NO. 42.

16 18 not good policy for the bo ard of trade to smoke out its members

German capitalists are sending money, in great amounts for investment in this country.

Lawrence is a wayward and fanatical town, and always was given to the eccentric. It has now an attack of female chicken thieves.

Washington Territory, continues its woman, suffrage laws, but it generously exempts them from jury

Senator Vest, opposes the Blair Education bill. It is a hackneyed idea that education is the thing most fatal to the Vest party.

Blind Bent Murdock positively declines to receive any money testimonial, such as has been suggested. Money that has been paid in will be returned and his wishes respected.

Arkanssa is working up an immigration boom. In no way can the south do more for itself or the coun try than by developing its latent possibilities in this way.

The United States surpreme court, sat with a full benchon the 18th inst, for the first time since May 4, 1885. Justice Lamar, was invested with his robe of office, and took his seat in the court.

The pension of T. B. Murdeck, who recently became blind, has been increased to \$52, a month. He was taken by Senator Plumb, to the examining pension board, last Saturday which at once recommended an increase to the highest figures allowed by law.

Will H Kernan, the rebel fanatic who published the noted Okolono States, after the war, tells the Atchison Globe, that he still believes in the right of session of states or counties, or wards. He ought to come and join the first ward crew of secessionists, and then, there would be a pair - par nobile frarum.

The question whether the wheat of Manitoba can be transported through Hudson's Bay direct to Liverpool is of serious moment to this county as well as to Canada. On this subject, in THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for February, J. Macdonald Oxley will throw whatever light recent exploring expeditions can afford, aided by illustration and detail of existence in a region where mercury freezes solid.

The meeting of the Kansas Histor ical Society is always an occasion of profound interest. It is not simply as an occasion for historic reminiscences, but as a time when the literary talent, which doth so greatly abound in Kansas comes sparkling and bubbling to the surface. But few papers are presented on hase occasions that are not treasures in themselves. Kansas was settled and has been developed by men of rare mental culture, and its pathway is marked by intellectual strength to be observed in no other state so young.

We would like the Kansas Farmer much better if it would put its old head on again.

D. R. Anthony is missed in this field of journalism, and the fact is recalled as he appears in our midst.

Lawrence turns women out to work on the street. It would be an awful wicked thing to do in Topeka.

A rather shrewed Sedalia woman manages to get a good deal of free advertising out of Colman's Rural World.

The number of deaths by the late cold weather has now reached 221, and many yet unaccounted for. It has been one of the most fearful storms on

Topeka is organizing a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children. Certainly the object is a worthy one. It might not be out of place also to do something to prevent cruelty to women.

At the closing session of the Sunday School Association, G. S. Fisher made an address on the subject, "Shall Shawnee county go to the front?" She shall Not only in Sunday school matters, but in every worthy enter-

It must be confessed that the prospect of securing the wheel factory in North Topeka is not very flattering, but there can be but very little doubt that Sparks should be removed from but that it will be a very profitable his office of Land Commissioner, and industry. "The Malleable Iron Works | that an obnoxious clerk in the departalone would be a splendid thing for

We are in receipt of a circular and documents from the Mutual Reserve Fund Association of New York complaining of Insurance Commissioner Wilder in which he is charged with issuing falsehoods and with using his office to injure that Association, and they wish the Daily News to use its influence to set them right with the people of Kansas. It is the opinion of the News that the matter can safely be left with Mr. Wilder, who is too favorably known in Kansas to leave it probable that he will take any course that is unjust.

There are on record, many novel There are on record, many novel methods of escape from jail. That of Grotius, the celebrated Dutch writer who was nailed up, in a two-and-a half feet box, and shipped off as a package of books, such as had been sent to and from his cell, was one sent to and from his cell, was one of the most remarkable. Wichita now furnishes a very neatly executed escape. A whiskey jointist name Sharp, was in for two hundred, days with work on the rock pile, gratis.
Being very wicked people in Wichita,
the jail was crowded, and one night
a poor colored fellow asked for lodging. He was put in the cell with Sharp, who soon conceived the idea of a change of identities. He proposed to trade suits, and it was done, Equator, is important in view of the then with aid of burnt cork, he be-came the colored tramp, and the next morning kindly thanked himself off, as such to the jailer, for his kindness and has not since been heard from. The colored man made a good suit of clothes in the transaction.

Topeka Seed House.

