

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XVII.

TOPEKA, JUNE 19, 1886.

NO. 12

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance.
Or Two Copies \$1.00.

Fraternal Points.

The Wamego Reporter is greatly improved since its enlargement, and is one of the best papers in the state.

The Lyons Prohibitionists, from a small, four column sheet, has grown in less than two years to be one of the large Kansas papers and is overflowing with live local "ads" that speak well for Lyons, the county seat of Rice county.

The Wamego Democrat comes to hand as full of fire as ever. Bro. Murray is one of the aggressives, and has established a sound democratic paper in a republican town.

There are 129 prohibition newspapers printed in this country.

Kansas leads all the states in the increase of its newspapers during the past year.

Two of our editorial brethren in Concordia, were so unwise as to indulge in a rough and tumble street fight, one day last week.

University of Kansas.

The Twentieth Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Kansas for the collegiate year 1885-6 lies on our table.

The Board of Instruction numbers twenty-six.

The department of Law is greatly strengthened, and its work enlarged. The number of students is twice that of last year.

A School of Pharmacy has been opened, with assured success. This department is so well equipped that it may challenge comparison with the best schools of its kind.

Spanish will be introduced into the course of study at the opening of the Fall term.

The Department of Music offers the best instruction in piano and vocal music. Voice culture receives special attention.

A Department of Art has been organized and is in successful operation.

The Preparatory Department has discontinued its classes in Arithmetic, Grammar, History, etc., but continues to receive students who begin the study of Latin, Greek, French, German Algebra Geometry.

CUTS HER THROAT.

Mrs. Higgins Commits Suicide.

On Sunday afternoon soon after two o'clock, Mrs. Mary Higgins committed suicide at 234 Madison street. She was first discovered by her husband, who, as soon as he finished his dinner, walked into the room. Not finding her, he passed into the front room and then on to the porch where he found her with her head upon the floor and her feet in the hammock.

When Dr. Sheldon arrived he found a gaping wound, which reached from ear to ear, two and a half inches deep. She had made sure work, severing the wind pipe and jugular vein with one effort, and death must have followed almost instantly. A razor was found tightly grasped in the right hand, but there was little sign of life to be found.

The cause of the suicide was long sickness, followed by a deranged mind. Mrs. Mary Higgins was born at Charleston, South Carolina, and was married to Kelley Higgins about seven years ago. Last October she was taken sick, and since then has not recovered. About two months ago she became worse, and after that time her mind was affected. She complained a great deal of her stomach, and on one or two occasions said that if she could get hold of a knife she would cut her stomach open and see what troubled her. Mr. Higgins kept his razor carefully locked up, and cannot account for her having one in her possession. Mrs. Higgins was forty years of age, and had no children. Her husband, who is an industrious, hard-working man, appeared to be almost prostrated by the shock. They had been married seven or eight years and had always lived happily. Mr. Higgins's father is a wealthy farmer living west of the city, but Mrs. Higgins has no relatives living here. Her home was formerly in Georgia, where her relatives now reside.

An inquest was held on Monday by Coroner Hibben and the verdict of the jury was in substance that the deceased had taken her own life, with suicidal intent, while laboring under mental aberration. No post mortem examination was deemed necessary by the coroner.

The Prohibition Party in Kansas.

Without reference to the growth of a third or prohibition party in other states, it must be admitted that very little progress has been made in the development of a Prohibition party in Kansas.

After the lapse of two years the third party in Kansas has so little foothold, that it is looked upon contemptuously by both the other parties. This contempt has been undisturbed by republicans, and by democrats outwardly approved only because they were aware that whatever strength it might have, would add to their own, firstly drawing more largely from republicans, and secondly by forcing republican prohibitionists to adhere more firmly to their policy and consequently driving anti-prohibition republicans to their party.

The general result has been the growth of democracy as the anti-prohibition party, and the cementing of the republican party, which, while not, perhaps, so strong as heretofore is all powerful in the state, and is practically united against the whiskey influence.

The Prohibition party of Kansas has failed to crystallize for two reasons, which may be reduced to one, to wit:

The want of organization.

At best the work would have been more difficult than in any other state, but it would have been much greater if there had been any intelligent attempt at organization. From the first, or for more than eighteen months the work of organizing, or the Chair of the Committee has been in the hands of the Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Lawrence, a gentleman thoroughly devoted to prohibition work, but in no way fitted for organizing a political party.

That he has utterly failed to advance the interests of the party is not the worst feature of his management. While failing to comprehend the value of compact organization, he has been unwilling to receive advice from others more practical, and has devoted much time to writing long and windy essays on Prohibition in Kansas, for eastern papers, that often placed the prohibitionists of this state in false positions. It is but just to state that this has been done with the best intentions, but with a sad lack of judgment.

A state convention is to be held in Emporia next month to nominate candidates for state officers. Of course no one expects they will receive any considerable vote, although this will depend somewhat, perhaps, upon the action taken by the republican convention to assemble the week previous.

There is a want of cohesion in the party. On but one question is there practical unity—the question of prohibition. On other issues there is wide variance. Mr. C. H. Branscombe, who recently left the republican party, retains his strong high tariff ideas, while the majority are favorable to free trade.

On the labor or anti-monopoly question, there is a still wider difference. The attempt to absorb anti-monopolists failed, largely for want of organizing ability, and that party is to hold its own convention, and will probably unite with the so-called labor element, that are not absorbed by the other parties.

A new political party cannot be formed on the one issue of prohibition. In general this is true, and it is emphatically true, of Kansas where we already have prohibition.

A temporary issue may be made on a demand for an amendment to the present law, and this may be done within the republican party, but the issue is too narrow for a new party. Something will depend upon the

action taken at Emporia although no great significance will be attached to whatever may be done. The necessity was for work judiciously done in the past, and this has been neglected. If Mr. Richardson has the good sense to keep out of the way, a new start may be made. If Col. D. W. Houston is selected as candidate for Governor, and the democratic elements are not too prominent, the party may be advanced. This latter is important because it is well known that a move has been more or less worked to form a practical, though quiet coalition with the democratic party, by which either Judge John Martin or Gen. C. W. Blair, might be supported for Governor by both democrats and prohibitionists. Of course the first purpose was the defeat of the republican party.

The Prohibitionist denies that there has been any such policy suggested, especially by any prominent leader, but that paper is mistaken. We are fully acquainted with the time, circumstances, and particulars when this policy was canvassed, and it was by actual leaders, if there are any in this state. The Prohibitionist will not care to force us to say more.

