Her
signal. She wants me."
Aunt Cadgett was unusually exacting that night. I thought I never
should get her settled to her satisfac

should get her settled to her satisfac-tion, and in the midst of it I remembered that I had left the jewel casket downstairs. Suppose that she should happen to take a fancy to inspect it, as bolted the doors, barred the windows she often did at night. I trembled at and sat about in a frightened manner. the idea.

Fortunately, however, she did not, and I crept quietly down stairs after

Jack was asleep, too, lying ip an unconsciously graceful attitude, with his cheek pillowed against his arm, and there where I had left it, after we had both admired the antique ornaments, was the leather case on the dresser "Thank goodness!" I said to myself,

as I put it back into the chiffonier drawer and noiselessly turned the key.
I sat beside Aunt Cadgett's bed that night catching what scraps and frag-ments of sleep I could, for her rheumatism racked her fiercely, and she was to take her medicine every two hours. And when I woke in the early morning she was sweetly sleeping, the sunshine streaming cheerly across the floor, and Jack was gone. "Dora," said Mrs. Cadgett to me

the next day, "bring me my jewel

I obeyed, thinking but little of the

order.
"Open it," said the old lady.
I opened it. There was only the faded lining with its worn compartments. Not a trinket remained. I gave

"Oh!" I cried, "where are the awels?" "I suppose you haven't stolen 'em?" said Mrs. Cadgett.

"Nor old Owen?" "Of course not."

"Jack has been here," said I. "He slept in the kitchen that rainy night. wrong and wicked of me, but I meant no harm! Oh! I'm quite, quite sure of that! And if any one has stolen your

"No one has stolen them, child," said Mrs. Cadgett, with a sort of low, chuckling laugh. "They're safe here, under my pillow, where I put them that night after you brought them up here. I managed somehow to take the key out of your dress pocket and hobble cottage. Again and again was the to the chiffonier after you were asleep. revolver discharged at the spots the chiffonier after you were asleep. I knew there was a man down stairs, I whence came the missles, but with had heard his voice, and I thought my treasures would be safest under my own hand. Besides, I couldn't bear the idea of having a sly traitor in the house. You haven't been sly, Dora; you have been confessing it all. Don't cry, little girl; I forgive you."
"But I don't deserve to be forgiven!"

I sobbed out. "I have been sly. Give your jewels to Jemima Cadgett, please give her everything!" Mrs. Cadgett smiled and shook her

"Now," said she, "tell me all about

this Jack.

to receive from her.

And I told her, and she comforted me with words of sympathy and kindly caresses, such as I never had expected

That was last year. Jack and I were married a month ago, and Aunt Cadgett's wedding gift to me was the leathern case of jewels. Jack is to be overseer of the great Cadgett orange orchards down in Florida, and Miss Jemima says she don't care a straw who wears the jewelled dagger and the amethyst necklace, so long as Aunt Cadgett is suited. She is so good about it. And as soon as Aunt Cadgett is able to be moved we are all going to

Florida together.
And I am so happy! But Jack and Aunt Cadgett both say I deserve it.— Shirley Browne, in the Fireside ComSHOWERS OF STONES.

hey Rattle All Over the Cottage of a Terrified Colored Family. This little town of 1,600 inhabitants

worked up into a great excitément over mysterious happenings which have you good-by. Those beastly bank people baffled every attempt at explanation, have turned me out. And I'm going says a Culpepper, Va., letter to the to seek my fortune."

"Where, Jack?" I questioned.

"Where, Jack?" I questioned.

"Under the seek my fortune." alternately suggested to account for we were, we looked at each other and burst out laughing, I still in the glitter place, though as yet no one has been of Aunt Cadgett's jewels. Jack warmable to prove any thing except the bare facts of the occurrence.

The scene of the mystery is the little

cottage occupied by a colored man named Richard Morton. For ten days Morton and his family have been ter rified by intermittent showers of stones aimed at his house, and often at members of his family. His wife seemed to be the chief object of attack.

Where the stones came from, or how propelled, seems inexplicable. Hundreds of people have visited the locality, and the discussion of the mystery is the one subject of conversation here on all hands.

On Sunday the buxom spouse of Morton was sitting on the little porch in front of her home, with her baby in her arms, and the half dozen other offshoots of the family were playing about the sward in front of the house. Suddenly a stone was heard to drop on the porch, but whence it came no one knew. It was soon followed by a dozen more, coming from all directions some appearing to drop from the roo and others coming from the corn field on one side, the garden on the other, or the wood yard in front of the house. The whole family were stricken with alarm. Morton, believing some mischievous person had contrived to annoy him, seized a heavy stick and searched about the fields, without avail.

