

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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

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

Kansas an Objective Point in Political History.

BY J. C. HEBBARD.

NO. 1.

Thirty-one years have passed since the enactment of 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 United States, excepting the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 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 Tennessee, and 42 per cent of the vote of Massachusetts.

NOT ALL BOWED THE KNEE TO BAA.

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 York; 4.7 of Connecticut; 4.6 of Iowa. 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 Alexander De Witt of Massachusetts, 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 yeas to 100 nays. Of the yeas 101 were Democrats; 12 were Whigs. Of the nays, 51 were Whigs; 45 were Democrats; four were Free Soilers.

In the United States Senate, the Kansas-Nebraska bill had ten Whig

supporters and six Democratic opposers.

THE PHARISEISM 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 into by a previous generation in the conservation of Human Freedom, but as in 1850, the re-enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, was 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 prepared the way for the formation of a new organization whose animating purpose was expressed in the words: "EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY FROM THE TERRITORIES."

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 earnest thought upon the impending danger 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. Christianity, 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 being overthrown, to assemble at 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 which Washington, the oldest and wisest of our Nation bore unequivocal 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 considering 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 interference! The Almighty has no attributes which can take sides with us in such a contest.

They demanded the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law and the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; they closed their labor by choosing a State Central Committee and by nominating the first Republican ticket under that name, as such, in this country, the ticket having been headed by Kinsley S. Bingham, a man of Democratic antecedents, for Governor.

The following, as a part of their platform, indicated the animating spirit of the Convention:

That, post-poning and suspending all differences with regard to political economy or administration policy, in view of the eminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by slavery, and a thousand miles of the free states of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific; we will act cordially and faithfully in union to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame, and will co-operate and be known as REPUBLICANS until the contest be terminated.

On July 13, 1854 the anniversary of the passage of the Jefferson Proviso 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 following is a part:

In the defense of freedom, we will co-operate and be known as REPUBLICANS pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes:

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

To restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free territories.

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

To restrict slavery to the states in which it exists.

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

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 efficient Party of Freedom against the pro-slavery policy of the National Administration, 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 successful resistance to the alarming aggressions of the slave power, we do, as Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats, freely relinquish our former party associations and ties, to form a new party organization having 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 REPUBLICANS.

Massachusetts had a Mass Convention on July 20, at Worcester, 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 the Constitution, of law and order, and may justly claim to be the true national and democratic party, because it is opposed to sectionalism, secession and disunion, as equally 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 were Charles Francis Adams, John A. Andrew, Francis W. Bird, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Samuel Hoar, William Jackson, Marcus Morton, Jr., Stephen C. Phillips and Henry Wilson.

THE BUCKEYES COMING WITH THEIR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

Ohio, the first child of Freedom, gathered from the North West Territory, gave this matter attention early in March, and in June, there appeared a call for a Mass Convention at Columbus for July 13, in the Ohio State Journal, from which is extracted the following:

The people of all political parties who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—who are opposed to the extension of slavery and slave power into Kansas and Nebraska, and the other territories—all who do not desire by their silence to encourage the further aggressions of the slave power are requested to meet in their several counties and appoint not less than three delegates and one at least, to every 4000 citizens, and it is hoped that delegates will be appointed in each county from all political parties, to attend the conven-

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C. DUNN.

I will also rent lease or sell any part or

All of 320 Acres of Land

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 sold in 8 or 10 acre lots for gardening purposes, and part on time.

C. DUNN.

tion to be held at Columbus on July 13.

Can any Northern man 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 National ticket for the Republican party in 1856, its triumph in 1860, and its National defeat in 1864.