It is said that Gov. St. John will take the stump early in September for the Emporia ticket, and a lively campaign is promised. But unless new material is worked into the committee, and the party management be placed in different hands from what it ever has been, there will be mighty poor returns for work done.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Reorganization Effected. County Fair to be Held this Fall.

A meeting was held at Music hall Saturday at 2:30 o'clock to consider the matter of holding a county fair in Topeka this fall, and to organize a new agricultural society. It has been five years since a county exhibition was held, and as a consequence this reorganization of the society was a real necessity. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas White, of Mission township, who was elected temporary chairman. W. W. Crane and C. F. Jenkins were placed in nomination for secretaries and elected. Mr. White stated the objects of the meeting, concluding his remarks with the belief that an exhibition this fall could be made remarkably successful.

Considerable time was taken up in the discussion of various methods by which satisfactory arrangements could be made, the question as to whether the county or state fair associations had control of the grounds predominated.

Mr. E. R. Foster moved the appointment of a committee of five by the chair, with instructions to call on the board of county commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions of the lease held on the grounds by the state association; whether or not it so provided that the premises were at the use of the county society was held. The motion prevailed and the following were appointed: F. R. Foster, Mr. Hovey, E. G. Moore, George Clark and David Shull.

The question of electing officers consisting of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and an executive board of one member from each ward and one from each township of the county was taken up and thoroughly discussed. It was finally decided that a committee of five be appointed to nominate members of the executive board, and David Shull Judge Pepper, G. W. Berry, Jr., Frank Golden and E. G. Moore were selected for that purpose. An intermission of ten minutes was taken to give the committee time to report, which resulted in the following nominations for the executive board:

First ward—Col. Stanton.
Second ward—G. W. Veale.
Third ward—T. L. Stringham.
Fourth ward—J. S. Collins.
TOWNSHIPS.
Mission—Thomas White.
Dover—L. T. Yount.
Soldier—C. B. Kilmer.
Silver Lake—Charles Edison.
Menoken—B. F. Van Horn.
Roseville—William Bond.
Topeka—F. R. Foster.
Williamsport—G. W. Berry, Jr.
Monmouth—Thomas Coultres.
Tecumseh—Buck Miller.

It was resolved that the executive board meet at Music hall on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, and elect the remaining officers.

A further resolution was passed, declar-

ing it the sense of the meeting that every effort possible be put forth towards holding and making a success of the fair, the date of which will be given later. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday next.

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Established in Lawrence in 1870.
Removed to Topeka in 1884.
A Weekly Epitome of State and Local news.

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One copy for the campaign, to Nov. 15, and Dr. Foot's Health Hints a 25c book, both for 30 cents.

The Spirit one year and the Great Chicago Weekly News, one year, \$1.25.

The Spirit to Nov. 15, and the Chicago Weekly News one year, \$1.00.

Call at 431 Kansas Avenue, old Times office, for free copies of Spirit of Kansas and Chicago News.

Agents and Correspondents wanted in every school district. Write for inducements.

We aim to place the Spirit one year on trial, in every home within 30 miles of the state house, on some terms. Call at office or write and say what you can do.

Job Printing below anything ever attempted elsewhere. Material new and work First Class. Call and get revolution prices.

No Bills ever presented for subscription. Terms are cash, and if you ever receive the paper, know it is paid for or sent free.

Send for sample Chicago Weekly News, 56 columns weekly, 8 pages of 7 columns each. We have entire control of the circulation of this great Weekly Newspaper of this country.

Call at 431 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, and get samples, and see books given away with 30 cent campaign subscriptions.

This is a political year, and the campaign is opening, and you want the state and county news. Write condensed news from your town for the Spirit of Kansas. Now is the time to catch on. Catch!

No saloons in this town, but two young railroad men, under the influence of liquor, quarrelled at their boarding house one night this week, when one of them stabbed the other. When sober, the young men are warm friends, and when the drunk was off the wounded man would not prosecute.

A FREE TRANSLATION.—A correspondent inclosed to the Dublin Mail a copy of an inscription in mediaeval Latin from a stone discovered during the excavations now proceeding at Cork Hill, near which stood a church dedicated to a saint and missionary known to the chroniclers by the name of Uenatus Ambulans. The inscription is as follows:

"I SABILLI-HERRER'S AGO
"FORTIBUS ES IN. "ARO
"NOSCES "MARI "THEBE "TRUX
"VOTIS "INREM . . . PES "AN DUX."

Upon this the Freeman's Journal observes that, though not versed in antiquarian lore, it offers a translation which may suit all purposes. Here it is:

"I say, Billy, here's a go.
Forty buses in a row;
No, says Mary, they be trucks,
What is in 'em? Peas and ducks

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City Port Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in east, south and south-west Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through sleeping cars to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Ft. Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free. Address: J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. F. & T. A., Kansas City.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER

Scarcely the bile acts like a filter to cleanse the impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action, or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, yellow complexion, weakness, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling, and man, often distressing symptoms, generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood solvent.

Dr. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years a sufferer from a morbid condition of the liver, and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all other remedies combined.

Dr. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription of the preparation of Dr. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, well calculated to produce an effective impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla use.

Dr. J. E. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

Dr. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief.

Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rosville, Ill.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

DYSPEPSIA

Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an impure or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

Dr. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe BULL'S SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well.

JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sores of eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

Dr. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.

B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

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\$1.00 A BOTTLE.
For Sale by all Druggists.

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W. H. Moody. Shaving, shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style. Barber North Topeka.
GEO. DOWNING. Gold, Beveled Edge Cabinet Photographs for \$2.50 per doz. until further notice. The German Language spoken. 197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barabans. South Topeka.

I WANT CELERY, CAULIFLOWER & CABBAGE. To send for my Illustrated Circular. No space here to make offerings. Prices too low to publish. Packing for shipping long distances a specialty. 16 cents Established. LARRY STEVENSON, Best Varieties. PLANTERS OF BURT BERRY, 1545 Frederick St. Lake View, Chicago, Ills.

Kaufman & Thompson, DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES. 128 Kansas Ave. Just received a new lot of California Fruit. Country Produce bought and sold.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is the Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made. Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 251 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE. Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong network without barbs. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock Ranges and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School lots and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It wears itself into favor. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. Give it a fair trial: it will win itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength and durability. We make the best, cheapest and correct working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the nearest cheap iron fences now made. The best Wire Stretcher, Cutting Pliers and Post Angers. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper: SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending June 19 1886.

Vacation Reading.

