VOL. XX.

THE SPIRIT OF KARSAS.

Kansas News Co. Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Co. \$2.25. Five Copies \$3.50. Tera Copies, \$6.00. Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c. as News Co., alr o publish the Wester of Lawrence, and nine other count

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Hon. C. C. Foster, judge of the United States district court, is quite ill with peuralgia at his home, No. 1029 Hayrison. He hopes to recover in ture to hold the October session of court at Leavenworth next week.

Jadge David J. Brewer, of the United States circuit court, has filed An order in the clerk's office here authorizing Receivers Eddy and Cross of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, to construct at once 1,600 feet of side track at Waco, Texas, to better the facilities to handle cotton.

The Studebaker mansion at South Bend, Indiana, one of the most magnificent residences in the world, costing \$300,000, was burned on Weinesday.

The murder of Werner cost the county of Shawnee \$5,000, and may cost more yet. The murderer of Rodgers was hung to a pole, and the money was saved. But it would be very unwise to follow this example for pecuniary profit.

People who say that Lawrence has not grown for ten years will be nonplussed by the fact that the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools has increased from 1,618 in 1879 to 2,371 in 1889. The high school shows the most remarkable condition of that of any in the state, con taining 237 pupils.

The seventeenth annual congress of the society for the Advancement of Women opened Tresday afternoon in Denver. Sophia F. Grubb, of Lawrence, national superintendent of work among foreigners, will discover the solution of the society for the society for the Advancement of the society for the Advancement of the society for the Advancement of the society for the society for the Advancement of the society for t cuss "Crime and its Punishment." Among the subjects to be considered during the three days' session of the congress, are civic marriage, women in general affairs, women in science education versus examinations, and the influence of certain authors on the minds of the youth of the country.

The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge has been the event of the week in Topeka, and has been one of the most successul ever held. A. L. Voorhis, of Minneapolis, was elected grand master, and S. F. Burdette was re-elected secretary. A grand parade was had Wednesday afternoon and a competition drill in Garfield Park. Wichita canton No. 5, carried off the first prize of \$75. S. F. Burdette has been grand secretary for twenty-eight years.

The United States supreme court has twelve thousand cases on hand and is three years behind in its work.

The enrollment of the Topeka city schools at the close of the first week this year was 5,041, which is an in-crease of 540.

Dr. Philip Krohn will superintend the editorial and local departments of the Atchison Champion until other arrangements are made.

We suggest the name of J.Q.A Peyton, of Topeka, for Pension Commissioner. The President wants a man win never says anything, and

The venezable Bishop Vail died in Philadelphia on Sunday last of Bright's Disease. He was on his way to New York to attend an important Episcopal meeting and was stricken down on his way there. He was 77 years old and had been Bishop of the diocese of Kansas twenty-five years. The remains will arrive in Topeka on Sunday.

Memorial services were held on Wednesday in Grace Cathedral and at Bethany College, at the same hour that services were held in Phila-delphia, in honor of the late Bishop Veil

Silver Lake and Menoken townships voted against the bonds for the Topeka & Marysville railroad, on Monday. Rossville voted for them. Silver Lake defeated by only nine votes. Probably another vote will be had in this township.

Mrs. A. Elder has returned from millinery, among which are many beautiful patterns for Hats and Bonnets. All the latest and most fashionable novelties in millinery may be found at her store, 610 Kansas Ave-nue, north of Crawford's Opera House. Parties buying hats here can have them trimmed free of charge.

Fresh eggs are more transparent in the center—old eggs at the ends.

There are 200 more children in attendance at the Emporia schools than there

The Emporia school board aunounces that it will prosecute parties who sell to-bacco to minors under sixteen of age.

The State Normal School at Emporia expects to enroll 1,000 pupils this year. It started in 1864 with nineteen scholars.

The sale of stamps at the Topeka postoffice for the quarter comprising the months of July, August and September, aggregated \$22,082.70. The sum was unusually small.

Nearly all the schools in the country have opened. The average length of tirre in the country is a little less than seven months. A few districts have nine months school, a few have from three to to \$60 for experienced teachers.

The United Brethren are having an unfortunate quarrel over the secret society question. This is the basis of the trouble question. This is the basis of the trouble at Lecompton. One party holds that no one belonging to a secret society can become a member of the church. A large majority hold otherwise, the rules in this respect having been modified. This division raises the question as to which party is, in law, the church, and this will be settled by the courts.

Judge Searle imposed a fine of \$200 on F. E. Phillips in the police court for selling a quart of sour mash whiskey made in 1880, to a new policeman who, wore citizen's clothes and a deep harbor delegate's badge during the recent Topeka convention Phillips was head cook and chief clerk at Brokow's restaurant just below the Throop hotel, and he laid in a supply of good liquor to sell to deep water delegates. He only made a few sales before he was discovered. He is on the rock pile, now.

The shipyards of the great lakes will be busy the coming winter. Thirty-five boats, to cost more than \$4,500,000, are now under contract to be built, and the list will probably be increased by a half dozen other crafts before snow flies. The great change from sail to steam and from wood to steel is especially marked

It is said that a plan is on foot to consolidate the leading western railroads in one great combination. Henry Villard will be restored as president of the Northern Pacific, which will be extended into Alaska.

North Dakota lacked less than 2000 votes of adopting prohibition. In South Dakota it carried, and the brave new state takes its place among the great free states. Except Montana which elected a democratic governor, and a republican member of congress the new states come in as republican.

Farmers and Fruit Growers.

The farmers and fruit growers of Douglas county met Saturday at Bismarck Grove. The dining hall was open for fruit and vegetables to be exhibited. At 11 a. m. the meeting was called to order.

The question of how late to sow

wheat on upland was raised and fol-lowed by considerable discussion.

A lengthy discussion followed about the proper time to break prairie ground for the reception of a wheat rs. A. Elder has returned from east with an elegant line of inery, among which are many after which the earth would be ready

after which the earth would be ready for any crop.

H. S. Fillmore read a paper on "Preparing for Winter." He believed in the best kinds of stock, as it paid best in the end. There was a big percentage in favor of thorough bred cattle or hogs. Gov. Robinson was slow to believe that thorough bred cattle brought a better price in the Kansas City market than common trash stock. At this juncture quite an off-hand discussion arose upon the beef combine, which seems to work injury to the farmer as well as to the consumer of beef. Dr. Evatt believed consumer of beef. Dr. Evatt believed this to be the great question soon to be solved by the western farmers. N. N. Brown believed trusts and combinations should be formed by farmers and common laborers to keep pace with the slaughter house pro

N. P. Deming read a paper on in-sectivorous birds, which provoked a lengthy discussion on hunting of

Prof. Sears, of the Business College, read an interesting paper on commerce and farming. He discarded the commonly accepted notion and supply and demand ruled in high and low prices of farm products. His paper was well received and endorsed by all present.

Progress of Inventions since 1845.

In the year 1845 the present owners of the Scientific American newspaper com menced its publication, and soon after established a bureau for the procuring of patents for inventions at home and in foreign countries. During the year 1845 there were only 502 patents issued from the U.S. Patent Office, and the total issue from the establishment of the Patent Office, up to the end of that year, num-

bered only 4,347.
Up to the first of July this year there Up to the first of July this year there have been granted 406,413. Showing that since the commencement of the publication of the Scientific American there have been issued from the U. S. Patent Office 402,166 patents, and about one third more applications have been made than have been granted, showing the ingenuity of our people to be phenomenal, and much greater than even the enormous number of patents issued indicates. Probably a good many of our the enormous number of patents issued indicates. Probably a good many of our readers have had business transacted through the offices of the Scientific American, in New York or Washington, and are familiar with Munn & Co's. mode of doing business, but those who have not will be interested in knowing granting about this the oldest patent. something about this, the oldest patent soliciting firm in this country, probably in the world.

in the world.

Persons visiting the offices of the Scientific American, 361 Broadway, N. Y., for the first time, will be surprised, on entering the main office, to find such an extensive and elegantly equipped establishment, with its wainut counters, desks, and chairs to correspond, and its

desks, and chairs to correspond, and its enormous safes, and such a large number of draughtemen, specification writers, and clerks, all busy as bees, reminding one of a large banking or insurance office, with its nundred employees.

In conversation with one of the firm, who had commenced the business of soliciting patents in connictation of the Scient can, more than forty years ago, I learned that his firm had made application for patents for upward of one hundred thousand inventors in the United States, and several thousands in different foreign countries, and has filed as many cases in the Patent Office in a single month as there were patents issued during the entire first year of their business career. This gentleman had seen the Patent Office grow from a sapling to a sturdy oak, and he modestly hinted that many thought the Scientific American, with its large circulation, had performed no mean share in stimulating

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inventions and advancing the interests of the Patent Office. But it is not alone the natent soliciting that occupies the attention of the one hundred persons employed by Munn & Co., but a large number are engaged on the tour publications issued weekly and monthly from their office, 281 Broadway, N. Y., viz: The Scientific American, the Scientific American Supplement, the Export Edition of the Scientific American, and the Architects and Builders Edition of the Scientific American. The first two publications are issued every week, and the latter two, the first of every month.

The Silver Lake school is starting out well. S. H. Johnson is the principal, Miss Katie Ellinger, assistant. The board have made a number of improvements in the school house. Mr. Johnson will make a thorough grading and classification of the school.

The board of county commissioners have passed an order vacating the town-site of Valencia on the Rock Island railway west of this city. The town was laid off during the boom three years ago, by B. M. Curtis and H. K. Rowley.

Prof. Blake writes to the Capital as follows: "All will remember the terrible blizzard which swept over the country on the 6th of January, 1886, and which lasted for several days, with the mercury at Topeka about 28 degrees below zero. That cold wave extended to Florida and killed many orange trees. When I wrote that article, December 23, 1885, the weather was about the same as it is in Topeka today, October 10. Many people are deceived by the present warm weather, and suppose it will continue through the fall as it did last year. But it is only a "weather breeder," and will soon end in storms, to be followed by cold weather a little later on, being similar to the case in January, 1886. While it will not be as cold in November of this year as it was in January, 1886, yet November will produce more raw and cold weather than is usual for this latitude for that month. People can not be too diligent in getting ready for it.

C. C. Blake". Prof. Blake writes to the Capital as

C. C. BLAKE".

A fine vein of coal has been found a Aima, 1900 feet down. Topeka has famous coal hole 1500 feet deep and as found nothing but expense. The hole about three years old.

In 1860, Henry Goethe, of Beaufort, S. C. wrote Dr. shallenberger:

"I regard your Antidote a specific for chills and fever. It was used on the Charleston & Savannah R. Road last summer and autumn in the most sickly region, and under the most trying circumstances. Out of one gang of negro operatives, fifty were stricken down with chills and fever, and every one recovered by the timely use of Shallenberger's Antidote, You possess the Greatest Medicine in the World."

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There are two guests which come to bless. The one not than the other less.

In power and grace.

One guest is love, and one is pain; Oh, open to the heavenly twain The inmost soul!

Forget then, not where dwelleth love, Close in his steps sweet pain shall move With veiled face.

If meekly borne, where grief doth dwell, Love in his holiest robes as well Shall walk beside.

And nevermore feel then surprise If love come wearing sorrow's guise With eyes tear-wet.

Who knoweth one knows both; they blend As one to serve the same grand end— To lift the soul.

Who knows not love how can be feel The sharpest pang that grief can deal? Who tastes not grief, how can he know The balm love only can bestow? -Ella C. Drabble.

STRIKING A MATCH.

"Well, Miss Hildeburn, I must say I'm real sorry you and Mr. Sangster have fallen out like that."

"Oh, Mrs. Collins, indeed you are mistaken. There has been no 'falling out' between Mr. Sangster and myself. Indeed, I am not on sufficiently sociable terms with any of your gentlemen boarders to have a quarrel.

Saying which Miss Hildeburn, a slight, delicate-featured girl of 18, walked out of the room with even more than her wonted dignity of manner and carriage.

"Nevertheless, notwithstanding," pursued Mrs. Collins, resuming her ironing, "I do believe there's been a misunderstandin' between those and a real pity it is; for he did admire her amazin'ly. He couldn't conceal it. Only they seldom know what is good for 'em, and she's a lettin' her pride stand in the way of her happiness now.

'Pride, indeed!" sneered Mrs. Jane Humphries. Mrs. Collins' niece and assistant, a tall, red-haired, stylish dressed damsel of five and thirty. "I like to know what right a girl who earns her livin' by givin' music lessons at 50 cents an hour has to be proud and as for Mr. Sangster, I don't believe he ever had a serious thought about

"La, Jane, I don't know where your eyes kin be, if you didn't see how fairly wrapped up in her he was about two weeks ago. He is a splendid young man, anyhow, and I'll see if I can't mend matters between'em."

"You'd better be mindin' your own buiness, I think, Aunt, Martha," said Miss Jane, with a spiteful

"Never you mind, Jane," persisted the warm-hearted Mrs. Collins;
'T'll manage in some way. You
say she's afraid of ghosts, poor

amb!"
The following evening the kind-hearted landlady tapped at the door of the scantly furnished fourth-story room occupied by Lucy Hildeburn, and from which now proceeded a melancholy strain.
"Studying your piano at nights

again?" querried Mrs. Collins reproachfully, when opened the door.
"I am very busy just now, and must put all the time I can into study."

study."

"Well, but you mustn't forget what the doctor told you about overworkin' your brain," said Mrs. Collins. "However," she added, "I won't detain you a favor. I'm goin' to the theatre this evenin'. So is Jane. So's everybody in the house, I b'lieve; and the girl has gone to bed with a toothache. I'm goin'to ask you to give an eye to the furnace. I've just put on fresh coal and opened the lower doors; but will you please go down at 8 o'clock and close the doors?"

"Certainly," assented Lucy, upon which Mrs. Collins produced a lantern,

Just take this down with you; the cellar's all dark, you know. Lucy took the lantern closed the door and returned to her piano, while Mrs. Collins walked away, chuck-

That lantern'll go out just five minutes after she sets it down, and she'll find herself all in the dark. And she's afraid of ghosts, poor lamb. But what if somebody who ain't a ghost should happen to be goin' down there about the same time and be obliged to strike a match to calm her fears

And even while indulging in this pleasing reflection, Mrs. Collins tapped at a door on the second floor. Her summons was responded to by a pleasant-looking young man, who just

now, however, wore a very dejected "La! Mr. Sangster, I didn't expect to

find you home this evening."

I didn't feel like going out to-night," replied the young man in a weary

"Well, since you are going to be at home," said Mrs. Collins, "would you be so kind as to look after the furnace? I've left the lower doors' open, but I'll be very much obliged if you go down at about 8 o'clock and close 'em. And you needn't take a light. There'll be one down there." one down there."

Mr. Sangster readily promised to Mr. Sangster readily promised to comply with the request, and Mrs. Collins went away, hoping for what she considered "the right results."

Meanwhile, poor Lucy Hildeburn, sitting at her piano, continued to draw forth such melancholy strains that the

tears rolled down her cheeks.

atter day, loving him as I do, and knowing that matters can never be adjusted between us. He is as proud as I—but, oh dear! what am I thinking of? It wants just two minutes to eight. I must go down and close the furnace

Therefore she lighted the lantern and proceeded down stairs.

