THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS, EVERY SATURDAY,

The Prohibition Printing Company. Topeka, - - - Kansas.

Sixty Cents a Year in Advance. Or Two copies One Dollar,

The Spirit of Kansas aims to be a first class amily Journal, devoted to farm and home affeats, 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 in volved, and always from a broad, comprehensive, and independent standpoint. We shall endeavor to make a pager representing the sive, and independent standpoint. endeavor to make a paper representing the

great west.
Our regular subscription price, for single subscibers will be 60 cents, or two copies \$1.00 Clr bs of five or more 50 cents each.

THE PROHIBITION PRINTING COMPANY.

Shall we have a Stronger and Better Paper?

This Company has been incorpora ted to publish a Third Party or National Prohibition paper at the State Capital.

The need of such a paper has been seriously felt. Not only the Associated Press, but the partisan newspapers combine to suppress all information possible, in regard to the move-

ments of the Prohibition Party. For this reason, there is a wide spread ignorance of the development of Third Party sentiment in this

We need and must have a better press. We must have a central or-

because a firm purpose not to do Topeka.

The officers are J. C. Hebbard, President, G. F. Kimball, Secretary, warrant has been adhered to resolute-

But we need now to do more. The circulation and the influence must be increased and the paper further improved.

For this purpose a stock company has been formed, with shares at only \$10 each.

We now solicit supscriptions to this stock.

Our present and immediate need is for \$200 to make additions to the type and other office material. We want this at once, and we ask all who can do so to signify their readiness to take and pay for one share, and we also ask that they solicit the same from any friend who may be inclined to help.

Every one holding a share of stock will be entitled to the paper, so long as he holds the same as a guaranteed dividend.

Any stockholder may at any time raise a club of twenty subscribers, for one year, at fifty cents each, and return his stock certificate, and retain the ten dollars.

Or if preferred, we asked that each friend go at once to work and see how many subscribers he can pledge us at 50 cents each and let us know the amount he will allow us to draw on on him for, by the Sept. 20, whether it be ten, five, or two dollars. This will give us funds for imme-

diate use, and increases the circula-tion of the paper, which is the desirable end to secure.

Send in your pledges by return mail, so that proper calculations can It will be seen that practically all that

is asked is a little work to get subscri-We are sure this is all that is needed Work will tell and every friend of the cause can afford to give a little of

We have no means that can be made so powerful for good as the press, and it is the cheapest of all instrumentalities, in fact is no expense other than the exercise of a little in-

We may say that every other neigh-boring state surpasses Kansas in this

Indiana has recently raised \$2000 to plant the Phalanx. But we do not ask this. The Spirit is already established, and is permanent beyond peradventure.

We only ask increased subscription patronage that we may improve. Ev-ery true Prohibitionist should find a personal interest in this.

The Republican Prohibition papers

are rapidly deserting the principle of Prohibition. Gov. Martin's Atchison Champion, the Leavenworth Times, Commonwealth, &c., have always op-

Now that Ohio Republicans have declared for regulation and taxation and the same party in Iowa, has de-clared that the question must be in-nored, the Topeka Capital, Lawrence Journal, Witchita Eagle, Fort Scott Monitor, &c, have all fallen into line, and have deserted the policy of pro-hibition within the party, if it even

The Manhatton Nationalist is today the only prominent Republican paper in the state that has not deserted Prohibition, and what it may do is

up one Central State paper in the Capital, and supplement this by one

business as much as ours. Will you do a little work in this line?

and M. A. Pond, Treasurer. Spirit of Kansas, or to any of the offi-

cers or Directors.

What can you promise in this matter within the next two months?

SABETMA, KAN. Sept. 9. Mr. H. J. Canniff,

Dear Sir:-You have struck it this time. I am yours for prohibition to the extent of \$5.00 now and more if needed. The Lord knows there are enough prohibitionists in Kansas that can give \$10.00 each, to push the work right to the front. Let there be no delay, but take right holdof the work that lies nearest to us, and that is money. All we want is organization in each township and county to make Rome

As we stand today, we are an unorganized mob lying around utterly unable to make ourselves felt. Right nere in this town a club can be made up of not less than fifty that dare to stand up and be counted, on the side

His work on those the least able, but it will be done as of old, when He sent the poor fisher-men out to preach His word.

Your name seems familiar to me Ingalls were clerks as well as my-self? We were all in Lawrence. If so, God bless you, my old friend. And now that we are men and can do something, let us fight for this cause as those fought for freedom at that time. In my judgment we are now engaged in a more laudable work and

engaged in a more laudable work and can call on God to help us with more propriety than then.

Send us some one to organize the party in this sink hole of whiskey and they shall be well treated. Please let me hear farther from you and the work. I will see Mr. Baker and see what you wrote to him.

Truly yours,

C. T. Whittenhall.

P. S. Bemember me to friend I As some evidence of this we may state that Dr. D. M. Gillespie, of Saline county, certainly not an overpromising field, has recently been able to secure sixteen names.

Mr. W. M. Robertson of Brown County, first saw a copy of the Spirit less than three weeks ago, and within five days sent in twelve subscriptions.

Others might be mentioned but we propriety than then.

Send us some one to organize the party in this sink hole of whiskey and they shall be well treated. Please let me hear farther from you and the work. I will see Mr. Baker and see what you wrote to him.

Truly yours,

C. T. Whittenhall.

P. S. Remember me to friend J. C. Hebbard, God bless his old soul.

Adopted at Ottawa, Aug. 25, 1885.

WHEREAS, Every people have the inherent right to abolish and prohibit every practice which inures to the injury and annoyance of the people, or the corruption of public morals, and that whenever any people, own laws, refuse to enforce them, they for the people; by the people, can only of

WHEREAS, It is customary for party organizations, in appealing for

therefore, RESOLVED, By the Prohibition party of Kansas That we regard the constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor traffic, both in the State and Nation, as the the most vital and important political issue of the present time, and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to secure the election of officers who believe in prohibition as a principle, and uncertain.

Under this state of things. We will use their official power for its feel that it is necessary that we build adoption and enforcement in State and Nation. We are, therefore, op-The State Paper we purpose making very low in price, and just as efficient as its patronage will warrant.

Our Prohibition Reader, this is your we demand that the Legislature shall so amend the Prohibitory Law as to posed to the submission of any propgan for the dissemination of the principles of the New Party.

Very liberal encouragement has already been given the Spirit of Kansas. It has no reason to complain, and does not complain. It has paid the server of the principles of the New Party.

We provided the Directors of the Prohibition Printing Company are the Hon. C. H. Branscombe, of Lawrence and Dr. H. J. Canniff, State Secretary and Organizer, J. C. Hebbard, M. A. Pond, of Pond's Commercial College, Col. P. W. Taylor and G. F. Kimball, all of Directors of the Prohibition State more certain and effective. We demand that the Federal Government shall use all its constitutional power to prohibit the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the Territories and District of Columbia, and the Interview of the Ponibition State more certain and effective. We demand that the Federal Government shall use all its constitutional power to prohibit the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the Territories and District of Columbia, and the Interview of the Printing Company are the Hon. C. H. J. Canniff, State Secretary and Organizer, J. C. Hebbard, M. A. Pond, of Pond's Commercial College, Col. P. W. Taylor and G. F. Kimball, all of Directors of the Prohibition State more certain and effective. We demand that the Federal Government throught the State more certain and effective. We demand that the Federal Government throught the State more certain and effective. We demand that the Federal Government to prohibit the Interview of the Prohibit the State more certain and effective. State traffic in the same; that it should issue no revenue permits for the United States, and pledge the sale of such liquors, either in the selves to uphold and maintain them. Communication may be sent to the Territories, District of Columbia, or in the States where prohibition has been adopted; and we hereby enter our been adopted; and we hereby enter our protest against the Government receiving a penny of revenue from the the railroads as common carriers and

iquor traffic anywhere. RESOLVED, That we believe in civil service reform and that capability, honesty and sobriety should govern in the selection of citizens for positions

of public trust. RESOLVED, That we oppose offices with a life tenure; a judiciary independent of and irresponsible to the people; the distribution of Government offices by Government officials andare infavor of stripping our members of Congress of Federal patronage; to legislation that discriminates in favor of one section or one class of citizens to the disadvantage of another; to any system of taxation that increases the cost of God and humanity.