The selection of books for youth is not an easy task. Mr. Tillotson, superintendent of the city schools, has issued a circular of advice in regard to reading during vacation. It is well worth heeding, and most parents will find it a good plan to be guided by it.

We do not agree, however, with all the recommendations set forth, and can readily believe, as stated, that the list of books selected was prepared with assistance from others.

The circular says:

"It is not advisable to attempt too much. Two or three of the larger volumes, or three or four of the smaller would probably be enough. Usually it is better to read one volume twice, than to read two volumes once."

The superintendent evidently has a correct view as to the amount of reading that should be undertaken, but he does not boldly announce it. There are very few pupils who can read thoroughly even two or three of the smaller volumes in these vacation months, and the pupil who studies well but one of the larger volumes, will find in it all he can master.

There are few books that should be read alone. An author consults many works by other writers, in preparing one volume, and a careful reader will also study, more or less, the same authorities, always making careful notes as he proceeds. In this way a pupil who would make the most of his reading, will find that he covers but a few pages daily.

We know it requires some courage for a teacher to say this in an address to pupils, whose parents too often imagine that reading of books means the running through of scores of pages every hour. But it is just what need to be said, and the teacher should be supported in saying it, because he is every where confronted with a desire, on the part of parents, to have their children rapidly advanced.

The result of this is a superficial education; or rather, it is not education at all. To remedy it, is one of the many greatly needed "reforms."

In Mr. Tillotson's circular, high school students are recommended to read Macaulay, Green and Bancroft. Probably he will not agree with us when we would omit Macaulay, and for English history be content with Green. Macaulay's writings are master pieces of English composition. His power in the use of words was most remarkable; his memory prodigious; his knowledge wonderful; his judgment not always accurate, since he could never free himself from partisan feeling. It is this that causes his volumes to be less valuable than they would otherwise have been.

Enchanting in style the reader is carried away into the writer's realm of thought. For this reason only Macaulay's history of England and his historical essays, should only be read by mature minds, or by those who have previously read more impartial writers. If Green had been spared his works would have far surpassed, in historical value, those of either Hume or Macaulay, and what he left cannot be too highly recommended.

There are perhaps no Lives of Lincoln, and certainly none of Grant, that are worth recommending to the youth of this generation, for their careful study, and no reading of a biographical or historical character should be lightly read. When such books cannot be studied, and when they are not what may be termed mature books, it is as well for young persons to pass them by.

Grabbing for a Big Plum.

All over the good state of Kansas candidates for probate judge are springing up like fleas on a dog's back, and from the same cause. A dog is a paradise for fleas and a Kansas probate judgeship is a paradise for good temperance men who want the fattest thing there is connected with whiskey selling in the state. The income of the biggest liquor seller in Kansas City is not equal to that of a probate judge in any one of the principal counties of Kansas, from the sale of indulgences to the druggists under the present prohibitory liquor law.

It is not surprising, therefore, that J. A. Troutman, past Grand Worthy Chief Templar, I. O. G. T., and present Secretary of the State Temperance Union, and a half dozen other leading temperance men are seeking nominations for the office of probate judge. All these men would thunder their anathemas at blood money revenue from licensed saloons, but every mother's son of them would like to

get where they could pocket the five cents net from every application for whiskey sold by the druggists, of all shades of virtue, in Shawnee county. There are some of these not a whit better than the lowest doggerly that existed under the old system, and yet probably not one of the aspirants to this office would refuse the five cents on every sale made in these dens, and on Sunday would thank God for a prohibitory law that has banished every saloon from the capital city.

Probably not many are aware how big a thing this probate judge whiskey business is. A few days ago, one druggist of this city, who claims to do the least business in this line, said, "I do not use many applications, as I sell as little liquor as almost any druggist in the city. I do not need over two thousand a month."

Two thousand a month by one of smallest dealers in whiskey under the prohibitory law! But that is \$100 a month to the probate judge. We have not the exact number of druggists in the county, but there are over fifty, and as these figures are given as about the minimum, we are justified in estimating the income of the probate judge of Shawnee County from liquor sales at \$5,000 a month, \$60,000 a year, or \$10,000 more than salary of the President of the United States. If this income can be secured by a syndicate of the Kansas State Temperance Union, and the syndicate extended to take in all the leading counties of the state, it will not be long until we have a monopoly of the liquor business right in the hands of the Temperance Union. At a low estimate the net income to this syndicate would not be less than two millions annually.

But possibly the people will think it time to do away with the nickel feature of the temperance law, when they get to comprehend it.

Prohibition as a Political Factor.

The republican prohibitionist who does not recognize the growth of prohibition sentiment outside of his party, does not read well the signs of the times.

Not longer than two years ago republican leaders affected to despise any and all attempts at third party action. It was claimed that what had been done for prohibition had been done by that party, a claim not altogether substantiated by the facts, but one well calculated to captivate many voters.

But there were many who were not satisfied with the action of the party, and during the last six or eight months efforts have been made by such republican prohibitionists as L. R. Elliott, of this state, to commit the party more fully to this advanced policy. The movement to hold an Anti-saloon republican convention this summer, bids fair to prove a failure, but it by no means follows that all work in that direction has been in vain, and that no results will be manifest in the future.

The nomination of Clinton B. Fisk as prohibition party candidate for governor of New Jersey is a very significant event. An effort was made to commit the republican party to the policy of prohibition. It failed, but the plea was set up that the Republican party was less a whiskey party than the democratic, just as in the last generation it was urged that the whig party was more anti-slavery than the democratic party.

This plea failed at that time, and it will fail again. Mr. Fisk's nomination could not have been secured two years ago. He was morally above most of his party associates, and he hoped to see his party come up to his standard. His record as a soldier was good. In war he did not believe in half way measures, and in politics, could not go beyond a certain limit with a party that was simply better than another party that he believed to be extremely bad.

Regardless of what position the Republican party of Kansas may take or may have taken, the party in New Jersey when it was brought face to face with this issue, was not brave enough to meet it manfully.

This, of itself would not be conclusive as to the coming policy of republican leaders. But it harmonizes with much that has been done in the past, and especially with the New York Tribune, which may now be said to be fairly and openly committed to the saloon interests, and in this to be furthermore paying the way for Mr. Blaine's nomination for the presidency in 1888, on a platform that will save the saloon vote.

In this view of the case it matters very little whether Mr. Albert Griffin succeeds or fails in his movement for a convention. In fact, a failure may

do more for prohibition than success in this one direction.

But the fact that prohibition is to be an element in our politics beyond what it has been, is seen in the fact that the leading eastern papers, that in 1884 did not think it worth more than a slight, passing notice, are now indulging in labored editorials, and freely admit that the republican party cannot escape the issue.

