THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS,

Topeka, - - - Kansas Sixty Cents a Year in Advance.

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

(a) Our regular subscription price, for single aubscripes will be 60 cents, or two copies \$1.00. Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

Kansas an Objective Point in Politi cal History.

YB J. C. HEBBARD

NO. 1.

Thiriy-one years have passed since the enactment af the bill providing for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

In the language of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, it embodied "The great principle of Squatter-Sovereignty or Non-Intervention," and in the thirty-second section of the Organic act, it was declared that the constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the UnitedStates, excepting the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved Marcs 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislature of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures is hereby declared inoperative and void it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom.

On May 30, 1854, Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1852 he had received 254 of the 296 electoral votes having carried 27 of the 31 states. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate for President, had 42 electoral votes, having had 51.4 per cent of the popular vote of Kentucky; 50.6 percent of Vermont; 50.1 percent of Tennesee and 42 per cent of the vote of Massachusetts.

NOT ALL BOWED THE KNEE TO BAAL.

John P. Hale, the candidate of the Free Democracy for President received 22.4 percent of the vote of Massachusetts; 19.7 of Vermont; 13.6 of Wisconsin; 12,6 of New Hampshire; 9.8 of Maine; 9. of Ohio; 8.7 of Michigan. 6.4 of Illinois; 4.8 of New Michigan 6.4 of Illinois; 4.8 of New York; 4.7 of Connecticut; 4.6 of Lowa The Free Soilers in Congress when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed were Senator Salmon P. Chase, and Representatives Joshua R. Giddings and Edward Wade, of Ohio, Senator Charles Sumner and Representative Gerritt Smith, of New York: In the popular branch of Congress, on May 22, 1854 this bill providing "That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed previous to the act of March 6 1820, protecting, establishing prohibiting or abolishing slavery," passed by a vote of 113 years to 100 nays. Of the yeas 101 were Democrats; 12 were Whigs. Of the nays, 51 were Whigs; 45 were Democrats; the contest of the Assassance of the Ransas-Nebraska bill had ten Whig York; 4.7 of Connecticut; 4.6 of Iowa.

supporters and six Democratic op-

THE PHARISEEISM OF THE PERIOD. The Whig party, at times professing a zeal in the interests of Anti-slavery, could have prevented the passage of this bill which abrogated a solemn compact, made and entered following is a part: into by a previous generation in the conservation of Human Freedom, conservation of Human Freedom, cans pledged to the accomplishment of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, was

CANS pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes:

To bring the administration of the secured by the aid of Whig votes, and approved by the last acting Whig Executive, Millard Fillmore, so in May 1854 this last Whig feather broke the camel's back, and amply broke the camel's back, and amply the formation of the fugitive slave Act.

To restore Rebrasha and Manager the position of free territories.

To the repeal and entire abogation of the fugitive slave Act.

To restore Rebrasha and Manager the position of the position of the fugitive slave Act. EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY FROM THE TER-RITORIES."

Michigan, which gave its two votes in the Senate and two of its four in House, for the Kansas-Nebraska act, had a meeting of its Free Democracy at Jackson on February 22 1854, and nominated a state ticket, and issued a patriotic address in which was narrated the continuous encroachments of the Slavery Propaganda and they besought a general concentration of cient Party of Freedom against the earnest thought upon the impending pro-slavery policy of the National Addanger to the American Republic.

Consequent upon this act, the Free Democratic Committee called another Mass Meeting to meet on June 21 at Kalamazoo. In this call all patriots were asked to lay aside their party prejudice and former political alliances and consolidate their forces with them in a grand phalanx which should go forth to battle for the Rights of Human Nature.

As a culmination of the movements of the Free Democrats, Isaac P. Christiancy, the Chairman of the Committee issued a call to "all who think that the time has arrived for a Union at the North to protect LIBERTY from ing overthrown, to assemble a Jackson on July 6 1854.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZED IN 1854-1856.

Under the Oaks at Jackson, on July 6, the largest convention ever held in Michigan, met and there the assembled patriots unbosomed their souls, one to the other, and declared that that institution is not to be strengthened nor encouraged against cal testimony; as to which Jefferson surcharged with a love for the Rights of Man solemnly declared.

I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; that considing numbers, nature and national views only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural in-terference! The Almighty has no at-tibutes which can take sides with us in such a contest.

of 1787, which securely dedicated the North West Territory to freedom, the Free Democracy and their allies, in Wisconsin met at Madison, and subscribed to a platform of which the

In the defense of freedom, we will co-operate and be known as REPUBLI-

To exclude slavery from all the territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction.

To resist the acquisition of any more territory unless the prohibition of slavery there in forever shall have first provided for. THE STAR IN THE EAST.

The Free Democracy of Vermont postponed their convention called for June 29, to July 13, 1854, so as to

unite for the formation of a more effiministration, and at this convention the following resolution was adopted: That inasmuch as there are now no

great measures of legislation or administrative policy dividing political parties, except that of slavery, and as harmony is absolutely essential to uccessful resistance to the alarming aggressions of the slave power, we do, as Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats, freely relinquish cur former party associations and ties, to form a new party organization hav-ing for its object to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity and also a wise, just and economical administration of the government; and, as the principles for which we are contending lie at the foundation of Republicanism as proclaimed by our fathers, we propose, and respectfully recommend to the friends of freedom in other states to co-operate and be known as REPUBLI-

Massachusetts had a Mass Convention on July 20, at Worcestor, and on September 7, a nominating convention was held, and this is one of its resolutions:

The Republican party is pre-eminently the party of the Union and which Washington, the oldest and wisest of our Nation bore unequivonational and democratic party, because it is opposed to sectionalism, secession and disunion, as equelly desirous of the welfare of every part of the country, and disregarding the aristocracy hereditary distinction of birth and color, maintains the right of all men to freedom and equality before the law.

Among the distinguished Free-Soilers of Massachusetts in this movement Waldo Emerson, Samuel Hoar, Wil- its National defeat in 1884. liam Jackson, Marcus Morton, Jr. They demanded the repeal of the Stephen C. Phillips and Henry Wil-

On July 13, 1854 the anniversary of the passage of the Jefferson Proviso HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS! Cheaper Than Ever.

Gasoline Stoves of the latest improved patterns; Refrigeoators,

Lawn Mowers. Chain Pumps,

To bring the administration of the government back to the control of first principles.

To restore Nebraska and Kansas to Iron Force Pumps, Wind Mill Pumps, Roofing, Guttering, Spouting,

Fence Wire

a new organization whose animating purpose was expressed in the words:

To prohibit the admission of any purpose was expressed in the words:

To prohibit the admission of any more slave states into the Union.

In fact every thing in the Hardware line, at Prices lower than ever.

H. I. COOK & CO. 166 Kansas Avenue

Big Drive

FOR A GOOD MAN.

WANTED

To Lease, Rent, or Sell

21 Town Lots in Topeka, Kansas, on the side track of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. A part of these lots front on Eighth Avenue, east. All have a front to the side track in good locality for manufacturing purposes of all kinds, or for storage. I will rent or lease one lot or all of them as the party may desire, or sell the same way. Better call and see me at 249 Kansas Ayenue, Topeka, Kansas

I will also rent lease or sell any part or

situated thirteen miles from Topeka, and one fourth of a mile from the U. P. depot at Kingsville, and two and a half miles west of Silver Lake. This farm is all under cultivation, with good buildings and well watered. Will be seld in 5 or 10 acre lots for gardening purposes, and part on time. Topeka, Kansas.

tion to be held at Columbus July 13.

Can any Northern mau refuse to aid in breaking the chain of southern measures now forging to bind this Republic to the car of slavery? The foregoing from the Great North

East and from the Great North West indicates the foundation of the movement of 1854 which culminated in a were Charles Francis Adams, John A. National ticket for the Republican Andrew, Francis W. Bird, Ralph party in 1856, its triumph in 1860, and

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CENTRAL MILL.

North Topeka, Kas.

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

CUSTOM WORK DONE

J. B. BILLARD.

Kaufman & Thompson,

STAPLE & FANCY GRCERIES,

Flour and Produce;

All of 320 Acres of Land Gregory's 10ct. Emporium.

Corner of Sixth and Jackson Streets.

We keep constantly on hand a line of goods that cannot be surpassed in quality at the price of TEN CENTS EACH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner, City Meat Market Dealer in choicest fresh 406 Kansas Avenue, Parker's Bakery Bread, pies, cakes, confectionery, and best place in town for a good lunch.

408-4 Kansas Avenue,

North 1 J. D. Pattison, Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc. W. H. Moody, JNO SEMPRES. Plows, Listers, Cultivators, Machinery and Emery Polishing, GEO DOWNING, Photographer. Gold, Beveled Edge Cabinet Phetographs for \$2,50 per doz. until further notice The German Language spoken. 197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums. South Topeks. A. ADLER New Meat Marhet. A trial solicited and satisfe North Dealer in fresh and cured meats, fish, poultry.
416 Kansas Avenue JC BLACK House & Sign Families Graining on all kinds of wood. Kalsomining and paper hanging. Glass setting a specific fact Sixth Street JOHN WORTH, Manufacturer of furniture and fine cabinet goods. Furniture repaired and chairs res 4th Street, between Jackson and van Buren,

G. I. STROUSE

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending June 27 1885. G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for

We begin, this week, the publication of a series of articles from the pen of Mr. J. C. Hebbard. They will continue eight or ten weeks, and will form a full and valuable treatise on the analogy of the Anti-slavery and the Anti-liquor movements and the development of political parties as a result. These papers will abound in valuable historical data, and, while some of them may not be what is termed popular matter, they will be worthy of the careful study of thoughtful men, and should be carefully preserved for the facts and data that have been collated with so much care. Mr. Hebbard is well known to be one of the best informed . men in the state, and his wonderful readiness in statistics and his power of analysis will make these papers alone worth far more than the years subscription to the SPIRIT.