As the shower of missiles continued the little family went in the house, Occasionally a stone would be heard to tap on either the weather boarding or the porch floor, until dark, when no further disturbance was made. Morton lost no time the following morning in working his way to Mr. Brooks' house and telling the experiences of the day before. Mr. Brooks laughed at the before. Mr. Brooks laugned at the stone superstition, looking on the stone throwing as the work of one of the

For several days the family of the colored man made complaints of the freaks that possessed this locality, but the story received no attention except from the colored people of the neighborhood, among whom the news flew like wildfire, exciting their imagina-tion to all sorts of fears. The matter finally became a nuisance to Mr. Brooks and he determined to settle it, and Friday, putting a large caliber revolver in his pocket, he started for the cot-

tage. Rev. W. T. Roberts, rector of the Episcopal church at Tappahannock, Essex county, formerly rector of St. Stephen's church, this place, was a guest on the Brooks estate. He, together with a dozen others living in Culpeper and the neighborhood, accompanied Mr. Brooks.

When the party reached the cottage Mr. Brooks announced that any attempt at a practical joke would have serious consequences.

After waiting a few minutes a stone about the size of a hen's egg was seen coming from the corn-field just across the road and about forty rods distant. "No one else has been in the house?" The loud report of the revolver rang I looked at Mrs. Cadgett. She look-out instantly, and a bullet went crashed at me with eyes that glittered like ing through the cornstalks to the spot whence issued the missile. Mr. Brooks on my knees, and buried my face in the bedclothes. member of his party, felt a quiver of alarm for the result, and, hastening to He saw the jewels. I was trying them the field, half expected to discover the on. Oh! Aunt Cadgett, it was very practical joke in the form of a dead negro, but, after beating about in the corn for some distance about the marked spot, could find no trace of the pro jector of the stone. They returned to their stations, and again the revolver was held in readiness. They were not kept waiting long. Stones began coming from various directions, in front and from each side of the house one apparently having come over the

whence came the missies, but with the same results as that following the first discharge.

Rev. Mr. Roberts was particularly active in endeavoring to solve the enigma, being one of the party to search the fields upon the discharge of the revolver. The only result, however, was a complete mystification. Mr. Brooks, when speaking of the

matter to-day said:
"I am free to admit that I am mysti fied regarding the cause of the throw-ing of these stones. Of the fact there can not be the least doubt, and I think the method I have taken in my endeavor to arrive at the truth of the matter was just about as effective as could have been adopted. Of the people who have commented on the phe non I have not seen one who could not readily explain its cause. They laugh at it as I did, and say the stones are thrown by the boys here. It is those who come and see for themselves who have no explanation to offer. On several occasions when people have come here there has been no stone throwing. Judge Grimsby came out from Culpeper a few days ago, when there was no repetition of this mystery, and he said he didn't believe any cause was behind the mystery except some boy of the neighborhood.

The stones have never been known to be threwn after dark. They have generally been noticed to come more have no explanation to offer. On sev-

thickly after a shower, and are apt to be thrown very thickly for a time, after which there is a lull, and again the shower of stones returns. "I am not able to solve the mys-tery," said Colonel C. H. Wagner, of this town speaking of the matter

this town, speaking of the matter.
"I can't go back on the report of such
men as Brooks and Roberts. I know them well, and they are thoroughly re-liable witnesses."—Pittsburg Dispatch,

Picking An Inspector's Pocket. Very few people would believe that Inspector Byrnes had ever been "worked by a pickpocket," says the New York World, but such is the case, and what is more, he lost his fine gold chronometer for a little while. It was just after the big street railway tie-up had been successfully ended, and New York's own Vidocq was enjoying a little recreation with the newspaper reporters who cover police headquar-ters and chronicle its daily happen-ings. Pickpockets and the part they ings. Pickpockets and the part they-had taken in working the big crowds which were congregated to witness the fights between the strikers and the police was the subject under discussion. "Tell me, inspector," said one of the young men, with an innocent, insinuating smile, as he sidled up close to the inspector, "isn't it a very casy matter to snot these gentry when easy matter to spot these gentry when-ever you meet them?" Lazily flourishing his partly consumed Perfecto in the direction of so much reportorial ignorance, and transfixing him with a withering glance, the inspector said:

"You just bet it ain't, young fellow. Why, they're the sleekest ducks out of jail, and there ain't any way to spot 'em till you catch 'em right in the act. There's nobody too slick to be caught napping, either. Take my advice, gentlemen, and keep a close look out for your watch and money when you strike a crowd, whether at church, at theater, on race courses, or elevated plat-

'You don't mean to say you would be afraid of losing your watch in a crowd, do you!" said the young man, he edged up a little closer to the in-

"Well, I wouldn't be sure of that," he replied.

At this the innocent young man seemed satisfied and started to go, but a significant smile passed over the faces of one or two of the other reporters. The inspector suspected that something was up and ran his hand into his vest pocket. His fine gold chronometer was gone, and nothing but chain

and ring was left. It had been "rung."
The boys had their little laugh on the inspector, who gave them seme-thing more substantial to smile over, and none of them ever thought it worth while to write the story, but it is true, every word of it. And the re-porter who picked his pocket is one of his best friends.

Little Benjamin Harrison.