It would be well if the republican party of the nation had placed itself where the party in Iowa and Kansas has already placed itself.

Another good rain Monday night set vegetation a booming.

Knights of Labor are said to be casting sheep's eyes at the grangers.

The Kansas Magazine has been revived by J. W. Steele, of Kansas City, who was formerly connected with it.

Co-operation is a good thing—a great deal better than bulldozing or boycotting.

The income of English preachers averages \$1500 a year, while in this country it is only \$600.

Attorney General Bradford decides that the New York Police Gazette cannot be circulated and sold in Kansas.

It was a very proper thing to do to put the anarchist Most to work at the bellows. He always was a blow-hard, and blowing the hardest work he ever did.

The Lawrence Journal and Fort Scott Monitor are grooming themselves for a fight. It does not seem to occur to the Monitor that "Kicking Bird" feeds on Rice.

There seems to be bad blood growing between brothers Anthony, of the Leavenworth Times, and Rice of the Fort Scott Monitor. It is bewildering to witness the way they have of slinging adjectives.

Lawrence has perhaps never before had so good newspapers as it has today. It can never be a good newspaper town, cut off as it is by large cities on every side, but no town in the west excels it in general intelligence.

President Cleveland has bought a little cottage home, three miles from the White House, where there is said to be a barn, while the whole is surrounded with a barbed wire fence. Think of that, ye aristocrats.

Gov. Martin's paper, the Atchison Champion is putting in some strong work demanding the closing of the saloons of that city. Its comparison of Atchison with Topeka, Wichita and other highly prosperous towns, is not favorable to that whiskey ridden place.

Col. Goss, who has been through the southwestern part of the state, and who is reliable, declares there is no use in pretending that crops can yet be raised in that region except where irrigation ditches have been made. In Seward and Morton counties they are hauling water eight and ten miles, and fuel and food fifty miles. The time will come, and probably is near at hand, when the rain fall will be sufficient to insure crops, but it is not now and any other representation to those not acquainted with the facts will do more harm than good.

Because some parties outside of the second district expressed a preference for Member of Congress in that district, a Lawrence paper rose up to say that it was none of their concern. We would remind the Lawrence paper that every citizen in Kansas has a rightful interest in the election of every representative in the state. We have no district representatives. All are state representatives, and the people of one district may elect a man to Congress, as has been done in some cases, who does not reside in the district.

John McDonald, county superintendent, says the laws defining the relation between cities of the first and second class and the adjacent school districts are very complicated, and are laying the foundation for endless litigation hereafter. Many of our school laws have been made by men who had no practical knowledge of such matters; hence, vexatious and conflicting legislation. We should abandon our biennial blotching and refer the entire code to a committee of men who have made a thorough study of our school system.—Citizen.

There is no question but Mr. McDonald is right about this. The school laws of the state do need careful revision not only in regard to the points mentioned but to others that are not specified but which might be included in the last sentence of the above. It is not at all disparaging to say that the Kansas school system, even in the larger cities, can be vastly improved, and it should be done.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

SECRETARY SINS, of the State Board of Agriculture, has furnished the following synopsis of the condition of crops in the State: But little if any in excess of 50 per cent. of the area of winter wheat sown last fall will be harvested. The condition of that portion from which a product may be expected, as compared with a five years' average, is 70 per cent. The probable product is 11,000,000 bushels, about 40 per cent. of the average annual product for five years. The acreage of spring wheat is about the same as last year. The condition is 85 per cent., as compared with a five years' average. The area of rye is large and the condition good. The area sown to oats is large, but taking the State as a whole the crop is not good. The condition is found to be 70. A falling off of 30 per cent. since the last report, caused by dry weather, the greatest loss being in the central and south-central counties. The outlook for a full crop of corn was never better at this time in the season. The area planted will exceed the acreage for last year 11 per cent., with a condition of 102, as compared with a five years' average. Very few correspondents complain of unfavorable weather for the crop, or report a condition at less than 100. The area planted to potatoes is larger than last year, with a condition of 100.

INSURANCE LICENSES to the number of 7,354 have been issued since January 1, an increase of over 1,000 issued in the same period of time since the office was established.

THE Smith pork packing house at Atchison, after lying idle for over a year, has been purchased and refitted, and the other morning was reopened by Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and Belfast, Ireland. The house has a number capacity of 700 hogs a day, and will be operated to its fullest extent. The firm is said to have unlimited capital at its command, and will buy all the hogs offered, paying the highest market price. The same firm has also bought the Fowler house adjacent, which will be fitted up in time for winter killing. The two houses have a combined winter capacity of 5,000 hogs a day. Hog producers throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa have been advised of the new market thus opened to them.

THE Topeka league team of base-ballists have recently had such bad luck that it was decided the club should be reorganized. The manager and several players were given the privilege of resigning.

It is stated that those two well-known former Kansans, I. S. Kalkoff and C. C. Hutchinson, have secured control of a large body of land for colonization in California. They have laid out a town called Muscatel, on the Southern Pacific railroad, in the center of Fresno County, 196 miles south of San Francisco.

THE Central Kansas Live-Stock Association, recently in session at Emporia, passed resolutions that "said association is opposed to the bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives at Washington, placing a tax upon the manufacture of oleomargarine, and that said association earnestly requests that the Senators from Kansas use their influence to defeat the measure in the Senate;" also "that we are not opposed to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine."

THE Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado Improvement Company, with headquarters at Scott City, filed its charter recently. Its object is the improvement of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado by constructing a series of ditches, commencing at a point on the Arkansas river near the west line of the State and running northeast on the most feasible route to the head of the south branch of the White Woman. The corporation proposes to furnish water to the public along the routes for irrigation and water power.

It is said that a Topeka man has invented an ash pan for railroad locomotives that promises to supersede the style of pans in present use. The special feature of the pan is that it is so constructed that it can be emptied of ashes and "clinkers" automatically.

THE State Military Board have fully decided upon the next encampment of the Kansas National Guard. It will be held at Fort Riley, commencing September 20 and lasting six days. Prizes will be awarded the best drilled regiment and companies, and it is understood awards of medals will be made to individuals of the most soldierly qualifications and bearing.

A MAN known as Doc Bennett was accidentally shot by Will Freyer at Terry, sixteen miles north of Garden City, the other day. The injured man lived about two hours.