Keep up good cheer, do not be discouraged. It seems as though the Almighty throws the burden of doing ies and superfluities of life thus layies and superfluities of life thus laying the heavy burdens upon those who are able to bear them; we favor cheap postage, a sound currency, and we believe the Government should twenty-seven years remember having met you. Were you in the Territorial legislature the winter of 1858, the time A. D. Richardson and John J. favor the payment of the national debt as rapidly as consistent with the public welfare according to the con-

RESOLVED, That we believe in the political equalities of the sexes, and we demand the Legislature to submit such an amendment to the people, for adoption or rejection, to the Constitution of the State as will secure to

nite these as from unpromising fields. STATE PROHIBITION PLATFORM. that the President, Vice President, United States Senators, Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, United States District Attorneys, Marshals, all internal revenue officers, shall be elected by the direct vote of the qualified voters in the districts where they serve.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to all monopolies of every form and charclothed with the power to make their acter, managed by the few to the detriment of the many; to grants of have declared the end of self-govern- public lands to tocorporations ment; that agovernment of the people, putting them beyond the reach the actual settlers. And be had by the voice of the people, and inasmuch as the right to enter upon is a meaningless declaration unless it and hold the public domain under the

is so in fact as well as in name; and is so in fact as well as in name; and regarded as the settled policy of the country, we hold that those seeking homes should be permitted to settle which they espouse and maintain; therefore dovernment immediately; and we demand the speedy forfeiture of all un-earned land grants; we also favor the establishment of a Government postal

telegraph system. RESOLVED, That we favor a wise and liberal provision for all soldiers and sailors who have been disabled in defending the Government of th United States; we also urge that all onted States; we also urge that all non-commissioned officers, privates and sailors honorably discharged from service in defense of the Union shall draw, on application therefor, a pension when they reach the age of fifty years.

RESOLVED, That we are in favor of consolidating the prohibition sentiosition to repeal the prohibition amendment of the constitution, and we demand that the Legislature shall so amend the Prohibitory Law as to render its enforcement throught the State more certain and effective. We demand that the Federal Government shall use all its constitutional power than the state of the country, so as to make it a controlling power in our National politics, oblitrating sectional lines and allaying party animosities, and we pledge ourselves to support the National Prohibition party, invoking the blessings of Divine Providence upon our labors and principles; we commend them to the intelligence and conscience of the people. conscience of the people.

RESOLVED, That we recognize the equal political rights of the colored people with all others, as settled by the amendment to the Constitution of

RESOLVED, That we favor an amendment to the present railroad law making it more effective in pre-

That the Prohibition Partyin Kansas recognises in the W. C. T. U. its most potent ally in the great work in which it is engaged.

Recognizing the fundamental truth that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and viewing with alarm the encroachments of corporate capital apon the rights of labor, we demand for the wage-workers of our country, both male and female, a fair and equitable compensation for their la-

RESOLVED, That we heartily com mend the gallant and chivalrous fight for the home being made in Ohio by the third party in its efforts to check the cowardly tendency of the Demo cratic and Republican leaders to con ciliate the liquor dealers in that

Hon. C. H. Branscombe of Law-rence, one of the former U. S. Con-suls to England delivered a strong suls to England delivered a strong lecture at the Congregation church last Sunday night. This gentleman was introduced by Rev. A. M. Richardson. He read the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy as a prelude to his discourse. Mr. Branscombe proved himself an able exponent of temperague thought. The communications of the communication of the com temperance thought. The community will do well to hear him again.—Tonganoxie News.

Miss Jennie Newby lectured on prohibition and the third party on Friday evening, at the Presbyterian church. She is an honest prohibitionist and the very best and by far the ablest lecturer that has ever spoken here within our knowledge. She did not abuse anyone or any party. did not abuse anyone or any party, but she told the facts about the "fidwomen equal political rights with mrn; we demand that polygamy be suppressed by the judiciary if it can, by the military power of the Government if it must.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States be so amended but she told the facts about the "fiddle-faddle" republican party, and proved that the only way for prohibitionists to do and succeed, is to organize a third party and let the g. o. p. go. That Albert Griffin is a republican and not a prohibitionist. She ought to have had every honest prohibitionist out to hear her.—Humbolt Inter State.

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C. DUNN.

Iwill also rent lease or so.. a y part o

All of 320 Acres of Land tuated thirteen miles from Topeka.

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Topeka, Kansas. C. DUNN.



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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

For the Week Ending Sept 12, 1885.

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

The late State Central Committee had nothing to do with the Ottawa Camp Meeting, but advised against it, if any thing. They only had to do with the Convention of the 25th, which was the best representative meeting of the three that have

The Abilene Prohibition Club numbered 43 at last accounts, about two thirds of whom voted for Blaine and one third for Cleveland. It is significant when so many democrats leave their party just as it comes into power. There are honest prohibition democrats in Kansas.

The workingmen of Shawnee county have brought out a full county ticket, on which are two unquestioned prohibitionists. This is far better than wither of the old parties have done. If the workingmen would put themselves on square prohibition ground they would command increased re-

The Wichita Beacon, says the Atchison Champion, is the "Colossus of Rhodes that straddles the state." We were not aware that the Champion was the Colossus of anything, but we have for some time been convinced that the Republican party which it represents is a "Colossus of Rogues" that straddles the Prohibition question.

An Open Letter to Parson Simkins.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT.—Rev. W. A. Simkins, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, during his summer vacation, delivered an address on "Prohibition in Kansas" in the Baptist Church at Elba, N. Y. which has been published in a number of pa-

While we agree with Brother Simkins in the main, yet there are a few points upon which we differ, and as I have been an advocate of the Republican party since 1856, have lived in this state for over sixteen years, worked for the cause of temperance within the party from the township caucus up to the County and State convention and took the stump in the interests of the Prohibitory Amendment when it was before our people, and that, too, in a locality where it was very unpopular, and being a member of the congregation over which Brother Simkins is pastor, I hope that I will be excused for an swering a few of his statements. He

"Yes, it is my deliberate judg-ment that there is not over one tenth of the liquor now drank in Kansas, that there was formerly.'

While we agree with the Brother that there is less liquor drank in our state than formerly,-in proportion to our inhabitants at least-yet as we have no statistics upon which to form a data, but from observations we fear that his language is entirely too strong.

"The open saloon has been broken up, except in two cities, Leavenworth and Atchison."

Have you forgotten, Brother, that the saloons have never been closed in Dodge City, and have you never heard that they are open in Concordia, and a number of other towns in our state, while you should have told our friends down in N. Y. that the drug stores in our cities have increased fifty percent since the legislature 'strengthened?' our law and this seems to be the case in a number of towns throughout our state; besides, there is an occasional "place of business" which we dare not call a saloon, yet if one will take the trouble to observe those going in and out, the conclusion would probably be that if it is not a saloon, it makes a pretty good imitation of one.

"Our greatest difficulties have been realized from the use that unscrupulous and designing politicians have made of the prohibition sentiment in

Our present Republican Governor for instance!

"From the most careful and impartial observation that I have been able to make, I fully believe that all politcal partisan alliances have proved a curse to the temperace cause.

Then surely none of this may be laid to our charge in this state, at least, for we have stood by the old parties firmly, and it is only recently that the most fanatical of us thought best to organize; then it is claimed that we are not yet strong enough, and never will be, to defeat anyone.

"Whenever political parties, as such have taken up this question they have invariably done it harm."

Well now, brother, we did not think you were going to expose your party among strangers that way; you know we are told that the Republican party is the only party that has ever done anything for Prohibition, especially in Kansas, and we third party men, "as a party" have never done anything, and the Republican party "ev ery time they have done anything as a party have done it harm," then surely your party in the cause of Prohi bition must be a failure.

"The Republican party have time and again 'played fast and loose' with

Mostly loose, wasn't it, Brother? "But its worst and most dangerous enemy is the so-called third party. The Prohibition party itself is a par-

ty that opposes all other parties." Certainly. No party can expect to succeed without opposing all other

"I speak of what I know from personal observation. And this I know that the Political Prohibitionists—the third party men of Kansas—are dead eights in the practical enforcement of the prohibitory law of that State.

Pray, what would you have us do, Brother? If we are realy in your way, we will gladly get out of the way if you will enlighten us. All the state and county offices are held by the old parties, a very large majority of them are held by your friends, the Republicans, so I cannot see how or when we became such dead weights in this matter; does the very existence of our little party so enrage your officials that they cannot do their duty? How is it that we are such dead weights? Do please tell us.

"They simply lie back, find fault, and criticise others. They are the complainers and grumblers."

Ah! That's it! Well, who were the 'critics' and who did the gumbling, when you held that indignant meeting in your church last winter about the latter part of Januarywhen you and your brother-a lawyer and member of your church held that-animated discussion over a certain clause in the message of our present Governer, why don't you tell the friends down in New York all about this matter, as long as you have started.

"When our county attorney was locked up in jail for attempting to enforce the law, the third party did not lift a finger to get him out.'

The county attorney referred to was arrested and locked up for "usur pation of office" a moonshine charge which they were not able to sustain before the courts, not even after two attempts; but we were not aware that it was necessary for citizens as such to assert in his liberation, in any way whatever; but it is indeed, too bad that the third party as such should be so negligent in regard to their duty in this respect. The said attorney was locked up sometime in April '84, and the third party was organized in this state sometime in the following August or September, and the Prohibition Club in this city. October, 15 pition Club in this city October, 15, 1884. Just how we are to be held responsible for the non-performance of duty as a party about five months before we had any existence is some-

thing I cannot understand. "And this I regard as the true policy for all sincere and intelligent Prohibitionists—to ally themselves with that party which will help us the

most. Just what we are doing, Brother.

"Were I in Georgia or Texas I should ally myself with the Democratic party there, for the ends I seek as a Prohibitionist, just as in Kansas or Iowa any practical man will ally himself with the Republican party of these States to effect the same result.