We advise every one to keep these papers, and to closely follow his line of thought. There is going on a breaking up of parties, and now is a good time for serious thought.

Where do you Stand? Are you for Prohibition?

Or, are you for taxation and regula

tion? You have a right to favor the license system, but you have no right to call yourself a Prohibitionist if you do.

It is not honest.

Prohibition is the opposite of taxation and regulation.

Prohibition would forbid the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

The License system would tolerate and regulate the general traffic. The Republican policy is now an-

nounced to be for the license system. No one can now call himself a Prohibitionist and still be a Republican. This has been determined by the

Ohio policy, which clearly foreshadows the future National policy of the

It has been accepted in Kansas. The Topeka Capital falls into the license line.

And the Manhattan Nationalist.

As they go the little ones go. The Troy Chief is pleased.

The Junction City Union will not bolt the party, as it said would be the

The Resubmissionists of Kansas have again won the day, and license has the lead so far as the party can

But the people are still for Prohibition. Will they desert it at the

bid of the party leaders?

party managers under like circumstances.

The Kansas and Nebraska Bill called a halt thirty years ago. The Ohio License platform will do

the same in 1885. The Prohibition clan have heard

the warning cry. The lines are drawn.

They accept the issue.

For ten years the W. C. T. U. have been teaching the sentiment that regulation is wrong and Prohibition is

It has grown into our thought. It is a part of the education of this day. It is a part of all political parties, and it will now come out of the Republican and Democratic and the Greenback and the Mugwump.

Behold, we see the new party growing in strength and power.

The Ohio Prohibitionists will hold their State Convention on the first of July. It will be the largest ever held in the state. St. John will be present and other leading workers. A strong ticket will be put in the field, and a vigorous campaign at once begun. Ohio is the battle ground this year. The issues are clearly made. Democrats and Republicans openly espouse the whiskey side and the Prohibitionists antagonize both and will make wonderful gains from both

The Toleda Blade, which the Kansas State Temperance Union made its organ, takes in the whole Ohio platform, whisky plank, and all. This is the paper that was going to pulverize the rum power. It will do it by taxation and egulation, and the brewers and distilleas and liquor sellers grin at the ides from one cheek bone to the other. It is a cheeky thing, that Republican The Revolt Begun.

The Revolution has begun. Aleady word comes up from different parts of the same state, showing that finally the last straw has been added to loads of indignities the Republican people are expected to carry.

The Hon. C. H. Branscombe, late consul to Liverpool, one of the earliest settlers of Kansas, who laid out the city of Lawrence, and a life long Republican, comes out for the New Prohibition party and accepts appointments to make speeches in its behalf.

Dr. Delos Walker, of Anderson platform. He says they will thoroughly organize in his county, and Republican newspaper. are strong in the faith. Dr. Walker is one of the most intelligent men in the state, and his influence will be felt.

The Hutchinson Interior does not kick quite out of the traces, but it says some very plain things.

The editor of a leading paper in the central part of the state, writes without reserve, expressing his disgust. He supported Blaine and Logan, much to his present regret, and promises to make amends. He dewhich prohibition was to be sacrificed his name as we shall expect soon to quote from his paper.

names of a dozen men, one hitherto law of the commonwealth. a greenbacker, the other Republicans, who will no longer be sold out is once more freeing itself.

We shall have more to give next

It is said that A. B. Campbell expresses the conviction that the Republican party in Ohio has made a fatal mistake and that Foraker will be badly beaten. No conscientious, well nformed man can come to any other conclusion. At this stage of the Prohibition movement, with the Democratic party committed to the liquor interest, and the Republicans recently defeated, this step by the Ohio Republicans was the quintessence of stupidity, as a matter of policy, to say nothing of its utter abandonment of moral features. If the reports as to Mr. Campbell's views are correct he is to be commended for his manhood and independence, while others show only a truculent weakness.

A. B. Jetmore will not ask the Prohibitionists to nominate him for governor next year. He can do no the study of the English language, after which a systematic reading of We shall see.

The Free Soilers in the Democratic and Whig parties did not follow their arry managers under like circumates.

American flistory would be of immense use to him if he intends to appear in print. His logic is already quite intuitive—in spots—as when he concludes that the Democrats will get adopting the above plank of their platform.

But instead, it played the coward.

The Free Soilers in the Democratic adopting the above plank of their platform.

But instead, it played the coward. American History would be of immense more votes in 1888, than in 1884, unless something is done to prevent it.

The significance of the Ohio platform lies in the fact that it indicates a new departure by the National Republican party in favor of open support of the License system, in opposition to Prohibiton. It would not be so serious if it was only a local policy. But it clearly foreshadows the fu-ture National policy of the party. It Rum Power.

The Republican Prohibitionists having become satisfied that the present liquor law is a fraud, are al ready promising to have it amended at an extra session next winter. The appointment of state agents is the scheme now proposed. When will this Republican patchwork end?

Arrangements have been made to hold a state Prohibition Convention at Bismarck Grove, Aug., 20, during the National Prohibition Campmeet-

According to the Capital's idea Prohibition is the right thing in Kansas, and license the proper thing in Ohio. This utter lack of principle comes of pure sevility to party.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio, has unreservedly placed itself in opposition to the Republican party of that state. It could not do otherwise.

Prohibition cense policy.

Fifty thou

Blaine and Logan will take the stump in Ohio for the regulation and taxation policy of the Republican party. It will be the last political work publican ticket. of these gentlemen.

A new Temperance paper to be called the Kansas Age, will soon be started in Atchison.

The Ohio Platform.

We denounce the Democratic party or the destruction of the Scott law and the consequent increase of the burdens of taxation upon all ty, and the abandonment of the annu-al revenue of \$2,000,000. and while recognizing the people's right to amend the law.—

We demand the enactment of such legislation as will give us the most practical and efficient measures for the regulation and taxation of the iquor traffic allowable under the constitution.

The above is the temperance plank which has been endorsed by the county writes that the Ohio Republi- Republican party managers of this cans have invited defeat in their late state, including the Capital, heretofore claiming to be a Prohibition

To fully appreciate the enormity of the position taken by the Ohio Republicans and which is evidently the key to the future policy of party in the nation, one must understand something of the Scott law, which is referred to. The Constitution of Ohio, adopted under the Democratic admistration of that state in 1851 forbids the licensing liquor saloons. It is a Prohibition constitution.

Tne Scott law was a Republican measure, to tax saloons. It was pracclares that the Republican leaders of tical license in contravention of the this state entered into a conspiracy by constitution, and was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court to National success. We do not give of the state. It was an attempt to make inoperative a prohibition constitution and to legalize the liquor A Friend in Scranton sends the traffic in violation of the fundamental

The Scott law was a most infamous act, because it was a premediby self styled Prohibition leaders. tated attack on the organic law of the These are but a few straws showing state in behalf of a traffic that can be the tendency of Kansas thought that excused on no moral or economic principle.

If the Republican party of Ohio had desired to throw the least influence for temperance it could have placed itself behind the Constitution. It could have said: The Constitution forbids the licensing of the liq-

uor traffic. This is the law, and as good citizens we must abide by it.

The constitution is a Democratic measure, for which we are not responsible. If the people do not like it they can amend or repeal it. But as a great loyal party that went forth to battle for the National Constitution, we cannot lend the influence of the glorious Republican party, with all the hallowed and patriotic reminiscenses that cluster in its memory, to nullify the constitution of a state that gave to the nation, a Chase, a Gid-

dings, a Wade, a Horace Mann, a Grant, the Shermans and a Haves. The Republican party might have said this instead of enacting a Scott better than devote a little time to law to outrage the Constitution, and the 323,000 men who voted for Prohibition two years ago.

It might have said this even on the

It approved and endorsed its own infamy. It fell to the gutter and groved individual \$86.81 per year; and eled in the lowest demagoguism.

And this act of degradation, when deeds of moral heroism were within its reach, and angels of light were beckening it forward—this stultification of principle is endorsed by the Topeka Capital, and the Republican leaders of this state, where Prohibileaders of this state, where Prohibition has been made a glorious success has heretofore pretended to favor the where the saloon has been banished, temperance cause while bowing to the and where even the preent compromise law must and will be strengthened and amended to meet a demand for real Prohibition.

This endorsement is as great an outrage upon the Prohibition Republicans of Kansas, as the adaption of the plank was to the Prohibition sentiment of Ohio.

It will here, as there, meet the condemnation of the people, and when the day for voting comes the death warrant of a great party that bowed its knee to the Moloch of ing, which will be held from Aug., 13, to Aug., 23. This convention will be one of the most important ever held in the state. Further particulars next week. Rum and turned its back upon the party is dead.

> The Commonwealth does not endorse prohibiton and does not stultify itself by approving the Ohio platform. But the Capital writes itself a liar and a hypocrite by pretending to be for Prohibition while it endorses a li-

Fifty thousand is the lowest vote put down for Ohio this year. This or even one half if it will be an overwhelming defeat of the license Re-

The Lyons Prohibitionist now nearly one year old, has been enlarged to seven columns, and is prosOF GENERAL INTEREST.

-Brooklyn claims a population of 700,000, or about half that of New York.

—The only way to tell a good cigar is to smoke it. Color has nothing to do with it.—Chicago Herald. -As a rule not more than one letter

out of twenty written to the President reaches its destination.—Washington Post. .—About one acre in a hundred of the arable land in the country is occupied by zigzag fences.—Nashville American.