Ugh! What a chill draught was blowing in through one of the grat-

And there were strange noises all

around. Lucy's heart thumped so violently she was tempted to turn and run up stairs again.
But, goodness! The furnace was

dreadfully, dangerously hot.

Lucy summoned up all her resolution, and, stooping down, closed the

doors. They swung to with a bang, and when she essayed to open them again she found the effort beyond her strength,

What was to be done in case of the ire needing more draught?

She might after a while find it necessary to put on more coal, and that it would be well to put on more draught. But while she was debating with herself a much more serious mishap oc-curred, for the inside of the lantern suddenly achieved the most inexplica ble somersault and she was left in utter darkness.

Moreover, to complicate the miseries of her situation, she now heard stealthy footsteps descending the cellar stairs.

Poor Lucy stood quite still, with her hands clasped together over her heart. This was a burglar, undoubtedly. He had seen all the male inmates of the house going out and the lights lowered, and had thus chosen his opportunity to come in and conceal himsel in the cellar.

The first idea that suggested itself to her was to creep under the steps and remain there until Mrs. Collins' re-

Ere she had time to do this, however er, a man's form became visible in the dim semi-twilight that was shed from the kitchen door above.

Lucy, with a desperate instinct of self-preservation, put up both hands, exclaiming:

"Have pity on me! Oh, have pity and spare my life!"
Upon this the burglar drew back

ery much surprised.
"Miss Hildeburn!" he exclaimed, as he struck a match. "What are you doing here, and how can I serve you? Now poor Lucy, completely unnerved and dreadfully ashamed of herself, sat down on a reversed coal scuttle and burst into a fit of weeping. Then Mr. Sangster knelt down be

side her, and a confused interchange of explanations of various kinds ensued.

The result was that at the expiration of half an hour Mr. Sangster took Lucy in his arms, and, kissing the tear-stain-

ed face, murmured:
"God bless you for this promise, my
own darling!"

When Mrs. Collins came home two hours later the house was very quiet, the furnace in good order and neither Mr. Sangster nor Miss Hildeburn visible. But the following day Lucy confided to her a secret, and Mr. Sangster absented himself mysteriously for about three weeks. After that Miss Hildeburn also disappeared.

"Gone to visit her aunt at Swath-ore," Mrs. Collins explained to the more," other boarders. But a fortnight later the carrier

brought some wedding cards to the "It was all brought about through the furnace," said Mrs. Collins, with

a gleeful chuckle. ut Miss Jane wa ed.—Chicago Evening Journal.

A Prosperous Chinese Doctor.

A celebrity among the Chinese of San Francisco is their great doctor. Li Po Tai, says the N. Y. Medical Times. He has been in this country nearly thirty years, and has a larger income from his profession than any white practitioner in the city. His patients all come to the office when able, and Li Po Tai sits up, habited in gorgeous silks and brocades, in a little den of an office overlooking the plaza, and feels pulses all day long. The patients are mostly white people, who come to him after a varied round of their own physicians, or at the instigation of some resurrected and enthusiastic patients. Li Po Tai rests the patients' elbows on a blue silk cushion and proceeds to feel their right pulse with his threehooked and long-clawed fingers. He feels the right pulse to ascertain the condition of the brain, stomach and kidneys, and then grasps the left wrist to find out about the heart, liver and lungs. Although he knows practically nothing of anatomy as our physicians know it, he makes a wonderful diagnosis of a case. He charges \$10 a week for his services, including his medicines, and patients either come to his office and drink the tissanes or take packages of mysterious stuff home and make their own hot drinks.

If you are in Paris and desire a postage stamp, all you have to do is to go into a tobacco store and there you will find it. The tobacco stores are branch post-offices, so far as the sale of stamps are concerned. There, too, you can mail your letters if you desire to. All tobacco stores in France are under the control of the government, as tobacco is, and it requires a government permit to open one, unless you are a burglar. Mr. Wanamaker ought to provide some way for getting a post-"I must go away [from here," she said, half aloud. "I can't bear it much to provide some way for getting a post-longer; indeed, I can't, seeing him day age stamp easily in our large cities.

ONE OF THOSE SCHENCKS.

There Were Plenty of Them and

They Were a Jolly Lot. When the war of the rebellion broke out, Gen. Robert C. Schenck had been so long in public life and away from Ohio that he didn't know, even by sight, half of the numerous nephews who were the sons of his half-dozen brothers. He was appointed brigadiergeneral, and it so happened that one of the regiments assigned to his brigade over in Virginia, was the Twenty-Second Ohio, commanded by Col. Alexander McDowell McCook.

Several of the companies of this regiment were raised in and around Dayton, where the Schencks lived in swarms, and as the family was loyal all through, there was a goodly number of Schencks in Company B and Company F of that regiment. It so happened that the Schenck contingent in the regiment was thoroughly imbued with a love of fun, and when any mischief was afoot the Schencks were sure to have a hand in it-if a party was hauled up for discipline one or more Schencks was sure to be one of the number. This fact was very annoying to the general, as might have been expected, and he did not try to con-ceal his annoyance. While the brig-ade lay near Fairfax Court House strict orders against foraging were ssued; I believe it was even threat ened to have foragers shot. One morning a party of five foragers, captured the night before, was brought before Gen. Schenck for examination. general looked at the faces closely, but ecognized none, and then asked the first man:

"What is your name and regiment?" *Peter Brown, Second Ohio, Sir." "Oh!" (in a relieved tone of voice)
"I was afraid you might be one of Schencks.

"What's your name?" he inquired of the next.

The youth looked the general straight in the eye and answered cheerily: "Why, general, I'm one of those blank Schencks."

The officers standing by did not try to restrain their boisterous mirth, while Gen. Schenck glared furiously at the unabashed Buckeye youngster. In a moment he shouted to the officer of the guard:

"Take these scoundrels away; I will attend to them another time." The culprits were marched off and the general had time to just get into his tent before he broke out into a prolonged fit of laughter.—New York Tribune

PIKE'S PEAK.

Viewed From the Plains it is Sight Inspiring and Grand.

Viewed from the prairies that lie to the east of its rocky slopes. Pike's Peak stands like some grim sentinel watching over the vast extent of country from its base to the Kansas line, stoic-like, indifferent to the shifting panorama that has passed be-fore it. Could it speak, what a his-tory it might unfold! What tragedies have been enacted in sight of its lofty summit! Over 14,000 feet high, it is, from its situation, standing in the first range of hills, the first peak in Southern Colorado that greets the traveler coming from the east, and its sight has invigorated many a weary party in the days of overland travel, for at the giant's feet were found, if not riches, at least sweet waters and

green pastures. The writer cannot better describe its appearance from the plains than by relating his experience when first seeing it. One morning as we reached the summit of one of those elevations, high but not abrupt, common to parts of eastern Colorado, we came suddenly in view of the range, many miles away at their nearest point; cloud-like but distinct they appeared through the intervening distance. Pike's Peak, more than 100 miles distant, its summit crowned with snow, stood out against the sky in well-defined lines of a grayish tint in the morning; in the evening it assumes a purplish hue ap-parently outlined in silver. The im-pression it gives one after crossing the dreary plains is inexpressibly grand. It is only on a nearer approach that it presents that craggy and rugged aspect so characteristic of the Rockies. From its position Pike's Peak is one of the most interesting as well as one of the most noted landmarks in the

Salt For Moths.
For moths salt is the best extermin ator. The nuns in one of the hospital convents have tried everything else without success, and their experience without success, and their experience is valuable, as they have so much clothing of the sick who go there; and strangers, when dying there, often leave quantities of clothing, etc. They had a room, full of feathers, which were sent there for pillow making, and they were in despair, as they could not exterminate the moths until they were advised to try common salt. They sprinkled it around, and in a week or ten days they were altogether rid of the moths. They are never troubled now. In heavy velvet carpets sweeping them with salt cleans and keeps them from moths, as particles of salt remain in the carpets and compass remain in the carpets and corners. Salt is not hurtful to anyone, and has no bad smell. Here is a little hint I add, which, perhaps, everyone does not know: For cleaning wash basins, bath, etc., use the same thing, common dry salt. Rub a little of the salt with your fingers on the basin. Often a sort of scum is noticed in the basins in a marble washstand in the basins in a marble washstand in the bathroom; the salt takes it off easily and leaves the basin shinning and clean.—Phila-delphia Press. LIFE ON A PENNY A DAY.

A Land in Which Nothing is Allow

ed to Go to Waste.
The Chinese are pre-eminently eco nomical, whether it be in limiting the number of wants, in preventing wants or in adjusting forces in such a manner as to make a little represent a good deal. The universal diet consists of rice, beans, millet, garden vegetables and fish, with a little meat on high festivals. Wholesome food in abundance may be supplied at less than a penny a day for each adult, and ever in famine times thousands of persons have been kept alive for months on a halfpenny a day each. This implies the existence of a high degree of culinary skill in the Chinese. Their modes of preparing food are thorough and various. There is no waste; everything is made to do as much duty as possible. What is left is the veriest trifle. The physical condition of the Chinese dog or cat, who has to live on the leavings of the family, shows this. They are clearly kept on starvation allowances.

The Chinese are not extremely fastidious in regard to food; all is fish that comes to their net and most things come there sooner or later. Certain disturbances of the human organization, due to eating diseased meat, are well recognized among the people, but it is considered better to eat the meat, the cheapness of which is certain, and run the risk of the consequences, which are not quite certain, than to buy dear meat even with the assurance of no evil results. Indeed the meat of animals which have died of ordinary ailments is rather dearer than that of those which have in an epidemic, such as pleuro pneumonia. Another example of careful, calculating economy is the construction of the cooking pots and boilers, the bottoms of which are as thin as possible that the contents may boil all the sooner, for fuel is scarce and dear, and consists generally of nothing but the stalks and roots of the crops, which make a rapid blaze and disappear. The business of gathering fuel is committed to children, for one who can do nothing else can at least pick up straws and leaves and In autumn and winter a vast army of fuel gatherers spread over the land. Boys ascend trees and base Boys ascend trees and them with clubs to shake all the leaves; the very straws get no time to show which way the wind blows before they are annexed to some collector.

Similarly professional manure collectors swarm over all the roads of the country. Chinese women carry this minute economy into their dress. Nothing comes amiss to them; if it is not used in one place it is in another, where it appears a thing of beauty. Foreign residents who gave their cast off clothes to Chinese may be assured the career of usefulness of these garments is at last about to commence Chinese wheelbarrows squeak for want of a few drops of oil, but to people who have no nerves the squeak cheaper than the oil. Similarly dirt is cheaper than hot water, and so, as a rule, the people do not wash. The motto, "Cheaper than dirt," which the soap dealers puts in his windows, could not be made intelligible to the Chinese. To them the average foreign-

ers are merely soap wasters. Scarcely any tool can be got ready made, it is so much cheaper to buy the parts and put them together for yourself, and as almost everybody takes this view, ready made tools are not to be got. Two rooms are dimly lighted with a single lamp deftly placed in a hole in the dividing wall. Chinese, in fact, seem to be capable of doing anything . I means of almost nothing. They will give you an iron foundry on a minute scale of completeness in a back yard and will make, in an hour, a cooking range, a strong and perfect draught, out of a pile of mud bricks, lasting indefinitely, operating perfectly and costing nothing. The old woman who, in her last moments, hobbled as near as possible to the family graveyard in order to die so as to avoid the expense of coffin bearers, was Chinese.—Minneapolis

Don't Be Selfish Any More.

If asked what, as the result of my experience, is the greatest pleasure in life, I should say, doing good to others, says Geo. Washington Childs, the philanthropist. Not a strikingly original remark, perhaps, but seemingly the most difficult thing in the world is to be prosperous and generous at the same time. During the war I asked a very rich man to contribute some money to a certain relief fund. He shook his head. "Childs," he said, "I can't give you any thing. I have worked too hard for my money." That is just it. Being generous grows on one, just as being mean does. The disposi-tion to give and to be kind to others should be inculcated and fostered in children. It seems to me that is the way to improve the world and make happy the people who are in it.

Edison's Answer.

You ask me about the future of electricity. It is the coming motive power. It will be used on all railroads some day, but the point is to get an economical engine. My theory is to have immense dynamos located all along the line of the road and have the along the line of the road and have the electricity conveyed from these stationary engines to the locomotives by wires through the rails. For example, I would put two big engines between New York and Philadelphia and enough power could be furnished to whisk the limited at the rate of 100 miles per bour. WINGED MISSILES.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland now publishes her own novels. Senator Ingails is said to be engaged on a

novel of Washington life. Marion Crawford, the novelist, says he

an walk forty miles at a stretch. Christian science is said to have gone quite out of fashion in Philadelphia.

Jay Gould has an orchid in his conservatory at Irvington that is valued at \$5,000. The Grand Duke Constantine, cusino to the czar, has recently published a book of

Mr. Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, gave his beautiful niece \$10,000 as a wed-

An English lady has left \$50,000 to be dedevoted to the photographing of stars, planets and nebulæ.

M. Barbediene, the famous bronze found-er of Paris, exhibits at the Exposition a clock that is valued at \$70,000.

Gen. M. C. Meigs says that we shall be found by the census of 1890 to have 67,240,-000 people in the United States. The Emperor of Japan has just taken pos-

session of a new palace, furnished in European style. It cost him \$4,000,000. "Frightened mouse color" is the latest fashionable shade. It is probably a little

paler than the ordinary mouse color. Lady Mandeville threatens to go on the tage unless her father-in-law, the Duke of

Manchester, pays her husband's debts. Mr. Edwards, United States Consul at Berlin, is a queer fellow. He is actually charged by the Germans with being too olosely devoted to his duties.

Compressed air is being used as a motive power in some of the cities of France. It has started a new industry in the manufacture of plant for the purpose.

An interesting discovery is stated to have been made in India. This is nothing less than the lost books of Euclid, of which a Sanskrit translation is said to have been found at Jeppore. .

The Alpine cow-bell has become the rage among visitors to Switzerland this year and enterprising dealers have flooded the bazars with miniature cow-bells in gold, silver and enamel. Max Strakosch, who brought some of the

most brilliant singers to this country that ever left the other side of the Atlantic, is in the Home for Incurables at Fordham, N. Y., a paralytic. An American system of police alarm

boxes has been put up in London. A small district has been served with it as an ex-periment, which, if successful, will probably be repeated all over the great city. Charles Henry Butler, who died recently in a camp near Nahma, Delta Co., Mich.,

was the owner of Henry Ward Beecher's place at Peekskill, known as "Boscobel." He naid \$85,000 for it, but had only lived there since May. Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of the Century, is a dark, poetical, melancholy looking man. Why he should be melan-

choly with an income of \$40,000 from his magazine it is hard to understand, unless, like Byron, he thinks it poetical. An enterprising firm has offered the British Government \$125,000 a year for the privilege of placing a soap and pill adver-tisement on the postage stamps, the adver-

tisement to be put on at the time the can-celing is done and by the same machine. Col. Dan Lamont is said to have accepted the presidency of the Tennessee Coal. Iron and Railway Company at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Col. Lamont and ex-Senator Platt, of New York, control about \$1,-000,000 of the company's stock and direct

its affairs. Berezovski, the Pole who tried to avenge his country's wrongs by shooting at the Czar Alexander II. during that monarch's visit to the Paris exhibition of 1867, is now a white-haired old convict in the French penal settlement of New Caledonia, off the coast of Australia.