RECEIVED JUL 10

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE for July begins the eighteenth volume with an interesting article on "The Cathedral of Incarnation," at Garden City Long Island, with illustrations of the exterior and interior of the Cathedral, a View of St. Paul's School for boys, the "See House," and a Portrait of Bishop Littlejohn. Two more of the Parables of Christ are given—"The Great Supper," and "The Lost Sheep"—Dr. Talmage's sermon is on the "Noon Tide of Life"; he contributes also a tender article on the late "Mrs. Samuel T. Spear," and discusses the Threatened War in Asia, the Doctor, the Pedestal for the Statue of Liberty, and the Saturday Half-holiday—all timely topics. Indeed, the whole number has an unusually fresh and timely character. Among miscellaneous articles are "The Sacred Ganges," three illustrations; and "The Martyrs of the Base," two illustrations. The two serials progress interestingly. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid.

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 Flour Meal, Graham and Rye Flour of the best quality, a specialty. All kinds of grain bought and sold.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending June 27 1885.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

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

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 regulation?

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 announced 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 party.

It has been accepted in Kansas.

The Topeka Capital falls into the license line.

And the Manhattan Nationalist.

As they got the little ones go.

The Troy Chief is pleased.

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

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

But the people are still for Prohibition. Will they desert it at the bid of the party leaders?

We shall see.

The Free Soilers in the Democratic and Whig parties did not follow their 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 right.

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 Green-back 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 parties.

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

The Revolt Begun.

The Revolution has begun. Already 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 county writes that the Ohio Republicans have invited defeat in their late platform. He says they will thoroughly organize in his county, and 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 declares that the Republican leaders of this state entered into a conspiracy by which prohibition was to be sacrificed to National success. We do not give his name as we shall expect soon to quote from his paper.

A friend in Scranton sends the names of a dozen men, one hitherto a greenbacker, the other Republicans, who will no longer be sold out by self styled Prohibition leaders. These are but a few straws showing the tendency of Kansas thought that is once more freeing itself.

We shall have more to give next week.

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 informed 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 better than devote a little time to the study of the English language, after which a systematic reading of American History 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 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 Prohibition. It would not be so serious if it was only a local policy. But it clearly foreshadows the future National policy of the party. It has heretofore pretended to favor the temperance cause while bowing to the Rum Power.

The Republican Prohibitionists having become satisfied that the present liquor law is a fraud, are already 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 Campmeeting, 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.

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 servility 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.

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 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 for the destruction of the Scott law and the consequent increase of the burdens of taxation upon all property, and the abandonment of the annual 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 liquor traffic allowable under the constitution.

The above is the temperance plank of the Ohio Republican platform which has been endorsed by the Republican party managers of this state, including the Capital, heretofore claiming to be a Prohibition Republican newspaper.

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 administration of that state in 1851 forbids the licensing liquor saloons. It is a Prohibition constitution.

The Scott law was a Republican measure, to tax saloons. It was practical license in contravention of the constitution, and was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state. It was an attempt to make inoperative a prohibition constitution and to legalize the liquor traffic in violation of the fundamental law of the commonwealth.

The Scott law was a most infamous act, because it was a premeditated attack on the organic law of the state in behalf of a traffic that can be 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 liquor 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 lead the influence of the glorious Republican party, with all the hallowed and patriotic reminiscences that cluster in its memory, to nullify the constitution of a state that gave to the nation, a Chase, a Giddings, a Wade, a Horace Mann, a Grant, the Shermans and a Hayes.

The Republican party might have said this instead of enacting a Scott law to outrage the Constitution, and the \$23,000 men who voted for Prohibition two years ago.

It might have said this even on the eleventh day of this month instead of adopting the above plank of their platform.

But instead, it played the coward. It approved and endorsed its own infamy. It fell to the gutter and groveled in the lowest demagoguism.

And this act of degradation, when deeds of moral heroism were within its reach, and angels of light were beckoning it forward—this stultification of principle is endorsed by the Topeka Capital, and the Republican leaders of this state, where Prohibition has been made a glorious success where the saloon has been banished, and where even the present 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 adoption 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 Rum and turned its back upon the allurements of love, and home, and purity will be sealed, and then it will be acknowledged that the great party is dead.

The Commonwealth does not endorse prohibition 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 license policy.

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 Republican ticket.