Well, we certainly give you credit for so much liberality; but if there is so little difference between the two old parties that you can step from one to to the other for the sake of your pet idea, why not just drop those lit-tle differences and assist us in uniting the better elements of all parties both north and south, east and west, in one party that advocates the only issue before the American people today.

"And permit me to say, in reference to this third party movement, that I am compelled to believe, from observation and from facts, that I know his actions while Governor and since, that the man whom I presume some of you voted for president of the United States is really one of the worst demagogues in all the land."

It is not our intention to defend St. John,-from our observation and the reading of papers, we are inclined to think he is pretty well able to take of himself; but isn't that rather sweep-ing language for you to use, brother,

as long as you have not given us any of those "facts" of which you speak?

We will just say here that there were only 33 votes in this county for St. John last fall; but we think it safe to say that if the vote could be the county in the learned. taken over it would not be lessoned, but considerably increased.

I will say here that I voted for St. John three time for Governor, and for President last sfall, and with all that has been said, as yet I do not regrot it.

2523

Yours for Third Party, D. M. Gillespie. M. D.

CAMELS IN AUSTRALIA.

Efforts Made to Raise a Home-Bred Stock In many parts of Australia are large tracts of arid country—deserts, we might call them—over which, especially in times of drought, it is difficult, it not impossible, for any but the aborigines to travel without the assistance of camels as carriers. Owing to the great increase of population at the antipodes, it has become a matter of the ponds, the tall cypress and oaks, antipodes, it has become a matter of some importance to have all possible facilities for opening out new districts; and in South Australia attempts not altogether unsuccessful have been made to raise a home-bred stock of camels. At the present time there are some two At the present time there are some two thousand or more of those useful ani-mals in that part of Australia alone. mais in that part of Australia alone. These are greatly in demand, and regular market prices are quoted for them, the value of a good pack bull being sixty pounds, and a pack cowsixty-five pounds. Camels for harness are even more valuable, selling from sixty-five greatly rounds according to according to seventy pounds, according to sex, whilst those used for riding purposes fetch from seventy to seventy-five pounds.

Camels were not imported into South Australia in any number until 1866, when Sir Thomas Elder entered into the enterprise with a determina-tion to establish a herd, and succeeded in landing one hundred and nine, which shortly increased to a hundred and twenty-five. Soon, however, the little herd was attacked by a kind of mange; and the camels suffered so much from this disease that at the end of six months their number was reduced to sixty-two. In time, however, by the most careful treatment, the disase was stamped out; the herd then throve well, and has now largely increased.

It was not until about 1883 that the settlers generally began to see the great value of camels in certain districts, and then the demand far exceeded the supply. In that year, Messrs. W. R. Cave & Co., made a trial shipment of six, and this venture proved so successful that in 1884 six hundred and sixty-one camels were imported. In India great losses have been sustained from foot-and-mouth disease and tuberculosis; it has been therefore deemed necessary, as a pro-tection to what has now

tection to what has now become a very important in-terest in South Australia, that all imported camels should be subjected to a rigorous veterinary examination; and regulations to that effect were published in the Australian Gazette in December last. Those camels which have become acclimatized or the homehave become acclimatized or the home-bred are particularly healthy; but the imported ones, as a rule, suffer greatly at first from skin disease of a highly infectious order (scabies), and many have died from this cause. The remedies for the disease are ointments of sulphur and carbolic acid; tar and fat; and, indeed, any of the usual sheep dressings of which sulphur is an in-

For purposes of exploring, surveying and carrying stores, camels have proved invaluable aids; and in the in erior of Australia they are firmly estab as most valuable stock, and are turned to many and varied that country there must always be large tracts of land over which it will be difficult to travel; and there can thus be no doubt that the enterprise of the importers and breeders of camels will be rewarded. Should we, some years hence, have the misfortune to be engaged in another Egyptian cam-paign, we may perhaps be able to procure that absolute essential of desert warfare, a stock of camels, from our colonial friends.—Chambers' Journal.

A SILVER SUNRISE.

The Splendid and Peculiar Pageant rning in Southwestern Georgia. Poets have sung of rosy dawns, of orange sunsets waning low, and of that through the rosy spaces, while mid silent spheres rises the deepening night.
But the post is yet to be who will tell in numbers worthy of the theme the later hour when large Hesper glitters in that part of it known as the Cotton farm, and for what special purpose, if Belt of Southwestern Georgia. There the isotherm is semi-tropical. The althe isotherm is semi-tropical. The almost flat, slightly undulating landscape most flat, slightly undulating landscape is, or was twenty years ago, under the high cultivation of the slave system, a sheet of verdure breathing incense in the month of March, April, and May. The tall cypress, the thick-leaved ambrosfal live-oak, the heavy-scented magnetic grandifiers form the upper magnolia grandiflora, form the upper foliage, belting the clear dark ponds that dot the low, flat level tracts. Around their sedgy borders the and curlews call, on their dark bosoms swim the broods of mallard and teal ducks. All the beauty and pictures que charm of nature do not belong to mountain lands alone. To the lover of mountain lands alone. To the lover of nature in all her phases and moods this pond land is full of beauty as of bloom. It is lively at all seasons of the year, all hours of the day, but especially hen seen under a silver sunrise.

Not every morning of the whole year round is this wonder witnessed. year round is this wonder witnessed. It takes peculiar conditions of the atmosphere to produce the phenomenon. To the savant belongs the task of telling what the conditions are that produce a silver sunrise. The effect I will try to describe. In April or May, when the early spring rains that have soaked the porous soil and filled the ponds, and given the flush and lusty green hues to the earth, have ceased to fall, when the atmosphere is rarified by a when the atmosphere is rarified by a heat that makes the young cotton heat that makes the young cotton plants grow visibly under your eye; in the darkness of a morning that is only slightly cooler than the night in which you have watched the motions of the constellations in the cloudless heavens, you may rise, as I have risen, morning after morning, to catch that fleeting first scene in the first act of the spectacular drama of a sunny day in the sunny South.

the sunny South.

Do not wait to hear the clock strike or look at your watch, but when dawn is near, the swift-passing dawn of that latitude, which you will know by the low murmur of insects and bird life around you, rise and hasten forth. You

can see the white sands under your feet, but barely note the long, gray mosses that hang like stalactites from the branches of the trees above your head, only faintly in the gloom made the ponds, the tall cypress and oaks,

gemmed with beaus of dew, has a local most drip. It looks almost or quite like hoar frost spread over the ocean-like expanse of land and water, like a white veil blending and making more beautiful the darker verdure of the foliage around the pools, and the glowing emerald and color shades of the cotton and confident. and corn fields. A thousand mocking birds are all of a sudden cleaving the blue vault above you with such strains of unpremedi-tated art as skylarks never dreamed of. In fact, if one of the Southern mocking birds ever hears the song of one of those English skylarks which the late Isaac W. England found a home for in the meadows of New Jersey, he will beat him so badly in his own song that the British warb-ler will hide his head under his wing,

It looks almost or quite like

poor thing, and die of grief and shame. Afar off from thicket and leafy covert comes the cooing of a thousand doves, the soft whistle of as many quails, the shrill cries of the redbirds, the shriller calls of the catbirds, and the notes of many another feathered songster whose names you must learn from Mr Audubon. The thrushers too, hardly less musical than the mocking birds, sing from the leafy boughs and shrub-

bery near by.
While bathed, as it were, in this outburst of liquid melody, this first diapa-son of the opera of the day, suddenly, without warning, with no rosy glow to herald its coming, up from the white misty horizon bursts the sun, a blaze of silver light bigger than the biggest cart-wheel that ever was made, dazzling, as if composed of ten thousand burnished silver mirrors flashing electricity therein have no crystal. tric light through panes of crystal, flooding the landscape with silver lace dotted with diamonds and powdered with sparkling silver dust. The sense of the exquisite coloring of the scene is lost in the wondrous radiance shed is lost in the wondrous radiance saed over a landscape that stretches miles away, until the dazzling view is lost in the silvery haze of the horizon. It looks as if all fairy land had met to do battle on a field of jeweled silver, panoplied in silver mail, and every shield and every spear decked and tipped with gems. Not one moment is there which with gems. Not one moment is there rest in this wondrous scene, which lasts but a few minutes, for the first lasts out a few minutes, for the first breeze of morning waving the sparkling banners of long moss, and the first warm kiss of the sunbeams sweep the glittering pageant all away.—N. Y.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Useless Creature is the One Who is ways Behind. The most useless man in the world is probably he who is always a few minutes behind time. His life is a record of opportunities missed, and his motto, the words that the poet has pronounced to be the saddest "of tongue or pen." In the voyage of life, whatever the character of that life may be, whatever the channel may be, the pilot must look ahead. Still this is occasionally more necessary in some lines of life than others, and while in a few they are exceptional, a man has to look roors the stock farmer must at least look ahead a good many months. Whatever he does to-day is done, or should be done, with reference to a future date. In breeding, indeed, the breeder looks forward story of that magical drama of nature, the silver sunrise in the South, or each. Is this horse to be kept on the

> sold? What is for reproduction? what for the market? are questions to be put in regard to all kinds of stock, and that man is never a success who never gives either an answer till the time for action has arrived. In summer the prudent stockman thinks of and pre-pares for the forthcoming fall and winter. He is always forearmed, and winter. He is always forearmed, and in case of a long, dry season, leaving him with pastures parched and burned in the early fall, the resources provided in case of emergency are available. His stock enter winter quarters in a good condition, having made all the gain possible during the summer months when that gain could be seaved the cheapest, and are sure to cured the cheapest, and are sure to continue it during the winter, so that all the winter fodder suppled to them all the winter fodder suppled to them may not be just so much waste. Ere long he will know for just how much stock he can make good winter provision, the chances of a long, bleak spring, like the last, being duly considered, and he knows what to get rid of and what to retain. If you would succeed, look ahead. — National Live Stock Journal.