The queen's inevitable bridal gift of an Indian shawl is explained by the statement that one of her tributaries, an Indian prince, is bound by treaty to pay her an annual subsidy in which are included three pairs of the best cashmere shawls and twelve perfect shawl goats.

There are only two royal scientists living at the present time worthy of the name. One is Prince Albert, of Monaco, well known for his deep sea researches, and the other is the Archduke Ludwig Salvator, of Austria, a courageous traveler, and a by no means contemptible naturalist.

Sol Smith Russell's wife is a small, intellectual-looking woman with a Bos face. She is the daughter of Mr. Adams, known to fame as "Oliver Optic." Mr. Russell is the owner of several fine buildings in Minneapolis besides his handsome residences. He takes care of his money. Capt. L. G. Shephard, commander of the

revenue cutter Rush, the seizer of the Behring Sea, has been in the Revenue Marine Service since 1866, and has served through all the grades from third lieutenant to captain. He is a native of Massachussetts and is regarded as a cool and brave officer. Emily Paxton, of Pike county, Mo., has

permission from the governor of that state to wear a man's dress "anywhere in Misouri outside of cities of 10,000 inhabitants." She works on a farm and her favorite occupation is breaking horses to harness. Of these she herself owns three and has charge of thirteen.

One of the cannon used by the American colonists in 1763 in defending their settle-ments from the attacks of the Indian chief Pontiac, is imbedded in the foundation walls of the residence of J. Samuel Krause, of Bethlehem, Pa., where it was placed by the officers of the Moravian Church, to prevent young America from firing it off on liberty days.

An enormous tarantula invaded a New York police station house a few days ago and routed all the officers. It was finally killed with a club and when measured was found to be nine inches in circumference. It is supposed that the tarantula got in by means of some banana wayons which were means of some banana wagons which were housed in the station house yard after a raid on some fruit peddlers a few days

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Salt for Dairy Stock.
We have never had any doubt of importance of free access to sait by dairy stock. But we now and then meet with people who think salt an injury to both animals and men, and some have gone so far as to deprive their animals of salt altogether, except what they derive from the food they eat—every kind of which contains at least a trace of common salt. Lack they eat—every kind of which contains at least a trace of common salt. Lack of salt for cows used to be considered a cause of hard churning, and is now so considered by many good judges, who at once administer salt to their cows as a remedy for the evil. But in earlier days dairymen had not yet reached the point of keeping salt constantly within reach of their cows, so that they could at will help themselves. All these early notions were founded on tradition and loose observation; but it is interesting to note how closely on tradition and loose observation; out it is interesting to note how closely they agree with modern scientific conclusions. The experiments of European nations—notably of the French—seems to have definitely de-termined the value of salt for all kinds of stock Modern observers have of stock. Modern observers have reached the conclusion that salt is necessary to the best health and performance of the cow. Prof. Robert son, of the Guelph Experiment Station Ontario, Canada, says a series of ex-periments convinced him that to deny periments convinced him that to deny cows salt for even one week reduces their flow of milk 14½ to 17½ per cent in quantity and lowers the quality. Milk given when cows are deprived of salt, he says, will sour 24 hours sooner than that given when they have a full supply of it. It is greatly relished by all animals, which is strong presumptive evidence in its strong presumptive evidence in its favor, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt, at this late day, that salt is beneficial to them.—Michigan Farmer.

Keep Improved Stock.

This is no longer the breeder's text, but is proclaimed as the result of experience from every enterprising farmer in the land. Who ever heard of a farmer who, after trying the Shorthorns or any of the improved breeds of cattle, quit them and went back to the natives or scrub stock? A man in the least interested in poultry, for pleasure or profit, is not content with the old dung-hill fowl. There is no better key required to determine the degree o prosperity of any farmer than the kind of stock that is kept on his premises.

The enterprising and intelligent farmer realizes that the best is none too

and prompted by this sense of good, and prompted by this sense of this right, he is always on the lookout for improvement, and a constant and systematic weeding out process is going on in his herds and flocks. The objectionable animals are going out each year and better ones are being added. This is the correct principle of breeding up, and it is within the control of every farmer to avail himself of the means, and to just such an extent as his circumstances seem to demand. This same principle of improvement should be observed on every farm, not alone with the man who handles grade stock, but with the breeder of thoroughbred stock as well. There is always room for improvement, and in no line of business is improvement so marked as in the breeding of stock.

Cultivate Fruit on the Farm.

orchard do so at once. Go nursery and buy your trees if there is one within a reasonable distance. You want to be certain you are getting what you buy, and that your trees are fresh, healthy and in good growing condition. Experience has taught farmers that there is more fraud and deception practiced by fruit tree dealmost agents, than with any other have to deal with. It order If you have not already planted an is much better to send your order direct to some good, reliable nursery, if you cannot make your selection in person, and have your bill of trees shipped to you. It is perferable to get northern grown trees for this climate. Some of the most successful fruit culturists advise purchases to be made from nursery stock grown north of where the trees 'are to be planted for fruit purposes. Before planting an orchard it is absolutely necessary to put the ground in a good state of cultivation. It should be plowed to the greatest depth possible and thoroughly pulverized.

Assort Your Sheep.

The secret of success in raising and handling sheep, is to keep them at all seasons of the year well graded and sorted up, as to age and physical con-The lamb flock, if composed dition. The lamb flock, if composed of only 100, will need some weeding out; there will be some inferior lambs take these out and put them in a small pasture lot by themselves, and if possible sell them to the first buyer that chances along. Your flock of lambs are more valuable without them. Like all young and growing stock, the lamb must have the best of care and attention from the time it is dropped attention from the time it is dropped until it is one year old, if you expect to make it a profit Our good results have all came from lambs under these conditions. We have no better example of successful sheep husbandry than those furnished us by the merino feeders of Vermont, who astonish the world with their large growthy yearlings.

Washing-Day Hints.

A practical housekeeper, writing to an exchange, says she has tested the following recipe for lightening the labor of washingday, and recommends others to make the experiment, being careful to follow the directions ex-

Fill the boiler two-thirds full of wathe boiler two-thirds full of water, and shave a bar of good soap in it. When the water boils and the soap is dissolved, add 2½ teaspoonfuls of kerosene oil. It will immediately unite with the soap, and, if you have been exact with the amount of each, there will be no cil on the top of the water. walt with the amount of each, there will be no oil on the top of the water. Now put the cleanest pieces, like table-cloths and napkins, without previous soaking or wetting, loosely into the boiler. Do not put too many pieces in at a time. Boil hard for ten minutes they mine through two waters. utes, then rinse through two waters, and hang out to dry. Put more pieces in the same boiler. Examine the articles of body clothing after they are taken out, and, if not thoroughly cleansed, put them back in the boiler for another ten minutes, or else rub for another ten minutes, or else rub lightly.

Farm Notes.

Women make the best and most sucessful poultry raisers. All farmers should remember that

norough cultivation is better than a mortgage on the farm. Lime, gravel or crushed bones should always be kept where the fowls can

have access to them. Fowls of all kinds should be provided with plenty of drinking water each day, and the drinking vessels should washed out each before filling.

The safest way of caring for seed corn is to be sure that it is thoroughly corn is to be sure that it is thoroughly dried in the fall. Then store it in a dry place in a temperature above freezing during the winter and out of the reach of mice. Wooden frames covered with wire netting and hung in an attic or some place kept warm by a chimney is a good place.

In reply to an inquiry, the American Cultivator says that a little tar on sheep's noses in summer is very neces-sary to protect them from the fly that sary to protect them from the hy that lays the egg that produces grub in the head. Sheep will often dig holes in the ground into which to thrust their noses to protect themselves from the attacks of the fly; but it is far better to tar the nose, and thus save them from all trouble.

Poisonous potatoes-Last season was a very peculiar one for all vegetable growths, and the result of this is strikingly seen in its effects on the quality of potato raised in some localities. These appear all right to the eye, but when cooked are found not only to be deficient in the dryness and good flavor we so highly esteem in this vegetable, but they have a bitter taste in the mouth and cause a burning, or a smarting sensation in the throat. When such results follow from eating them, we may be sure that a poisonous element has been developed in the tubers, and they are no longer fit for healthful human food.

Milk Twice a Day-According to no less an authority in dairy matters than Col. F. D. Curtis, the old-fashioned notion to milk only in the morning after cows drop off in their yield is a mistake. If worth milking at all a cow is worth milking twice a day. She will not only give more, but the milk will be of a great deal better quality. It does not do milk any good to remain in the udder so many hours after it is secreted, and it does not do the cow any good. Just why the last milk drawn is the best is unexplained. we know it is the richest, and if the reason is because it is the last secreted. then the twenty-four hours' rule of milking is a poor one in more than one sense—poor in quantity and quality.

family use, drying in the sunshine would, of course, be the cheapest and would answer all purposes. The cellar in which they are kept should be dry, and it is better when possible to so put them away as that the air can have free access through them.

Household Suggestions. Chocolate icing can be and is better

made with yolks of eggs instead of whites; making a softer icing and dis-posing of the yolks of the eggs. Carbolic acid is recommended for

moistening the tools with which met-als are worked. The efficiency of the grindstone is said to be greatly increased by this means.

A single piece of paper or linen moistened in turpentine and put into wardrobes or drawers for a single day two or three times a year, is a preventive against moths.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them ten minute previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, in which a dessert spoonful of turpentine has been well stirred,

Knives with rubber handles should never be washed in soap suds, as it takes the gloss off the rubber and causes them to flake up. Ivory, bone or wood handles should not be put in

Be sure to put your clothes pins in hot soap suds at least once in two weeks and let them boil; after which they may be taken out, dried, and put in a bag, ready for use on next wash day.

wash day.

Ink stains are entirely removed by the immediate application of dry salt before the ink has dried. When the salt becomes discolored by absorbing the ink, brush it off and apply more; wet slightly. Continue this till the ink is all removed.

TWO NOTABLE APPLE TREES. The Jo Gee of Wawayanda and the Old Indian.

Among the ancient and famous landmarks of the Minisink country, in New York are two giant apple trees, believed to be over a century old, and still erect and in good bearing, and declared to be notable curiosities by all pomologists who have seen them. Both trees are undoubtedly seedlings and chance growths, and tradition says that both were found standing solitary and in thrifty bearing in the wilderness by the first white settlers in their respective localities, who came there more than a hundred years ago. Another striking peculiarity of these trees is that they are perennial bearers, and that the fruit produced by each differs from the other and is peculiarly unlike any variety of apples grown anywhere in the region.

The so-called Jo Gee apple tree stands on an elevation in the town of Wawayanda, Orange county, known as Jo Gee Hill. The hill and the tree take their name from that of the last Indian of the Minisink tribe who ingered there by the numerous graves of his fathers, and who eventually followed his nation westward just before the Revolutionary war. The fruit of the tree has a wild and delicious flavor, which has won for it great popularity, and pomologists have in-troduced it by grafts and cuttings into many of the leading orchards of the

country.

The Old Indian apple tree, as it is styled, which stands on the bank of the Neversink River, in the town of Fallsburg, Sullivan county, is believed to be the biggest and most productive of its species anywhere in the state. The round and regularly tapering trunk measures at a foot from the ground fourteen feet five and a half inches in circumference, and at seven feet from the ground eleven feet and seven inches. The topmost branches are over fifty feet from the roots, and the spread of the head is in full proportion to the enormous size of the trunk. It is positively stated that the old giant as positively stated that the old grant has often yielded forty bushels of apples as a crop, and that it has never missed bearing for a single season. Tradition says it was planted by the Indians years before the first settlement of the town by the whites in 1787. Pomologists say that it was probably chance planted by the dropping of a seed by some white hunter or surveyor who visited the region about the time the first settlements were made there -N. Y. Sun.

A GARDEN FOR COONS. Among the Hills and Glens of Keuka Lake.

From all accounts there are more coons having a good time among the hills and glens and plains around Keuka Lake than can be scared up anywhere else in the state of New York, according to the N. Y. Sun. If Brown's fame is greater than that of a person should be curious enough to his brother in these parts. He was a lay low at almost any spot along the shores of the lake on some one of those glorious moonlight nights, says the writer, he wouldn't have to wait long to see a coon steal out of the shadows of the trees or bank, post himself at the water of the same of the s of the trees or bank, post himself at the water's edge, and quicker than a wink fish out sportive sawbellies or in-cautious sunfish, and make a very comfortable fish dinner on them. Then, if the curious person could follow the coon he would undoubtedly trail him to the nearest cornfield, where he would see the epicurean prowler regale him-self on a roasting ear or two. If the coon could be followed from the rust ling corn, it is ten to one that he would lead the curious person to a neighboring vineyard, and there be seen to stop off his meal with a dessert of luscious Concords or Delawares The coon lives high in this favored country. But he has to keep a weather eye open for hunters and the dog. Coon hunting is a lost art in many localities, but it isn't in this part of old Steuben. It is hard work, though hunting the coon is the bailiwick of Keuka Lake, for the country is all hill and glen, and the hills are steep and high and the glens are dark and deep Such hiding places for coon are rare and such obstacles to the hunter un common. But the Keuka Lake hunter

and his dog gets there just the same, and the coon has to come down. When a party of hunters hereabouts go out for a night after coons, and don't get fifteen or twenty, they don't don't get niteen or twenty, they don't call it much of a night's work. Steuben county coons' are coons, too.

Twenty of them usually mean about 400 pounds weight to tote in from the hills. Consequently, if less than four hunters go out of a night they don't dare to kill all the coons they might, for 100 pounds of coon on the back gets heavy before the hunter reaches

Wholesale Slaughter of Swallows. A slaughter of swallows has bee

organized on a large scale along the southern seaboard of France. The poor creatures alight on wires provided for the purpose, tired out after long flights to or from Italy and the east, and they are killed in thousands by means of electric currents. This mas-sacre of the innocents has been ordained in the interest of fashion, and the slaughtered birds are used for the decoration of the hats or bonnets of dainty dames and damsels in London dainty dames and damsels in London, Paris or New York. Humane people will probably make an agitation on the subject, and there is some talk of petitioning the prefects of the southern departments to use their authority to prevent the extention and continuance of this ornithological carnage.— Pall Mall Gazette.

ARTEMUS WARD AS PRINTER'S DEVIL.

Some of Charles F. Brown's Youthful Pranks Recalled.