-The Vermont State Prison con-The above is the temperance plank tains six persons serving life sentences for murder and three serving ten, twelve, and eighteen year sentences for manslaughter. -People of violent temper, says a

—reopie of violent temper, says a barber, have close, growing hair. Coarse hair denotes obstinacy, while fine hair indicates refinement, and peo-ple whose hair is harsh have amiable but cold natures .- Philadelphia Press. -It having been brought to the notice of a tramp who was mentally en-feebled that there were authenticated instances of weakness of the mind having been cured by work, he smiled idiotically and inquired: "Who wants to be cured?"—N. Y. Mail.

-A plant called by the Mexicans gonagra, indigenous to the deserts and uplands of Arizona, has been found to possess superior tanning qualities and is coming into extensive use for that purpose. It is an annual growth and has a root resembling a beet.

—Many a mistaken marriage and many a needless and wrongful divorce would be prevented, even among peo ple who have no real respect for relig ion, if the ministers of every denomination would not only teach but act upon the scriptural doctrine. -Altoona

-A twelve cent table d'hote dinner supplied by a New York caterer consists of soup, fish, one kind of meat to be selected by the diner, with salad, chow-chow, coffee, dessert, and plenty of bread and butter. And the caterer prospers with an average profit of forty dollars per week.—N. Y. Herald.

—A patriotic Philadelphian sent to the New York World's pedestal fund the other day the handsome sum of one hundred dollars, and with a modesty equaled only by his munificence de-clined to give his own name as the donor, but desired that the contribution should be credited to General Grant.-Philadelphia Times.

-Whale shooting is a growing business on the Maine coast. Several steamers are engaged in the business, another trying factory is to be built, and the success which has attended the operations thus far warrants the belief that whale hunting will eventually be-come one of the important industries

of the State. - Boston Herald. -Delimit and delimitation are new words to American readers. Webster of Worcester both words are marked as "rare," Stormonth's English Dictionary defines delimitation: boundary-line of a country; the fixing the boundaries of a country, or countries, especially when a rearrangement of territory is to be effected.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

-A man talks to an assessor one way and to a mercantile agency another. With the latter he wants to put his possessions at a value as high as possible to get commercial standing. with the former he values them as low as possible to escape taxation. He does not think that the mercantile agencies verify his reports to them by the amount he returns for taxation.— Indianapolis Journal.

-A writer has been estimating what only twenty-five cents and eight mills per day for each person. - Detroit Post. .- A recent visitor at Sanborn, D. T.,

prairie and watches them all day. akes her books and spends her leisure hours in reading and study. - Chicago -A South Carolinian tells a strange

story in natural history. While out hunting he killed the mother of some young squirrels and secured four of the little ones unhurt. He carried them home and gave them to a cat that had lost her kittens. She took charge of them, and became exceedingly fond of them, and now they are frisky little fellows running everywhere and growing finely. They seem to like their step-mother.

-It is a pity some of the poor people on either side of the Atlantic can not have the vast quantities of meat annually thrown overboard from ocean vessels. From a report just issued by the British Agricultural Department, it appears that during 1884, of live animals imported from Canada, 658 cattle, 1,770 sheep and one pig were thrown overboard, and 81 cattle and 324 sheep landed dead. Of those imported from the United States, 1,570 cattle and 857 sheep were thrown overboard, and 85 cattle and 92 sheep landed dead, or a total loss of 4,856 animals.—N. Y. Tribune.

—In the Clinical Record Dr. Holland relates that one of his lady patients once called on a "psychometric healer," who greatly impressed her with his prescience in telling her that she suffered from occasional headache and pain in the side due to the fact that vessels. From a report just issued by

she suffered from occasional headache and pain in the side due to the fact that her liver was bound back to her disphraghm. The lady thought that only a man of diabolical insight could have discovered her symptoms without an examination, and she hastened nervously to her physician. There she was informed that almost every woman patient a doctor has is a sufferer from headache and sideache, and that she would be in a bad way indeed if her liver were not anchored in the mauner stated by the charlaten.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Abram Curtis, "the walking skele-ton," recently died at Weston, W. Va. He was fifty years old, a little above the average height, and weighed but forty pounds.

-A Washington Judge has decided that organ grinders are entitled to pay for their labor and hence passing round the hat after a performance is not begging.—Washington Post.

—Princess Mathilde is a very affec-tionate creature, When M. de Lesseps delivered his recent speech at the reception in the French Academy the overjoyed Princess said: "My dear Lesseps, I can't help it, I must kiss you." "Do," briefly replied de Lesseps. And she did.

—Josiah F. Twiss, of Hallis, N. H., died the other day, and in his will provided that the music at his funeral should be a brass band, for which service forty dollars should be paid, and that twenty dollars' worth of peanuts and candy should be distributed among the mourners.—Boston Globe.

—A traveler, recently returned from India, was relating his traveling impressions. "What a country that is!" he exclaimed. "There everybody keeps dozens of servants. I had four whose tole business was to look after my sole business was to look after my pipe. One brought it to me, another filled it, a third lighted it for me—"
"And the fourth?" "The fourth smoked it for me. Tobacco never agreed with me."—Miscelanea. "The fourth

-Joseph Flanner, well known as an American resident of Paris, and a tabitue of the Anglo-American resorts in the quarter of the Grand Hotel, died suddenly there lately. Mr. Flanner first went to Paris some twenty-three or twenty-four years ago as one of the agents of the Southern Confederacy, charged with the mission of negotiating the rebel Government's bonds, and never returned to this country .- Chi-

eago Herald. —Paul de Cassagnac, equally noted as journalist, politician, and duellist, says his skill with the sword is not due to assiduous practice in youth. never was a good fencer." he s he says. "and never cared to be. I fenced only to amuse myself. All that is said about my studied tricks is pure invention. The whole secret is this: I am pretty strong and very quick of hand and ye. Then, I don't mind getting hurt. If I am proud of anything it is of beeye. Then, I don't mind getting hurt.
If I am proud of anything it is of being a good shot. I modestly consider myself one of the best in France."

-An old woman named Sands died on a small farm in Westchester County N. Y., recently. She was supposed to be poor. When her effects were examined there was found sewed up in an old petticoat \$30,000 in greenbacks and bank books showing deposits of \$110,000 and \$100,000 in bonds. In addition to this Mrs. Sands left real estate in various parts of New York City and the farm upon which she resided The bulk of the estate, under the will, will go to her four nephews-Mortimer Brown, of New York City; James and William Purdy, of Port Chester another in Chicago.—N. Y. Sun.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Doctor: "It is nothing but an attack of dyspepsia." Wife: "And what does that come from, Doctor?" Doctor: 'That comes from the Greek, madam.' -N. Y. Independent.

-"I'se been a-boardin' wid a grass widder lately." Interlocutor—"How do you know she is agrass widow?" "'Cause her husband died wid hay fever—'spose I'se a fool?"—Exchange.

-"Talking about signs," whispered the smart boy at the head of the class to the dull boy at the foot, "I think they ought to put 'signs of rain' in front of umbrella stores."—Golden

Days. --"Talking of theaters," said Fogg, "the most successful stars I ever knew were those which years ago got a corner in the American flag, and have had the field to themselves ever since. -Boston Transcript.

—A man in Sadieville, O., has a bullet in his head which can be heard to rattle when he moves about. His wife might utilize him as a rattle to amuse the baby, but he absolutely refuses to have his better half "shake" him.— Boston Herald.

—"Mother, what is an angel?" "An angel? Well, an angel is a being that flies." "But, mother, why does papa always call my governess an angel?" "Well," explained the mother, after a moment's pause, "she's going to fly immediately."—Boston Post.

-"I went to see the plan of Mrs. Bartholomew Jones's house the other day," said Brown to his friend on the street car. "She was very enthusiastic about her new improvements and so on, and told me the gem of the whole house would be a beautiful spinal staircase. Ha, ha, ha!" Simpkins—"Well, I don't see anything remarkably funny about that, She probarks ably meant the back stairs.—The

-She had but recently arrived from the "owld country," and being sent out in front of the house to water a large bed of crimson petunias, the following conversation took place between herself and the youngest son and heir: "I say, Bridget, what's the name of those flowers?" "Shure, now, I don't like flowers?" "Shure, now, I don't like to tell ye. 'Tisn't a noice name they have at all, dear; for 'twas up at the house I heard your own mother calling thim spitunias."—Harper's Bazar. -A San Antonio darkey was on trial

for stealing money from a house on Soledad street. Julian Van Slyck, the attorney for the prisoner, in his address to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, dress to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, my client is a poor man. He was driven by hunger and want to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy bread, for it is in evidence that he did not take the pocket-book con-taining three hundred dollars that was in the same burgau drawthat was in the same bureau drawer. If he was a professional thief he would have certainly taken the pocket-book." The eloquent attorney for the accused was interrupted by the convulsive sobs of his client. "Why do you weep?" asked Judge Noonan, who was on the bench. "Bekase I didn't see dat ar pocket-book in de bureau drawer." "Taxes Siffium." er," was the reply.—Texas Siftings.

FARMERS' HOMES.

nitary Conditions of Farmers' Dwellings

The country with its blossoming orchards and fragrant clover fields is ooked upon as the healthiest place in which to live, but this is often a delusion. About the farm buildings have been congregating for perhaps fifty years a collection of animals and men, and unless unusual precaution has been taken, the surroundings are likely to be just such as cholera germs would thrive upon, also those of diphtheria and typhoid. Prospect of cholera— which those who ought to know say is coming this summer—should cause a thorough clearing up. Some of the oldest farming sections of this State, settled nearly a century ago, that have proved healthy in the past, are now be-coming afflicted with miasma, on ac-count of gradual accumulations de-structive to health.