Why They Wore Out. Mr. Henpeck looked down at himself as he stood before the stove in his office and remarked, partly to himself

office and remarked, party of management of the second and partly to his book-keeper:
"Well, well, I guess I'll have to be getting a new pair of pants."
"Why, it hasn't been any time since you got a pair, has it?" replied the economical book-keeper.

"How do you get away with them so

"Oh, easily enough. I'm not very hard on them myself, but you see my wife wears the pants when I'm home, and between us we manage to give the tailor a good deal of business."—Merchant Traveler.

Stuart Robson's Mistake.

While Robson and Crane, the comedians, were playing an engagement in this city recently, they made up a in this city recently, they made up a party of a dozen actors, among whom were several stars besides themselves, were several stars besides themselves, who were playing at other theatres, to visit the Forrest Home for Aged Actors, at Holmesburg. Stuart Robson originated the scheme, and acted as pilot to the party. After he had made some inquiries as to the location of the some inquiries as to the location of the home, the party went to the Broad street station and boarded a train for Holmesburg Junction. On alighting, Robson led the way up the maple grove lane that leads to the home, but instead of turning to the left he kept straight ahead. After the party had walked about three-quarters of a mile, Robson stopped in front of a handsome brown-stone mansion, with beautifullybrown-stone mansion, with beautifully pinted grounds, supposing it to b the Forrest hon

"Are you sure this is the place, Rob?" asked Crane.
"Sure," was the sanguine answer of Robson, as he pulled the door-bell. A colored manservant came to the door,

and Robson asked him: "Is the superintendent in?" "The superintendent! Do you mean the gentleman of the house? The pro-

"Yes, yes," said Robson. "The gen-tleman of the house or the proprietor, or whatever you call him."

The colored man looked at the dusty actors suspiciously, and said:
"I'll go call him. He's in the field looking at the gardeners."
The band of actors were left standing

in the hall, and they remarked to one another that the hospitality of the home was rather freezing. The colored man had been absent about fifteen min-The colored man

"This is damned awkward, boys; let's stroll through the home our-selves."

So the party walked about the elegantly furnished parlors and reception-rooms and then Robson led the way up-stairs. The first room they came

up-stairs. The first room they came to was magnificently appointed.
"I suppose this is the superintendent's room, boys," said Robeson. "He takes good care of himself, don't he?"

Just then Robson turned around and saw a handsome, elderly gentleman standing with white face and clenched fists at the head of the staircase, trembling with rage.
"How dare you, sirs?" began the old

gentleman.

"Ah! here's the superintendent, boys," said Robson. Then, addressing the old gentleman, he said: "We're

making a tour of inspection. You've a beautiful room for yourself."

"Inspection, sir? This house is not open to inspection," gasped the proprietor of the palatial mansion.

"Naw, look here." said Robson. "Wa "Now, look here," said Robson, are the heirs of the dead man. V

we actors were his fellow-laborers and associates The elderly gentleman, almost beside himself with anger, cried out:
"This is not the Forrest home. This

But before he could finish what he was going to say, Robson plunged down-stairs, followed by his actor friends, who ran pell-mell out of the house into the road. They did not go to the Forrest home, and Robson never spoke a word until he got back to his room in the Continental hotel.—Phila-

delphia Times.

Boston's One-Rail Elevated Road. They now have a charter, which allows them to form a company and build one line of their road in the city ound one line of their road in the city of Cambridge. When that is done, if the railroad commissiogers approve the new road as practical and safe, the company will be allowed to build into, and upon Boston streets, provided the city government gives nermission. The city government gives permission. The work they have just begun is the b ing of a 2,500-feet section of their pe-culiar new railroad, also an engine and a car such as they propose to use. The new railroad is somewhat difficult to describe without a technical knowledge of engineering and the use of technical terms. Its chief characteristic is a single rail elevated upon a line of posts at a height of fourteen feet from the ground. It is called a single, though perhaps a more correct description would be two rails placed one above the other at a distance of four feet and connected by a series of braces. The supports or posts are placed at a distance of forty-five feet and are almost exactly like those of the New York elevated railroad, except that the lower evated ranfoad, except that the lower end is firmly incased in concrete and rests upon a solid bed of concrete sev-eral feet under the ground.

The truck frame of the cars is placed

astride the rail like a saddle upon the back of a horse and each truck frame has six wheels. Upon either side two of these wheels run upon the lower part of the rail, inclining upward and part of the rail, inclining upward and outward from the point of contact at an angle of forty-five degrees. The other two wheels are placed horizontally under the car and level with the top of the rail, along the sides of which they run, one upon either side. By means of hydraulic pressure, applied from the engine, they are made to clasp the rail tightly, and by this power of traction the forward and backward motion is secured. Each wheel ward motion is secured. Each wheel has an independent axis of its own, and by a most ingenious contrivance under the car the opposing wheels are always kept at right angles with the rails regardless of curves. Some of the curves may be very sharp; steep grades may be overcome by means of the

traction power. The truck frames of the locomotive The truck frames of the locomotive are like those of the car, with the connecting rods attached to the horizontal wheels upon either side of the rail. The pressure of the wheels upon the rails is such as to make it almost impossible for them to leave the track. It would simply drop an inch and a half and slide along resting upon the top of the rail, the truck frame serving as a substantial brace on both sides.

as a substantial brace on both sides.

The cars are of novel pattern, cylindrical in form and built of iron. In carrying out their plans for this unique railroad, the builders have, of course, to guard against horizontal strain upon the rail, which surface roads have nothing to do with, but they are confident the precautions they have taken will make accidents almost impossible.

reopie are very quick to laugh at the idea of putting an engine and cars fourteen feet from the ground upon a single rail, but the scheme is certainly single rail, but the scheme is certainly bearing the rigid inspection of engineers and other scientific men wonderfully well, and nobody has yet risen to prove that the principles upon which it is based are not sound. – Cor. Minneanolis Tribuse neapolis Tribune.

A Cattle Queen.

A few days ago, says the San Antonio Light, a lady stopped at one of our first-class hotels. She gave her name, but requested that it be not put upon the register, and that if any newspaper men called to see her, or made any inquiries, to say that she was not 'in' to them; that she had been persecuted by those fellows, and that one of them even had the cheek to surreptitiously obtain her photograph and publish a cut of her, with her history, in the Philadelphia Times. She said that she detested notoriety, and insisted on avoiding it here. She said that she was the largest owner of cattle of any lady in the south, and also a large operator in stocks, cotton futures, etc. Only a few days ago she made \$96,000 in a single deal in cotton futures. She had single deal in cotton futures. She had the finest room in the house, and the best of everything, for which she paid without a question. She deposited in the hotel safe a large and elegant jewelry box, said to contain diamonds and other jewelry worth upward of \$100,000, and seldom was seen either in the parlor, dining-room, or on the streets without at least \$25,000 worth of diamonds, which were set in her watch. monds, which were set in her watch, elegant bracelets, and flashing rings, etc. She is well known as the wife of one of the most prominent merchants of the state, from whom she is divorced, and says that she is as capable of taking care of herself as any

man living.
Yesterday she called at one of our dry-goods houses in the city, and asked to see the richest dress goods in the establishment. She selected a dress pattern of terra-cotta Ottoman silk, with a \$24-a-yard velvet trimming, which she ordered made, the bill coming to \$150, and then made other purchases, running up a bill of about \$500, which was paid in an easy, off-hand manner, although charming to the which was paid in an easy, off-hand manner, although charming to the salesman, who owns himself badly mashed. While there is no question as to her willingness and ability to pay, the hotel proprietor says that she is too rich for his blood, which has been hadly reduced by recent, hard been badiy reduced by recent hard times, and that when she returns from her little trip on which she went last evening she will have to go to another house, as he does not want to be avaricious, and wants to divide such customers with his fellow-landlords. is much too attractive for him. wardrobe is as extensive as it is elegant, comprising innumerable dresses, even to silk wrappers and night dresses of all shades and styles. Everybody is on the qui vive for the return of the cattle queen of the south.

The First English Actors in America.