The Sun recently contained a letter from Charles F. Brown, "Artemus Ward," citing briefly the route taken by himself on the road to fame. In it he referred to his career as a printer's devil in the office of the Norway Adwertiser. The old office wherein Artemus begrimed his fingers and inked his nose is standing yet, though applied to other uses, and the Advertiser continues to be prosperously published. Charles labored in the office for a year or so. He had been apprenticed to a printerin Manchester, N. H., but his brother, Cyrus W. Brown, purchased the paper, and the incipient Artemus, taking hasty leave of the Granite State concern, added himself to the family force. The firm of Brown & Davis was too convivial to last, and in due course of time, in local parlance, it "busted," leaving the young-ster adrift. Its remains were soon gathered up by Mark H. Dunnell, then the village schoolmaster, afterward, but briefly, Colonel of the Fifth Maine, and later congressman from Minnesota who essayed to establish a journal called the Pine State News.

Mr. Dunnell's venture did not prosper. It was weak on its financial legs, and hampered by circumstances. The office force consisted of Charley and a journeyman printer named John Tuck-er. John would and did get drunk. On such occasions he became possessed with an awful melancholy, and devoted a great deal of time in proclaiming his intent to die. After about two months of troubled existence the paper began to stagger, and Mr. Tucker simultan-eously got full. Mr. Dunnell and Charley found him reeling in the street, charley found thin reeting it the street and, lugging him up stairs, laid him on a bail of papers and listened to a beautiful oration on the subject of Mr. Tucker's immediate intent to go unto the bright beyond.

He didn't go but the paper did. It never recovered from the shock. As Mr. Francis H. Whitman, who relates this tale, says, the verdict read: "Died drunk."

Tucker straightened up, went to Portland, and established a big print-ing house that yet bears his name. Artemus from that time began his drifting, going to Eminence.

People hereabouts remember him well as a flaxen-haired, "sassy" boy, from whom little good was ever expected to come. His pranks were pected to come. His pranks were plenty. They tell how, while in his brother's office, he took advantage of the inebriated helplessness of a fellow apprentice to carefully black his face under pretext of completing his toilet, and sending him thus garnished, with a red necktie under his chin, over to the Elm House hall one night to startle the swell society of the village by cap-

ering on the dancing floor. Queer as it may seem, Cyrus W.

say in speaking of them:
"Yes, they say Charles did make
some money lecturin'. But you'd ort
to hev known Cy. He wuz smart."

Chinese Maxims.

Forbearance is attended with profit. Life is a journey and death a return home.

The straightest trees are the first Causeless anger resembles waves without wind.

The loftiest building arises from mall accretions. It is better to suffer an injury than

to commit one.

A discontented man is like a snake who would swallow an elephant. While silent consider your own faults, and while speaking spare those of others.

To persecute the unfortunate is like throwing stones on one fallen into a well. If men will have no care for the

future, they will soon have sorrow for the past. Hear both sides and all will be clear;

hear but one, and you will still be in the dark. Kind feeling may be paid with kind feeling, but debts must be paid in hard

cash. Those above should not oppress those below, nor those below encroach on those above.

He Made a Hit. Among the patrons of a certain

American University is a Mr. Mwho, besides being a generous, broadminded, although very illiterate merchant, is in high esteem in that seat of learning on account of the considerable financial aid he has from time to time furnished. At an alumni dinner once he was called upon for a speech, but declined. The guests would not be put off in that summary manner, and applauded until Mr. M—— was forced to get on his feet. With much confusion the orator began by saying: "My friends you know I was not a college man. Even now I don't know whether the refreshment class comes previously the refreshment class comes previously before the sycamore class or previously after, but—" The noise of mingled laughter and applause which followed drowned the conclusion of the sentence, and Mr. M.—sat down, looking confused but smiling with the vague consciousness that he had made a "hit," although he was not exactly aware of its precise nature.—Boston Advertiser. TALK OF THE DAY.

The man who is always in his cups is sure to bring up in the jug sooner or

In the surf—Clara—"Where's Eth-el?" Maud—"She had to go home; she got her bathing suit wet." That orange monopoly talked of had better be left alone. The first failure on record was caused by a reckless

trust in fruit. "I see you have mortgaged your homestead, Mulligatawney; what does that mean?" "Oh, I merely bought a

ton of hard coal, that's all. Small Gladys (at the close of her first Sunday school)—'I fink you ought to div' my money back, mister, 'cause I don't yike dis matinee."

Reginald—"I have a vague idea—" Grosvenor (interrupting)—"What, that is a positive improvement! Let me congratulate you.'

"The Vesuvius is a funny name for a dynamite cruiser," remarked McCork-le. "Funny?" asked McCrackle. "Yes; avable, you know."

Deacon Burdock (of Kansas)-"No, sir, there is not an open saloon in our town." Col. Bludd (of Kentucky)—"If that is so, sah, whar do you get your whisky, sah?"

AN EPITAPH.

Little Johnny Day lies here,
He neither cries nor frets;
He just had reached his 13th year—
Cigarettes.

Misunderstood-Pop-eyed photographer (about to remove the cap)—"Look this way, please." Sitter "Not much, I wouldn't look like that in a picture for nothin'."

Checks, so the tailors say, will be the fashionable thing this fall. That is just the trouble. The tailors want such tremendous checks that ruin stares the possessor of a new suit in the face.—Cincinnati Time-Star.

Division of labor. Natalie-"Oh, Mr. Decourcy, I am so tired of this frivolous life! How fatiguing to sit and hold one's hands all day!" Mr.

Decourcy—why not have some one
hold them for you?"—Munsey's hold the Weekly.

Mrs. Weather Clerk Greely-"My dear, can't you go down town with me?" Gen. Greely—"Certainly. Just wait a moment until I get my over-shoes and linen duster and sumbrella and straw hat."

A lecture on explosives. The minister stubbed his toe as he ascended the lecture platform. "Darn—" he said audibly, and then turning to the audience, continued—"ley was blown up by gunpowder in 1567."—Harper's

She (in grand stand)—"What tickles the crowd? I don't see anything to laugh at." He—"Don't you see—ha! ha!—that the umpire—ho! ho!—has just had all his front teeth—haw! haw! —knocked out by a pitched ball?"—Chicago Tribune.

Encouraging—First youth (at a rail-road depot)—"Traveled far?" Second youth—"Not yet, but I expect to before I stop. I am going west to seek my fortune." First youth—"I just got back. Lend me a dime, will you?"

"When your practicing friend across the way has learned how to play the cornet, he will entertain the whole neighborhood," said Mrs. Brown. "Yes," said Mrs. Crown, "but by that time there won't be any neighborhood

On the free list no longer-Citizen-"Hello, Jake! Still in the fruit business, are you? Those peaches look

"Jake (menacingly)—"Keep
your dirty hands off'n them peaches.

If you want any you buy 'em. You're not a p'leeceman now!

Lawyer-"You were present when the man was shot, were you?" Rafferty
—"Oi wuz, sor. It was in the hotel Lawyer-"You saw the man shot in the rotunda, did you?" Rafferty —"Be hivins, Oi didn't notice if it hit him in the rotunda or not."

Miss Plantaganet De Vere-"That man's attentions to me are most offensive, and he has the reputation of being a fortune hunter. Do you suppose it is papa's wealth that allures him?" Dolly Flicker (thoughtfully) -'Why what else can it be?'

An impossibility. "I trust you will not think hard of me," he remarked reaching for his hat. "Sir," she answered, frigidly, "one who knows you can never think hard of you." And wandering home 'neath the electric light, he wondered what it was she meant to convey.

Attorney-"Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused in this case?" Man drawn as a juror—"No, sir. But I have sometimes thought—" Attorney (rising indignantly)—"Your Honor, this man acknowledges that he sometimes thinks. It is hardly necessary to say that we shall challenge him as a juror in this case."

Marthy—"Did ye hear any singin' when ye was up ter the city, pap?", Farmer Parsley—"Waal, I went to the uproar one night; but durn me if I could make out what was goin'. Half the time two or three fellers was sing-in at once and pretty often the whole kit and boodle of 'em chimed in togeth-er." Marthy—'Funny they couldn't be perlite enough ter let one get through afore the rest commenced."

through afore the rest commenced."

When Greek Meets Greek: Miss Tattall—"Don't you know what Mrs. Brown said about you yesterday?" Mrs. Goweezie—"No, nor I don't keer. But do you know what my old man said about you the other day? He says when you get two or three years older, and that pryin' nose of yourn meets that waggin' chin, that thare'll be the doggonddest time on record. What? Ye ain't gom'? Well, call again soos won't ye?"

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Agang of thieves has taken up its

The State Sanitary convention will be held in Lawrence Dec. 4-5.

Douglas county put a prohibition party ticket in the field last Satur-

Adjutant General Roberts went to Washington to attend the conclave of Knights Templar.

W G Melville has sued Lecompton township for damages in refusing to award him a contract on which he had bidden. The amount of United States reve

nue collected in Kansas last year was only \$183.432, while Nebraska, with less population, paid \$2,248,624. The make-believe quarrel between the Lawrence Journal and Evening

Tribune, both under the same management, is really soft and sickening. Kansas has more than doubled the mileage of our railroads within four of the eight years since prohibition was engrafted upon the organic law.

Kansas has 1,591 more schoolhouses than we had four years ago, and 1,969 more teachers. The school population has increased in four years by the addition of 120,760 chil-

Kansas has grown wealthy under prohibition. Property values have increased under prohibition about eighteen and three-quarter millions annually, while the increase in population has been 85,307 annually.

county clerk, this being the question that called forth the opinion.

Representatives of various women's organizations met in Washington last week to take steps toward forming a Lucy Webb Haves Memorial Association for the purpose of erecting a

The prohibitionists are nominating county tickets in many counties of this state State tickets are nominated wherever there are general elections. We predict that events will show that the republicans made a great mistake when they defeated prohibition amendments in the several eastern states. And further, that it is a fatal mistake to endorse the high license movement.

This is quite a year for the Inde-endents. M. D. Greenlee was a candidate for county clerk before the republican convention. He was not nominated. He now announces himself as an independent candidate and has a large support. In Shawnee, Capt. O. W. Fox was candidate for clerk but one, J. M. Brown, a colored politician and ubiquitous office seeker, was nominated to pacify the colored vote. The dissatisfaction caused by this action has induced Capt. Fox to run as an independent. Brown may be elected, bu, if so, it will cost the party dear y.

Thomas A. Edison, the greatest electrician that ever lived, will soon return from Europe covered with honors. Everywhere he has been so royally received that finally, for selfprotection, he has been compelled to decline most of the receptions ten-dered to him. The Italian Govern-ment recently made him a Count, and last week the French Government conferred upon him the Grand Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor, in token of the services rendered by him to science and for the part taken by him in the Paris Exposition.

Members of the National Guard as well as regular army officers, will find the October Cosmopolitan an interesting number, not only on account of Captain King's story, which is purely a military novel, and illustrated from life scenes at West Point and on the Plains, but on account of an exhaustive article on the French Army, by that famous French writer, Mme. Juliet Adam, writing under the nom de plume of Count Paul Vasili, and slaborately illustrated from the pic-tures of French military life which have made Detaille so famous. Car-penter's article on Egypt, which will appear in the same number, is marvelously illustrated from photographs taken in the country of the Nile, and showing, as no description can, the people, their houses, and their lives.

Ransas' Advantages.

Miss Frances E. Willard wrote from Kansas to the Union Signal, a very interesting letter, from which we take the following:

This novel state has women preachers, coctors and lawyers in larger proportion than almost any other. The assistant attorney-general is a woman, of the firm of Kellogg & Kellogg, her husband having appointed her to the position. Our Mrs. Rastall says it looks wonderfully sensible to see her seated opposite him at a double desk in the beautiful state house at Topeka. Women are farmers, bankers, county school superinted her, to the position of the state house at Topeka. Women are farmers, bankers, county school superinted her, to they are voting in constantly increasing numbers. A lady told me that even in Atchison, one of the lowest grade towns morally that curses "the border," last year 285 women voted and this year 600. She walter Pater is at his best in the quaint walter pater is at his best in the quaint. that even in Atchison, one of the lowest grade towns morally that curses "the border," last year 285 women voted and this year 600. She said that women of questionable character did not vote even there, and that it was the year best who gid so that it was the very best who aid so, to secure a better mayor than they had in the past.

It happened to me to be earnestly invited by a delegate to go home with her and speak in the Episcopal church, its large-minded rector hav-

ing offered me his pulpit!
In five towns the business men. wishing to be relieved of the care of municipal matters, have elected full boards of women officers. The names of these places are as follows: Oskaloosa, Baldwin, Rossville, Elk Falls, Cottonwood Falls. Two other cities elected women on the council, but not a full board. It is considered a good advertisement thus to fit out an aspiring village. A case was mentioned in which a certain railroad sent passes to the new "city mothers," which said personages promptly voted to return, and the next week, when they were requested "not to oblige the trains to slow up quite so much" inside the corporate limits, these women officers did not feel embar assed in declining to make concession that in volved the public safety.

Miss Elizabeth Raymond of Holton Attorney General Kellogg gives an opinion that women are eligible to office in this state, where it is not expressly stated otherwise in the constitution. A woman may be elected stitution. A woman may be elected all. She is an Illinois girl by birth, the daughter of a physician who county clerk this being the question. practiced thirty-five years at Cambridge in our state and taught her sensible ideas on temperance, antitobacco and dress-reform questions. She has been a student at Campbell University, and of Professor Cairns, a Chicago elocutionist: Her speech on "The White ribbon Movement" monument in honor of that queenly was well thought out and ably woman. and with perfect self-possession. She quietly informed me that she "would like to study for the ministry," whereupon of course I told her I was glad and would do all in my power to aid and abet this purpose. It is my conviction that this young woman, earnest, studious, devoted, is as sure to bless the world as she is to live at

> A score or more of new sugar mills will be built in Kansas next year.

J. J. Spendlove was found guilty of murder in the second degree, last Saturday. He killed Gustay Werner last March in a quarrel about the room which they jointly occupied.

Rev. A. T. Ennis lectured before the Epworth League at the Methodist church on Saturday evening on "Peculiar Beliefs and Tenets of the Catholic church." A good audience was present and the lecture proved very interesting and entertaining to a great many who were ignorant of the beliefs of Catholicism.

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the attempt to revive the ancient mys-ticism and natural magic of the Hindoos. Walter Pater is at his best in the quaint and poetic essay "Hippolytus Unveiled," which will well bear a double reading before its full pregnancy is realized. Mr. Pater's style and method, perhaps like olives, "caviare to the vulgar," become very delightful with habit. Mr. Grant Allen contributes a very hight article

very deligntul with habit. Mr. Grant Allen contributes a very bright article called "Tropical Education," and the sketch of the "Comedie Francaise" will attract all lovers of the Drama. Princi-pal Donaldson advances news in his "Position of Women Among the Early Christians," which, if not absolutely new, will yet prove startling to the syrage will yet prove startling to the average reader. The poems and short articles of the number are of a high grade, and the whole table of contents will be found

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Father Baker lectured on Sunday evening at Music hall. He said that he had been a Spiritnalist for forty years, and relates many phenomena which he had witnessed which satisfied him that spiritualism is all that is claimed for it.