The country has been informed how fond President Harrison is of children -especially of babies-says a Washington letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph. His reputation in this respect has resulted in his having a rare collection of photopraphs of babies. Nearly every day's mail brings to the white

twins. Then the name is either divided between them or one is named after the president and the other after the vice-president. The other day I pick-ed up a bundle of these photos off the mantel in the white house and counted them. They were just a few that had been snapped together with a rubber band. There were twenty-three of them and two pairs of twins. They are represented in a variety of atti tudes and in various stages of naked ness. They vary in apparent age from a few months to but a few days. Sometimes the infant's photograph is accom-panied by that of the mother or of both panied by that of the mother or of both father and mother. One infant is chew-ing the end of an American flag. Anoth-er is dressed in a continental uniform, though he has to be held in an upright position to show it. Another has not anything on worth mentioning, and is making a critical examination of the soles of both his feet at the same time, a thing he accomplishes by bowing the legs out and turning the feet in-ward. The fact of those that are seen by the public being so ugly is explained by the statement that the president has saved out some of the best-looking ones to keep. The others are lying around, so that you are liable to find a bundle of them in almost any room in

Printing of the Ancients.

A remarkable discovery has been made in Egypt of tablets, or letters, which compose a literary correspondence of 3,500 to 4,000 years ago, carried on between Egyptians and Asiatics. The tables now in Vienna represent letters and dispatches sent to Egypt by the governors and kings of Palestine, Syria, Babylonia, and other countries of western Asia. The find is remarkable every way, and opens the people of that age to us with freshness and familiarity. It is clear that the literary spirit is ancient, and Prof. Sayce surmises we shall yet find libraries of clay books. One town in Judah was called "Book Town," or "Library Town." The momentum of this discovery will be marked.—Philadelphia Ledger. ried on between Egyptians and Asia-

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Marvelous Advances That Have Been Made in Surgery. Surgeons can do some wonderful things in the way of carving up the

human boey and yet leaving the patient still alive and better off for the operation, which would have been considered ineredible ten or fifteen years ago. Dr. W. W. Keen, a prominent surgeon of Philadelphia, tells in Harper's Monthly some of these astonishing new things in surgery.

Most marvelous advances have been made in the treatment of diseases of the head and the abdomen. Twentyfive years ago to open the cavity of the abdomen and explore the peritoneum was a step from which every prudent surgeon shrank. If it were opened by accident there was nothing to do but look on and wait for the patient to die.

During the rebellion in every sixtyfour cases of wounds of the stomach
only one patient recovered. A gunshot wound in the abdomen was looked upon as almost necessarily fatal. Surgeons dared not open this organ, either to search for the ball, to close a fatal perforation of the bowls, or to check hemorrhage. Nowadays all is changed. Owing to the discoveries there is scarcely a man abreast with modern ideas who would hesitate to open the abdomen, tie bleeding vessels, sew up a rupture of the bowels, remove lacerated kidney, or repair whatever other damage may have been done.

But more than this. Not only is it allowable to penetrate the intestines to heal a wound or remove a tumor, but it is often the surgeon's actual duty to open the abdomen for the pur pose of making a diagnosis. So slight is the danger from these exploratory operations that it is not to be weighed for a moment against the advantages

for a moment against the advantages derived from positive knowledge.
"I have heard," writes Dr. Keen, as he compares old things with new, "the first obstetrician of his day, when I was a student, say that any man who dared to open the abdomen to remove an ovarian tumor should be indicted for murder. Sir Spencer Wells, even with the far larger mortality of his earlier days, added 20,000 years to human life as the net result of 1,000 ovariotomies. He has lived to see even his great success far surpassed by the best surgeons, and all over the civilized world even the average surgeon is followed by benedictions for recovery in ninety out of every 100 of such operations."

Surgeons have even successfully removed tumors that weighed more than all the rest of the patient's body. In many cases of cancer of the stomach the diseased part of the stomach itself has been removed and the edges sewed together. Sometimes even three or four feet of the bowels have been four feet of the bowels have been cut out, the edges sewed up, and the patient fully recovered. Diseased kidneys are frequently removed by cutting open the loin or abdomen, and, in cases where a stray kidney was found floating round loose, it has been cut down upon and sewed fast in its place.

The results of brain surgery in certain cases of epilepsy are almost equally astonishing. The case is cited of one patient who had 2,870 epileptic convulsions in thirteen days, yet comhouse a number of letters inclosing photographs of infants. They represent babies in variety enough for a modern baby show. The photos are all of boy babies and the letters announce that their names are Benjamin Harrison Smith, Jones, or Robinson.

They represent the recovered from his terrible malady after the removal of a diseased portion of the brain. Cases of head-ache so inveterate as to make ordinary occupations impossible have been curred by trephining the skull; and even insanity itself has been driven off by such an operation in cases in which it has resulted from injuries to the head.

The spine, too, has in late years been the field of some remarkable work. About a year ago a case was reported in which by pressing on the spinal cord a tumor had for a long time been the cause of frightful pain and of paralysis to the lower half of the body. Surgeon Horsley made an incision in the back, exposed the backbone, and, cutting it away down to the membrane and even to the spinal marrow itself, removed the tumor. The patient is now able to walk three miles on a stretch, and even to dance.