From Dr. Eggleston's contribution to the July Century we quote the fol-lowing: "Twenty four plays had been selected and cast before Lewis Hallam selected and cast before Lewis Hallam and his company left London on the 'Charming Sally,' no doubt a tobaccoship returning light for a cargo. On her unsteady deck, day after day, during the long voyage, the actors diligently rehearsed the plays with which they proposed to cheer the hearts of people in the New World. Williamsburg must have proved a disappointment to them. There were not more there a thousand people, white and than a thousand people, white and black, in the village. The buildings, except the capitol, the college, and the so-called 'palace' of the governor, were insignificant, and there were only about a dozen 'gentlemen's' families resident in the place. In the outskirts of the town a warehouse was fitted up for a theatre. The woods were all about it, and the actors could shoot squirrels from the windows. When the time arrived for the opening of the theatre, the company were much disheartened. It seemed during the long still hours of the day that they had come on a fool's errand to act dramas in the woods. But as evening drew on, the whole scene changed like a work of magic. The roads leading into Williamsburg were thronged with out-of-date vehicles of every sort, driven by negroes. and filled with gayly dressed ladies, whose gallants rode on horseback alongside. The treasury was replenished, the theatre was crowded, Shakspeare was acted on the continent probably for the first time by a trained and competent company. The 'Mer-chant of Venice' and Garrick's farce of 'Lethe' were played; and at the close the actors found themselves surrounded by groups of planters congratulating them, and, after the Virginia fashion, offering them the hospitality of their houses.

America's Richest' Bootblack.

The richest bootblack in America is Mr. Patrick Malloy, whose stand is opposite the Adelphi hotel in Saratoga. He owns two houses and has a fat bank account. He seems unable the service of the second of the secon explain how he got rich in any other way than he and another boy started out in life together, and while the other by invested in horses he put his mon-ey in the bank. The other boy is a poor man, and he is not. The proud-est moment in his life, next to the one when he bought his first house, was when a tremendous swell from Boston came to him to get his shoes polished, and said: "That is the last cent I've got. I've been betting, and have lost every dollar I had. Now I must walk back to Boston." The bootblack took him to a railroad ticket office, bought a ticket to Boston, and gave that and \$2 to him. The grateful gambler repaid him with heavy interest when his luck returned.—New York Sun.

The German Government has dis-The German Government has discharged all women who were employed in its postal, telegraph, and railway service as clerks and in other capacities. As during the last twenty years they nearly monopolized such service in some towns, much suffering has engued among the discharged. The me sued among the discharged. The mo-tive alleged is that women are unfitted for such public service.

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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.

Princes Mathilds is a year affect.

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

-Josiah F. Twiss, of Hallis, N. H. died the other day, and in his will pro-vided that the music at his funeral should be a brass band, for which ser vice 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."—Miscelanea.

—Joseph Flanner, well known as an American resident of Paris, and a habitue 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 negotis ing the rebel Government's bonds, and never returned to this country.—Chi-

cago Herald. —Paul de Cassagnac, equally noted as journalist, politician, and duellist, says his skill with the sword is not due 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

-An old woman named Sands died on a small farm in Westchester County, N. Y., recently. She was supposed to bespoor. When her effects were ex-amined there was found sewed up in amined 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 es-tate 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.

EASTERN PUNISHMENTS.

low the Authorities of Persta Punish Their

The Zil-i-Sultan at Ispahan and tho late Hissam-us-Sultan at Meshed have been distinguished for the severity of their punishments. The most common of the various punishments in Persia is that of "the sticks." Persians frequently menace disobedient slaves with "the sticks." The offender is thrown on his back upon the ground, his bare feet are passed through leathern loops attached to a six-feet beam of wood, which is twisted until the loops are painfully tight announcing a great cure for catarrh, about his ankles, and is held in the which was discovered by himself after strong grasp of two men, so that by no writhings nor efforts can he rise or no writhings nor efforts can he rise or remove his feet. The sticks are generally light quarter-inch green rods four or five feet in length, and if sentenced to "fifty sticks," twenty-five are laid on each side of him upon the ground. Two executioners then break stick after stick by beating them upon the soles of his feet, with horrible result, of which a month's lameness is likely to be the painful consequence. Both these Governors are said to have adopted the same punishment for the suppression of highway robbery—they built the captured robbers into pillars of masonry. The Koran recommends

of masonry. The Koran recommends the cutting off a hand as the punish-ment for theft, and there are men in Persia who carry about evidence that this cruel punishment is sometimes practiced. A Persian Governor is alleged to have been successful in enforcing taxation by a practice of filling the wide trousers of recalcitrant subjects with freezing snow. Crimes of robbery and violence are more frequent in the south than in the north of Persia. Some ascribe this to the large pecially safe if they are in the caravan of a European. The most common orm of execution is to cut the throats of criminals, and to leave their bodies of criminals, and to leave their bodies ying in the public square. The bow-string is occasionally used by skillful 'ferashes,' two of whom twist the rope round the neck of the criminal and kill him by strangulation with awful rapidity. If a European is in-jured, one difficulty attending com-plaint is that the Persian Government s so easily roused to indiscriminate and wholesome vengeance upon its subjects. There will certainly be some victims for the knife or the string or the living death at the hands of the executioners; the main evidence may be that the prisoners were taken near the spot. In Persia there is but the feeblest and the faintest security for

HOLLAND.

Graphic.

Country Which Owes Its Existence to the

Industry of Its People.

Living in a country which owes its virtues of Dutch workmen. Few countries possess a population that fulfills with more exactitude the domestic and social duties. What they have acquired with trouble they keep with care. He cares little about politics, and wastes cares little about politics, and wastes no time, as his neighbor across the Belgian frontier does, in 'political agitations. His ambition in life is to better his condition. The questions of the moment, the topics of the day, have for him but little interest. He prefers his Bible to his newspaper, the health of his family to the tavern, to the reading room, or political meetings. Jealous to the last degree of that liberty which he possesses, he wishes for no more and likes better to enjoy in peace those likes better to enjoy in peace those immunities which he has. Holland is immunities which he has. Holland is not a manufacturing country. Scattered here and there in different parts of the kingdom may be found cotton. The manufacture is a money to pay for the manufacture is money to pay for the manufacture is a money to pay for the manufacture is a money to pay for the manufacture. flax, silk and woolen mills. The mannax, silk and woolen mills. Ine manufacture of spirits at Scheidam, and the cutting and polishing of diamonds at Amsterdam are both important industries. In spite of his contentment and economic habits, the Dutch workman is poorly paid. The nominal salary of a good mechanic, of a carpenter, ary of a good mechanic, of a carpenter, a joiner, a plumber, or a smith, for example, may be estimated in the largest towns of Holland at about four dollars per week. The working-man's wife adds, perhaps, for washing, eighty cents to a dollar, and the man himself, by working additional hours, sometimes earns thirty to fifty cents more. It is possible, therefore, for a hardworking family to thus manage to earn vorking family to thus manage to earn from five to five dollars and sixty cents per week. The average Dutchman lives in the most frugal fashion.—
Hague Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Why They Fail.

The other day a number of students were refreshing themselves in a restaurant after several hours' exhausting mental labor in calculating the chances of one able-bodied man batting a ballof one able-bodied man batting a ball the transaction, and if no has more, he and another agile fellow catching it and putting out another one less agile. They had spent the afternoon at a game of base ball, and of course were greatly in need of refreshments after their exhaustive occupation. During greatly in need of refreshments after. their exhaustive occupation. During the evening the conversation turned on college life and the application to their studies demanded by the faculty 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 loes 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 so you know she is a grass widow?" "Cause her husband died wid' hay fever—'spose I'se a fool?"—Exchange.

"Cause her husband died wid' hay fever—'spose I'se a fool?"—Exchange.

AFTER DOLLARS.

Sharpers Who Fleece the Innocent and Gull the Guilty. "The slickest piece of work in the way of a fraud conducted through the mails that has come to my attention recently," remarked Chief Inspector Sharp of the Post-office Department, is what we call the bogus medicine dodge. The ingenious author of this scheme now languishes in jail, but, at the same time, he showed himself to be a man of no mean order of ability. His plan was to send out circulars which was discovered by himself after many years of study and investigation. He then proceeds to give, without cost, the prescription for this wonderful medicine and enumerates twelve ingredients which enter into its composition. At the end of the circular is a note which states that if the druggist does not happen to have all these ingredients the prescription will be filled and forwarded upon the receipt of three dollars. The person receiving the circular and desirous of trying the remedy takes the prescription to the drug store, but is told by the druggist that he has three of the ingredients, but not the other nine. He looks through his book, but fails to find even their names, and so, of course, he is unable to furnish the desired medicine.
The discoverer of the remedy is applied to, and if the three dollars has been furnished a bottle of some mixture is sont on which of course is ture is sent on, which, of course, is entirely worthless.