Dispatches from several points re-port a terrific storm on Lake Huron. It is feared that several vessels have gone down

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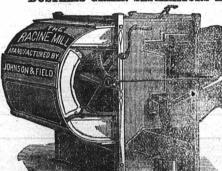
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Western Farm News.

flour as will lay upon the point of a overfrose bushes or tender shrubs and knife, there is more nourishment than in nine quarts of the best Ba-

Road dust in the hen house is a little better than plaster, for it is a most excellent absorbent that goes to the earth again ready to deliver all it

Let the hogs clean up the waste apples and peaches under the trees, and there will be fewer waste fruits next year. There will also be better hogs this year.

The "Financier," a paper published in the interest of bankers and capitalists, says, "an abundance of mort-gages is an evidence of prosperity;" what ineffable rot.

Thanks to the vigorous onslaughts made by our Alliance friends of cotton growing regions, it seems that there are now good hopes of knocking out the jute bagging trust.

Nearly 100 years ago the raising of merinos began among the green mountains of Vermont, and no where else in the world is it found to-day in such perfection and purity of breed

Too little attention has been paid to the fact that agriculture is a profession requiring as much skill and preparation to secure the best results as civil engineering, or the professions of law or medicine

You must please the cow if you want her to do her best. More or less milk is secreted during milking as saliva is secreted during eating. If the cow is annoyed, it checks the secretion of milk; if pleased, it stimu-

Potatoes should always be sorted when digging. With the diggers that we now use in harvesting a crop of potatoes, this is not so much of task as when the hoe or fork was depended upon. When it can be avoided, potatoes should not be dug when the soil is wet.

Now and then a wise man in his own conceit, says The Husbandman, tells us that Grange trade is opposed to honorable methods in business, and when asked how the methods of Grange trade differ from those he himself employs, he is obliged to answer, "I don't know."

No other calling can afford more advantages or comforts than farming. Yet, as a class, farmers are over-worked, poorly-fed (or more correctly, improperly fed, since their tables contain an abundance; but too commonly of food that does not nourish), poorly

secured for the development of bone and muscle and with breeding and

Generally speaking, a flock of geese, properly managed, will pay the farmer a good profit, and it is a source of wonder to me that so few of the farmers who have or can have the water privileges, keep gees Geese are hardy, require but cheap shelter, and for a good part of the year will obtain nearly all their living.

We are well aware that there are many successful and prosperous far-mers to be found throughout the land who have never entered the gates of a college of any kind, yet, with every succeeding year, it becomes more evident that the broader the educational foundation the better chance there is for signal success in any vocation where mind is powerful over matter.

"Brother Farmer, wouldn't it be better to bring that nower in out of the weather? And Lat reaper? Also that horse-rake? Likewise that lumber-wagon? We know the manufacturers are anxious to sell you more implements, but you should look out for your own interest as well as theirs, and no farmer can afford to house his tools under a tree.'

At a recent Wisconsin institute, Professor Short described the proper methods of handling milk and cream in order to make the best quality of in order to make the best quality of butter. Cream not sufficiently ripened does not produce a good keeping or good flavored butter, cream too much ripened yields a bad flavored butter. He cautioned the farmers mot to put sweet cream in with ripened cream just before churning. No cream should be churned until it has ripened at least twelve hours. The chief reason for butter not keeping well is the caseine which is permitted to remain in it and which should be thoroughly washed out before removing the butter from the churn.

Sent cold colling and absorbed. This strong odor of ammonia, which often pains the eyes and nostvils of a man, is exceedingly injurious to horser. It rots leather and corrodes varnish, and what must be its effect on the eyes and longs of the horses confined in it during whole nights? Foul air influenza (epizootic), pneumonia, heaves, all common diseases of horses; and the acrid manure in which horses to frequently done it does not harm the horse goes are compelled to stand causes not only this injurious vapor, but rots the hoofs and irritates the skin.

Feed the fattening hogs lightly at first, gradually increasing until they are on full feed.

Prof. Liebig says: "In as much A barrel with both heads out, se

Save up a good supply of clover for the hens in winter. Out it up fine and scald it and mix it with soft feed; it means eggs every time.

Any one of our farmer readers who wants a fanning mill advertised in another column, at a bargain, will do well to call at this office at once.

The swine marketed this year are averaging much heavier than in any one of the last three years, without carrying the comparison back beyond

Keep the doors and windows of your poultry house wide open until late in the fall, as your poultry will be more hardy and stand the winter

Is the farmer then going to let a squeamish consideration for some-body else's profit to stand in the way of making some for himself? Not if he has any sense.

The organization of farmers' allinces has been conducted on a big scale in Minnesota during the hot weather. Alliances have been put on their feet in forty counties.

There is but one navy yard on the Pacific coast, that of Mare Island, California, and another in the Puget Sound region will be imperatively required by the time it can be made ready.

The age of a cow has much to do with her value as a milker. A cow with her first calf never milks as well as with her third or fourth one, and for a dairy animal, as a rule, is un-

A correspondent in St. Louis Jourof Agriculture complains that white clover is becoming more of a pest than the Canada thistle and if farmers don't be careful and get pure seeds of timothy and red clover, it will be scattered all over the farm. It makes horses, cattle and hogs slobber and fall away.

Farmers are coming to understand that all the evils of unjust laws, unequal taxation, the growing power of corporation, "trusts" and the forms of monopoly under which they are laboring are the results of legislation and that the same means used to bring about these evils must be used to correct them, viz: legislation.

Oil of peppermint in vapor diluted even to one part in 100,000,000 will kill cockroaches in an hour, they of food that does not nourish), poorly paid, and frequently isolated from the world.

Ground barley is a good feed for growing pigs. With oats and bran it makes one of the best that can be secured for the development of bone dynamics. One drop of quiet her agitation.

The next day she astonished us by saying that the birdies had begun to build again. It was true. What splendid courage! What genuine pluck! How the dear little fellows did work to repair the disaster? It was a real dying in convulsions. One drop of

The Farmers' Alliance in this state growing stock this is a very important item, and in localities where risky kind of business. In getting an an organ it may get a tartar. Very ting anxious. By Saturday evening an organ it may get a tartar. Very was finished. The nest was ready for the state of the but more harmful otherwise, The very papers that might help them the most would be backward in seeking to be an organ. They would do quite as much in an independent way and would have an influence less warped, and command more respect outside of the alliance. Much discretion should be shown in establishing an organ.

> One drop of nicotine-extract of tobacco-placed on the tongue of a dog, will kill him in a minute; the hundredth part of a grain pricked under the skin of a man's arm will produce nausea and fainting. That which blackens old tobacco pipes is empry-eumatic oil, a grain of which would kill a man in a few seconds. The half dozen cigars which most smokers use a day contains six or seven grains enough if concentrated and obsorbed to kill three men, and a pound of tobacco, according to its quality, contains from one-half to an ounce and a half of pure nicotine.

Now that horses will be stabled at night, says The American Agriculturist, or should be, the most perfect cleanliness should be observed. The floors, if of wood, should be frequently drenched with water, and then sprinkled with finely-ground gypsum (plaster), by which the strong, pungent odor common to stables will be neutralized and absorbed. This strong odor of ammonia which often

Our Church Swallows.

As vividly as if it were but vesterday, though it is an event of many years ago, comes up the memory of the experience of a pair of barn swallows. Hirundo borreorum. The two had determined to build a nest in the porch of our shurch. My little daughter was the first to detect the fact, and every fay she went to see how the birdles were getting along. How the child mind watched and wondered! To her their ways were marvelous. How they brought the mud, or, more properly. the bird-mortar! How rapidly they worked! Now came the male, who smptled and spread his little hodful of cement. Then came the female, who added hers. And so fast did one sucseed the other that it seemed like the boys in winter on the pond, who would slide by in rapid succession, filling in each his place, and crying out, "Keep the pot a-boiling!"

Thus it went on for three days, when the mud-walls were well up. Then began the work on the interior, the lining with hair and fine downy feathers. Now came the full gushing of the child's delight. The wind had caught up a little feather from the barnyard and whirled it into the air. The male swallow saw it. There was a little twitter. Doubtless in the bird language it signified. "Quite the thing!" And the bird caught it just as easy as her brother caught his ball. The child took a hint. Having collected some feathers, she let them go one by one out of the window, and, to her intense delight occasionally one would be caught by the bird.

The nest was probably completed when Saturday evening closed in. It was followed by a beautiful Sabbath morning, but one which almost broke the little damsel's heart. Pray how can people who work in mortar avoid making dirt? These bird-builders had badly spotted the floor of the porch. To his intense disgust, the old sexton beheld it all, and was not slow to guess the cause. With a long pole he knocked the nest down, then swept the porch. How that child did weep for his calamities to the birdies! She even gave vent to some temper, and called the sexton a naughty man.

At breakfast the next morning the child told us with evident joy that the birdies had begun again to build their nest, and in the same spot, too. What a busy week it was for those swallows! On Saturday evening the nest again seemed finished. But Sabbath morning brought the same disaster. Somewhat petulant, the sexton brought the long pole into requisition once more. The child was now painfully exercised. and it cost us considerable effort to quiet her agitation.

repair the disaster? It was a real strain, for the inducement had become extraordinary. There were five pretty ting anxious. By Saturday evening all was finished. The nest was ready for occupancy. The sun went down beautifully as those tired little workers went to rest.

In the dusk of evening a new worker came, Keeping her own counsel, the little maiden appeared as noiselessly as possible with water, broom, and scrubbing brush. No one knew what had become of the child. When she came home, she said that she guessed she had the church steps so clean that the sexton could not see any dirt this time. So it was. And the sexton quite forgot all about it; and the swallows raised their callow brood in peace. I took the child up to a small opening over the porch, through which she was able to see the pretty eggs, and afterwards the little birds. Next year daughter's birdie's, as we called them, came back, and again built in the same spot, and they again received the attention of their child protector.—Dr. Lockwood's Readings, in Natural His

Morphine on the Race Track. The latest diabolism on the race tracks is the use of the hypodermic needle. It seems that some men who have had the entree of the best tracks lately have managed to inject morphine into horses that they wanted to disable



E.E.ROUDEBUSH, BUSINESS MANAGER

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Horticultural Department.

F. SMITH Editor.

If you would raise the best and sweetest beets use wood ashes liber-ally. Beets need alkali.

Does it not stand to reason that the ootash which we find everywhere in the woody fibres of our plants and trees would be a natural fertilizer for their growth again?

Currents we raise from cuttings As to varieties, we grow the cherry for market as it is wonderfully productive. Black Naples for jellies. the Versailles for table, and a goodly number like the White Grape varie-

When freezing weather approaches, mulch your vines heavily with well rotted stable manure. Let this lie around their roots all winter, and in the spring dig the remainder in with a spade fork. A liberal dressing of wood ashes is splendid for all vines, trees and flowers, also carrots, cab-bages and parsnips, just before a rain.

We prune grapevines whenever we prune grapevines whenever our knife is sharp. During the summer and early fall the suckers should be keep off. These can be easily pinched out early in their growth. When your vine has made a good growth of from six to ten feet pinch off the end so as to check the growth and harden the wood with will not and harden the wood, so it will not winter kill, and also to develop the fruit buds for next year's fruitage.

If you want nice peaches and pears —you who have plenty of good wood ashes, leached or unleached—take a hoe and mark a small trench around the base of your tree stem and put therein a shovelful of ashes. The snow and rains of winter will carry the acids and salts down to the roots. Then take some soft soap and thin with water; now wash your young trees and grapevines with the solution and mark the result. Examine the soil around the base of the peach trees anh see if green oozes out. If it does there is a borer at work. Take a small wire and insert in his road and thus finish his career.

The most senseless part of the newspapers of to-day, are the columns devoted to politics.

The agricultural class will never accomplish much for itself until it and that too, independent of all professed politicians and parties.

It is not very encouraging when farmers elect one of their number to congress, to see him go off in cahoots with monopoly and trust members and get the idea that the fences he must look after are mostly connected with post-offices and the distribution of the spoils.

There are many public offices that when once well filled should remain in the hands of the incumbents during good behavior. Public office must not be bartered away as a re ward for pot-house party work if we would have the best results. The spoils system must be overthrown, and the people must do it. The politicians will not.

An exchange says the deep water convention went home filled with enthusiasm. That is much better than the old way, of going home filled with bad liquor. One Texas delegate in acknowledging the hospitalities of the citizens of Topeka, declared in the convention that he had become convinced by what he had seen, that prohibition does prohibit in Kansas.

In one hundred years from now this will be the greatest nation on earth, with over two hundred million population. If continued, the present spoils system in over politics will long before that time become such a power that its evils will be disastrous power that its evils will be disastrons beyond conception. Every principle of the republican idea will be overthrown. Our politics will be a machine indeed, compared with what it now is. It is time for every man to demand a reform on this line. Members of Congress must not be allowed to give out offices with such freedom. Men in office must cease to be political demogogues even if temporarily deprived of the right to yote.

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Bald-Headed Notabilities.

One of the most interesting things we have ever read is Blakely Hall's contribution to Frank Leslie's IL-USTRATED NEWSPAPER this week on Notable Bald-Headed Men." Everybody will want to read it. It is a double number containing twentyfour pages and over forty pictures, including a view of the World's Fair site in New York, the Quebec landslide, the great broycle tournament, and the army rifle competition. It is a splendid number.

Lawrence, Kansas.

NEWSPAPER LAWS

THAT New Hampshire farmer who permitted two eastern highwaymen to rob him of \$9,000 is respectfully re minded that a few of those desirable western mortgages are still to be had.

THE Niagara whirlpool may turn out to be simply a slightly turbulent millrace. A young man with a cork jacket French scientists are urging their govwent through it unscathed. Who will be the first to shoot the falls in a

Horse-thieves are dealt with leniently in Woodbury, N. J. The two who recently took Rev. Samuel Hudson's team out of the stable got off with thirty-day sentences for disorderly conduct.

None of the electricians who gravely doubt that an electric current, no matter how strong, will kill a man, have gone out and taken hold of a live wire carrying a current of 1,000 volts to back their doubts. Talk is not only cheap, but reasonably safe.

THE editor of a weekly paper in Germany poked fun at Bismarck for having knuckled down to the United States in the Samoan affair, and now the editor sits in jail on a year's sentence and wonders if there is not such a thing as being altogether too funny for anything.

For years a Springfield, Mass., horse suffered from a sore shoulder. A veterinary surgeon made a close examination of the shoulder and found a 25-cent silver piece deeply imbedded Pitcairn's Island and the new Hebrides, in the flesh. How the coin got there is that the horse was carrying three bits

A TROY shirt man predicts that in less than ten years there will be a general return to the old-fashioned shirt which buttoned in front, and from which at least one button was missing after every wash. If that were assured the average man would lay in a large stock of shirts of the present style at

THE bishop of Marseilles has issued a formal protest against the circular issued by the French minister of justice, in which the minister reminded the clergy that they are prohibited by law from taking part in elections. The bishop affirms the rights of priests to intervene in elections and other political affairs.