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

OF 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 contains six persons serving life sentences for murder and three serving ten, twelve, and eighteen year sentences for manslaughter.

—People of violent temper, says a barber, have close, growing hair. Coarse hair denotes obstinacy, while fine hair indicates refinement, and people whose hair is harsh have amiable but cold natures.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—It having been brought to the notice of a tramp who was mentally enfeebled 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 people who have no real respect for religion, if the ministers of every denomination would not only teach but act upon the scriptural doctrine.—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

—A twelve cent table d'hôte 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 modestly equalled only by his munificence declined 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 become one of the important industries of the state.—*Boston Herald.*

—Delimit and delimitation are new words to American readers. Webster doesn't have them, and in the first part of Worcester both words are marked as "rare." Stormonth's English Dictionary defines delimitation: "The 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 it costs each individual for necessary food of sufficient variety per day and year; and also the value of the total amount of food upon which the people of the United States subsist for that time. He makes it \$4,340,000,000 annually for the whole people, and for the individual \$86.81 per year, and only twenty-five cents and eight mills per day for each person.—*Detroit Post.*

—A recent visitor at Sanborn, D. T., was surprised to find that a cowboy there was a bright young miss of thirteen years. All last season she herded alone over fifty cattle, riding a pet Indian pony. At eight o'clock every morning she jumps astride of the bareback animal, drives the herd to the prairie and watches them all day. She takes her books and spends her leisure hours in reading and study.—*Chicago Times.*

—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 liners. 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, 1,670 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 presence in telling her that she suffered from occasional headaches and pain in the side due to the fact that her liver was bound back to her diaphragm. 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 manner stated by the charlatan.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Abram Curtis, "the walking skeleton," 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 affectionate 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 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."—*Miscellaneous.*

—Joseph Flanner, well known as an American resident of Paris, and a devotee 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.—*Chicago 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. "I never was a good fencer," 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 eye. 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, and 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've been a boarder" wid a grass widdler lately. Interlocutor: "How do you know she is a grass widow?" "Cause her husband died wid' hay fever—'spos' I use 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 Sadleville, 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 want 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 spiral staircase. Ha, ha, ha!" "Simpkins."—"Well, I don't see anything remarkably funny about that. She probably meant the back stairs."—*The Judge.*

—She had but recently arrived from the "old 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 to tell ye. 'Tisn't a nice name they have at all, dear, for 'twas up at the house I heard your own mother calling 'em spintanias."—*Harpers 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, 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 containing three hundred dollars that 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."—*Was the reply.*—*Times Evening.*

FARMERS' HOMES.

Sanitary Conditions of Farmers' Dwellings and Surroundings.

The country with its blossoming orchards and fragrant clover fields is looked 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 becoming afflicted with miasma, on account of gradual accumulations destructive 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 everything 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 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 out-house to another spot, this being found to be the easiest method of avoiding a 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

How They should be Cultivated and Harvested.

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. They 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 culture 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 pods are picked off during such unseasonable weather as will not permit of other work. The beans are separated 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 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 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 Stockman.*

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 alkalis 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 manufacturers 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 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 ones.—*Exchange.*

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

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 alone.

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.

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 to see the enormity of a political policy that advocates license in one state and prohibition in another, simply to maintain party supremacy.

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.

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

We are selling seasonal goods in all departments at the lowest prices. E. A. TART & Co.

Mrs. Evans, a professional nurse of large experience, offers her services to the ladies of Topeka. Any one desiring careful, faithful attention will please call on her at 233 Jefferson street.

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

We are prepared to do the nearest kind of commercial and small job printing 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 sub-when France and China have so recently been engaged in a bloody struggle. Then follow 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' 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. Thomas & Talbot, 23 Hawley St. Boston, Mass.

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 continent," and is the result of Dr. Frankland's comparative study of the subject 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 Stevens, an illustrated article, will be read with extreme interest on account of the late advances in this difficult but fascinating art. Railroads, Telegraphs, and Civilization, by Professor Herzog, gives a masterly and original handling 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 indefatigable 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 morality to evolution. "Archaeological 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. \$5 a year.