"That is one phase of the case," con-

tinued the inspector. 'Now the man prepares and causes to be published in nomad population which, according to some paper in New York city an the season, moves from the shores of the Gulf toward or from Ispahan. Everywhere in Persia it is the habit of wayfarers to gather together for mutual protection. Peasants passing from town to town with, perhaps, a bag of silver in their pockets, feel happy if they can join some caravan which includes armed men, and especially safe if they are in the caravan of a boundary of a boundary of a boundary of the leading men in the profession, with the exception of a man whose name is, say, Dr. Hart. He is unknown, but the sketch of a boundary o twenty-five thousand dollars per year to devote himself to the practice of his specialty—catarrh. The bogus medicine man then procures a large num ber of copies of this paper, and, marking the picture of Dr. Hart and the sketch, sends copies, together with the circular, broadcast throughout the country. In consequence he receives an immense mail, and large numbers of money orders and registered letters. After the Postmaster General had directed that no more money orders and registered letters should be delivered to Dr. Hart, three thousand dollars accumulated in the Brooklyn post-office that had been sent to him. When an attempt was made to find Dr. Hart, of course no such a man could be discovered; but a sign over the door at the advertised number was found, and the administration of justice .- London the advertised number was found, and that was all. A Dr. Lawrence occupied the same rooms, and to him the mail was delivered, and when he was told the letters could not be given to him, as he was not Dr. Hart, he went off and got a power of attorney by which Dr. Hart authorized him to reexistence almost to the industry and ceive the mail. About this time, how-labor of man, it is not surprising to ever, the officers came in and relieved find that scrupulous economy and him of further annoyance about his great foresight are the characteristic mail matter. This same man was managing some other scheme under the name of Lawrence, while his real name was Connolly. He must have made a great deal of money, as one of the witnesses in the trial testified that

he had been offered two thousand dol-

lars to personate Dr. Hart."

return is a box filled with sawdust But a recent operator has devised a new plan. He locates near a small town in a a country district and then sends out his letters. He does not offer to forward the counterfeit money, but invites persons to visit him and inspect his stock and buy what they wish. When the visitor arrives the operator has a large quantity of good bills, which he shows him and allows him to examine. In order, however, to avoid outside interference, the visitor is taken off in the woods, where the business proceeds. The operator produces his money and the visitor examines it and determines how much he will take what price to be paid. Just as they are about to close the transaction suddenly two men emerge from the bushes, announce themselves as detectives, and proceed to place them under The detectives do not fail to take all the money from both the men. As they are about to march them off to the to the town, the operator obtains permission to speak privately with the victim. He asks him how much more money he has than what he was going to use in the transaction, and if he has more, he agrees to contribute to a fund to pay agrees to contribute to a fund to pay the detectives. The latter, of course, accept the bribe, and, pocketing all the money, disappear. The victim gets away as fast as possible, and goes home and never says a word about his loss. He is too much ashamed.—Washington

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—It took fifty years to bring the King James translation of the Bible into general use. —"Pickpocket" is the only English

word adopted into the French lan-guage which the French write and

pronounce correctly.—N. Y. Sun.

—A bridge in Cecil County, Maryland, bears the following sign: "Notis. If you go over this bridge Faster than a Walk yow Wil bee find fivelens." than a dolers."

—A Russian traveler predicts that Thibet will prove to be a second California, as, during a recent visit there, he found the natives gold-washing in the crudest way, but with the richest results results.

—Down in Biddeford, Me., people are so high-toned that instead of bathrooms they speak of an "ablutionary studio;" at least so reads an advertisement in the Biddeford Times. -China offers as attractive a field for the work of professional explorers for the work of professional explorers as any other country on the globe. It has recently been ascertained that the Chinese coal fields occupy an area of four hundred thousand square miles.

-A correspondent of the Scientific American states that he knows from personal observation of the seventeenpersonal observation of the seventeen-year locust having appeared in the southern part of Massachusetts in 1818; 1835, 1852 and 1869. In 1818 they were very numerous; in 1835 they were less so; in 1852 still less, and in 1869 they were quite scattering in compar

—Under the proposed system of pneumatic transmission between Paris and London—two tubes employed, one and London—two tunes employed, one for sending and the other for receiv-ing—not only is it intended to send letters and telegrams, but parcels weighing as much as twelve pounds. It is believed the time taken in trans mission would be only one hour. Chicago Current.

—The Russki Invalid gives the statistics of insubordination and desertion in the Russian army. In these the number of offenses committed during the five years from 1879 to 1883 are said to have amounted to sixty-six thousand, of which ten thousand were cases of insubordination; there were twelve thousand cases of desertion and twenty-four thousand of robbery.

-The latest idea of public buildings —The latest idea or public buildings is that of having them made on the telescope plan—the stories being shoved up by the hydrostatic pressure. In case of a fire in the twelfth story or the sixth, the building is let down til it is on the ground, where the firemen can easily flood it. It is to be built of boiler iron. The furniture is all to be made like an opera hat .- Chi

cago Herald. -Odlum's fate demonstrated what needed no demonstration. The public were prepared to believe that men could not jump from the Brooklyn Bridge to the river and live. The vio-lence of the shock ruptured the base of his left lung, his spleen, kidneys and liver, and broke his first, second, third, fourth and fifth ribs—just as though he had struck upon a stone floor.—N. Y.

-Mr. N. A. Brewster lives in Ran-dolph County, Ala. Recently he stood in Randolph County, shot across Cal-houn County, in the same State, and killed a deer in Carroll County, Ga The same gentleman goes through Cherokee and Cleburne Counties, Ala., and thence into Polk County, Ga., when he goes to his Post-office distance traversed in the latter instance is only one and a quarter miles.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Among other forms of animal life which have disappeared from the earth is the sea cow. This great animal which has been variously classed with the whales, with walruses and and with elephants, was a toothless vegetable feeder, living along the shore in shallow water, and often weighing three or four tons. It was seen alive and described in 1741, but in 1780 it appeared to have become entirely ex tinct.—Philadelphia Press.

—At present the Rothschild family control the quicksilver supply of the world, but a new mine has been found at Schuppiastena near Belgrade. There are only a few quicksilver mines known, the two largest being in Spain and California. Both are owned by the house of Rotlaschild, who only permit a supply, but never a glut of the market to issue from their mines, and thus they control an immense and very unus tney control an immense and very profitable monopoly. The yearly consumption of quicksilver is cut down to one hundred thousand bottles, the larger part of which comes from California, while Spain furnishes about ten the state of the ten thousand bottles.

-Swindlers on the other side of the ocean still continue to work off Con-federate money on immigrants coming to this country, one passenger on a steamer which arrived at Castle Garden a week or so ago having been swindled out of four hundred and twenty marks in this way. The unfortunate man was told in London that it was best to get American money on that side so he exchanged all his wealth (four hundred and twenty marks) for a one hundred dollar Confederate bill, which he was surprised on presenting it at Castle Garden, to find was worthless. The bill was issued in Richmond in December, 1862.—N. Y. Herald. -Stanley, in his book, tells of finding

in the vicinity of about nine hundred miles inland from Leopoldville, Africa, a band of slave traders having in their posses-sion two thousand three hundred cap-tives. "Both banks of the river," he tives. "Both banks of the river," he says, "showed that one hundred and eighteen villages and forty-three dis-tricts had been devastated, out of which was educed two thousand three hundred females and children, and about two thousand tusks of ivory. To obtain these they must have shot two thousand five hundred people, while one thousand three hundred more died by the wayside. How many are wounded and die in the forest, or droop to death through an overwhelming sense of their calamities, we do
not know, but the outcome from the
territory, with its million of souls,
must be five thousand slaves, obtained

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

Booth does not look at others who play his parts, fearing unconscious imi-tation. He has never seen "Hamlet" played except by his father.—Boston

—In her life of her husband Mrs. Custer relates that he gave strict orders that she should be shot when with him on the plains rather than be allowed to fall into the hands of the Indians.

-Miss Parloa, the well-known cook book writer and teacher, used to be chief cook at the Appledore House, Isle of Shoals. Her present prominent position is due to the energy with which she stuck to her profession and determination to elevate herself in it. -N. Y. Sun.

—Miss May King (Kin Yamei) grad-uated at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary recently. She is the first Chinese woman ever granted a degree of M. D. in this country. She is the adopted daughter of Dr. King, who was for many years a missionary in China.—N. Y. Tribune. —Keeseville, N. Y., has a lively old

pensioner named Joseph Lafountain. He recently obtained back pension to the amount of one thousand nine hun-dred dollars. He is eighty-eight years old, and has been a town pauper for twenty-five years. He is the father of twenty-eight children, the youngest being but six weeks old .- Buffalo Express.

-The late Earl of Dudley was the victim of many extravagant fancies. An exchange says: "One of his crochets was that his body was as brittle as glass. On this account he was constantly and closely attended by body servant. whose business it was to prevent any person from knocking accidentally against his fragile lord-

ship." —The heirs of Jeremiah Millbank, who purchased the mansion and pleas-ure grounds of William M. Tweed, at Greenwich, Conn., have taken down the fine house and will rebuild it on the edge of the hill formerly known as "Put's Hill," down which General Putnam made his famous leap in escaping from the "redcoats." The new house will cost one million dollars.—Hartford

—Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued orator," never showed to bet-ter advantage than the other day, when he appeared in court the cham-pion of a timid little Irish woman who had been swindled by her boarding-house keepers. Never was an elegant cavalier more polite and gentle to the grandest lady of the land than was the Philadelphia lawyer to the poor little woman.—Philadelphia Press.