THE State Board of Health recently met in annual session at Topeka. It was requested to arrange for a State sanitary convention at Wichita on the second Wednesday in September, under the direction of the State Board of Health, and each member of the board was requested to present the names of suitable persons to the committee to prepare papers and report at said convention. The board endorsed cremation as the proper method of disposing of excrementitious matter, garbage and filth.

GOVERNOR MARTIN recently made the following honorary appointments of delegates and alternates to the Farmers' Congress of the United States to be held at St. Paul, Minn., August 25 to 27 inclusive: First Congressional district, Matthew Edmonds, of McLeish, and Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville; Second, L. W. Breyforde, of Lenexa, and James C. Cusev, of Louisburg; Third, A. P. Sanders, of Mound Valley, and L. M. Pickering, of Columbus; Fourth, J. W. Johnson, of Hamilton, and T. M. Porter, of Peabody; Fifth, A. P. Collins, of Solomon City, and J. J. Veach, of Palmer; Sixth, Martin Mohler, of Osborne, and John Bissell, of Phillipsburg; Seventh, A. W. Smith, of McPherson, and H. C. St. Clair, of Belle Plaine.

H. S. SKRAPER, well known to early Kansans, died suddenly at Kansas City the other day. He was at one time Surveyor General of Kansas, and had also been a State Senator. For some years he had been a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRATTY WARM.

POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ending July 5, 1886: Established, Ulysses, Hamilton County, Rankin J. Hill, postmaster. Discontinued, Golden Belt, Lincoln County. Name changed, Reno Center, Reno County, to Partridge, Morgan L. Jordan, postmaster.

TWO young men named Grub and Montgomery, fell down a well on a farm near Emporia the other day, and were severely injured. Grub probably fatally, his skull being broken. The young men were in a bucket going down to clean the well, when the rope broke, letting them fall some thirty feet.

THE annual meeting of the State Sheriff's Association was recently held at Topeka.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Past Week Condensed.

The Senate Prohibits Members Accepting Retainers From Certain Railroads—The House Engages in a Lengthy Debate on Appropriations.

Wednesday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—After routine business the Senate yesterday proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar under the five minute rule.

Among the measures passed were the following:

A bill to relieve the State of Colorado from charges on account of ordinance stores furnished to the Territory and State, amounting to \$38,819.

A bill providing for the purchase of the portrait of General George H. Thomas.

A bill to legalize the incorporation of National trades unions.

A considerable number of bills for private relief were passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House yesterday Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of War to report whether the right of drainage into the Louisville and Portland canal should be conceded to the city of Louisville; it was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Third reading of the bill was then commenced.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, raised a point of order against the words "in full compensation" where they occur in the general appropriating section of the bill.

Pending a decision of the point of order, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Thursday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—After routine morning business yesterday, Senator Beck called up the bill to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers or employment from railroad companies which received land grants or pecuniary aid from Congress. Senator Beck stated that he had no remarks to make upon it, and asked for its immediate consideration.

The bill then came to a vote and was passed without reference to any committee; yeas were 34; nays, 11.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was taken up.

Senator Miller, in the course of some remarks on the bill, referred to the ravages of the rice birds, which he said caused a loss equal to \$7 per acre of all the rice crop of the United States. The ravages of the English sparrow, he added, were very much worse than those of the rice birds, and amounted to many millions of dollars a year.

The bill was then passed substantially as reported from the Senate committee.

Senator Hawley entered a motion to reconsider the bill passed earlier in the day prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employees of railroad companies who had received land grants or pecuniary aid from the United States.

The motion was agreed to, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House yesterday Mr. Caine, of Utah, withdrew his objection to the reporting of Mr. Edmunds' Anti-polygamy bill from the Committee on Judiciary, and the measure was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill authorizing certain charges in the organization of the Post-office Department. Referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The pending question was on the point of order made by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, against the words "in full compensation," where they appear in the general appropriation clause of the bill.

The Chair ruled the words out on the point of order.

The amendment having been ruled out on a point of order, Mr. Taylor thanked the Chair for his decision.

Having finished the consideration of nine of the 109 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Friday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Whitthorne gave notice that on next legislative day he would call up, for the purpose of making some remarks on it, the bill to promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of the American nations. [This is Mr. Frye's bill, providing for an American International Congress.]

On motion of Senator Dolph the Senate then took up the Northern Pacific Railroad Forfeiture bill.

Consideration of this bill was continued during the session.

Senator Spooner took the floor, and in offering a resolution of condolence on the death of Hon. Joseph Rankin, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Wisconsin, delivered an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, the Senate bill (similar to the one introduced in the House by O'Neill) was passed to legalize the incorporation of National trades unions.

Private business having been dispensed with, a session was ordered for at night, for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill and a session for Saturday night for the consideration of pension bills.

Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Atlantic & Pacific Land Forfeiture bill with the Senate amendments, and moved a concurrence in the amendments. No action was taken on the motion and it was laid over until Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and debate continued until recess.

When the House met in the evening it immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, but owing to the small attendance of members the civil service clause was passed over until to-day.

On motion of Mr. Wolman, of Indiana, the salary of the public printer was reduced from \$4,500 to \$4,000.

In order to obtain some considerable progress on the bill it was agreed that an adjournment should be taken until to-morrow, and the clerk proceeded to read clauses to which there was no objection.

At eleven o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—After routine

business in the Senate, Saturday, Mr. Whitthorne addressed the body in favor of Mr. Frye's bill to "promote political progress and commercial prosperity of the American nation."

The Army Appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Logan, and passed as reported from the Senate committee.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the removal of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado to the Territory of Utah.

The bill was passed defining the service of a stevedore to be a maritime service, and establishing a lien in favor of such service.

A bill was passed authorizing vessels engaged in towing to carry as many passengers as the Supervising Inspector may think necessary.

The Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was then placed before the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Saturday, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill for the erection of monuments to Anthony Wayne and William Penn. Committee of the Whole.

After the reception of various committee reports the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

At its evening session the House passed thirty-five pension bills, and at 10:45 adjourned.

Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Immediately after the routine business in the Senate had been disposed of yesterday, Mr. Dolph moved that the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill be taken up.

Mr. Beck urged that the Senate take up instead the motion entered by Mr. Hawley providing for the reconsideration of the bill prohibiting members of Congress from accepting fees or employment from railroad companies that had received aid from Congress. He thought this a privileged question.

The Chair did not think it a privileged question and pending another motion, the Forfeiture bill was taken up and Mr. Call took the floor and resumed his remarks in support of the proposition to forfeit all the lands not earned within the time prescribed by the granting acts, should be forfeited.