Business Tact and Opportunity.
A STREAK of pure good luck in business or the sudden achievement 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. Krehler of Rochester, N. Y., tried his hand at canvassing for "PLAIN HOME TALK" and made four dollars in the first two hours. Mr. Sanford of Maine took 43 orders from 47 persons to whom he showed the book. Mr. Taylor, in Cleveland, took 19 orders 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 External Compression.

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 breathe 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 universally human beings are dissatisfied with their own natural characteristics. They wish to make nature hurry up to their ideal of what ought to be, and they therefore try to improve upon her. More than one nation compresses the skulls of its infants to make them long, broad or flat, as it chances to think best. Some tribes consider it vulgar to have white even teeth like those of a dog, so they file them down, color them and subject them to various other kinds of treatment with a view to fitting 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 ears and the cartilages of their noses. It is not so very long since all Europe considered it impossible for children to grow straight without being swaddled. How could nature be expected to do her 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 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 deformity caused by tight stays is unfortunately generally effected so gradually during the years of growth that the sufferer is unconscious 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 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 Suggestions.

The most prominent cause of coldness of the feet, at least with females, is the improper or insufficient protection, 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 not 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 produce coldness of the feet, such as a derangement of the stomach, diminished power of the heart, tight bands around the limbs, brain exercises, etc. Unusual labor of the brain, withdrawing a disproportionate supply 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 do much to relieve your head, particularly 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 application 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 cupsful of buttermilk, three cupsful each of wheat flour and corn meal, one cupful stewed pumpkin, one cupful molasses, half cupful butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda. Steam one and a half hours, then bake half an hour.—The Household.

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

GOOD WORDS FOR SHODDY.

A Manufacturer's Views of Woolen Rags and Waste.

"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 ready-made clothing houses, from merchant tailors and from all kind of mills—jacket, 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 the woolen card, and then 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 wool—in 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 from, but will be quite as long staple and very much finer than wools that would cost twice as much. A manufacturer can therefore use coarse wool for the body of a material, and fine shoddy for the face. It may be likened, in some respects, to an old-fashioned 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 price 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 immense amount of material that would otherwise go to waste. Manufacturers buy largely of the color they want to use, and to save the expense of dyeing. It sells for from five to forty cents a pound, but principally, say, 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 manufacturer, "is used the same as wool, mixed with wool, and sometimes with cotton. Nearly all nice goods have some shoddy in them, particularly if they are backed. It does not necessarily follow because goods are shoddy that they are not strong and serviceable. Low-grade of woolsens what we call satinets—are printed, and look as nice as fancy cassimeres. I will show you some," producing a number of attractive patterns. "Now, this is a low grade of goods. Quite stylish, aren'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 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 yard?"

"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 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 introduction 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 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 manufacturer that ever used shoddy in this country. This material was at first sent down South for the negroes. It is just as strong as the material made in Europe, and makes it. It is made rather better now than it was at first, and is sold very largely to public institutions. It contains about seventy-five per cent of shoddy, and will wash and come out new every time. People look at shoddy very differently now 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 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, and marking the place. The grubs collect on them to feed, and can thus be captured and destroyed. Both gas lime and 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 writer says, of beans and peas.—Western Rural.

—The salary of a lady in waiting to Queen Victoria is two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—All the profit derived is from the labor. Bare land, unstocked and unworked 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 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 of soda dissolved in the milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar sifted into the dry flour, two heaping cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of butter, melted. Bake in small tins.—Boston Budget.

—Inexpensive plum cake: One-half pound of butter beaten to a cream, then mix a half pound of moist sugar, one pound 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 the excessive habit of handling and kissing pet cats and dogs is often dangerous. Pampered animals are very liable to diseases of mouth, throat or stomach. Their exhalations breathed by the children who fondle them frequently create sickness, and sometimes death, the cause not being even suspected. A medical writer says: "It is a source of danger that should be widely known and prevented."—Boston Herald.