-Another prominent criminal who figured in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin. has died—Joseph Smyth, who traced the murdered Sec-Smyth, who traced the murdered Secretaries to the park, and, upon identifying them, waved his handkerchief as a signal to James Carey and his waiting band of assassins, received a free pardon on becoming informer. He and his wife were afterwards sent to Australia, but as the people of Sydney would have nothing to do with the informer they quitted that country, and it was supposed they proceeded to India. Smyth's wife, however, has just retuned to Dublin a widow, and states they did not go to India, but were they did not go to India, but were brought back to London. There Smyth became a hopeless drunkard and died a few weeks back

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

nct time to get out a supplement.—

-A teacher was illustrating the process of evaporation to a class of young scholars: "Suppose I should set a basin of water out in the school-yard in the morning and let it remain all day, what would happen?" 'It would ceries," Sometimes, however, he must paint it in this guise: "John. Smith. Dry. Goods. and. Groceries," Sometimes, however, he get upset," was the practical reply.—
N. Y. Mail.

is used in speaking of the moon?" asked Mr. Murphy of Miss Esmeralda Long. "Because she is so beautiful, I suppose." replied Esmeralda, who is on the shady side of thirty-five. "No; it's because there is no finding out how old she is," replied the other.—Chicago Goods! and! Boots! and! Shoes" fad-

could supply at least fifty, and recommend them as good and sound."—N. Y. Independent.

mend them as good and sound.

Independent.

—"What are you going to do when you grow up, if you don'tknow how to cipher?" asked an Austin school teacher of a rather slow boy. "I am going to be a school teacher and make the boys do all the ciphering," was the impudent reply. The next thing that boy had to sigh for was a soft cushion on the bench.—Texas Siftings.

—A mintster forgot to take his sermon with him to church, and his wife, discovering the mistake, sent it to him in charge of a small boy, who was to receive ten cents for the job. Presently he returned for the money. "You delivered the sermon, did you?" she asked. "I jes' guv it to him; he's she asked. "I jes' guv it to him; he's contractions and the sermon in the server in th

she asked. "I jes' guv it to him; he's a deliverin' of it himself."—Religious

a deliverin' of it himself."—Religious Herald.

—A gentleman of our acquaintance tells us the following good story, which goes to show that the average Austin boy has what Mrs. Partington would call a "judicious" mind. He, the boy, wanted to go in swimming. "But, my son," rejoined the anxious parent, "swimming is unhealthy. It was only this morning that you were complaining of a pain in your stomach." "That's so, pa; but I know how te swim on my back."—Texas Siftings.

—He was the dunce of the class; and though, poor fellow! he couldn't help it, he did make some very laughable blunders. One of his expressions was "Bend itstraight," and he said that "Mr. Finis" must have written nearly all the books. And then, no later than last month he asked the teacher whether the man who was "six feet in his boots had six heads in his hat," adding that shoemakers must be fond of men with six feet. He was a droll boy, that tunce.—Golden Days.

LLOYD'S.

As to the early history of the classi-

fication of ships there is no date, but

Description and History of a Well-Known Institution.

we all know how dull is the famous chapter in the "Iliad." where even Homer was caught napping. In a more or less imperfect form classification of merchant ships must or course existed contemporaneously with marine insurance, while Gibbon already speaks of nautical insurance as being with the Romans. Such merchant ships must of course have common with the Romans. Such ships' lists were, it appears, at the end of the Seventeenth Century to be seen by merchants in the different coffee by merchants in the different coffee houses of the city, and among these the establishment kept by a certain Edward Lloyd, who seems to have been a man of unusual ability and enterprise, was the most frequented because the best posted up. That the house was well known was shown by the fact that Steele makes it the theme of a "Tetler" paper, that Addison papers "Tatler" paper, that Addison names it in the "Spectator," and that in poem of the period a character says:

"Now to Lloyd's coffee house, he never fails
To read the letters and attend the sales." It soon occurred to Lloyd to systematize these lists, and he started on his own account a shipping chronicle— "Lloyd's News," which began in 1696 and was issued three times and was issued three times a week. At first these lists were written and passed from hand to hand, like the news letter of the period, but in 1726 it was printed under the changed title of "Lloyd's little". Soon after, the principal vriters and brokers, who had List." underwriters and brokers, who had long made the coffee house their meeting place, formed themselves into an association and took up their head-quarters near the Royal Exchange, setting up on a permanent footing the great institution which has flourished ever since on the same spot and has made the name of Lloyd a household word all the world over. Some of the earliest lists issues have perished by fire, but that of 1776 is preserved and here we first read the now familiar name A1, which has passed into the common speech, but was at first merely intended to designate a ship of the first class. These lists were issued to subscribers only, and so strict were the rules concerning them that to lend a book or allow a non subscriber to see it entailed forfeiture of membership and at the end of each year every subscriber was obliged to deliver up his old book before a new one was issued to him. At one time, if the book were lost or stolen, the person to whom it belonged was refused another. although willing to pay for it. The subscriptions formed the only source of revenue for the society, which then numbered some hundred and thirty members. Some discontent arising as to the difficult questions of classification, a rival book was issued by a company of ship owners, and for a while the two books ran in antagonism to each other, though from the first Lloyd's took a better position and car-ried more weight. The elder society also at once appointed surveyors in twenty four of the chief ports of the United Kingdom and from the beginning showed that earnest desire after equity and liberality that has distinguished their operations throughout their career.—London Society.

CO-SIGNS AND TANGENTS. The Intellectual Pabulum That Exists in

To him who, in the love of business asks a household journal. We should like to answer that question, but have with these visible forms, the signboards speak a varied and fearfully punctuated language. The average sign painter is born with the belief that when he paints "John Smith, Dry Goods and doesn't even put the comma after groceries, but permits it to remain s - "Why do you suppose the feminine used in speaking of the moon?" out into a limitless eternity of measure-sked Mr. Murphy of Miss Esmeralda less suggestiveness of unfathomable Occurs. —One sultry Sunday a minister noticed many of his congregation nodding from drowsiness. He effectually awakened them by saying: "I saw an advertisement last week for five hundred sleepers for a railroad. I think I so much anected by his American col-league. If there isn't much room on the signboard the artist reserves most of it for his own name; he paints in nonpareil for his patron and long primer for himself:

"JOHN! JONES. Hardware BENJAMIN G. If the merchant, being an economical man, has painted his own sign, he spaces badly and divides on any letter that happens to come handy, and startles the world with

WILLIAM W. WILLIA-MSON, Well digger and cisterns.

One sign almost invariably "throws" even the regularly ordained sign-writer and his "mens' and boy's boots' and shoe's" a marvelously original in a dozen styles. Suppose you try it yourself and see what the proof reader will do with your effort. But what I was going to say when I began this quite extensive portice to a very small house was that recently I perused two signs that impressed me deeply. One is in St. John, New Brunswick, the gold lettered sign of the firm "Wisdom and Fish." Hasn't it always been said the Fish is brain food? Only in this sign Wisdom comes first. Should it not be Fish and Wisdom? The other I read last week in Chester, Pa. It is over a wagon shop. I think—"Cain and Brother." Now, why couldn't they just as well write it "Cain and Abel!" It might not be correct, but it would be so scriptural.—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

—Without doubt the pumpkin plant. One sign almost invariably "throws"

—Without doubt the pumpkin ple was originally evolved in New England; but just where the pumpkin itself was first discovered in a wild state is a disputed point in geographical and historical bottany, but perhaps the vine which DeSoto found growing on the gulf coast of Florida was the progenitor of our best pies.—N. X. Tribusa.

Grace Lilburne's Secret.

A STORY OF

TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

CHAPTER VIII. DOUBTS AND FEARS.

Mrs. Fairfield stood calmly by the side of the girl whom she loved as if she had been her own child, and seemed to show so little emotion, and to be so passionless and so stern, her mind was in truth racked by a thousand nameless fears.

"Whatever harm he has done to you; my darling he shell pay for and pay for

to him.

Judging by his own feelings he felt that death would be ten thousand times

that death would be ten thousand times preferable to madness.

He showed the doctor out of the house, repressing his emotion as far as possible, but when the front door was closed he did not dare to go near the chamber in which were his mother and poor Kate. poor Kate.

When his mother at length appeared,

When his mother at length appeared, she found him so nearly unconscious that she thought for a time that she was going to have two invalids upon her hands instead of one.

Judging that he was suffering from exhaustion as much as anything, she made him swallow an egg beaten up in brandy and milk, and when he had slightly recovered she said sternly:

"You must make an effort to rouse yourself to meet the trouble you have

yourself to meet the trouble you have brought upon us. Tell me, in as few words as possible, what has happened, for I mean to send for Mr. Lilburne at

for I mean to send for Mr. Lilburne at once."

Her cold hard words seemed to give him a fictitious strength, and he told her the story of his adventure and of his night's work, being careful alike to avoid excuse and exaggeration.

"And what business had you outside Silverton Castle at such a time?" she demanded sharply.

"I only went to catch one glimpse of Kate," he replied humbly.

"Catch a glimpse of Kate!" she repeated with disdain. "Who do you think will ever believe that you spent whole hours in the cold and the dark with no other motive than that?" she demanded.