Abscesses in the lungs have also been removed, and in cases of deformed chests and chronic pleurisy several

ribs have been taken out without injury.
"We have learned, too," says the
writer, at the close of this remarkable review of surgery's achievements, "that portions of the body can be entirely severed, and if suitably pre-served, can be replaced and they will adhere and grow as if nothing had happened. When a wound is slow in healing we now take bits of skin, either from the patient's own body or provided by generous friends, or even from frogs, and 'graft' them on the surface of the wound. They usually adhere, and as they enlarge at their margins they shides by the markets. margins they abridge by one-half the time required for healing. Even a large disk of bone, one or two inches in diameter, when removed from the skull, can be so treated. The bone skull, can be so treated. The bone may be separated from the skull so long as one or two hours, but if properly cared for can be replaced, and will grow fast and fulfill its accustomed but interrupted duty of protecting the brain."

He Would Feel Safer. Knuckle-How much is that tombstone for my wife's mother going to weigh?

Agent—One thousand pounds.
"That ain't enough. I guess you had better make it a ton and (anxiously) get it up as soon as possible."

Virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant when they are incepsed or crushed. Lord Bacon.

UNCLE SAM CLOSE FISTED.

Many Millions Does He Owe that He Refuses to Pay. Special Washington letter. The government was very poor dur-

ing Washington's two terms of officeeven poorer than the people-for methods of taxation had not yet been matured, and while the outgo was regular and certain the income was capricious and doubtful. It had been agreed that the public buildings should be constructed with money obtained from the sale of the government lots in the city, but this came in slowly, and a part of it went in expenditures not contemplated by the contract.

The fact is that the usually level head of the great Washington himself was turned during that decade. That prudent personage actually indulged in enthusiasm and flew kites. He predicted that the raw swamp town that had been named for him would have 100,000 population in twenty-five years, and that it would outstrip New York, or even Boston. He speculated somewhat it would outstrip New York, what in real estate here himself and paid for Washington lots twice what they would fetch to-day. He encour-aged Robert Morris to speculate, and that shrewd financier, who had held the armies of the revolution up by main strength, sunk all of his money and passed four years in a debtors' prison. It was during that dismal season that the federal government appealed to Virginia and Maryland for a loan, under the implied threat to keep the cap-tol at the north if the loan was not

forthcoming.

In round figures Maryland lent \$72,-000 and Virginia \$120,000. Not a cent of it has ever been paid back. Will it ever be? Doubtful.

As a senator recently said, "the United States government is the most relentless creditor and the most exacting and unscrupulous debtor that the sun shines on. When it is owed it is a very Shylock, when it owes it is as indifferent to its obligations as a tramp."

The machinery to which a creditor

of Uncle Sam must appeal is so elaborate as to dissuade all but the pluckiest. First, he must apply to con-gress for permission to go to the court of claims. After tedious years and great expense that court is reached— perhaps witnesses summoned and the perhaps witnesses summoned, and the correctness of the bill verified-perhans. Then he must go to the secrehaps. Then he must go to the sector of the treasury and induce that august functionary to condescend to include the amount in the current appropriations asked for



UNCLE SAM AS A MISER

If the favor is graciously granted, he claimant, if still alive, must go back to congress and watch the appropriation at every step of its progress, through two committees and through two houses. Nine times out of ten some demagogue thief "objects" to the amount and it is dropped, and the claimant's children or grandchildren may again present the bill, with the same circumlocution, in future years.

The Robert Morris I have mentioned was out of pocket \$300,000 for advances during the revolution and his loss was made good.

Similarly John Ericsson saved the country by sending the Monitor to Hampton Roads in 1862, and was never paid for it. On his death-bed he flaunted an unpaid bill in the face of Uncle Sam. There are tens of milhonestly belong to the citizens of the United States for various services rendered, and they are likely to stay

there forever.

I happen to know a case in point. In 1864 a cartridge factory blew up in this city and killed some twenty young women engaged in the difficult and dangerous business of filling cartridges by hand. A young man examined the scene, thought it over, and concluded that he could make a machine that would do the work. He broached the idea to the war department and was laughed at for his pains, being in-formed by the chief of ordinance that

the thing was impossible.

The young man, whom I will call Dodge, persisted in his dream, devised a plan, made a working model, carried it to the chief of ordnance and set it going. That puzzled functionary was surprised, bewildered, pleased, con-vinced. He took it to the secretary of war and said: "Every cartridge hitherto made in the world has been made by hand; no more will be made by hand when this remarkable machine is generally adonted and it s generally adopted, and it will save two-thirds the expense."

The secretary sent for Dodge and taye him an order for a machine, authorizing him to incur the necessary

man went to New York and Boston man went to New York and Hoston, got the various patterns constructed and parts made, assembled them and set up the machine in Washington. It did all that had been predicted for it and immediately superseded hand filling in all the arsenals of the country. More than that, the government made machines and sold them to France, England and other countries and the whole world now fills its cartridges whole world now fills its cartridges with machines made on the same model. Well, that was a quarter of a century

ago. Dodge has never received a penny for his valuable and humane invention from any source whatever!