The sanitary condition of the country is simply abominable—far worse than of cities, although the general opinion is to the contrary. The soil about dwellings becomes saturated with filth from dish-water and slops. The water pipes from the kitchen sink may become frozen in winter and clogged in summer, causing the foul water to soak under the foundations of the house, and make a breeding place for disease. I know a back yard that was dug up to be planted, not supposing there was anything objectionable, but upon exposure to the hot sun a terrible stench arose, showing the condition of the soil about buildings where every-thing was considered clean and nice.

In regard to drinking-water, the great source and medium for the dissemination of disease, the ruralist can never feel absolutely certain of its purity. Suppose he is dissatisfied with his present supply and determines to his present supply and determines to sink a new well. He does not know the history of the place, and there is nothing to prevent his locating the well at or near a point decidedly objectionable, owing to an out-house vault that may have been located there in the past. It is common practice to fill up such vaults with earth without removing the contents, and remove the outhouse to another spot, this being found house to another spot, this being a to be the easiest method of avoiding a to be the easiest method of avoiding a practice should be nuisance. This practice should be condemned. But who knows how many such covered pits may have been on the place before he purchased it?— Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

NAVY BEANS

low They Should be Cultivated and Mar If the crops on a farm are varied there will be less risk from drought and other causes. A subscriber desires

us to give information in regard to the

cultivation of white navy beans, which we consider an excellent suggestion. Beans are a warm weather crop, as the slightest frost injures them. grow and mature quickly, and are adapted to either light or heavy soils. In the garden the rows are marked off with a line, two feet apart, and a bean placed every six inches in the row, and cultivated with a hoe. For field cul-ture they must be laid off so as to permit the use of the horse hoe or cultivator between the rows. The seed is usually placed from a foot to eighteen inches apart, dropping two seeds in a place. They must be kept clean, and perhaps the use of the hoe may be necessary once or twice. They should be picked by hand from the vines as fast as they ripen, if the best quality and cleanest beans are desired, but the usual practice is to allow them to remain on the vines until the whole crop is thoroughly ripe when the vines are pulled up and packed loosely in the barn, where the

rated from the pods by shelling in the usual manner by hand, but it is tedious, and hence the plan of flailing the beans on a clean floor is best. The cultivation of beans demands considerable labor, but they usually sell at a fair price, and return a large sen at a rair price, and return a large profit in proportion to the care, and time bestowed upon them. They are usually a sure crop and easily marketed. In some sections they are grown almost exclusively, and will produce as many hundred. produce as many bushels as wheat, and bring a higher price. They will grow where wheat will not thrive, and we doubt if they call for more labor or expense than wheat when all the details of the cultivation of both crops are compared.—Farm, Field and Stock-

pods are picked off during such un-seasonable weather as will not permit

of other work. The beaus are sepa

Glucose Meal.

Glucose meal, or as it is now called gluten meal, is the waste of the manufacture of glucose or syrup from corn. Acids and alkalies were and are used in the process, and not all of these corrosive substances are removed from the waste residue which is dried and offered by the manufacturers, as cows' feed at a price more than the original value of the corn. A ton of corn in Chicago is worth about sixteen dollars, but a ton of gluten meal is held by the manufac-turers at twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. This must be a profitable price for a waste product, and the exorbitant value is fixed by the scientific process of estimating the protein contained in it at exactly the same value as that contained in good oats or wheat bran. This is the same delusive process by which roasted leather, utterly useless as a fertilizer, is valued for its nitrogen on a par with guano. In truth, farmers have little to thank "science" for when it is made the instrument for defrauding them in such ways as this.—N. Y. Times.

To secure fall blooming among roses after blooming in the spring, the strong, new canes should not be cut back, but be allowed to remain and be back, but be allowed to remain and be bent down to or toward the ground, fastening them securely with pegs. In this position a great many shoots will start out, and these will show more or less bloom. In the following spring cut away as much of the previous year's growth as may be thought best. Very strong-growing kinds can be allowed more wood than the weaker pass.—Exchange.

A governor of Ohio will not grow this year on a Foraker lot irrigated with whiskey.

As it is not very brave to kick a dead lion, it will very soon be quite proper to let the Republican party

The Ohio Republican evidently believes that a little whiskey will sometimes revive a dying patient and so they use it.

The Hutchinson Interior is one Republican paper of this state that refuses to be led off by the Topeka Capital to favor the Ohio License platform.

Millinery at a great reduction at Mrs. E. C. Metcalf's 239 Kansas avenue, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

We are selling seasonable goods in

please call on her at 233 Jefferson

Pompadour Waves and Langtry Frizzes at the lowest prices at Mrs. Metcalf's 239 Kansas avenue.

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

Bargains in Millinery at Mrs. Metcalf's 239 Kansas avenue.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for July has a timely article on China, accompanied by illustrations. An important subwhen France and China have so re cently been engaged in a bloody strug-gle. Then follows that popular story called "Lewey and I; or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thomas, and pleasant tales, poetry wit and humor, puzzle page, ladies' wit and humor, puzzle page, ladies' department, engravings, and all that goes to make a magazine popular and readable. Ballou's is cheap and good. 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 per year, Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley St. Boston, Mass.

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The first article in "The Popular Science Monthly" for July, by Dr. Frankland, the eminent English chemist and sanitarian is very important. It is on "A Great Winter Sanitarium for the American conti nent," and is the result of Dr Frankland's comparative study of the sub-ject as observed in the Engadine of the Swiss Alps and the Yellowstone region, which he visited expressly to determine its sanitary possibilities.
"Recent Progress in Aerial Navigation," by Professor W. Le Conte Ste vens, an illutrated article, will be read with extreme interest on account of the late advaces in this difficult but fascinating art. Railroads, Telegraphs and Civilization, by Professor Herzog. gives a masterly and original hand-ling of a mighty problem—how these great new agencies are reacting and are destined still further to react upon the constitution of modern society "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity," by Sir Henry Thompson, is an especially valuable article by an authority. "On Leaves," by Sir John Lubbock, is an illustrated paper full of curious interest by this indefatige. ble observer. But the best article of the number is a translation from the german, entitled "Ethics and the Development Theory," a powerful discussion of the relation of moral-ity to avolution "Analysis" ity to evolution. "Archaeologica Frauds," by Abbott; "Earthquake Phenomena"; Curiosities of Star-Fish Life"; Moths and Moth-Catchers' The Hygiene of the Aged"—are all articles of superior interest, making a number of unusual strength and variety. The minor departments of the magazine are full, varied, and lively. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number

Business Tact and Opportunity. A STREAK of pure good luck in bus-iness or the sudden achievment of success and wealth by a happy hit is rare, but there are many lucky and prosperous folks who are so because they watch their opportunities and make the best of them. Mr. Keeh-ler of Rochester, N. Y., tried his hand at canvassing for "Plan Home Tale" and made four dollars in the first two hours. Mr. Sanford Maine took 43 orders from 47 person to whom he showed the book. Mr Taylor, in Cleveland, took 19 order in one day. Why do smart, capable men complain of hard times and "nothing to do" when equal opportunities are open to them? They have only to call for circulars, prospectus and terms of the Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28th St., New York City

TIGHT LACING. some of the Evils Brought on by Ex

Tight lacing has been condemned for many centuries by writers dating as far back as the reign of William Rufus; and in France a moralist of the fifteenth century says that dresses were . "so tight in the waist that they can hardly respire in them, and often suffer much pain by it." Here, be it observed, however, that corsets, although the most convenient, are not the only means of tightening in the waist.

Dresses worn without corsets may be laced so tightly that the unfortunate wearer can hardly breathe, and bands fastened firmly round the waist so as

to serve the same purpose.

Perhaps that inner striving after higher life, which is thought to be the especial prerogative of men, is the cause of the notable fact that universsally human beings are dissatisfied with their own natural characteristics. We need the votes of the women of their nation. If we can judge of the actions of the W. C. T. U. in the several states, they are not slow the several states, they are not slow broad or flat, as it chances to think set. Some tribes consider it vulgar the several states, they are not slow broad or flat, as it chances to think to see the enormity of a political policy that advocates license in one state and prohibition in another, simply and subject them to various other kinds and very much finer than wools that would cost twice as much. A manufacturer can therefore, use coarse wools facturer can therefore, use coarse wools for the part was originally made from, but will be quite as long staples and very much finer than wools that would cost twice as much. A manufacturer can therefore, use coarse wools for the part was originally made from the part was origin John Wand, Prescription Druggist.
Windsor Drug Store.

At the Church of the Good Shepherd, next Sunday evening, "Why will you Swear." A pointed discourse on a subject of general interest.

At the Church of the Good Shepherd, next Sunday evening, "Why will you swear." A pointed discourse on a subject of general interest.

The them for their dignified position in the mouth of a man. Other nations, with much pain, tattoo themselves in elegant patterns, raise knobs of flesh on their faces, and stick large bones and shells through the lobes of their noses. It is not so year leave to fitting for the body of a material, and fit is shodly for the face. It may be likene in some respects, to an old-fashione or covered with a thin veneer of som more valuable wood. It has a nice at pearance, and the customer gets when the control of the body of a material, and fit is shodly for the face. It may be likene in some respects, to an old-fashione grant patterns, raise knobs of flesh on their faces, and stick large bones and shells through the lobes of their noses. It is not so years leave the fitting for the body of a material, and fit is shodly for the face. It may be likene in some respects, to an old-fashione grant patterns, raise knobs of flesh on their faces, and stick large bones and shells through the lobes of their noses. It is not so years leave the fitting for the body of a material, and fit is shodly for the face. It may be likene in some respects, to an old-fashione in som and the cartilages of their noses. It is not so very long since all Europe con-sidered it impossible for children to grow straight without being swaddled. How could nature be expected to do

ner work unaided? If we were to take a girl the natural size of whose waist was twenty-four inches, put on her a small pair of stays and draw those stays in till the waist E. A. Taft & Co.