"Evidently you do not," he retorted, stung by her tone and manner.

"No, I don't," was the emphatic response.

"Then it is useless my trying to con-

she had been here own child, and seemed to show so little emotion, and to be so passionless and so stern, her mind was in truth racked by a thousand nameless fears.

"Whatever harm he has done to you; my darling, he shall pay for and pay for dearly, and until I give you back to your father I will guard you as the apple of my eye. Though Frank is my own son, I will not spare him."

A low moan from the sufferer recalled the woman to the necessity of putting Kate to bed, and she went about her difficult task gently and tenderly, as though the tall graceful girl now hovering between life and death were still the pretty baby whom she had fed from her own breast and dandled upon her knee in the years gone by.

Mrs. Fairfield had often reproached herself with loving her foster-child Kate Lilburne better even than she loved her own son; but that she really did so there could be no doubt, for Kate had filled the place in her heart which had been made void by the death of her spounds when she was but a few weeks old, and the little heiress had been given to her to love and cherish, and had clung to her as her own infant might have done. But the high-born little maiden, with her beauty and grace and her gentle ways, was like a princess to the woman whose previous experience of children had been among the rough ruddy boys and girls of her own class, and Nurse Fairfield almost worshipped the child committed to her care.

Frank was a boy for any mother to be proud of, Mrs. Fairfield was told on every side, and Mr. Lilburne himself had been heard more than once to express the wish that Frank was his own son.

All this was gratifying, no doubt, but thewoman's heart clung most to her rurselling, and when, as the years went by, and Frank's mad infatuation for Kate made Mr. Lilburne decide to purchase a partnership for him and pension off his mother, the latter resented the well-meant kindness, and blamed her own offspring for the wrong which she considered he had done her.

What would you have me do?" she will you have me do?" s

CHAPTER IX.

The anxiety and grief that succeeded Frank's rescue of Kate from the vault to which her sister had consigned her, had blanched the young man's hair and aged him as by the lapse of many years.

Previous to this event he had not lived in his mother's cottage, though when in England he frequently went to see her, but now, though it was torture for him to go there often, he could not keep away for more than a few days at a time.

There was no improvement in Kate's mental condition; at any day he might be obliged to leave England on the business of the firm in which he was a part ners of the firm in which he was a part-ner, and in view of such a contingency he was trying to make up his mind to brave all consequences, go to Mr. Lil-burne, and make a full confession of his share in Kate's abduction, when, fortunately for him, Roland Ayre visited him at his office as already de-scribed.

fortunately for him, Roland Ayre visited him at his office as already described.

But Frank was convinced that he must be more than usually cautious. Kate was to be considered, and he resolved that until he had thought the matter over and taken counsel with his mother, it would be best to learn all he could and say as little as possible.

The consequence of this course of conduct we know.

And now we must return to Mrs. Fairfield's cottage, where, it will be remembered Roland Ayre was very unwillingly following Kate's former nurse into an inner room, his anxiety to hasten to Silverton Castle and make Grace confess what she had done with her sister, making him impatient of a moment's delay.

This back sitting-room was larger than the one in which he had been received, it was better furnished too, and the window looked out upon a large garden thickly planted with fruit-trees.

A work-basket with pretty bright becase of silk and work and femiline.

"I only went to catch one glimpse of Kate," he replaced with disadam. "Who do you think will ever believe that you spent whole hours in the cold and the dark with no other motive than that?" she demanded.

"Evidently you do not," he retorted, stung by her tone and manner.

"No. I don't," was the emphatic response.

"Then it is useless my trying to convince you," he returned.

"Quite useless; and as for any sceret passage or staircase that leads into the castle, it's very estrate that leads into the castle, it's very estrat

me again. I frightened my lady, I can tell you, and I remember the look of mingled horror and wonder in her eyes when I pressed the spring and made the floor slide back into its place."

"Miss Grace," repeated Mrs. Fairfield thoughtfully. "No; this isn't her work; but she may have told somebody else how to open the place through which you say Kate fell. She or somebody else might have been showing the place to Kate herself."

But Frank shook his head as he said: "It could not have been an accident or the place would not have been an accident or the place would not have been covered in directly Kate fell. The false floor does not open nor shut easily, the spring needs a good deal of pressure, and could never have closed by accident."

"What do you propose to do?" was the mother's next question.

"That I don't know," he replied defectedly. "It is not for myself that I hesitate," he added, seeing the look of impatient anger gathering on his mother's fear, "but the consideration that er's face, "but the consideration that er's face, "but the consideration that ere's face, "but the consideration that ere's face, "but the consideration that ere's face, "but the consideration that ere the look of impatient anger gathering on his mother's next question.

"Won't you speak to Mr. Ayre, Katie darling?" she asked in a tone she might voice, save perhaps the eyes but they will left him take you back to your father and to a wilful him you will left him take you back to your father and to a wilful him you will left him take you back to your father and to Grace."

The words made no impression upon her, then hand ten hand ten

him, dearie, and tell him you will let him take you back to your father and to Grace."

The words made no impression upon her, though Boland held her hand tenderly while her nurse was speaking.

If there was a change in her face it was at the name of Grace, but the frown was so slight as scarcely to be perceptible, and beyond this she might have been a lay figure for all the heed she paid to the man who had once the power above all others to move her to respond to his devotion.

"What is the matter with her? What has caused this change?" he asked fearfully, all his eager delight turned to grief and dismay.

"Her head has been injured; my son declares that she was thrown down the secret vault of which he speaks," was the reply; "but come into the next room, and Frank will give you his own account about it. You shall see her again if you desire it before you go, but she is best left alone. I hoped your presence might rouse her, but you see she takes no more notice of you than she does of me,"

Roland tried once again to win a glance of recognition from the womann he loved, but all in vain; the body was alive, the reasoning soul was dormant or dead.

More depressed if possible than he

ne loved, but all in vain; the body was alive, the reasoning soul was dormant or dead.

More depressed if possible than he had been when he thought he had lost her for ever, he followed Mrs. Fairfield into the room where Frank was awaiting them.

"How long has she been like this?" he asked dejectedly.

"Her mind has been gone since the hour you last saw her," was the reply; "but she is stronger in health than she has been since that dreadful night, and I believe her reason may be restored to her. Modern science has worked even greater miracles."

"It may be—it may be," assented Roland drearily; "but you have not told me how she came here."

"No. When I told my mother, she

me how she came here."

"No. When I told my mother, she would not believe me," replied Frank with ill-concealed bitterness, "but you, who know what happened before Kate was lost, may not be so sceptical. "If you doubt me, however, I can take you to the very spot where she fell at my feet."

"There is no reason why I should doubt you," replied Roland sadly. "Mr. Lilburne, who knew you well, could not have spoken more highly of you had you been his own son, and it is evident his daughter has not wanted for kindness at your hands or at those of your mother."

every side, and Mr. Ailburne himself and been head more than once to express the wish that Frank was his own and the state of the state

"I knew that Miss Kate must be seriously injured," he went on, "for such a

ously injured," he went on, "for such a fall was enough to kill her; but I did not for a moment anticipate that reason would so completely and permanently desert her as it has done."

The depressing silence that ensued was broken by Mrs. Fairfield, who expressed her opinion that Mr. Lilburne ought to be acquainted with his daughter's condition, and his consent obtained to any operation that might endanger her life.

But Roland said positively:

ed to any operation that might endanger her life.

But Roland said positively:

"No: Mr. Lilburne has suffered enough, and the shock of knowing Kate's condition, coupled with the fact that in all probability Grace is the cause of it, might have a fatal effect upon him. She is supposed by many to be dead already, but this is not the opinion of her father, for I heard yesterday from a mutual friend that Grace is very indignant with him because he will not allow her to put on mourning for her sister, neither will he sanction the assumption that his eldest daughter is dead."

"Then what do you propose?" asked Mrs. Fairfield with a sigh of resignation. "Miss Kate is known here as my daughter; do you wish her to stay here as she is?"

"I wish her to remain with you until she regains her reason—if she ever does—but where you and she go ""!"

Whatever its original quality may be, the orator's voice bears the unmistakable stamp of art, and becomes artificiality; as such it may be admirable—telling in a crowd, impressive in address, but overwhelming and chilling at home, partly because it is always conscious and nover self-forgetting.

An orator's voice, with its careful intonation and accurate accent, would be as much out of place beside a sickbed as a brocaded silk for the kitchengirl.

The voice is much more indicative of

the state of the mind than many people know or allow. One of the first symptoms of failing

brain power is in indistinct or confused utterance; no idiot has a clear or melo-dious voice; the harsh scream or mania is proverbial, and no person of prompt and decisive thought was ever known to hesitate or stutter.

A thick, loose, fluffy voice does not belong to the crisp character of mind which does the most active work, and when a keen-witted man drawls and lets his words drip instead of bringing them out in the sharp, incisive way that ought to be natural to him, there is a flaw somewhere.

Love and Religion.

They stood beneath the summer skies and watched the twinkling stars in ceaseless brilliant twink. It was a night to bring the angels from the blue that they might lay their gentle hands upon the evening air, and, touching every heart-string, fill the world with







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