An Epicure on Indigestion.

"That pet American ailment, in-digestion," remarked an epicure of some local celebrity, to the Chicago Journal, "is not so much the result of a faulty selection of things to eat as of an injudicious arrangement of the order of their consumption. The method of the ordinary American, in eating a dinner at a hotel or restaurant by himself, is if he is a man of any appetite, simply suicidal. He orders everything he wants at once, and it is brought to him at once. He has, let us say, two kinds of meat and three or four of veget bles, with all the condi-ments and seasonings thrown in. The plates are arranged around him. He starts in, and until he has finished the articles of diet are pitched into him helter-skelter, as though he were a threshing maching or clothes-wringer. Every vegetable or relish that might otherwise be harmless to him, is, under this condition of things tterly horrible. Take cucumbers, for example, a luxury of which very few physicians approve. Suppose those cucumbers go eddying into the diner's stomach as a part of a mass or hotch-potch of which a slice of beef, half a potato, a mouthful of whitefish and an inch or so of pie form the lead-ing features. What sort of a deathing features. What sort of a death-pill is that to sling into a decent man's insides? No, sir, let your food be graded to suit your digestion and all will be well. Swallow your soup leisurely, then your fish and meat; after that take a five-minute rest and a cigarette, and then make your lettuce and cucumbers and sliced tomatoes into a salad, with plenty of oil, and con-sume it slowly and appreciatively. Top that off with a mouthful or two of hot coffee and a sip of curacoa, and I'll give you a dollar for every minute of indigestion you endure as the consequence. The average man's stomach is not a mule, to be driven and bullied into submission; it is a pet that should be coaxed and coddled to do its pretti-

The Chestnut Crop.

"Those we get here," said a commission merchant, "are the Virginia nuts; they are the finest and largest of all, though possibly the ones grown in New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts have an even sweeter flavor. The latter, however, are smaller. or. The latter, nowever, are smaller. The great chestnut-producing area of Virginia includes portions of Rappahannock, Green, Nelson, Madison, and Amherst counties, up to the foothills on the south side of the Blue Ridge. The nuts are mostly picked by children from whom they are book him. dren, from whom they are bought by the country grocers and traders, who in turn sell them to the wholesale men like ourselves, on commission or otherwise. Enormous quantities of them are sent to Norfolk, where they are passed over long sieves, with small holes at the beginning and bigger ones farther on, by which they are assorted according to size, to be subsequently scaled in price accordingly, for sale to retailer. - Washington Star.

Tipsy Timothy Tipp.

Timothy Tipp went up to town, And through the streets went up and down New clothes and himself to vapor:

glad,
When he got home he was awfully mad,
For his name was not in the paper.
The next time he went—it has been said.
Drunk he got and the town painted red,
And cut up many a caper.
His spree made him sour and fearfully sad,
But what made him eternally, all-fired mad,
Was to see his name in the paper.

was to rescue Cromwell from the discoloration of time and the confusion of tongues. After that Mr. Carlyle did very little that will stand the test of time. He wrote an account of the French Revolution almost as fantastic as that event itself. His incapacity to appreciate Washington, his over Frederick the Great and his anover frederick the Great and his an-cestors, and, finally, his tyranny over his own wife, sit down as a man who began with promise and ended with a sour stomach. Too much literature is not wholesome. -Gath.

Contributions.

"Oh, yes," said the elderly gentledeed!" said the literary man, "I didn't know you were a writer." "Well, I'm not exactly a writer, but I've lent the editor small sums of money at different times, and I presume it is safe to call them contributions."—Wash-

xpense in making it. The young tries.—Florida Times-Union

SHE SPANKS,

And Makes Youngsters Howl at Two Shillings a Spank. Absolutely the latest importation from England established herself yes

erday on Upper Broadway, says the New York Sun. She is a tall and rather hard-featured woman from Manchester, who displays the extraordinary sign on the door of her flat:

DISCIPLINARIAN OF CHILDREN.

Her sister established the particular "profession" which she follows in London nearly two years ago, and it is now transplanted to New York. The mothers and fathers of families will probably be able to judge whether the idea is

worth encouraging or not.
"My sister," said the Manchester
woman who has established herself children, and she had extensive ex-perience as a visiting nurse before adopting her present business. It is her idea that children are more severeher idea that children are more severe-ly punished when they are frightened than through any physical means. To slap a child in the heat of passion while the child is excited and unruly does not have half as salutary an effect as the more mature and considered punishment, such as imprisonment in a dark wardrobe or sending the little one to bed without supper. Better than this is to threaten the child with a visit from the bugaboo. The dread of the arrival of this awful personage will act arrival of this awful personage will act as an incentive to good conduct with the most fractious children in the world. My sister is a bugaboo, and that is about what I am. The fee in England for visiting a house and disciplining the children is 2 shillings. This involves medical advice drawn from the fund of considerable experience in the world, besides whatever suggestions the condition of things suggestions the condition of things may naturally lead up to. Besides this part of my business, I hope to teach, doctor and nurse the little ones. Of course, there are points of antagonism between these different functions, but the effect is good upon the children.