THE average white man who lives to be 70 years old has spent over a year of his life in shaving and two months on top of that in getting his hair cut. This is where the Indian is a long ways ahead. He hasn't any whiskers, and they say he lets the coyotes chaw his hair off when it gets down to his tomahawk handle.

THEODORE KAMENSKY, the talented Russian sculptor, has become an instructor in the American art school at New York. He came to America because he thought his art would flourish more readily in the political atmosphere of a republic. Russia is not a land in which the lowly are encouraged to hopeful effort.

WHEN Stone, of the New England Ax Company, turned out to be an embezzler and an absconder, the president of the company exclaimed: "Why, he has been with us for thirty years and has always been honest." Thirty years of honesty is no proof in this day and age. Even an Ohio man 92 years of age is under arrest for his first steal.

An admirable benefit organization has come into existence among teachers in Boston, providing against the impecunious or laborious old age too often unavoidable in that hard-worked and ill-paid calling. The plan involves the payment of an entrance fee of \$3 and small annual assessments varying according to the salary received.

THE price of a swear word has been officially fixed in Chambersburg, Pa. A pugilist swore eighty-five oaths hand running, and he was fined sixtyseven cents for each of those profane exclamations. This is rather a low price for an oath when it is remembered that some of the dams which broke away last spring cost thousands of dollars.

If the preponderance of expert opinion goes for anything, wheat will show a rising tendency until the next crop is made. Here and there a contrary view is expressed, but most of those who have made the subject a study think that the old crop is much more nearly exhausted than was the former crop at the same time last year and that Europe must buy more largely.

tween 1,500 and 2,000 feet above the mouth of the crater, when condensing into her parlor, and for an hour or more his kind entertainers devoted themselves to his enjoyment. After ward the older lady took him one side and began to speak of the importance of good behavior and obedience to rules, when she was interrupted with have now to be considered. What do we know of the South Pole? In the first place we know that nobody has sliftings.

THE SOUTH POLE.

What is Known About That Mysterious and Fascinating Region.

Burning Mountains Shut in by Barriers of Ice-Discoveries by the Different Expeditions.

Three expeditions to the South Pole are under discussion, and have been more or less determined upon. England has one, under consideration, the ernment to take up the matter, and the Germans of Hamburg, with Villard as their American agent, have been seriously contemplating sending down a body of explorers to the mysterious regions of the Antarctic circle. A general revival of interest in this comparatively neglected portion of the globe seems to be promised, and the time seems to be at hand when the existence of a great antarctic conti-nent, the magnetic conditions of the south and the relative flatness of the earth at that point will be definitely

It was supposed by the old geographers that in order to balance the continents of the north, the Southern or Antarctic Ocean ought to have some great continents likewise; and, for two hundred years or so, occasional voyages were made in the hope of discovering some such stretches of dry land. Juan Fernandez, more than 300 years Juan Fernandez, more than 300 years ago, reached a pleasant land which is now supposed to have been New Zealand, but then he was 3,000 miles distant from the south pole. Twenty years later a Dutch whaler was driven by a storm so far as the high snowy islands, now known as the South Shetlands, nearly due south of Cape Horn.
About the beginning of the following century De Quiros, searching about for the southern continent, lighted upon and many other islands continued to a mystery. No driver ever suspected be found in the vast southern sea by the storm-driven mariners and hardy explorers steering straight for some-thing new. It remained, however, for Capt. Cook to first penetrate the Antarctic circle, although all he did was to sight the shores of Sandwich Land. Great things had been expected from this voyager, and the report was so disappointing that the geographers thereupon removed from their maps the term of Terra Australia.

Navigators, however, continued still to believe in the existence of this southern land, and in the beginning of the present century one of them discovered the South Orkneys. Then the governments of Europe and our own took a and in the matter and sent out expeditions of discovery. The United States expedition was placed in charge of Lieut. Wilkes, his instructions being to push as far south as possible. Altogether the fleet of exploration was absent four years, during which much ocean was explored for the first time and a number of small islands set down on the charts. Wilkes claimed at first to have discovered an antarctic continent, but it was afterward found to be

Adele Land. Then came the expeditions under Sir James Ross, which left England in 1839 and did not see it again until 1843. After passing the Cape of Good Hope Ross and his men remained for two months on Kerguelen's Island—discovered in 1772—then proceed to Tasmania and then pushed on for the south. He first sighted large, compact icebergs in latitude 639, four degrees farther south bringing him to the edge of the pack, a vast field of hummock ice extending over an unknown number of miles The men were supplied with extra warm clothing, and preparations were made for dashing through the floe ice and hammocks at points where the more solid pack could be avoided. Steering boldly but cautiously through huge masses of ice, and experiencing alternate fog and sunshine, they at length espied real land in the shape of two magnificent ice-capped mountains, each extending 7,000 feet in hight, with glaciers filling in the intervening val-

On dry land near these mountains, after many struggles, Sir James Ross hoisted the Brittish flag, and named the place Victoria Land, being then about 1,300 miles from the South Pole and 1,800 due south of New Zealand. Further inland other magnificent ice-covered mountains could be seen, soaring to a hight of 12,000 or 14,000 feet, thus far exceeding anything known in the Arctic regions. Still coasting the shore, Ross pushed farther south until he had reached the 76th degree of south latitude, the South Pole being then about 1,000 miles distant. The two loftiest mountains continued well in sight all during this journey, and were named after the ships Erebus and Terror. Erebus was esteemed to be 12,000 feet high and was an active volcano, while Terror was either extinct or temperorarily quiet.

On one particular afternoon Mount Frahus was observed to emit smoke

on one particular atternoon mount Erebus was observed to emit smoke and flames in unusual quantities, pro-ducing a most grand spectacle. A volume of deuse smoke was projected at each successive jet with great force in a verticle column to a hight of be tween 1,500 and 2,000 feet above the mouth of the crater, when condensing

got within 700 er 800 miles of it. Ross touched the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, and in all probability no human being has ever made a nearer approach to the South Pole, but this is less by 300 or 400 miles than the approach which has been made to the proach which has been made to the North Pole.

In the second place, the extent of a possible Antarctic continent has shrunk so by each succeeding exploration that it is certain that even loes such a continent exist, it cannot be more than 1,600 or 1,800 miles in

measurement either way.

In the third place these islands that have been discovered are of compara tively small extent, and there is little doubt that the great southern seas which lie within the triangulation of Cape Horn, the Cape of Good Hope and Tasmania extend unbroken by any considerable archipelago clear up to the 65th degree of anoth letting. the 65th degree of south latitude. This vast expanse of deep ocean offers a source of danger to the explorer which is unknown in the high northern latitudes. Sweeping currents and winds have to be borne that are of a power by no means easy to cope with. On one occasion when Ross was becalmed for a few hours, the dead set of the ocean waves drifted the ships toward a range of huge icebergs, against which the sea broke with appalling violence. "Every eye with appalling violence. "Every eye was transfixed with the tremendous spectacle, and destruction appeared in-evitable." The ships were thus driven on for eight hours until within half a mile of the gigantic icebergs, when a gentle air began to stir and the peril was averted.

In the next place it has been discovered that the climate of the southern ocean is sometimes a peculiarly disagreeable one. In the very middle of the Antarctic summer there are opposing currents, thick fogs and gales to be encountered, and this in no

higher latitude 66%. In the next place the ice barrier that seems to shut out exploration of that seems to shut out exploration of the polar lands is of a peculiarly for-bidding description. So far as it has been skirted it is an inaccessible, un-broken wall of ice. That land does exist within this cliff of frozen snow there is also no doubt. The existence of volcanic peaks and chains of mountains of enormous hight show this; but so far as it has been seen that land is covered with snow at all seasons; no is covered with snow at all seasons; no human being has been met with beyond 56° of latitude; no vegetable growth, except lichens, has been seen beyond 58°, and no land quadruped is known to exist beyond 66°.

Lastly it has been found that between

the northern and southern lights there are some striking points of difference that tend to prove pifferent magnetic conditions. The electrical display at both poles occurs simultaneously and seems to correspond on an immense scale with the discharges from the positive and negative poles of a

Much more has been conjectured concerning this mysterious region, but the above is a resume of all that is actually known concerning it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Well-Paid Evangelists.

The pay evangelists receive is very small when it is remembered how exhausting and responsible their work is, says Ben Deering, of St. Louis. I mean the ordinary evangelist—the man who is without a National reputation. I have preached in a Missouri town for a week and crowded the church four times a day, receiving only \$60 at the end of my work. Of course, the cyangelists whose fame is spread over the whole country make more money than this, but even their pay is nothing like what it is made by extravagant popular stories. Harrison, the boy preacher, is always in demand, and charges \$10 a day for his services, whether he is engaged for a week or a month. He is worth about \$60,000. Moody makes no charge for his serv-ices, but he is paid much better than Harrison. His two week's preaching in St. Louis made him \$1,000. He is worth about \$90,000. Sam Jones is the best paid man of them all, but he gives away so much money that he is not wealthy, For nearly a month's work in Kansas City he got \$3,000 and Sam Small got \$1,000. St. Joe paid Jones \$1,500 for two weeks. I gave him \$1,000 for his week at Culver Park camp-meeting this snmmer. He is worth about \$30,000, all of his money being invested in Georgia property. He maintains a camp-meeting taberna cle near his home, where he holds a two weeks' revival every year. He pays all the expenses of the preachers who come, and they amount to a good deal of money. He never makes a fixed charge for his work. Sam Small has come into great demand as a campaign Prohibition orator, and is now stumping Dakota. He is being paid \$75 a day and his traveling expenses.

A Substitute.

A lady who is opposed to corporal punishment visited a Boston school where the rod was being applied. Before going away she said a few words to the offender, and asked him to come and see her on a certain evening, promising that her daughter should sing and play to him. He said he would come, and at the appointed time a boy dressed in his best was ushered

THE CRANBERRY BOGS.

How the Tart Assistant to Thanks

The beginning of the cranberry har-

vest in southern and western New Jersey is the terror of elderly housewives and the joy of the younger generation. Unless restrained by an iron-bound contract, domestics break away from their temporary homes and hasten to join the small armies of cranberry pickers that gather on the various plantations. In the western part of the state Italians often harvest the crops. They arrive from Philadelphia and adjacent cities in large numbers and live in tents and shanties during the six weeks they are employed as pickers. But in Ocean county, which contains more acres of cranberry land than any other county in the state by a large area, the picking is done entirely by native New Jersey young men and women, girls and boys. Here and there an entire family assembles at the bogs during the first week in September, and under an overseer pro-ceed to gather the pink and acrid fruit, without which the Thanksgiving turkey would be esteemed a very ordinary

The price for harvesting varies from forty to fifty cents a bushel, says the N. Y. Sun, the larger sum generally N. Y. Sun, the larger sum is paid where the crops are more difficult to be barvested because of their more springy and boggy condition.

As the berries yield prolifically and grow not unlike grapes, except that the clusters are upon a single stem, the pickers earn considerable money. The heads of families put it aside for their winter groceries, the girls for their finery, and the boys for horses and buggies to treat their sweethearts to frequent rides and for go-to-meetin' clothing. A good cranberry picker easily earns \$2 a day, and \$3 is not unfrequently within the reach of the most nimble fingers. The yield is rarely be-low 150 bushels to the acre, and a few years ago over 400 bushels were harvested from a single acre on the Bunker Hill bog, four miles from this

On almost every cranberry farm the owners of the bogs issue tickets to their employes, the tickets representing quarts, pecks, and bushels. These bits of pasteboard are intrusted to the foreman, whose place is what is known as the cranberry house, where each picker must carry the berries as fast as they are gathered. There they are dumped from usually a peck box or basket into a bushel crate, and a ticket for four quarts is issued to each picker as the berries are turned in. Some notion of the magnitude of this industry in Ocean county may be gathered from the fact that ex-Sheriff Holman, one of the largest growers there, requires 10,000 tickets to conduct his business with the pickers during har-

The scene on a cranberry plantation in the picking season is picturesque. Down upon their knees in a long zigzag line stretching from one side of the bog to the other girls dressed in calicoes and ginghams, and with long sun-bonnets concealing many pretty faces, pick berries next to bright-eyed boys. The pickers chatter all the day through. The setting of the sun is the signal for a song in a chorus where every voice is mingled, and "The Old Folks at Home," or some other familiar plantation song rings out clear, strong

the hills around. the boys, beardless and moustached, congregate and await the pleasure of the floor manager to give the signal, "get your partners for a plain quad-rille." The fiddlers (at least two, often three of them), high above the floor, upon a platform of packing crates, are ready to begin the music. Away with a rush go twenty sets of merry makers, in and out through the figures of the old-fashioned dance. The only intermission in the night's fun is the enjoyment of the supper, spread on long tables in the second story of the building.

The Hog Driver Was a Senator. Olive Hampton Smith was elected senator from Indiana in 1836. When the election was over, Smith, who was a good lawyer and had been in congress news of the election.
"Who's elected senator? Hendricks?"

"Noble?"

"Who then?"

"I am!" There was a dead silence for a mo-ment, and then some one asked, "Who

A stump speech, with all the mud still clinging to his clothes, was necessary to convince them of his right to the title of senator in the congress of the United States.

Something to Think Of.
When an office-holder, from senator down to constable, puffs out his chest and cheeks with pride and claims to represent the people, he is way off. A recent estimate by a statistician proves that he seems to represent five-eighths, but practically he represents not more than seventeen electors to the hun-

HE FOUGHT AT WINCHESTER

Found Warm Friends When Ar-raigned as a Prisoner. In the case of the State vs. John Stuart, indictment for larceny, the prisoner appeared in the court room,

shuffling along, scarcely able to walk. He wore a soiled checked shirt, a very much worn suit, and a battered hat. Appearing as state witnesses were two well-dressed, sleek-looking men who were determined to send the old

man to the penitentiary. "Has the prisoner any counsel?" asked Judge Phillips. "I have none," answered Stuart. "I am a poor man and unable to pay an

attorney."
The judge saw by his looks that his was an unusual case, and said: "Well, go on and tell your story."

"Well, sir, I was in the confederate army, and at the battle of Winchester I was shot through both hips. Since then it has been exceedingly hard for me to support myself. I went to work for this man upon his word to pay me what my services were worth. During that time he paid me 10c. with which I bought tobacco. At the end of eight months he refused to pay me any money, and refused to give me any clothes, saying my services were worthless.

Then I went into his wardrobe, took a suit of clothes to hide my nakedness and left. He had me indicted for larceny, and I have been in jail ever

since. As the old man finished a murmur of indignation was heard throughout the

"You say you were shot at Winchester?" asked Judge Phillips, who was himself an officer in the splendid and memorable charge.

"Were you in the second charge to left, on the other side of the

The prisoner's face brightened.
"Yes," he said," I was there—
Rhode's division—and was shot while crossing the ravine just below the

The judge was certain then that the old veteran was telling the truth, but to be certain he called the state's

While this witness was giving in his testimony, which was to the effect that the old man's story was about right, but that he refused to pay him any-thing because his services were worthless, Stuart leaned over to Solicitor Settle. "Mr. Settle," he said, "your father and I were friends. I lived in Rockingham county, and your father persuaded me to enlist in his company. received my wound while following im. Since then it has been hard for me to keep out of the poorhouse."