Mr. Van Wyck held that if Congress had a right to forfeit the land for a breach of the conditions under which it was granted, Congress had a right to date the forfeiture from the date of the breach of conditions, only taking care of the rights of settlers.

In the course of the debate Mr. Plumb offered a resolution which was agreed to calling on the Postmaster General for information as to the expense of the inland water routes of the United States and the amount of mail transported over them.

At six o'clock, Mr. George having the floor on the Forfeiture bill, the Senate adjourned.

When the House met yesterday Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, called up the report of the Committee on Public Lands recommending concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Atlantic & Pacific Land Forfeiture bill.

Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, vigorously opposed the amendments, contending that, notwithstanding the title of the bill, the adoption of the amendments would convert the bill into a confirmatory act. The report of the committee was agreed to and the amendments concurred in.

Under a call of States the following were introduced and referred: By Mr. Holman, of Indiana, by request, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the necessity of having a military post at Fort Brown, Tex.; by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and five Representatives to consider in what manner can best be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the organization of the constitutional government of the United States, the first meeting of Congress and the inauguration of George Washington, President of the United States, which will occur on April 30, 1889.

The floor was then accorded to the District of Columbia Committee.

A bill was passed prohibiting book making of all kinds and pool selling in the district.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—After the routine business in the Senate yesterday Mr. Beck remarked that owing to the submission of the day before of the Edmunds resolution, which would admit of debate on a motion to reconsider, he would await the report of the Committee on Rules as to that resolution before calling up Mr. Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had concurred in the bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming attorneys of railroad companies which had received Government aid.

On motion of Mr. Dolph the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was taken up and Mr. George entered the floor, and elaborated his argument to show that the company was not entitled to any lands not earned strictly within the terms of the grant and that Congress ought to forfeit them.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment repealing the clause of the granting act which made the right of way exempt from taxation in the Territories. He said that under all the circumstances he thought the road should bear its share of taxation. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 20.

The bill being brought to a vote was passed—yeas, 45; nays, 1 (Mr. Blair).

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts were then laid before the Senate and is the unfinished business for to-day.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

When the House met yesterday, Mr. Frederick, of Iowa, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back with amendments the Senate bill for the relief of soldiers of the late war honorably discharged after three months' service and who were disabled and dependent on their own labor for support.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, restoring the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis to \$4,500, the amount appropriated by the bill being \$4,000, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment.

Mr. O'Neill's amendment was agreed to, as was also an amendment offered by Mr. Felton, of California, increasing to \$5,000 the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco.

On motion of Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, an amendment was adopted making provision for the mint at Carson City, Nev.

On motion of Mr. Glover, of Missouri, an amendment was agreed to making provision for the pay of officers and employees at the assay office at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Symes, of Colorado, an amendment was agreed to increasing the salary of the assayer in charge of the Denver mint from \$2,250 to \$2,500.

On motion of Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions was fixed at \$4,000.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

MY DOG FIDO.

I tell you I have a smart dog of my own (His name, sir, is Fido). The cunningest canine that ever was known (He's a dog, sir, and he's a dog). His hair is long and as soft as silk (It's a sort of a yellow). He's so dainty, he likes only sweet cake and milk—
The dear, funny fellow!
He comes when he's called, and he does what he's bid (Not all boys will do so). And he'll stand up and wait a fur cap on his head.
Like Robinson Crusoe!
He treats me politely—
In which he resembles, it must be confessed, Some other folks slightly!
Throw a ball, and he'll chase it along anywhere.
Nor stop at your calling:
To see it up in the air, and he's sure to be there
To seize it when falling:
Throw a stick in the pond, and at once, with a bound,
He will jump in the water—
Little Lily tell in once, and would have been drowned
If he hadn't caught her!
He's so wise that when bad boys once managed to turn him, he'll turn a tin kettle.
He turned, picked it up in his mouth, and so high
(Being put to his mettle)
He jumped over the palings and made so much noise,
The sound reached the kitchen:
And the servants ran out and soon caught both the boys
And gave them a switchin'.
He knows me so well, that whenever he hears The tone of my voice, sir,
You might think him human, so much he appears
At the sound to rejoice, sir.
So I can't treat him ill, and I'm certain that he Loves me so well and sincerely,
And he's always so good and so gentle with me
That I love him most dearly!
—J. C. Cist, in St. Nicholas.

QUEER LUNCH BASKETS.

Of course it is not at all surprising that you should carry your lunch with you when you are going to be away from home all day, but think of an animal doing such a thing!

There is the camel, for instance. Every body knows that it carries its drinking water with it, but it does more; it carries its lunch, too. That hump on the camel's back is not a curvature of the spine, as it may seem, but a mass of fatty material. That hump, in fact, is the camel's lunch basket. When a well-fed, healthy camel starts out on a journey across the desert, its water pouch is full, and its hump is big. When water fails, the camel has only to draw on its reservoir, and when food is wanting, the hump is called upon. Not that the camel helps itself to bites of its hump. That would be a decidedly uncomfortable way of getting a meal, and very likely the camel would rather go hungry than do that. In some way the hump is gradually absorbed, and for a long time after the camel has been unable to find anything to eat it can get along very comfortably on what its hump supplies it with. By and by, of course, the hump is used up, and then the camel will starve as quickly as any other animal.

A great deal more like a genuine lunch basket is the bag the pelican carries its food in. The pelican is about as ungainly and odd a bird as can be found, and yet is a very interesting one. It has great webbed feet, short legs, big body, huge wings and an enormous head. Its head is mostly bill, and on the under part of the bill is a flabby bag made of tough skin. That bag can stretch and stretch until it can hold an incredible quantity of fish, for it is in that bag that the pelican puts the fish it catches for its food. When the bag is full, the pelican rises heavily from the sea, and with broad sweeps of its great wings flaps slowly to the shore, where it alights and preens to enjoy the meal it has earned. Once by one the still living fish are tossed into the air, and come down head first into the wide-opened mouth of the hungry bird.

Then there are some of the South American monkeys which have curious little lunch baskets in their cheeks. Every body must have seen monkeys stuffing and stuffing food into their mouths until their cheeks were bulged quite out of shape. It looks as if the greedy little fellows were merely cramming their mouths full. The truth is, many of the monkeys have queer little pockets in their cheeks into which they can stow enough food for a meal. Nor do the full cheeks interfere at all with the chewing of the monkeys any more than if the pockets were outside instead of inside of the mouth.

But there is a little animal called the pouched rat which has an odder way than this of carrying its food. On each side of its face is a pouch which looks very much like a kid glove finger drawn in at one end. These pouches stick straight out from the face, and can be made to hold a large supply of food.