A Diabolical Merry-go-round. Until a few days ago a merry-goround made a dismal vacant lot on Fifth avenue a very paradise to the young folks of Soho, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The man who owned the whirligig made lots of money while he tarried there. A gentleman who lives near by calculated that no less than \$60 were exchanged for rides on the merry-go-round every day that was fine.
Still the owner of the flying horses did not have things all his own way. Now and then a gang of toughs would descend upon him and insist on running things to suit themselves. After one or two such visitations the showman determined to give the toughs a surprise party the next time they came. A day or two afterward a dozen hard characters, ranging from 12 to 16 years, appeared upon the scene and a oung fellow with closely cropped hair, a black eye, and a square chin stepped to the showman and said: "Say, up to the showman and said: "Say, mister, we'se goin' to ride on dis yer machine an' we ain't goin to pay—

To the surprise and even disappoint ment of the young sluggers their vic tim smiled pleasantly and said: "All

ight!—get on."

So the short-haired citizens mounted the flying horses, and the showman started the machine. Around went the toughs in great glee. The ma-chine went a little faster, and the ridchine went a little faster, and the rid-ers howled for joy. Again the speed increased and the howls grew fainter and further apart. The showman turned on all the steam, and the merry-go-round whirled like a humming top at its first gait. The boys were shouting no longer. Silence would have reigned but for the rattle and creaking of the machine. For two or three minutes the big wheel revolved three minutes the big wheel revolved with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with the vipe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. Then like ripe apples the young toughs, with tremendous rapidity. two desperadoes, looking deathly sick, still clung to the hobby horses. They looked so miserable that the showman allowed them to climb down and slink away without any assistance from his club. He was never bothered with the noble comrades of the owl gang again.

He Could Fit Lincoln's Feet.

A shoemaker who died at Scandara. Pa., not long ago, started a fortune from making shoes for President Lincoln. The president had large, man, "I have made several contribu-tions to the Monthly Literatum." "In-to have easy shoes. He could not get to have easy shoes. He could not get shoemakers to make his shoes large enough. Soon after he was elected 1860 Peter Kahler, a Scranton (Pa.) shoemaker, obtained an outline drawthe editor small sums of money at different times, and I presume it is safe to call them contributions."—Washington Post.

From Different Points of View.

Senator Ingalls says: "But for the union soldiers we should have no country." There are some persons whe believe that "but for the union soldiers" we should have two countries.—Florida Times-Union

BIG HANDS AT CARDS. Some of the Curious Stories

Brought Out by Old Players. Cards have peculiar freaks on many ccasions, says the Philadelphia Record, and the story of the remarkable whist hands held at a table in the Hamilton club recently, when each player held a full suit, would seem incredible were it not for the well-known reputation and standing of the four gentlemen. The cards had been thoroughly shuffled, but thirteen diamonds

went to the dealer, and each of the

other players held thirteen cards of

In connection with whist a funny incident happened about a year ago to a well-known gentleman in this city who

one suit.

is a worshipper of Hoyle. He delights here, "realizing that the majority of in telling his friends that on one parmothers love their children too much ticular occasion he held the thirteen to punish them severely, conceived the idea of setting herself up as a public disciplinarian. She is a woman of great force of character and unerring judgement in all matters concerning trumped. His partner, disgusted at such a play, threw his hand out of the

window and ended the game. Roland Reed, the popular actor, is also the hero of many wonderful poker stories. He is fond of telling how on one occasion on a railway train, with four playing, he won several hundred dollars with four aces against four jacks and a pat flush. On another oc-casion at Boston, with Charley Reed, Fred Hawley and Allen Dale in the game, there were three pat flushes to sweeten the pot before the draw, and a had staid in out of sheer desperation with a pair of deuces, eventually corraled the wealth by drawing two

The late John T. Raymond, who was an enthusiast in all games of chance, was playing in a small town in the far west about ten years ago when poker was a craze. He whiled away the afternoon by having a small game of un-limited with a gambler who was noted for his skill and pluck. After playing without incident for hours John suddenly struck four aces and his opponent four kings. After staking all he was worth Raymond excused himself to his friend, rushed across to the bank, and, showing his hand to the cashier, who was also a great poker player, said excitedly, "How much shall I stake?" "Here, take \$20,000," said the cashier the stake stake?" (who is doubtless now in Canada). John did so, rushed back, and soon afterward divided \$15,000 winnings

with his friend. After such monster hands as these a return to a lower level will perhaps be refreshing. Bluffing is considered an bler, who had only \$800. After a few hands Vanderbilt raised the pot \$2,000. "You can not do it," said the gambler, nervously, "I only have \$600." "Well, #600 I go you," replied the millionaire.

"I see you," said the gambler. Vanderbilt had a pair of duces and his opponent a pair of trays.

And last, but certainly not least, in a

well-known gambling house in Twenty-seventh street, New York, two hands are nailed up over the mantels. They are the six, seven, eight, nine, and ten of diamonds, and the same in spades These two hands came together and caused the division of a small fortune between the holders.

Decimal Coinage in England.