—A farmer proposes the following novel plan for catching moles: Take two old cow horns and place them point to point, turning the hollows outward 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.

How to Commence a Small Fruit Farm Without Capital.

There are plenty of waste places in the neighborhood of nearly every town or city just suited to such operations. They are now probably occupied by hazel brush, which is doing the owner no good, and who has to pay heavy taxes on it every year. Take a 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 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 will supply your family with many ornamental or fancy articles of clothing. But as such things are not for comfort, and 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 a 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, how 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 economize 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 baskets. 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 honest. At large cities there is greater competition and less prices are obtained. So we would urge the beginner to pursue such a course that his 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.

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.

A Visit to the Coaling Station of the Mediterranean—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-of-war 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 passengers were glad to avail themselves of an hour or two on shore. The boats 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 boatsmen 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 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 passengers, 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 harbor from 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 gentle Evangelist, but, as becomes their character, they have preferred the stern and heroic Baptist. The incidents in his life are depicted in the frescoes on the roof of the church. Finally 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 inscriptions record 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 rapacious rapacity of the king 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 appropriate. The palace is a large building with a courtyard, in which were many orange trees covered with fruit. Passing up a magnificent staircase of white marble, we were shown into the council chamber. This is now used by the municipality of Malta. The walls are hung with silk tapestry, rich and fresh in color, which, we were told, had been the gift of Louis XIV. of France. Then by long corridors decorated with portraits of the grand masters, and with rows of mail-clad figures, we passed to what had been the banqueting hall, and is 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 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 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 to Egypt, and extinguished forever the Order of the Knights of Malta.

We next visited the Capuchin monastery, 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 itself. The attraction is the crypt, where the skeletons of the monks are preserved 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 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 portion was in the lower floors, and the dwelling-house above. On entering we passed into a courtyard filled with exquisite flowers and plants of almost tropical luxuriance. On the staircase was an aviary with many pretty singing birds. Up stairs we were ushered 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 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

even of the buried city of Pompeii. There is a wide doorway, but no window, and the stock is kept cool and dark at the back. But in the principal streets there are a few shops after the style of Buchanan street. The signboards are a curious mixture of English and Italian. English is generally spoken, and the Maltese have evidently no desire to be thought Italians—so that as they are not a people by themselves they prefer to be considered British.—Cor. Glasgow Herald.

A FEMALE SPOONDYKE.

The Caricature Met With in a Female on an Arkansas Train.

I was reading the other day about old Spoondyke—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 fifteen minutes. I know some wives who wouldn't say, "Sally," 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 Spoondykes and I have no respect for them. But there are some female Spoondykes, 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 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 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 seegay, are you?" "Believe I will, Sally," he said. "Jest to burn up," said she. "That's what his 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 seegay in three months, and we are on a sort of a frolic now, you know. You bought a dime's worth of snuff yesterday morning, and if you hain't burnt it up you've mighty high snuffed it up—so what's the difference, Sally?" "Well, it was my money," said she. "My snuff never cost you nothin'—aary cent."

My seegay never cost you nothin'," said he, and he elevated his chin and screwed up his mouth, and blew the smoke away up yonder.—Atlanta Constitution.

COURAGE.

The Physical and Moral Varieties of the Quality Illustrated.

Since Commodore Garrison's death a story which illustrates his coolness and courage has appeared in some of the newspapers. He was once captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and while selling tickets one day happened to rouse the ire of a passionate old 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 drawer, took out a box of percussion caps, and handing it to his would-be murderer, said:

"Take a new cap, yours don't work well."

The furious man stared at him a moment, 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. He looked around the shabby 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 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," 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 to younger men, "then never give up."—Youth's Companion.

—A Salvation army officer in Delaware has an original way of proving the wickedness of this world. Toward the end of his address he always says: "If there is any Christian in this assemblage let him hold up his hand, and I will go home with him and spend the night."—N. Y. Mail.