Mrs. Evans, a professional nurse of large experience, offers her services to the ladies of Topeka. Any one desiring careful, faithful attention will and draw those stays in till the waist measured sixteen inches only, that girl would faint almost immediately, and, unless the stays were opened, would probably die from failure of the heart's action owing to mechanical pressure on the heart—one of the evils brought about by the external compression. But if we were to take a girl of the same age and height, whose shoulders and hips measured the same, but who from childhood had been gradually accustomed to tight lacing, we should find that, with a waist of only sixteen inches, the vital functions were still being performed, although, as might be expected, health was feeble, for not one organ of her body on which the pressure had been exerted would be in its right place.

The description and the waist of property of the color they want to use, and to save the expense of dying. It sells for from five to forty, cents per pound, but principally at from twelve to twenty-five cents. It is a business of itself, and the amount of it used is immense."

"Shoddy," said a large satinet manifacturer, "is used the same as wool, mixed with wool, and sometimes with cotton. Nearly all nice goods have some shoddy in them, payeicularly if they are backed. It does not necessarily follow because goods are shoddy in their, payeicularly if they are not strong and service—able. Low "grades of woolens—what we call satinets—are printed, and look are proved to the pressure had been exerted would be in its right place.

has been crushed out of all semblance to its natural form by the gradual application of pressure by stays, each successive pair of which is tighter than the last, will exclaim if her corsets are taken away: "I could not exist without their support. My back aches without them, and I feel as if I were falling to pieces."—N. Y. Herald.

COLD FEET The Cause and Some Remedial Sugges

The most prominent cause of coldness of the feet, at least with females, is the improper or insufficient protections, or too tight boots. But few men would dare to brave the rigors of winter wearing as thin boots as are generally worn by females, particularly the fashionable. The thickest worn by this class are made of kid, serge often being worn in very cold weather. It is not strange, therefore, that the feet are cold, almost to freezing. (I will say that this is the cause of the

coldness of your feet.)

Again, the fashionable boot is only about two-thirds of the real width of the foot, and about one size shorter It is utterly impossible for the blood to circulate freely to the extremities when so small a boot is worn, and as impossible for the feet to be warm, since the warm blood from the heart is the principle source of animal heat. Again, any cause which drives the blood from the feet, or in any way interferes with a good circulation of the blood, may oduce coldness of the feet, such as derangement of the stomach, dim inished power of the heart, tight bands around the limbs, brain exer cises, etc. Unusual labor of the brain withdrawing a disproportionate sup-ply of blood to itself, just to that extent diminishing the relative supply to other parts, particularly the extremities, not as easily reached, naturally reduces the warmth of the feet. This is much aggravated by the fact that most close students take but little physical exercise, from which fact the blood is not drawn to the muscles, thus equalizing the circulation. A brisk walk, for example, when the brain is overcharged with blood, will tend to invite this fluid to the muscles, since action, attended by a waste of tissues, with a demand for more nourishment ("the blood is the life"), will cause the blood to flow where it is most needed. Such a walk several times a day, will blood is not drawn to the muscles, thus Such a walk, several times a day, will do much to relieve your head, particu-larly with the adoption of a plain and simple diet. When the head is hot at the same time of the coldness of the feet, it is judicious to cool it by the ap plication of wet cloths, at the same time putting the feet in hot water, kept till they are thoroughly warm, the pores well opened, followed by a dash of cold water, and thoroughly rubbed with a crash till a glow of heat is secured.— Dr. J. H. Hannaford, in Golden Rule.

-Pumpkin loaf: For two loaves take two cupfuls of buttermilk, three cupfuls each of wheat flour and corn meal, one cupful stewed pumpkin, one cupful molasses, half cupful butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful sods. Steam one and a half hours, then bake half an hour.—The Household.

-Pickles or vinegar will not keep a jar that has ever had any kind grease in it. - Toledo Blade.

GOOD WORDS FOR SHODDY. A Manufacturer's Views of Woolen Rags

"Shoddy," said a well-known manufacturer, "is made of everything in the shape of woolen rags and woolen yarn waste. We get rags from the big readymade clothing houses, from merchant tailors and from all kind of millsjacket, cassimere, shirt, etc.,-that make woolen goods or yarns. Woolen goods make waste in nearly all departments, and much of it is converted into

shoddy. This waste is converted into . coarse, fine, medium, etc., and also as to color, and whether all wool or free from cotton. It is necessary to do a great deal of dyeing to obtain the requisite amount of certain colors. After grading, etc., it is run through what we call shoddy pickers and then through woolen cards. It is graded, by the way, very much more closely than wool, so that each lot will run all through an even grade. After it is carded, it is packed in bags like woolin fact is wool of many colors. A shoddy made from a certain quality of yarn will not be as long staple as the wool the yarn was originally made of treatment with a view to fitting for the body of a material, and fine them for their dignified position in the shoddy for the face. It may be likened, piece of furniture, made of pine and covered with a thin veneer of some more valuable wood. It has a nice appearance, and the customer gets what he pays for. So it is with shoddy. It enables a manufacturer to get up goods that have a fine face and wear well at

such prices that a poor man can afford to buy them. "How about the wear of goods containing shoddy?"

"Well, they certainly wear as long as they should for their cost. Another point in favor of them, they utilize an

they are backed. It does not neces-sarily follow because goods are shoddy that they are not strong and service-able. Low grades of woolens—what we call satinets—are printed, and look ressure had been exerted would be in its right place.

The deformity caused by tight stays is unfortunately generally effected so gradually during the years of growth that the sufferer is unconcious of any harm. Moreover, just as the Chinook infant will cry when its head bandages are removed, so the woman whose body has been crushed out of all semblance.

Low grades of woodens—what we call satinets—are printed, and look so nice as fancy cassimeres. I will show you some," producing a number of attractive patterns. "Now, this is a ren't they? We have to be more particular even than the manufacturers of cassimeres in getting up the styles for them. Very attractive patterns and ticular even than the manufacturers of

them. Very attractive patterns and novelties are what we are after. The printing is done the same as calico printing—with copper rollers. Before printing the satinet is all colors and shades, and worth from twelve and one-half to fifty cents per yard. The printing costs five cents per yard. What proportion of shoddy is there in this satinet worth fifty cents per

"Probably seventy-five per cent. But you must remember that there is as much difference in the quality of shoddy as there is in the quality of wool. If you want to buy goods at twelve and one-half cents per yard to make pantaloons of you can not expect it to pantaloons of you can not expect it to contain much wool, or even a very fine quality of shoddy. Personally, I question if there is any economy in buying cheap goods; but the introduc-tion of shoddy enables a poor man to procure a good looking and serviceable suit for a very small amount of money. Many men can buy a suit for twelve or fifteen dollars that would be obliged to go in rags if they waited until they could afford one that cost intil they could afford one that cost fifty dollars. About two dollars and a half will purchase enough satinet to make a good, serviceable suit. All woolen goods, to make a suit that would last no longer, would cost three times as much. Now, here are some goods that were made by the first manufacture that ever used shoulds in this ufacturer that ever used shoddy in this country. This material was at first sent down South for the negroes. It is just as strong as cloth can I do not care who makes it. It is made rather better now than it was at first, and is sold very largely to public in stitutions, It contains about seventy five per cent. of shoddy, and will was and come out new every time. People look at shoddy very differently now look at shoddy very differently n from what they did in war times. Boston Globe.

Wire Worm.

This pest is a very provoking one, and excites many inquiries. We have two or three inquiries now in regard to it. It preys upon almost every crop that is grown. They do not trouble beans, peas and buckwheat, but we do not now think of any other crop that they sometimes do not injure. They resemble a worm and resemble wire and hence their name is very approand hence their name is very appropriate. Remedies, so called, are to a large degree unsatisfactory. Fall plowing is in the direction of a remedy, and so is frequent harrowing. This gives the birds in the fall and spring a chance at them. In England they practice burying potatoes early, an imarking the place. The grubs collect on them to feed, and can thus be captured and destroyed. Both gas lime tured and destroyed. Both gas lime and salt are used to advantage in Euand salt are used to advantage in Europe, being placed with the seed at time of planting. Some advise the sowing of buckwheat the second year after the plowing under sod, should the wire worm be very abundant. The first year, one experienced farmer and gardener says, they seem to prefer the decaying grass roots, and buckwheat seems distasteful or poisonous to them. The same is but little less true, the same to pursue such a course that ms fruits will be in demand in preference to any other and at better prices. Keep out of debt, with as firm a resolution as you would keep out of the fire. Economize in all operations. Do, as far as possible, all the work in the orchard and marketing. Do not crowd the business beyond your ability to control, nor beyond the demands of the market. writer says, of beans and peas.—Western Rural.

The salary of a lady in waiting to Queen Victoria is two facusand five hundred dollars per annual

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-All the profit derived is from the labor. Bare land, unstocked and un-worked is unproductive. Farmers should remember this fact, and they will be less likely to destroy their chances of profit by unwise economy in farm labor.—Rural New Yorker.

—When putting away the silver tea or coffee-pot, which is not used every day, lay a little stick across the top under the cover. This will allow fresh air to get in and prevent the mustiness of the contents, familiar to hotel and boarding-house sufferers. -Boston Globe

—Carrot soup is a light summer oup, easily made. A quart of grated soup, easily made. A quart of grated carrot gives it the flavor and color, and the other ingredients are two quarts of stock, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, one of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, an onion, and a pink of milk or cream .- Cleveland Leader.