During the last few years renewed o the decimal system of coinage and weights and measures, the adoption of change from the present to the decimal precious time, not to speak of the system would undoubtedly be a desirale one in the abstract, for the reason, among others, that most of the nations of the world have adopted decimal systems, and this fact was recognized by a parliamentary committee appointed to consider the question as far back as 1363. The movement in favor of the adoption of the system has not, however, gained much in force until quite recently. The English are a conservative people, and there are undoubted difficulties to be met in making the change. The use of a decimal system of weights and measures has been made permissive in England, but no general disposition to take advantage of the permission has been shown. The question has, however, been brought prominently before the public of late, and there are signs that the movement system will be pushed. Among the indications of this kind is the formation of a decimal association, whose object it is to secure the adoption of a decimal system of notations in money, weights and measures.

At evening when I go to bed I see the stars shine overhead; They are the little daisies white That dot the meadow of the night. And often while I'm dreaming so, Across the sky the moon will go; It is a lady, sweet and fair, Who comes to gather daisies there.

For when at morning I arise, There's not a star left in the skies; She picked them all and dropped down, Into the meadows of the town.

Not Altogether Happy. Miss Gushing: "You are a widower, are you not, Mr. Newman?" Mr. Newman (of Salt Lake City): "Only partially, Miss Gushing. Three of my wives are still living."—Time. STUDY OF PALMISTRY.

"Professor" of This Art Tells
How to Analyze Character. Look at your hand. Do you read your character in it? Or study your girl's hand and be wise.

The science of chiponomy, or the meaning of the human hand, says the Indianapolis News, always excites curiosity, but few people understand it. Can a man's character be read on it. Can a man's character be read on his hand as well as you can read it in his face, or by the bumps on his head? 'Tis so claimed, and the science by which it is done is a pretty one. It has many branches, all of them well worth studying. 'If the palm of the hand is skinny and narrow," said a "Professor" of the science, "it denotes timidity, a feeble mind and want of moral and intellectual force. If the palm is too thick, big and strong, it palm is too thick, big and strong, it denotes a low intelligence and a tendency to brutality. A hollow, deep palm always signifies misery, ill-luck and failure in life. Fingers which are smooth denote a tendency to act upon instinct, impulse or intuition rather than by reason, calculation or deduc-tion. Knotty fingers denote a tendency to order and arrangement. People with short fingers are quick, more impulsive, act more on the spur of the moment; than people with long fingers. If the fingers are very short it signifies cruelty and want of tact.

"Long fingers denote a love of de-il. Such persons are tidy as to their appointments, easily put out and very careful about trifles. Workers in small things always have large hands, and the constructors of colossal works always have small hands. Smallhanded people write large, large-handed people always

small.

'Thick fingers denote luxury. Twisted and malformed fingers, with short nails, denote cruelty, tyranny and a worrying, teasing disposition. If a hand is stiff and hard, opening with difficulty to its fullest extent, it betrays stubbornness of character and avarice. If the fingers are supple, having a tendency to turn back, they denote, as a rule, cleverness and inquisitiveness, nearly always generosity, ending in extravagance. fingers fit close together it is a sign of avarice. If twisted so as to show chinks between them it is a sign of our iosity. If they are smooth and transparent they betray indiscretion and loquacity."

Moral courage is, after all, merely a relative quality, says the Boston Transcript, and there are hundreds of men reiresning. Bluffing is considered an art in poker, and has won many thousands of dollars. In 1861 Cornelius Vanderbilt sat down to a game of "freeze-out" with a well-known gambler, who had only \$800. After 2 for who boast of its possession who are other men in far-off lands live honorable and Christian lives, and it requires no great amount of courage to grieve over other men's transgressions; but personal courage exemplified in one's own acts is quite another matter.

Where, for instance, is the man at all subject to the conventions of society who can so far indulge his natural predilections as to take up a wedge of pie in his fingers, or pour his tea or coffee into his saucer to cool it, or carry food to his mouth with his knife? He is hard to find; and yet a piece of pie never had, and never can have, the delicious flavor, by any other manner of eating, which it possesses when taken in the fist and gnawed at until its last morsel has dis-

And how often have we pitied the attention has been directed in England man, even though the man were our-to the decimal system of coinage and self, who, for the sake of appearances, will dawdle over a cup of tea for half an hour and scald his tongue again, which was strongly urged in that coun-try nearly four decades ago. The he could escape scalding and some

ing the decoction!

It may be considered bad form to eat with one's knife, but it is only because custom has given preference to the fork. But consider for a moment how you have chased one poor morsel off food around your plate until you have quite lost your patience, and then, when nobody was looking, how you have scooped it up with your knife, or mayhap grabbed it between your thumb and fingers, and carried it to the mouth that has so long watered

for it.

Talk of courage! Were you possessed of it, think you you would borrow the money or get trusted for a new hat. when the hat you have is good enough to keep your head warm? Would you and there are signs that the movement | be likely to direct the servant to say in favor of the adoption of the decimal | you are out when your familiar bore calls at your residence instead of going to the door like a man and telling him to the door like a man and telling hims
that you didn't want to see him, and
would not? Would you, if a woman,
tell the salesman at the dry goods
store that you only inquired for a
friend, when in truth you had been
inquiring for yourself and only out of
curiosity, or to pass away your time?
Moral courage, Indeed! It is as
rare as honesty among politicians.