The cow and deer and sheep and similar animals have still another way of laying in a supply of food. They bite off grass and leaves and swallow them without chewing at all. That food goes into a special stomach, there to stay until it is wanted. When the animal is ready for it, a ball of the food is made up in that first stomach, and sent out into the animal's mouth. That ball is just a mouthful, and the animal can chew it comfortably. After it is chewed and swallowed it goes into the proper stomach, and is digested. Eating in that way is called ruminating.—John H. Coryell, in Harper's Young People.

GUESS WHO!

The Amusing and Perplexing Game of "Mummies."
"Do you think you could pick out your papa, if you only saw his eyes?"
"Oh, what a question!" Ethel laughs in great amusement. "I guess I couldn't help knowing my papa, if I only saw one eye!"
Well, now you try it, Ethel, and let all the others try it—this funny and perplexing game of mummies.

Get the clothes-frame in from the kitchen, cover it nicely with newspapers, first taking the precaution to see that sheets or water-proofs conceal all

the bottom of it, for of course if you saw your papa's boots sticking out, Ethel, or you, Fred, saw just an inch of mamma's blue gown that you think is just the prettiest gown in all the world, why, then, you could guess the eyes that were above the boots or the gown!

If you have several pairs of eyes to guess at the same time, it is necessary to paste the newspapers securely together so as to admit back of them a row of people. Now then, cut holes in your newspaper just large enough for a pair of eyes to see through. This is a nice job to do, as you will find out whenever you do it for the first time. You will be quite surprised to see that your pair of holes look as if one eye was to be on the further side of the cheek, and, as the children say, "a mile too big," showing all the shading of eyelashes and brows. You must expect a shout at your expense as you triumphantly stand up to fit them to the one who is waiting to have them tried on him. But you will bear the fun nicely, and join in it, I hope, for let me tell you that no one who is unable to bear a joke or a bit of nice fun at himself, ought to play games. Why, the jolliest, loveliest companion in a frolic is the girl or boy who is sweet-tempered, and is so intent on making other people happy that he or she has no time to get suspicious in the mind that "somebody is laughing at him." The member of a family party who spoiled all the sweet fun of every body, by resentment in this way at every bit of amusement started, thinking of himself, was at last, all patience exhausted, dubbed "Old Porcupine," because his quills were always out, angrily trying to defend himself from nothing!

Well, after you have your—not button-holes, but—eye-holes all ready, and your frame completed, you are all prepared for the company. If you want a row of people to exhibit their eyes, of course you must have a row of the holes. Supposing you have only one. The frame is placed in front of a door opening into another room or a hall, from which the actors are to come, the audience sitting on chairs on the other side of the frame. Now a boy or girl who is ready at speaking, and can say funny little things nicely, must stand before the frame, and introduce the strange beast or bird, or man or woman, or child, or mummy, just what the showman chooses to call it to the assembled company. He must say: "Ladies and gentlemen, this creature is such a dangerous creature, that we can show you nothing of it but its eyes, for it might scare you. Walk up, ladies and gentlemen, and examine it at your leisure, and tell the name of this 'What is it?'" etc.

The audience after the conclusion of the speech, are allowed to walk in front of the paper frame, and give two guesses each, to whom the eyes staring at them through the eye-holes belong. If you make as wrong guesses as I do, you will distinguish yourselves!

Then after every one has guessed who the mummy is, and all wrongly, the showman commands it to step out and show itself. Then what shon!

The audience after the conclusion of the speech, are allowed to walk in front of the paper frame, and give two guesses each, to whom the eyes staring at them through the eye-holes belong. If you make as wrong guesses as I do, you will distinguish yourselves!

OUR DOG AND OUR CAT.

The Great Friendship Between Them, and How It Is Manifested.

Brave is our dog, Muff is our cat, and they are great friends, I can tell you.

Brave is a great, black, shaggy fellow, and Muff is just as white as white can be.

Brave brought her to us himself, one cold, wet night last fall; perhaps that is why he likes her so well. She was only a little, dirty, dragged kitten, but Sister Nan washed and combed her, and tied a blue ribbon around her neck, and then she was pretty; and she is so neat, she has been pretty ever since. She and Brave eat from the same dish, but he sleeps in his kennel, and she has a nice little bed in the woodshed.

One morning, not long ago, when I went out in the shed after shavings to make the fire, there was Muff and five of the littlest, cunningest kitties you ever saw.

"Now," said Nan, "I guess Brave's nose is out of joint. Muff won't have any more to say to him."

But just as soon as the outside shed door was opened, Muff ran straight to Brave's kennel. Then she rubbed and purred around him a long time. I know she was talking to him, but Nan laughs when I tell her so.

They both came back together, and Brave stood as much as five minutes wagging his great shaggy tail at the smelling of those little stub-nosed kittens. Then he talked to Muff again, and then she took one in her mouth and started for Brave's kennel. Brave looked at her a minute, then he grabbed two in his great mouth, and went too.

I guess Muff scolded him, for he didn't come back after the others. She carried them out.

It looks so funny to see Brave tending those kittens while Muff is hunting mice, but he does do it every day of their lives. He curls himself up in the door so that they can not crawl out, and will not let any one come near them until Muff comes back.—Youth's Companion.

The system of savings banks in Massachusetts during the past fifty years has proved itself as safe as any financial system within the range of monetary experience. The total amount of losses to the depositors by the failure of savings banks in the State during that time is estimated by the Bank Commissioners at about three-twelfths of one per cent. of the entire deposit.—Boston Traveller.

In Stuttgart, Germany, the tricycle has been adopted by the Government for the postal service.

PRETTY PETS.

A Taxidermist Tells Some Interesting Business Secrets.

"We will undertake to preserve and fix up any kind of bird or animal, from a humming-bird to an elephant," said a New York taxidermist to a reporter recently, "and, I might just as well add, from a bee to mammoths."

"Are there many in New York who pursue your art?"
"About twenty. Too many altogether for any of us to do any decent business. It is not an easy trade to learn. Sometimes a man may accomplish it in a few months; sometimes it will take a much longer time; it depends upon the natural good judgment and dexterity of the pupil. A little carelessness or want of skill will often spoil a job. In the preparation of our subjects we use a large amount of arsenic in a powdered form. During the manipulation this powder is shaken into the air and is inhaled by the operator. As arsenic is an accumulative poison, it will remain in the system until there is enough to cause serious results. Very often a man is compelled to quit the business in order to save his life. Life-insurance companies hesitate to take risks on men engaged in our business. Arsenic is used to preserve the skin, fur and feathers of birds and animals. Several substitutes for this poison have been tried, but none of them have been found to be any good."