-Boston tea cakes: One well-beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful f soda dissolved in the milk, two teapoonfuls of cream tartar sifted the dry flour, two heaping cupfuls of sengers were glad to avail themselves sifted flour, one teaspoonful of butter, of an hour or two on shore. The boats nelted. Bake in small tins. - Boston Budget.

-Inexpensive plum cake: One-half bound of butter beaten to a cream, then nix a half pound of moist sugar, one bound of currants, a quarter of a pound of mixed peel (or less to taste), cut very small, one-half pound of flour and four eggs well beaten. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours. The cake should not be eaten new, and is better kept some days.—N. Y. Herald.

-Mothers should understand that —Mothers should understand that the excessive habit of handling and kissing pet cats and dogs is often dan-gerous. Pampered animals are very liable to diseases of mouth, throat or stomach. Their exhalations breathed by the children who fondle them freuently create sickness, and sometimes death, the cause not being even sus-pected. A medical writer says: "It is a source of danger that should be widely known and prevented."—Boston

-A farmer proposes the following novel plan for catching moles: Take two old cow horns and place them point to point, turning the hollows out-ward in the track of the mole, and then replace the earth over them. The mole will come along soon and crawl into the horn just as far as he can go, and remain there, trying to get through, as he can not turn round, and moles never go backwards. Scratch up and examine your horns occasionally and you will soon have your mole.—Chicago Herald.

RAISING SMALL FRUITS. low to Commence a Small Fruit Farm

Without Capital. There are plenty of waste places n the neighborhood of nearly every town or city just suited to such operations. They are now probably occu pied by hazel brush, which is doing the owner no good, and who has to pay heavy taxes on it every year. Take lease on ten or five acres of land for ten years, with the privilege of buying it at a specified price any time within the life of the lease. There is no need of a man working more than half his time to make a living for himself and family. This, however, will not include twenty-five dollars per year for cigars, the same for whisky and beer, nor include the idle time usually spent in town standing on the street corners, imitating the dummies on which goods are displayed. Nor do we suppose it are hung with silk tapestry, rich and the same for which we were told, had imitating the dummies on which goods are displayed. Nor do we suppose it will supply your family with many ornamental or fancy articles of clothing. But as such things are not for comfort, but to show the world how rich you are, there will be no use for them, as you are not rich yet. The real articles of comfort in food and clothing are of comfort in food and cloth few and cheap. So it is really but a small matter to live comfortably.

The other part of your time can be devoted to preparing the soil—putting it in good condition for the purpose intended. It is probable you have yet got to learn how to raise small fruits, ow prepare them for market, and to work up a market for them. This will all take time, so there must be no hurry. The only road to success by all classes of farmers, is not only to know how to produce, but how to market. The latter is fully as important as the former. So commence moderately. Set out a few plants of each kind intended for operating with, at first. In this way but a small amount will be needed to buy plants. Raise them. And as you learn to raise and market, increase the size of the orchard. Watch carefully in having the best qualities of the kinds. Leave nothing to luck chance, or the unfriendly elements Protect, wherever it is necessary, from the borean winters, and in this matter, trust not to ignorant or self-important counselors. Of all things do not econcounselors. Of all things do not econ-omize in labor in taking care of the

plants in summer and winter.

By producing the very best articles and putting up in the neatest style, create a home market. There are plenty of people yet who will freely pay a good price for a superior article of berries fresh and fragrant. Build up a home market. Increase your acquaintance by honest dealing, and thereby increase your customers. A distant market has many backsets. Frequent delays occur in the transportation, and the fruit is injured or ruined, and does not pay expense. At a distant market dependence has to be had on commission merchants, who are expensive, and sometimes not hon-est. At large cities there is greater competition and less prices are ob-tained. So we would urge the begin-ner to pursue such a course that his fruits will be in demand in preference

the market.

This is the road to success. No one who ever pursued it rightly, ever failed of eminent success. Those who commence with capital frequently do.—

Iowa State Register.

THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

Visit to the Coaling Station of the Med-iterrancian—History of the Knights of St. John. The entrance to the harbor of Malta

is very narrow, and dominated by frowning fortresses. Inside it is deep and capacious, and was crowded with shipping, including a Russian man-ofwar and four or five magnificent vessels of our own Mediterranean squadron. Malta, Gozo and the adjoining islets contain a population of one hundred and sixty thousand. A large trade is done in early fruits and vegetables, but the coaling of steamers is the principal business of the port. This is done in a most expeditious manner. Coal laden barges are drawn alongside, and gangs of half-clad, grimy men, carrying heavy basketfuls, stream up one plank, and a corresponding row with empty baskets keep running down another. Not a moment is lost. But as this is a dirty job the pas are shaped like a lifeboat, with high bow and stern, and are gaudily painted, and are decorated with rudely executed pictures, generally of animals. The boatmen row standing, and looking boatmen row standing, and looking forward Malta has very much the appearance of a Sicilian or Neapolitan town, only it is much cleaner, and there are few or none of those odors which are so disagreeable to travelers in Spanish and Italian towns. The streets are regular and some of them very steep. The houses are high and very steep. The houses are high and white, and all ornamented with tasteful balconies and bow windows. The stone employed is a limestone, so soft when quarried that it can be cut with a knife, but it hardens on exposure. The views down some of the streets, with the pretty projecting balconies, some bright colors here and there, the motley throng of passen-gers, priests, bareheaded monks, red-coated soldiers, bluejackets and stately Moors from Tunis, with a glimpse of the bright blue sea at the end, were such as would delight any artist. The principal sight of Malta is

the Church of St. John, built on the ridge which separates the main harfrom the lesser quarantine harbor, and near it is the palace where the Grand Masters of the Knights of Malta were wont to hold their all but regal state. The St. John who is the titular deity of the Knights of Malta is not the gen-tle Evangelist, but, as becomes their character, they have preferred the stern and heroic Baptist. The inci-dents in his life are depicted in the frescoes on the roof of the church. Externally it has no architectural pretensions, but the interior is rich in mosaics. Four hundred knights lie interred beneath the floor, which is entirely covered with oblong squares of marble, set in with beautiful mosaics. Elaborately emblazoned armorial bearings, quaint devices, and Latin inscriprecord the deeds of long-forgotten heroes now slumbering beneath in peace. One shrine has gates of silver, which, we were told, were preserved from the republican rapacity of the French in 1798 by being painted the color of iron. A chapel on the other side of the church had gates of gold, but these Napoleon contrived to ap-propriate. The palace is a large building with a court-yard, in which were many orange trees covered with fruit.
Passing up a magnificent staircase of
white marble, we were shown into the

now the armory. Here was a large collection of suits of armor, and other objects of antique and historic interest. Under a glass case is preserved the original deed of gift by which the Emoriginal deed of gitt by which the Emperor Charles V. granted Malta to the knights. Not being able to hold Jerusalem, the knights withdrew to Rhodes and here for a long time helped to stem the advancing tide of Islam. At length driven from Rhodes, they settled in Melte in 1530 which was betled in Malta in 1530, which was bestowed upon them by Charles V. on condition that they would defend both it and Tripoli. This they did with varied fortunes till at last the pressure of the Turk on Europe was checked, and the order gradually fell into decay. Napoleon came here in 1798 on his way Napoleon came nere in 1798 on his way to Egypt, and extinguished forever the Order of the Knights of Malta. We next visited the Capuchin monas-tery, and as usual at such places there

was a large crowd of aged poor people soliciting alms. There is nothing specially interesting in the church it-self. The attraction is the crypt, where the skeletons of the monks are pre-served in niches. Each has been placed originally in a devotional attitude, upheld by a cross of wood, but now they are slowly crumbling and wasting away. The sight was a revolting one. and is really only maintained because of the contributions of the visitors. The of the contributions of the visitors. The gamins who play about when they get in show how little reverence they have for their deceased spiritual instructors by pulling their robes and sticking pins into them. We next had an opportunity of seeing the internal arrangements of a Maltese private residence. It was in one of the steep side streets. The business nortion was in the lower floors, and portion was in the lower floors, and the dwelling-house above. On enter-ing we passed into a court-yard filled with exquisite flowers and plants of al-most tropical luxuriance. On the stairmost tropical luxuriance. On the stair-case was an aviary with many pretty singing birds. Up stairs we were ush-ered into a drawing-room, high roofed, airy, and cool, with a balcony opening on the street, down which one could catch a glimpse of the sun-lit sea. The furniture was mostly gilt, and of light and alegant character, and the decoraand elegant character, and the decora-tions were more tasteful and solid than

even of the buried city of There is a wide doorway, but dow, and the stock is kept dark at the back. But in the streets there are a few shops after style of Buchanan street. The si-boards are a curious style of Buchanan street. The sign boards are a curious mixture of English and Italian. English is gener spoken, and the Maltese have evide no desire to be thought Italians—so as they are not a people by themselves they prefer to be considered British.—Cor. Glasgow Herald.

A FEMALE SPOOPENDYKE.

The Caricature Met With in a Female on

I was reading the other day about old Spoopendyke-how the old sinner lorded it over his meek and submissive wife about the garden business, and when she suggested the planting some flower seed for ornaments he said: What kind of flowers-artificial flowers I reckon-maybe you want to plant some old bonnet wires and a few rags and raise you a spring bonnet." And when she ventured to mention that a fountain would be pretty, he said: Fountain! how are you going to raise a fountain—where are your seed—do you expect to plant a bucket of water and have it come up a fountain?"
Well, I just want to get hold of him
and help his wife civilize him for about into eap his wife civilize mm for about fifteen minutes, I know some wives who wouldn't need any help. The old brute. When a woman does her best to please her husband he ought to appear pleased whether he is or not. I know some Spoopendykes and I have no respect for them. But there are some female Spoopendykes, too, scattered around. I saw one in the cars the other day over in Arkansas; she and her old man got aboard at a way station and took a seat just beway station and took a seat just behind me in the smoking car. They were right common people—that is, he was. She had a snuff stick in her mouth, and, when he motioned her to go in the seat first she shook her head and motioned him to go in. After awhile the newsboy came along with cigars and he took one and looked at both ends and all around, and asked the price. The boy said ten cents. He the price. The boy said ten cents. He smelt of the cigar and then felt for a dime. The old woman watched him silently until then, but she couldn't

stand it any longer

"You ain't a gwine to give ten cents for that seegyar, are you?"