Saving a Watch.

"If you ever drop your watch in the water," said the jeweler to the delegate, "hasten to throw it into a cup of alcohol or whisky. That will prevent the works from rusting. John Church and Mr. Hill one of his business associates, were down south fishing and by some mishap their boat was upset and they were thrown into the water. Both had fine watches and both were forever ruined because they did not know what to do to prevent the movements from rusting. Just bear this in mind."—Cincinnati Times-Star. Shots in a Famous Old Revolver.

The Listener witnessed this morning an interesting little ceremony—the removal of three charges from an old revolver which had been borne, and evidently used, by an officer on the field of Cedar Creek, on October 19, 1864. On that day Capt. G. F. W.—— of the Thirtieth Massachusetts had, as he charged with his company the stone wall behind which the rebels were entrenched, drawn this old five-shooter. of the most approved ante-war type, which looks about as much like the ordinary Colt or Smith & Wesson of this day as a Revolutionary firelock does like the latest pattern of magazine rifle. The revolver was loaded, but the captain had discharged two shots from it. Then he himself was shot through the heart, and fell. The men pushed on; the rebels were driven from their position, and defeat turned into victory; but when Gen. Sheridan rode before the reformed line, and complimented the troops upon their bravery the gallant captain lay back upon the field, among the dead and wounded. His revolver, with the remaining three charges in it was sent home to his family, and from that day to this the charges remained in it, like a sheathed weapon ready for service. Occasion had arisen, however, to pass the old pistol on to a still younger hand, and it was deemed best to draw the old charges at last. So the three percussion cans, that looked as old-fashioned as a flint-lock itself to this generation, were removed. The bullets, with their paper cartridges, were carefully drawn and the powder fell out of them, some of it as bright and doubtless as energetic, if one were to test it, as when the captain loaded his revolver before the battle of Cedar Creek. To one who was there the sight of those old cartridges must have brought back a grim and moving spectacle of as gallant a charge as the war had known. -Boston Transcript.

Scene at an Ant's Funeral.

The following incident appears in the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society," having been communicated to that learned body by an observer in Australia. The writer saw a large number of ants surrounding some that STYLE he had killed, and determined to watch their proceedings closely. Accordingly he followed four or five that started off from the rest toward a hillock a short distance off, in which was an ant's nest. This they entered, and in about five minutes they reappeared, followed by others. All fell into rank, walking regularly and slowly, two by two, until they arrived at the spot where lay the dead bodies of the soldier ants.

In a few minutes two of the ants advanced and took up the body of one of their comrades, then two others, and so on, until all were ready to march. First walked two ants bearing a body, and then two without a burden, then two others with another dead ant, and so on, until the line was extended to about forty pair, and the procession now moved slowly onward, followed by an irregular body of about 200 ants. Occasionally the two laden ants stopped, and laying down the dead body, it was taken up by the two walking unburdened behind them, and thus by occasionally relieving each other, they arrived at a sandy spot near the sea.

The body of ants now commenced digging with their jaws a number of holes in the ground, in each of which a dead ant was laid. Then they all fell to and filled up the graves. This did not quite finish the remarkable circumstance attending this insect funeral. Some six or seven of the ants had attempted to run off without performing their share of the task of digging; these were caught and brought back, when they were at once attacked and killed on the spot. A single grave was quickly dug, and they were all dropped into it. - cape Argus.

Staid All Night.

An Akron man, who drives a fast team of horses, recently gave his family, his hostler and his hired girl strict orders to see that the barn was securely locked each evening. It happened that this careful liege lord came home with his steeds one evening, and while he was in the barn unhitching, some member of the family noticed that the front doors of the barn were open. A regular ague chill struck the spinal column of the person who had made the discovery, and he at once cautiously and quietly proceeded to the barn, closed the doors and locked up for the night. The husband did not show up until the hired man went out to feed the horses in the morning. Duplicate keys have now been provided.

Those who would like to have Depew secure the Republican Presidential nomina tion think that it is a good Chauncey has.



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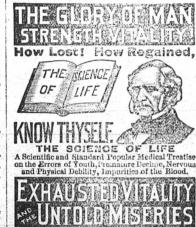
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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH



The boiler in a sorghum factory a Buegrus, Ohio, exploded Oct. 14, killing three persons.

Twenty one employees of the pension office at Washington have had their pensions re-rated

\$50,000 has been donated by an English lady to the work of photographg stars, p anets and nebulæ.

Amos Haynes, of Richmond, Ind., recently died from the effect of bumping his head in going up stairs.

If Topeka does not do something kaw, they will have to go back to the ferry system.

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storehouse of information on almost every con-ceivable topic. The more we see of the work the more we are pleased."—Educational Monthly, The convenient form, the excellence of

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shelves "—The Writer, Boston.

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Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

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