"What do you most work on?"
"We drive a thriving business in the canary-bird line. People bring their little birds here to have them stuffed. The owners are mostly ladies, and you can imagine what a comfort it is to have their little feathered pets preserved in such a manner that their beauty and form of feather can be seen and admired long after their sweet voices are hushed."

"Love-birds are presented in great numbers. Cardinals are somewhat rare, and their plumage is so bright-colored and beautiful that when they die they are seldom thrown away. There is always a ready market for them, and we will pay good prices for them. Love-birds are brought to us in pairs. It is customary when one of these affectionate little things dies to bring its dead body and the living mate to us. We kill the live bird and preserve the two together."

"Could the skin of a man be stuffed?"
"Certainly, in the same manner that a donkey's skin is. I would undertake the job, but it would cost a great deal of money. They say that the human skin is very much like the skin of a hog, and that if subjected to a tanning process it would be very thick and strong—the strong—the hog leather which is used for saddles and trunks."

A GORGEOUS FUNERAL.

How Millionaires Are Buried in the Celestial Empire.

Hu-Tow-Tai, a great Chinese speculator, and probably the richest merchant in the empire, died recently at Hang Chow. His progress through life may have been as prosy and uninteresting as that of any other common millionaire, but his funeral was the loudest and one of the grandest on record. At the head of the procession a number of coolies trudged along carrying little scraps of paper upon which short sentences full of wisdom and sound advice were traced in pencil. They followed a crowd of lantern bearers, the lanterns fastened at the end of long bamboo canes. After them came a small army of musicians with gongs, cymbals and trumpets, making noise enough to scare the sulphur and brimstone out of all the wicked spirits within range. Next came a few hundred little boys, each holding in his hand some weapon of strange form intended for the slaughter of evil-disposed devils. The bearers of the family tablets with the names of the ancestors of the deceased followed after the boys. Next in the procession came a crowd of priests, dressed in white robes, richly embroidered, and the second in scarlet and yellow. Between these two groups there was a crowd bearing lanterns, flags, parasols and fans, together with all sorts of queer things. The master of ceremonies rode on horseback, and was dressed from head to foot in white, the Chinese mourning. Behind him was a large white tent carried along by strong men, and in this the relatives concealed their woe. At last the coffin came in sight mounted upon a magnificent hearse ornamented in the most gorgeous style, and borne along upon the shoulders of twenty-five men. A large number of mandarins dressed in their official robes, and carried in Japanese chairs, closed the procession.—N. Y. Sun.

A Burmese Oracle.

A Burmese gun belonging to ex-King Theebaw, which is shortly to be sent to the Queen, was regarded as an oracle by the deposed monarch. The cannon is about the size of an eight-pounder, and is probably made of bronze, but it is now gilded, and stands on a gilt carriage under a gilded dome. When going to war Theebaw always consulted the gun under the auspices of a phoogyee or priest, who poured a bottle of wine into the mouth of the piece. If the King was to be victorious, the gun would retain the wine; if he was to be defeated, the wine would be returned. When war was imminent with England, Theebaw duly consulted his oracle, but to his horror, the gun cast forth the wine at once, the alarmed phoogyee—who probably had an inkling how little chance his master ran of success—declaring that a nat or spirit was at work.—London Standard.

A New York naturalist has received from Madagascar the first black parrot ever brought to this country. The bird stands nearly fourteen inches in height and its plumage is a dense purple black.—N. Y. Mail.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.

(In the editorial columns of the New York AN ALBERT H. LASSING, M. D., editor, writes the following caution, i. e. opinion of the L. B. H. H. of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.)

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eyes countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers."

In another set of a million chambers we see various gasses and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect: blocks of chalk; slabs of tartar; pieces of bone-ash, strings of albumen; drops of molasses, and lines of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents."

This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste material from the blood without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood, purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains."

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the tooth-ache or a scratch, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched, by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness and pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle in one mass? The athlete breaks down in the race; the editor falls at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These events should not have been unexpected for nature long ago hung out her 'lanterns of alarm.' When the 'accident' finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a hundred forms; either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head troubles, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood poisoning, etc."

"Put no faith then in the wisecracks who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if more, than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he."

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, or roily with gravel, mucus and froth, something is wrong and disease and death are not far away."

"These organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine, which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep seated it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown and the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold."

Such writing ought not only to please but to carry conviction that what Editor Lassing, M. D.,—so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent, right-minded people."

The stockholders of the Texas & Pacific railroad are reported endeavoring to defeat the scheme of Jay Gould to absorb that road for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific system.

A FIRE the other morning at Pensacola, Fla., burned thirty buildings and caused a loss of \$60,000. The walls of several buildings were thrown down by exploding powder. One hundred people were burned out of their homes.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

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

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

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

—The United States Dairymen say that it is a provision of nature that the cow looks out for herself before she does for her stupid owner, and so will not give rich milk until she has recuperated from the effects of semi-starvation. She wants some meat on her bones before she will put much into the pail. The farmer had better take the fat out of his granary than keep it out of the pail.

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

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

—Potato salad: Slice thinly eight or ten good-sized Irish potatoes (boiled and cold), chop finely one good-sized apple, one and a half small onions, rinse and chop the leaves of a large handful of green parsley. Spread a layer of the potato in a chopping tray, sprinkle liberally with salt, then half the parsley, apple and onion; pour half a teaspoon of sweet oil or melted butter over the whole, with a small cup of vinegar. Mix the whole carefully, so as not to break the potatoes.—The Caterer.

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

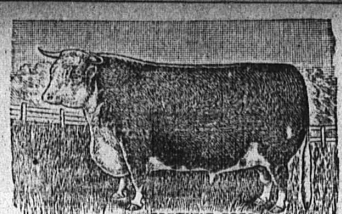
FORMING OPINIONS.

The Power of Induction and Deduction and How to Use It.

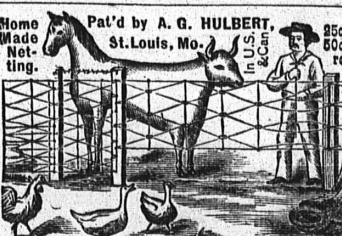
To look on both sides, and choose the better side; to dissect the rhetoric of a demagogue, to strip off his coat of many colors, and to show him for what he is; to decide between rival plans, and to determine one's aim, for one's own purposes, by one's own abilities—all this is the duty of a man. Without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

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

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



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