"Believe I will, Sally," he said. "Jest to burn up," said she. "That's what hits made for, Sally," said he. "Well, I do know," said she, I'd look at a dime a long time before I'd give it for that thing and then burn it right straight up. If I was gwine to be a fool I'd be a fool some other way." By this time he had borrowed fire from me and got the thing to burning, and as he puffed the smoke upward he said: "Sally, I hain't smoked a seegyar in three months, and we are on a sort of a frolic stand it any longer months, and we are on a sort of a frolic now, you know. You bought a dime's now, you know. You bought a dime's worth of snuff yesterday morning, and if you hain't burnt it up you've mighty nigh snuffed it up—so what's the difference, Sally?" "Well, it was my money," said she. "My snuff never cost you nothin'—nary cent." "And my seegyar never cost you nothin'," said he, and he elevated his chin and sarewed up his mouth and howed the screwed up his mouth, and blowed the smoke away up yonder.—Atlanta Con-

COURAGE.

The Physical and Moral Varieties of the

Quality Illustrated.
Since Commodore Garrison's death man, who drew his pistol, and presenting it at the narrow window full in the Captain's face, fired.

The cap snapped. He tried a second time, and again failed. Garrison's own pistol lay within reach, but instead of taking it up, he quietly opened a draw-er, took out a box of percussion caps, and handing it to his would-be mur-

"Take a new cap, yours don't work

The furious man stared at him a m ment, then burst into a laugh and held

out his hand.

Another kind of courage is exemplified in a story told of a young New York inventor who about twenty years ago spent every dollar he was worth in an experiment which if successful would introduce his invention to public notice and ensure his fortune and—

what he valued more—his usefulness. It failed. The next morning the daily papers heaped unsparing ridicule on him. Hope for the future seemed vain. He looked around the shabby room where his wife, a delicate little room where his wife, a delicate little woman, was preparing breakfast. He was without a penny. He seemed like a fool in his own eyes; all these years of hard work were wasted. If he were out of the way, she could return to her friends. He went into his chamber, sat down and buried his face in his

sat down and buried his face in his hands, with a desperate resolve to end it all. Then, with a fiery heat flashing through his body, he stood erect.

"It shall succeed," he said, shutting his teeth. His wife was crying over the papers when he went back.

"They are very cruel," she said.

"They don't understand. I'll make them understand," he said cheerfully.

"It was a fight for six years," he said afterwards. "Poverty and sickness and contempt followed me. I had nothing left but the dogged determination that it should succeed." It did succeed. The invention was a great and useful one. The inventor is now a prosperous and happy man. "Be sure you're right," he says younger men, "then never give up." Youth's Companion.

and elegant character, and the decorations were more tasteful and solid than one is accustomed to see in France or on the continent generally. There was no fireplace in any of the rooms, such a thing being quite uncalled for in this climate, even in December.

The ordinary Maltese shops are very much the same as those of Naples, or

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE MOSQUITO'S LAY.

I will hie me away to the dreamy shore, with my trusty spear, for I thirst for gore, And who is so haughty, so proud, so high As to soorn my voice as I pass him by.

While I gaily hum:
"Ah-dory-dum!"
Nay, soothly—he will arise and fly.

In the dusky eve I will soar and wait,
With my ghostly hymn, like a wait of fate,
And many a noble wight I'll greet,
And taste of his blood so warm and sweet,
While I blithely hum:
"Ah-do-ry-dum,
I am much obliged for my goodly treat."

He shall start and stare, as a fiend were near, He shall turn, bewitched, with nameless fear, He shall wildly clasp at the empty air, And were in his madness and despair, But I'll lightly hum: "Ah-do-ry-dum," And I'll mock and jeer and deride him there.

And every victim shall bear away
The mark of my spear, and for many a day
He shall tear himself, and annoint him o'er,
And vow a revengeful hour in store.

And I'll loudly hum:

'Ah-do-ry-dum,
I'll come again for a red drop more."

Folse that ye are! Go and wrap ye in Fools that ye are! Go and wrap ye in With gauzes and coverings cool and thin, Mask ye with veils; ye are in my power, I will haunt you out in your inmost bower, With a gentle hum-"Ah-do-ry-dum,"

Till ye long for the chill of a frosty hour.

—Judge.

MY PROPOSAL.

How I Asked for Nellie and Her Mother's Answer.

I am a modest man. Modesty is in many people a virtue; in me it is an absolute fault. I have spent all my life in New York City. I have been in society for years. I have been a dry goods clerk, an advertising agent and a Custom-house broker, and yet I am, under certain circumstances, a sufferer from modesty, or bashfulness, or whatever people may call it.

Notwithstanding ordinary good looks, respectable manners, a good business and plenty of affection, I remained unmarried, and even unengaged, for years after the day I determined I had been a single man long

enough.

Not that I did not fall in love, for I loved often and ardently; but it always happened that before I could muster courage sufficient for a declaration and proposal, some other man would be smitten by the charms of the lady I was adoring, and I could do nothing but hasten to relieve my heart of affec-tion for another man's wife.

I finally began to doubt whether I

should ever get a wife at all. I lacked but a few years of middle age, and what tender, susceptible girl, such as I whould hope to win, would marry an ald man?

Frightened by the thought, I solmly resolved that, should I ever again fall in love, I would promptly declare my position and earnestly press my

My resolution had not time to cool before I succumbed to the resistless power of Nellie Mayton's eyes. Nellie did not purposely look witchingly at me with her deep brown eyes—girls never do such things purposely—but by some fortunate accident she gave me a glance which immediately made me her adoring slave

As she was an old acquaintance, I did not think a deliberate courting was necessary; on the contrary, I deter-mined to tell my story at once, come of what might.

As I entered the parlor Nellie was

turned quickly upon the stool.

I was conscious of flushing violently and of opening my mouth to speak words which would not come; but her searching eyes which were fixed on mine read my story then and there, and the ripe, tender lips below them broke into a pleased smile. broke into a pleased smile. As she tarose from the piano, I, with an imploring look, threw my arms about her, and the drooping of her beautiful head upon my shoulder answered all

I led my darling to a sofa, and there, with unloosened tongue I whispered to her not unwilling ear a story which seemed to interest her greatly. In the enthusiasm which possessed me after I had regained my speech, I went beyond a mere declaration of love—I asked Nellie to be my wife. She answered in the sweetest whisper in the world, but in words the most tarrible:

'Yes, if mamma is willing." In an instant I was shivering vio-lently. Ask Mrs. Mayton's consent! I had rather have proposed to half the marriageable ladies in New York! Not ere was anything frightful about Mrs. Mayton; on the contrary she was the impersonation of politeness, goodness, tact, kindness and all other virtues, as well as being brilliant, witty, and, despite her forty years, extremely handsome. But when she listened to say one it was with a look which

"She certainly is," said Nellie.

"She certainly is," said Nellie.
"So you—do you know what she
thinks of me?" I asked.
"Well," drawled Nellie, rather reluctantly, "the truth is, she thinks
you're a goose—she said so this very
day."
"Perhaps she will pity me a little
when she knows how I love you,"
said I.
"I don't know "said Nellie, all."

"I don't know," said Nellie, dubious-

ly. "She says she don't believe you'll ever amount to anything, and she's sorry for the poor girl who is taken in by you." Cold drops of perspiration stood on

my brow.

"You shall be my wife, despite anything she may think or say."

"Sh-h-h!" whispered Nellie, as we heard footsteps near us—"perhaps that

As the unknown touched the chan-delier I attempted to remove my arm from its resting place, but my darling, apparently determined to force an issue apparently determined to force an issue at once, and to uphold me in my criti-cal moment, caught my wrist tightly with ten soft but very strong little fingers. There was a hiss of gas, and then a flash, and as, with a desperate attempt at calmness, I raised my head to meet my doom, I saw under the chandelier, with a wonder truck chandelier, with a wonder-struck coun-tenance, Nellie Mayton herself, while a peal of laughter escaped from her mother, who was tightly locked in my

"What are you two people doing?" said Nellie, slowly recovering her

said Nellie, slowly recovering her senses.

"Why," said Mrs. Mayton, with an air of self-forgetful resignation, "I came into the parlor a moment ago and took a seat on the sofa, in the dark, and this impudent fellow—I am old enough to be his mother—put his arm around me and wondered how he could ever ask my mother's consent. When ever ask my mother's consent. When your father proposed he was thoughtful enough to ask my consent first, but I suppose the fashion of courtship has changed since then. It made my blood held to be a suppose the fashion of courtship has changed since then. onanged since then. It made my office boil to hearyoursaintly grandma called merciless and sarcastic and cutting, and all sorts of dreadful things, but I've all sorts. Valle borne it meekly for your sake, Nellie, that you might have a stepfather young and silly enough to sympathize with you, and"

"He's my own lover," said Nellie, with a laugh and a blush, as she boxed her mother's ears and bid herself in my arms. Mrs. Mayton gave us a look of indignation, but only for a moment, for two motherly tears entirely hid the sharpness of her eyes; then th lips I had dreaded so much gave each of us a kiss, which was likewise a blessing.—N. Y. World.