By this time Judge Phillips and Solicitor Settle and everybody else in the court room were satisfied that the old soldier had been pitilessly persecuted, and the faces of the onlookers

showed the deepest pity and sympathy for the unfortunate man and the blackest indignation for his employer.
"Mr. Solicitor," said the judge,
"change your bill of indictment from
larceny to trespass." This was willingly
done by Mr. Settle.
"Now," he continued, "judgment is

suspended and the prisoner discharg-

Scarcely had the last word been spoken before every man in the room applauded, and great tears were rolling down the cheeks of strong men. As the old man who, half an hour before had been friendless, hobbled out When the plantation is stripped of its fruit there is a dance in the long two-story cranberry storage house.

The girls, showering in ringlets about ed to secure him a pension. Mr. their faces or streaming in long, dark tresses over their plain-out gowns; and miller, and in less than five minutes a miller, and in less than five minutes a purse was made up to buy the old soldier a suit of clothes.—Leesburg Mirror.

> When a fellow made a chase When a fellow made a clusse For, and got a salesman's place, He thought it no disgrace In the days of long ago. Now he hustles like tarnation, And if he gets the station He "accepts" a situation, Don't you know. -Ringhamton Republican.

The Youngest Confederate Soldier. Berry H. Binford, was the youngest soldier in the confederate army. His father, Dr. Binford, was a surgeon in the confederate army. The boy, when about nine years old, started out to find his father and reported to Gen. Wheeler, who took him for a federal of nogs down to Cincinnati going on foot all the way. On the way he arrived at a tavern, covered with mud, unwashed and unshaven for many days. The crowd surrounded him, eager for news of the election. little chap and finally turned him over to Col. Josiah Patterson, who knew Dr. Binford and at once assumed the care of the boy. As he would not go back home, a pony was secured for him, a gun was sawed off the proper length, and he was recognized from that time on to the end of the war as a soldier. It is stated that young Binford and another boy, not much older, undertook to do a little special service once. They went out between the lines somewhere up in North Alabama, threw up some small breastworks and awaited the advance of the federals on the opposite side of a small river. The column came in sight, and the boys opened fire as if backed by an army, which the federals naturally supposed to be a fact. The boys held the fort a whole day, and when night came on they scampered off and rejoined their command several miles away. Binford was the famous "suspicious case" that caused a panic in this city last summer and subjected several distinguished physicians to a perfect avalanche of chaff, when it turned out to be a case of alcoholism instead of yellow fever. yellow fever.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

Some of the Peculiar Forms It Assume During Thunder Storms.

Conformations Caught by the Detective Camera—The Deadly Zig-zag and Dazzling Bolt.

Some of the most tremendous electrical storms ever known in this country have occurred during the last two summers. Many people have been instantly killed by the mysterious agent, which science now proposes to harness for the execution of condemned murderers, and the destruction of property has been something unprecedented. At the same time the display in the heavens has been of such a character as to awaken feelings of awe and terror in the superstitious, and to amaze even the scientific investigator. During some of the electrical storms there were times when the whole sky from zenith to nadir, seemed a glitter-ing mass of fire about to wreak destruction upon every animate thing below.



PASSING FROM ONE CLOUD TO ANOTHER Scientists have spent half their lives and Uncle Sam has expended a goodly bit of treasury surplus in the attempt to ascertain the atmospheric conditions which produce the changes in the weather; but the path of the lightning and the nature of the most subtle agent in the universe still remain to a very large extent a sealed book to the savants. Clouds, wind, air currents and centers of radiation are all more or less familiar topics to the weather sharps, but the freaks of the potent illuminator of the sky are beyond their ken.

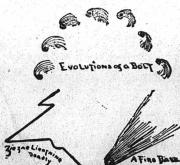
Recent experiments with the in stantaneous camera have done much toward bringing some of the eccentricities of lightning within our comprehension; but the little they have disclosed only serves to augment curiosity. It is a strange commentary upon the limits set to man's knowledge that he should know less about the flam-beaux of the clouds, which flash about and over him, than he does about the remote planet Mars.

One of the most interesting and novel experiments in this direction was made a few with the instantaneous camera, while a severe thunderstorm was raging east of Sandy Hook. Intermittent flashes lit up the sky, followed at longer intervals by a blinding blaze of light, so dazzling that when it expired the whole atmosphere seemed filled with a sulphurous blackness

It was night.

Focusing the camera on the group of nimbus clouds that marked the storm center, the operator waited his oppor-tunity. It came in a moment. Ban-ners of bluish-white streamed out from a common branch or center, extending all over the horizon and glittering ere, for probably two seconds, when they expired. The exposure showed a perfect picture of "trunculated" light-ning, every branch of the tree being connected with the parent stem, al-though the connection had not been visible to the naked eye. In this case the streamers ran from the zenith downward. Later another exposure brought the reverse picture, the lines of glittering flame traversing the sky from the horizon upward. The swift ness of the passage of the fluid in the heavens may be imagined from the fact that the exposure, only occupying a little over a second, took in the whole tree as a unit, on both occa

If it ever becomes possible to measure the velocity of a lightning bolt it will have to be done with some instrument not yet invented. A flash is to it as a trotter is to a racehorse. If a dozen lenses were focused on space and could by some lucky accident happen to be put in operation at the instant an able-bodied fire bolt began its gyrations it would catch something like



branching off at intervals and then disappearing with a sharp westward curve, in the direction of the earth. This and the "zig-zag" flash, are the only forms of lightning regarded as fatal to life or dangerous to property, as they invariably seek the earth. In their descent the stream broadens till it attains the dimensions of a wide belt of five traveling at inconceivable speed. of fire, traveling at inconceivable speed and leaving in its trail a distinct sulphurous odor. At a distance in the sky it seems like a slender bar of bluish

yellowish white. Another and more familiar form the same phenomenon is the straight-line thunderbolt, which is not an infreline thunderbolt, which is not an infrequent accompaniment of severe electrical storms by land and sea. Its velocity is equal to that of the curving bolt or fire ball, but progressing in a direct path apparently travels much more swiftly, and either explodes in mid-air, vanishing in impalpable fragrents or tribles the centre of the second service the centre of the second service the second service the service that service the service the service that service th

mid-air, vanishing in impalpable frag-ments, or strikes the earth or water, making a deep furrow, but leaving no other tangible trace of its existence. "We know very little about light-ning and its forms," said Capt. Dunn, the chief signal observer of New York. "What is a lightning-bolt?" he was

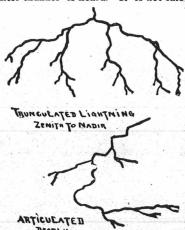
Capt. Dunn grinned. "Well, to tell the truth," said he, 'you have asked something which neither I nor any other man I know of can answer. There's Prof. Loomis who says a firebolt or lightning-ball is 'a conglomera-tion of ponderable sustances in great tenuity, and the whole charged with electricity. That's as clear as mud, isn't it? Technicalties aside, it is said to be a mass of fine particles of matter which the electricity has attracted and fused, and which is driven along at in credible speed by the currents generated by the electrical conditions that surround it. I cannot say whether any of them are composed of gas alone in a state of combustion; nobody can say so. I have no doubt, however, that the I have no doubt, however, that the majority, if not all, are composed of majority, if not all, are composed of matter which, when it falls on the earth is probably very much of the same sort as the fragments of aerolites we sometimes find after we have traced their descent from the sky. Whether they are originally gaseous, or are simply matter collected from the atmosphere and chemically changed in descent by electricity or other forces is impossible to determine."

"You have been a very close observer of storms, Captain; what are the conditions most favorable to elec-

trical disturbances?"

"They are according to the location and topographic surroundings. Here, in New York city, I have noticed that whenever we have a south or south-east wind, of a hot summer afternoon, and when there were clouds in the air well charged with electricity, the wind blows them over in the direction of the Orange mountains. There they meet the dry, cool air of the hills and they back right up and float over the city A thunderstorm is the result of this

"The nimbus is always the storm cloud—never the cumulus. It is a heavy cloud and lies low in the air, usually a quarter of a mile or so from the ground, but I have seen them much higher. When all the conditions are presented, and the atmosphere is thoroughly charged, there is a flash, and in ten or twelve seconds there after thunder is heard. It is not safe



to calculate the distance of a storm center by counting between the flash and the report, although I know that it is a very old and generally accepted way. It is certainly very unscentific, for there are many considerations that its own notes. This was the egg from which Capt. Meredith's spurred game which Capt. Meredith's spurred game perfect conductivity of the cloud, etc. "In a thunderstorm, where is the safest place for a person who is out-

In great many latters are excessively nervous during a thunderstorm," observed another gentleman, "and some of them would give anything to know what to do to be perfectly safe. They are mortally afraid of lightning rods, as second—just long enough to leave an dip alternately were not unlike those of a shuttlecock, but were so swift and dip alternately were not unlike those of a shuttlecock, but were so swift and dazzling that the impression received was but a weak approximation of the reality.

Another strange picture was that of the deadly "articulated" lightning which, beginning at a point in the southeast, traveled swiftly downward, one in a million."

Agreet many latters are excessively of indebtedness; not wantes, out evidence of indebtedness; not money, but prom served another gentleman, "and some of indebtedness; not woney, but prom served another gentleman, "and some of indebtedness; not money, but prom served another gentleman, "and some of indebtedness; not wantes, out evidence of indebtedness; not woney, but prom served another gentleman, "and some of them would give anything to know what to do to be perfectly safe. They then expert counter feiter than cash itself. It is one of those set where the shadow is prefered to the substance.

To the weaving of these artistic shadows Capt. Meredith's official brood devotes its talent and time.

Perhaps the most fascinating part of the whole process is the engraving of the whole process is the engraving of the plate on steel. The entire face of a note is never engraved by one man except by the expert counterfeiter. In this bureau not less than twelve engravers work on a single plate—one a specialist in portraits, another a specialist in portraits, another a specialist in portraits, another a specialist in script, another a specialist in portraits, another a specialist in script, another and provided devotes its talent and

CAREER OF A DOLLAR BILL.

How It is Ground Out by Wonderful Machines.

The National Debts It Can Pay Silver, Gold and Paper, Millions of Dollars a Day.

Nothing is more interesting than the birth, life and death of a dollar greenback-its procreation, occupation and maceration, so to speak.

I have just inspected the big government factory where 1,000 men are employed, writes W. A. Croffutt of Washington, every one of whom handles enough money every hour to make him rich (half of the men are women, but I use the term advisedly, for Susan Anthony has repeatedly alleged, relying on information and observation for her knowledge, that

observation for her knowledge, that "men" embrace "women").

The bureau of engraving and printing, of which Capt. W. M. Meredith is chief, turns out—but to make the matter plain, let me begin at the beginning, a good ways further back. Let me go back to the first "on de-mand" notes issued by the govern-

And to make it very plain, let me take the stand as a witness, at the risk of talking about myself and being



UREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING About the time of the first bull run l ecame a correspondent of the New became a correspondent of the York Tribune with the army of the Potomac; and, incidentally (after the fashion of that time), a clerk in the treasury department. I was put into treasury department. I was put into a long room where, during the months of autumn, thirty of us were engaged from morning till night in signing treasury notes—the first issue by Secretary Chase. Each clerk signed his own name under the words "for the treasurer." I signed two million dollars worth or so, and for ten years thereafter I often came across bills bearing my name. The notes were payable "on demand" and soon became as good as gold when all other credit went to wreck.

After a few months this expensive nethod of attesting the currency was superceded by machinery. One day S. M. Clark, chief of the construction bureau, went to Mr. Chase and said:
"Mr. Chase, I can release those fellows from that jail and save you a lot

of money."
"How?" asked the great secretary.

"I will make a machine to sign Spinner's autograph a hundred times as fast.
"Can that be done?"

"Certainly. Give me three weeks eave of absence."

The request was granted. Clark came back with the machines and we were released for other work.

The first notes were made by the American bank note company but when the issues multiplied Mr. Chase found

that he must do his own work.
"You cannot do it," said the favored ompany.
'Why not?" asked the secretary.

"You cannot make a number of dies exactly similar without a transfer press on which steel in a soft state can take the impression. There are only two makers in the United States and we have hired them for ten years. The troubled secretary sought his chief of construction and told the di-

Mr. Clark said: "It is true. They have hired those men to keep you from getting the presses. But they can be made piecemeal. Give me two months and I will put twenty of them at

He scoured the country for skill, made contracts for a bit of the press here and another bit there, and within

When the rays of expiring day casts a long shadow eastward from the Washington monument its top almost doors?"

"He should stand up and get wet," said the captain. "Then he will be in much less danger of getting struck than if he were dry. This is on the theory that water is a good conductor, and will carry the electricity off to the ground without danger. There is a variety of conductors. Hot air is one—that is why so many tall chimneys are struck; dry wood is another.

"A great many ladies are excessively nervous during a thunderstorm," observed another gentleman, "and some iouches the handsome pile of brick buildings which shelter the bureau of engraving and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales white vapor and printing. Above its roof a steam pipe coughs and exhales and exhales and printing. Above its touches the handsome pile of brick buildings which shelter the bureau of

ist in scrollwor ork border and so on. It often takes six months to engrave one plate.

The paper of all our current bonds and bank notes is made at Dalton, Mass., by a process that is kept secret. In co-operation with the manufacturers in keeping the secret, Capt. Meredith has prohibited the carrying away of any paper by anybody—even the waste shreds clipped from the sides of the bills. The penalty for having any of this unprinted paper in one's possession is a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment. The two single threads of colored silk running lengthwise of every govern-ment bill are inwoven by a process that has never been successfully repeated by counterfeiters.

There are 200 plate printers and each one can printfrom \$3,000 to \$100,-000 a day, assisted by a woman who lays the paper on the plate and takes it off. The printer's business is to ink the plate with a roller, wipe off all the surface ink, polish the surface with the hand rubbed on chalk, and then pull the impression with a lever. It is very primative method of printing, and it cannot be long before congress recovers from the insanity which seized it last winter and returns to the superb steam presses which now stand huddled at the end of the building, powerful but powerless, like elephants blanketed and in chains.

Very few sheets are spoiled-not more than one or two in a hundred. From the time the paper is received till it is sent to the treasury department printed and signed it is counted thirty clock the treasury department printed and signed it is counted thirty clock the treasury department. thirty-eight times to make certain that none have "got away" at any stage. If one sheet is missing all are prisoners in the office until the matter is rectified. Sometimes the office runs for months without a single sheet

being even temporarily missed.

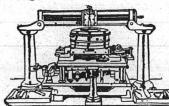
I have spoken of greenbacks only, but in fact all the government evidence of indebtedness are printed here: the national bank issues, the bonds and the internal revenue stamps. In one recent year the bureau printed and delivered \$268,000,000 worth of bank notes and bonds, besides 500,000,000 revenue stamps. It once printed \$140,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds in thirty days. All the postage stamps are made in New York.