EARLY DENTISTRY.

The Instruments of Torture Used in Extracting Teeth by the First Practition

"At the date of my earliest recollection dentistry as now practiced was unknown. Teeth were extracted by regular practicing physicians generally, and their only outfit was an instrument known as the 'turnkey' or 'hawk's bill.' It was constructed like a common nail gimlet with a moveable hook at the end, which could be turned so as to seize upon any tooth, whatever its position; then by a twisting motion the offending molar was rolled out. In country places where physicians were sparsely located, men in various occupations would keep a 'turnkey' and perform the service. In one instance I knew of a lady who acquired the repu-tation of an expert at the business and had quite an extensive practice. The first artificial tooth which I ever saw was inserted by an itinerant dentist. It was secured upon a metal pivot or dowell, and the pivot was forced into the stump of a decayed tooth. They were made from ivory or cattle's teeth "Nellie!" I exclaimed, but I could and sometimes secured on wood instead of metal pivots. In 1835 there were in this city but three professional dentists. Not far from that time some one had secured two or more teeth to a metallic spring which clasped the ada metallic spring which clasped the adjoining teeth in such a manner as to hold them in position. That was thought to be a wonderful achievement and was proclaimed to the world. In that year there were slaughtered at one place near this city several hundred head of cattle for barreling, and cart-loads of heads were piled near the slaughter house. I saw one of those slaughter house. I saw one of those dentists approach them with a saw and sack and select such specimens as suited him. He then sawed off the under jaws containing the teeth, which he desired, and after filling his sack he put them into his buggy and departed. Somebody's mouth was doubtless ornamental with those teeth, and they took mented with those teeth, and they took satisfaction in showing their 'ivory.' Since that period I shall not attempt to describe the inventions, progress and improvement in the science, for I am utterly incapable. Instead of three, we now have twenty-three of the profession in this city."—Hartford (Conn.)

An Entertainment in Morocco.

The Kaid gave the signal, and a train of slaves bearing the dinner marched in and placed their dishes on the ground. handsome. But when she listened to may one it was with a look which plainly said: "No nonsense, now." When she found occasion to use sarcasm, she was most unmercifully sharp and bitter, and her power of mimicry was such that she could imitate to perfection every tone of her miserable victim. To think of facing her with any possible risk of her disapproving of my suit was simply dreadful.

The twilight had faded into darkness. Of course I hadn't a match; but Nellie insisted upon the gas being lighted, and left the room for one. Out of the darkness I conjured up, dreadful visions of Mrs. Mayton in every pose and feature of disdain, and, aside from any other cause, I was thankful when the gentle step and rustling dress of my darling announced her return. To my delight she did not mention the gas, but seated herself on the sofa beside me. I stole my arm about her waist and exclaimed:

"Nellie, I am not a coward, but how can I ever ask your mother's consent?"
She made no reply.

"She is so terribly sarcastic—so cut-This was the menu. First course,

"Nellie, I am not a coward, but how an I ever ask your mother's consent?"
She made no reply,
"She is so terribly sarcastic—so cut-

SWING-SKITTLES.

An Old English Game-Its Adoption in Germany.

The good old English game of skittles, perhaps from its being constantly associated with the idea of beer, ranks somewhat low among popular amusements; its chief votaries will be found among the frequenters of suburban teagardens or of roadside public houses. It is useful in its way as providing opportunities for the display of a certain amount of address, combined with more or less physical exercise, according to the energy of the players; but there is a general roughness and want of nicety about the game which will account for its not having made its way into favor as an adjunct to our way into favor as an adjunct to our country house gardens, especially as these defects render it ill adapted for the gentler sex. The American form of the game, the bowling or ten-pin alley, is a very great improvement. The necessity for physical strength is invaduald while that for skill is inreduced, while that for skill is in-oreased, thereby making it better adapted for both sexes; but it must be played indoors, or at all events in a played indoors, or at all events in a covered alley, in order to prevent the "table" from being damaged by exposure to the weather; and, moreover, the weight of the balls and the length of the ground render the construction of this "table" somewhat costly. Further, it is almost impossible to play for any length of time it. ble to play for any length of time without having a boy constantly at the end of the alley to pick up the pins and send back the balls to the players. In Southern Germany a different form of Southern Germany a different form of the game is very much in vogue; the ball, instead of being bowled, is swung by a rope suspended from a sort of gallows, and thus returns by its own momentum to the player's hand after every stroke. Nothing in the way of a "table" is required beyond a small square frame on which the ping stand a table is required beyond a small square frame on which the pins stand, and this may be made of stone or of wood sufficiently strong to defy the weather. The pins and all the adjunct of the game can be made by any ordinary village carpenter and may be left out of doors during the whole summer without taking any downers. out of doors during the whole summer without taking any damage. A very small space is required, a plot of ground twenty-four feet long with a breadth of sixteen feet being amply sufficient; thus there is scarcely any garden in which a corner might not be found with room enough. This game is to be seen in the gardens of almost every "Wirthschaft," in the Black Forest-gardens that differ very much from those of our public houses in that they are frequented and civilized by the

are frequented and civilized by the presence of the wives and daughters of the men of the lower and middle classes, who after working hours spend the long summer evenings in these re-sorts. Many of the hotels have one of these skittle grounds attached to them in some shady nook, adding much to the attractions of the lazy life of an enforced sojourn at a German Bad; and they are frequently also to be seen in the gardens of private residences, showing that the game is by no means practiced only by the lower classes. It has been long known in England on the toy and miniature scale, and has even in its fullness been sometimes imported here by some of those who have found it an agreeable pastime in Ger many; and wherever it has been intro

GENERAL BUTLER.

it has met with favor in the neighborhood.-Lendon Saturday Re

The Distinguished Gentleman a To

When I first went to Washington, the western approach to the Capitol, before the "pending improvements" were commenced, was through a fine old park, the heavy foliage of which in spring concealed much of the Capitol from view. The approach then led up two steep parallel terraces, which extended the whole length of the building. The pages, in winter time, took advantage of these declivities for coasting. Instead of sleds, however, they used certain large paste-board envelope boxes, which they obtained from the folding recovery. folding-rooms.

One day, the terraces and one day, the terraces and park grounds were covered with a thick, hard coat of sleet; so the envelope boxes were brought out, and the lively tobogganing began. In the midst of the sport, General Benjamin F. Butler, accompanied by other Representatives, came along and stopped on the presentatives. came along, and stopped on the para-pet to witness the fun. As he seemed to enjoy the sight, one of the pages asked him if he would take a ride. After a brief deliberation, the General remarked: "Well, I think I will."

remarked: "Well, I think I will."

In a moment, a box was placed at his disposal near the edge of the parapet, or upper terrace. In this, with considerable difficulty, the portly representative ensconced himself, and soon he stated that he was "ready." At the word, the pages gave him a vigorous shove, and down he went with lightning swiftness to the most distribute. lightning swiftness, to the great delight of the assembled spectators. As with increased momentum he struck the increased momentum he struck the second terrace, the box parted, and, with terrific speed, he finished the trip, "all by himself." And he was still going when lost in the distance of the park!—Edmund Allon, in St. Nicholas.

The Charm of Flowers,

When a whiff of fragrance floats up the stony, dusty street, and we thereupon meet a girl under a shady parasol, with a big bunch of violets at her sol, with a big bunch of violets at her throat, a sense of daintiness, of sweetness, of pleasure lingers with us that is not always suggested by far more costly attire, and is not even dependent upon personal beauty in the wearer. A woman who sets a cluster of marguerites or pale pink roses, freshly gathered, against the waist of her blue gingham dress, in the early morning hours, shows that she has an eye for the refinements of life and knows how to invest the soberest thoughts and things with a certain grace.—Chicago Tribune.

New Orleans contains seven white women to six men, and four negro women to three negro men.—N. O.

Our Drink and Tobacco

Compared with Other Items of Expenditure

We pay annually in the United States the following bills: Drink. \$0.00,00,000 (00)
Tobacco, \$600,0 0,000
Bread, \$0.5,00,000
Meat, \$0.3,000,000 Meat, Iron and Steel, Woolen Goods, Sawed Lumber, Cotton Goods, Boots and Shoes, Sugar and Monasse Public Education, Christian

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Three-Sevenths of all Our Sub-sance Wasted on that which is Worse than Use less. that which is Worse than Use less. Less.

It does no good for a man to sneer at the agination in regard to the liquor traffic. The subject is altogether too important to be laugh ad down, ignored, or passed over without any serious attempt to settle it. Aside from the law-defying spirit which it has elicited, aside from all its moral the religious aspects, the question considered purely as one of dollars and cents, in its effects upon the National property and wealth, so noe of the most important that can be named the religious aspects, the question considered purely as one of dollars and cents, in its effects upon the National property and wealth, so the country spending the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceeding half the National debt. The cost of that the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceeding half the National debt. The cost of that is greater than the profits of all lis capital not invested in real estate. It costs every year more than our whole Civil Service, our Army, our Nary, our Congress, including the River and Harbor and Fension bills, our wasteful local debts, besides all the schools in the country in fact, this Nation pays more for liquor thin for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be purely in fact, this Nation pays more for liquor thin for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be purely in the service of the liquor than select the service of the liquor than religious the service of the liquor traffic. An official report, prepared with much by any means the whole cost of the liquor traffic. An official report, prepared with much abor, by the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, under authority from the Legislature, states that & per cent, of all the crime and criminal expenses in that state comes directly from the abuse of liquor. There is at leasi one in twenty of the able-bodied men in this country who is rendered idle by his habits, or incapacitated for work. These persons, at the ordinary wages of workingmen, would carn, if industrious and fa

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