When the sheets, whether of notes or bonds, are finished by the bureau or bonds, are innished by the bureau they are still ineligible to pass as cur-rency. They are carted to the treas-ury department to get the finished touch—the real seal which is the government's attestation of genuineness. This distinguishing mark is printed on by a steam press, under the eye of Secretary Windom, the final accounting officer, and bears the legend "Thesaur. Amur. Septent. Sigil." Some years since, in Bellagio, Italy, I offered some greenbacks in payment for a piece of satin. To my surprise the merchant took it unhesitatingly, but he carefully took up each bill and scrutinized it.
"What for?" I asked him.

"To see if ze vossa—vot you say?— red—red marks eez printed here," he

The government never reissues its registered bonds. Whenever a bond is sold, the old one is taken up and chewed to pulp by the mill whose jaws are all the while busy macerating worn out currency, and a new bond is issued in its place.

When the bureau is closed for the night all the steel plates and rolls and and all the sheets of notes, stamps and bonds are carefully counted and verified and deposited in the vaults, and receiving for them are passed before receipts for them are passed before any employ is permitted to leave the building.



THE WONDERFUL GEOMETRIC LATHE.

The most attractive room in the

building to me is the little corner where silently works the wonderful geometric lathe. This is the machine which engraves on the plate those involved curvilinear figures which appear upon the backs of all bank notes, and as a base for figures on their faces. It is a marvel of human ingenuity. Description of it is very difficult. The standards which support the mandrel are not fixed at right angle to the bed. but are capable of oscillating backwards and forwards in plane parellel to the plane of rotation. The graver is held in a slide rest above, and the plate resting on the top of the standard, receives on its face definite and symmetrical deviations from a circle producing beautiful effects. In the devices exhibited were rosettes and roses and many floral symbols, snowflakes seen many floral symbols, snownakes soon a glass and a thousand figures of the most lovely lace. The base of the for the coroner, so they took him to the station and notified the coroner to the station and notified the coroner to the station and sit on him. While

lathe can be set twice exactly alike, so that every plate is necessarily unique.

LONDON EXPERIENCES.

American Woman Tells of her Life in London Apartments

On her return from a season's sojourn in London an observing American woman writes: "I often recall with some amusement the first extortion I was was subjected to during my first week of apartment living. My bill was rather more than double what I had calculated to pay. With the assistance of an English friend I went over each item only to discover that my carterer had made a clear profit on each article ranging from 'tuppence ha'penny' to 'alf a crown.'
This was not encouraging, but I had
expected 'doing' and consequently was not surprised.
"A very forcible note to my land-

lady brought my bill the following week £4 less. I subsequently learned that six people had lived at my expense during that time. I afterwards sought the subterfuge of doing my own marketing and deluded myself with the idea that my living would cost the idea that my living would cost me almost nothing, poultry, meats and vegetables being sold at such moderate prices. It was not so, however. You may plan and devise, watch and suspect, but that is all the good it will do you, if you are at the mercy of English lodging-house keepers. It is their nature to defraud. They can't their nature was the property of the plan it and you must avenue them. help it and you must expect them to. I have often thought that the housemaids were in league with their em-ployers, in this respect only that their purloinings are more glaring and assume the shape of out-and-out thefts.

"I had occasion to be absent from London for a few days, and upon returning found to my dismay that numerous articles, among which were several valuable pieces of jewelry, had been stolen. At the time of my departure there were three women servants employed in the house. The day be-fore my return, one of them, upon whom suspicion fell, had suddenly and without notice left her situation. Upon complaining to my landlady, I was in-formed that not the slightest redress was open to me. Notwithstanding that the servant had been mistrusted, notwithstanding that she had the sole care of my rooms and their keys, not even an investigation of her boxes, which had been left for the expressman's call, was allowed me. I was told that without 'positive proof' no police magistrate would issue a search warrant. This quite convinced me that there was collusion, as I had personal knowledge that, in other houses, maidservants when discharged were not permitted to leave the premises until their boxes had been open to the inspection of the landlady. English housemaids, as a landlady. English housemaids, as a class, are more thorough in their work and more respectful than American servant-girls; but the latter are unde-

niably more honest and trustworthy.
"Now, as to the matter of expenditure in dress. Never in my life did I see such specimens of fine underwear, both in texture and design, as in London. Not only was I particularly pleased with these two essentials, but pleased with these two essentials, but also with the prices and the courtesy extended by the clerks and firms. I was to leave London in twenty-four hours, and in eight hours a dealer made from my own design some very elaborate articles in this line dear to the feminine heart. I wonder if many American shopkeepers, no matter what your past custom or how great the anticipation of future patronage, would have made you the same outfit in the same time. Not many, I'll

wager.
"Don't go to the linen-draper's for underclothes. Their prices are exorbi-tant and their goods in most cases yellow and shop-worn from close and long packing on the shelves. Women in England ought to dress better than women in America, but they don't. They have many advantages over us, but they don't seem to know how to see them. While there I amples to use them. While there I employed a woman to 'do over' some plain house gowns for two shillings (50 cents) per day. Fancy that in America! A great saving in the cost of dress can be effected by sending to the mills at Darlington, Bradford or Halifax and selecting your goods from samples that are sent you by post on approval.

"Imagine a heavy ladies' cloth for one and six (36 cents) per yard, double fold; grenadines, flannels, plaids and innumerable fancy woollens and cottons at what would be considered starvation prices on this 'side of the Atlantic. Gloves, too, are an item worth investments for every spare dollar. At one place on Regent street
I have bought gloves, twenty-button
length, best Suede, for \$2. Just the
same number of buttons, and as much kid, only of an inferior quality, sell as

An Erratic Corpse.

A man fell from a train down at Balthe most lovely lace. The base of the standard swings irregularly north and south, the second section resting on it and partaking of its motion vibrates also east and west and the upper section sharing the eccentric motions of the other two turns also on a pivot at its center. The resultant is the geometric figures on the bank notes.

The curious thing about it is that no lather can be set twice exactly alike, so

It Looks Reasonable.

In the case of a passenger killed on As the present czar of Russia is left- a Tennessee railroad the counsel for handed all the road signs in his terri-tory have been changed to read: "Keep to the left," and every gimlet and cork-screw has been made to turn the same way. The only thing lacking is to

The Wonderful Flea.

The wonderful fler is the subject o a sketch in the Swiss Cross. It says The legs of a flea are marvels of strength and elasticity. They are joined to the body by long tendons that act like wire springs. In making its leap, which, it is said, can cover 200 times its own length, the fles draws the leg up close to the body and then throws it out with great force; but the impulse proceeds from the first joint alone, the others only increasing it by their stretch while the leap is being made. The legs of a flea are marvels of

ing made.

Fleas are possessed of great strength. Mounet tells of a mechanic who made a gold chain, as long as his finger, that a flea dragged after him, and a golden chariot, which he drew also. Bingley writes of a watchmaker in the Strand who had an ivory four-wheeled Strand who had an ivory four-wheeled chaise, with a coachman on its box. drawn by a flea. The same man afterward made a carriage with six horses, a coachman, four persons inside, two footmen behind and a postillion on one of the horses, all of which was drawn by a single flea. Latiella mentions a flea which dragged a silven and the stranger of twenty four times its own cannon of twenty-four times its own weight, mounted on wheels, and showed no fear when it was charged with gunpowder and fired off. Rene says that he saw three fleas drawing s tiny omnibus; that a par drew a chariot and that a brass cannon was dragged by a single one.

Fleas are quarrelsome, and great fighters. When several are confined in a glass, they will stand on their hind legs, striking at their opponents with the others, and roll over and over each other, losing legs and antennes, and at last giving up their lives in the There is a record of a fles which lived ten days after such an en-counter, with no atennæ, three plates of his side broken in, one eye gone, and with only four legs, and these cut off to the first joint.

Three New Professions.

There is good news for the persons who are always asking: "What shall my son be?" or "What am I to do with my daughters?" It is announced from Paris that a new profession has from Paris that a new profession has lately been started there. The French capital is celebrated for the strange callings pursued in it. It is not in Paris that the "quatorzieme" flourishes—the gentleman who sits in his chambers in full evening dress from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock p. m. in hopes that superstitions diners will find out that they are ous diners will find out that they are about to sit down thirteen and will call him in to avert the omen? The new him in to avert the omen? The new profession has also to do with dinner, but it is concerned with its preparation and not its consumption. It is that of dinner-tasting. The professor, an exchef probably, is engaged by the host to come and sample the dishes before they are submitted to his guests. Monarchs in the middle ages had, it will be removabled as a similar functionary. remembered, a similar functionary, whose not over enviable duty it was to whose not over enviable duty it was to see that nothing poisoned was given to his master. The 'dinner-taster's' unty is rather to see that everyhing is properly seasoned; that the soup has snough, and not too much, salt in it; that the champagne has not been iced out of all knowledge, and so on. The success which is said to have attended the profession of dinner-testing augthe profession of dinner-testing sug-gests one or two other kindred possigests one or two other kindled positives. Why, for example, should not elegants, take to tieing the white ties of their wealthier but less nimble brethern—for a consideration, of course? Our girls, too, might make a very pretty income by assisting hostesses to decorate their rooms in an artistic manner. If these suggestions should be carried out, we shall see au immense improvement both in personal and mental adorn-ment, and at the same time the ranks of the unemployed will have been perceptibly thinned.—London Globe.

The Tailor-Made Suits.

"I say, old fellow," said Blakely, meeting his friend Harry D. on the street. "I saw you and Edith pass each other vesterday without a sign of recognition. I thought you were en-

'I thought so too," said Harry. with a deep sigh, "but that's off."

"Well, it's all owing to these infer-

nal fashions some of the women wear now—hat, coat, vest. collar, and shirt-front, for all the world like those worn by the male sex. They'll make a raid on our pantaloons next."

"I don't quite understand—explain." "Hon't quite understand—explain."
"Well, you see I quietly entered Bob
Greenbag's law offlee about dusk one
evening last week and saw Bob sitting
behind a desk with his back toward
me, I steathily approached, gave him
a vigorous and familiar slap on the
shoulder, and cried: 'I have come
for you old man. You must go with
me down to Hatchley's. Lots of gay
girls will be there—that pretty little
blonde you were mashed on in the ballet
of the Black Theater—and I'm going
for the plump variety singer—the one
I had out to lunch the other night
when we all got a little uproarious,
you know. Come what d'ye say? Is
it a go?" and I tilted his hat down
over his eyes, and that settled it."
"How settled it?" Did Bob give you
away to his cousin Edith?"
"Naw, it wasn't Bob at all. It was
the charming Edith herself, dressed
in a tailor-made misculine suit, and
the Arctic look she gave me as she
awant out of the office without. Well, you see I quietly entered Bob

the Arctic look she gave me as she swept out of the office without a word told me that my matrimonial prospects in that quarter were ever-lastingly blasted. Well so long."-New York Graphic.

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"I HEARD A VOICE; IT SAID, "ICOME AND SEE."

THEIR LAST WORDS.

The Dying Sentences of Men Noted In History and Literature. "A death bed's a detector of the heart; Here tried dissimulation drops her mask Through life's grimace, that mistress of the

Here real and apparent are the same." "Head of the army."—Napoleon.

"I must sleep now."-Byron. "It matters little how the head lieth." -Sir Walter Raleigh,

"Kiss me, Hardy."-Lord Nelson. "Don't give up the ship."-Law-

"I'm shot, if I don't believe I'm dy

ing."—Chancellor Thurlow. "Is this your fidelity?"-Nero.

"Clasp my hand, my dear friend, 1 die."-Alfieri. "Give Dayroles a chair."—Lord Ches-

terfield. preserve the emperor."-"God

Haydn.

"The artery ceases to beat."—Haller. "Let the light enter."—Goethe.

"All my possessions for a moment of time."—Queen Elizabeth.

"What! is there no bribing death?" -Cardinal Beaufort.

"I have loved God, my father and liberty."--Mme. de Stael. "Be serious."-Grotius.

"Into Thy hands, O Lord."—Tasso. "It is small, very small, indeed" (clasping her neck).—Anne Boleyn.

"I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself" (ascending the scaffold).—Sir Thomas More.

"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."-Burns.

"I feel as if I were to be myself

again."-Sir Walter Scott. "I resign my soul to my God-and my daughters to my country."—Thomas

Jefferson. "It is well done."-Washington. "Independence forever."—Adams.

"It is the last of earth."-J. Q. Adams. "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish

them carried out. I ask nothing more. "I have endeavored to do my duty."

-Taylor. "There is not a drop of blood on my hands."-Frederick V., of Den-

"You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so loug been my solacement and delight."-Mozart.

"A dying man can do nothing easy." -Franklin.

"Let not poor Nelly starve."-Charles II.

"Let me die to the sounds of delicious music."—Mirabeau.

"It grows dark, boys; you may go." -Dr. Adam. "God bless you, my dear."-Dr.

Johnson. "God bless you! . . . Is that you, Dora?"-Wordsworth.

"Now it is come."—John Knex. "Dying, dying."—Hood.

"How grand these rays; they seem to beckon earth to Heaven!"—[The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying.]—Humboldt.

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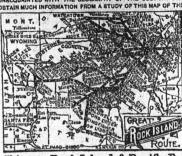
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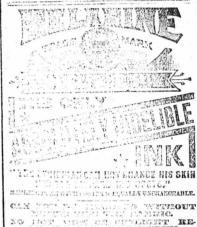
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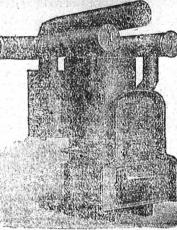


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No. 654. 8 acres 3 miles north of Auburn, Shawnee Co., stone house 2 story and basement, good barn, plenty of water, young orchard. Price \$2500. Mortgage \$1200. Exchange for Topeka property.

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No. 810. 30 acres 8 miles from city, good bottom land, good house and barn. \$75 per acre.

No.173. 40 acres of bottom on Half Day creek. Frame house, good stables, at \$40 per acre. Will trade for stock. No. 903. 70 acres on Muddy Creek. Good house, out buildings, etc. Price \$1500.

No: 907. 50 feet on Topeka Avenue, 100 feet on Morse St., 2 houses. Trade for farm.

No. 908. 25 feet in Heery's Sub-division, 4 room nouse. Trade or farm. No. 702. 6 lots in Highland Park, good 8 room house, 2 wells, windmill, large barn, neat hedge around place, \$1000 incumbrance. Price \$5000 Will give also a mortgage of \$1000, thus making it

No. 217. 2 lots in Maple Grove will sell of trade cheap.

No. 604, 160 acres in Barber county, 8 miles from Medicine Lodge. Price \$1600. Exchange for Topeka property. Incumbered for \$450. No. 723. 160 acres in Pottawatomie Co., 50 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture, Stone house, good stable, 3 1-2 miles from Fastoria. Price \$2000, mortgage \$500.

No. 405. 25 feet on Jefferson St. between Ktus and Saywell streets. 3 room house. Mortgage \$300. Price \$600.

No. 407. 2 lots in Oakland to exchange on farm. Price \$600. Mortgage \$350.

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