Just received a car load of fresh
w Grass Seed, Clover,
Timothy, Blue Grass
Orchard Grass and Red Clover, Blue Grass, and Red Top.

Also a large supply of fresh GARDEN SEEES

Call at or address Downs Mill & Elevator Co

If the vote for Judge Peffer for secretary of the state board of agriculture was an indication of farmer Smith's strength for governor it may be considered settled that better tingis to be had elsewhere.

The Lincoln Republican ridicules the idea of runing A. W. Smith as the farmer candidate for Governor, and intimates that he could not tell a hen house from a corn crib, and the Ellsworh Reporter thinks he is not a very bright fellow any how.

It has been known for some time that the Pacific railroad report would be presented to Congress cut in two. a majority and a minority report. The latter presented by Mr. Pattison, has been considered the one that would be favored by the administration. It certainly supports the democatic view, and recommends the taking possession of the railroad property by the government for failure to comply with its contracts. The charge is now made that the President has changed front, and that a trade was entered into whereby the Pacific coast Senators Stanford of California, and Stewart of Nevada, were to vote to confirm Lamar as Justice of the Supreme Court, and the admisistration would then drop the railroad matter. However this may be, it turns out that these republican senators alone stood up for Lamar's confirmation. It is further said that one other condition made by the senators was ment, who had been active in land grant reform, should also go out Mr. Sparks was removed, and the last act of Lamar, as secretary of the Interior, was to remove Le Barnes, the offensive clerk. There is a dark look to the whole affair.

Prof. John Tyndall spent some time last fall on the Alps taking observa-tions of the sky, and he has written one of the most important and interesting of his popular scientific essays on the subject, which has been bought for exclusive use by the Forum, and will appear in the February number. Senator Cullon will write in the same

Frank Leslie' Sunday Magazine For February

An exceedingly interesting article by Lily Higgin, on the Modern English Artists, with portraits, appears in the February number of Frank LES LIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE, giving just the information that all wish to have. Equator, is important in view of the perennially interesting Eastern Question. Then, too, there is "A Visit to Porto Alegre, Brazil," full of information and 'illustrations. Among the shorter contributions to this number may be metioned; "The Church of the Holy Sepalchre, Jerusalem"; "Joan of Aro"; "The Best of countries," by Dr.-T. De Witt Talmage: "Marrow School". T. DeWitt Talmage; "Marrow School'; 'Hymns"; "The Sacred Book of China"; "Some Superstitions of the Synagegue," and other of interest and val-ue. There is not much poetry io this number, but what there is is good, especially the somet. "In Forthering ay Castle," dy. Adelaide Cilley Waldron. The number closes, af usual, with a pince of sacred music.

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How Senator Ingalls Takes It.

A Globe Democrat, Washington

Corrospondent writes: Senator Ingalls is my neighbor accame that his beautiful home on tatives, has written a plain statement the Missouri was burned to the of "How Protection Protects," which ground I felt almost as if it were a is likely to be the protectionist plat-personal loss. The disptach came to him when he was in the committee It will appear in the Forum for Febroom -on District affairs, -and when number on "The Government and the he read it aloud one member burst into tears. Mr. Ingalls folded it up the Governmental control of the telecalmly, put it into his pocket, went into the Senate Chamber and with his gavel called the Senate to order about "The Mechanism of the Singas usual and conducted till the time came when is ordinarily transferred to ther hands. When he went home mother dispatch was there, announcing the loss of almost everything "but the plane, and we may save the barn."

"I had been thinking of tearing the loss of almost everything "but the plane, and we had been thinking of tearing the lold barn down." said the Senator.

old barn down," said the Senator.

to work for a new house. I am going to write letters for the press-see if I don't!"

Judge WM. D. Kelley, the proteccross the street and when the news tionist leader in the House of Represruary. In the same number Senator Cullem will have a paper advocating graph. Prof. John Tyndall writes about "The Sky;" Dr. Austin Flint

higher praise. There is never any fall-ing off in this favorite periodical, 10 They take their loss bravely, and when I called the next afternoon Mrs. Ingalls come down smiling, and, in anser to my words, said: "I do not say, like the defeated General, 'All is lost save honor,' but when I look around on my seven children and my husband, all nlive and well, I do feel like saying with something of a sense of triumph, 'All is not lost by a good deal."

ing off in this favorite periodical, ro show numbers, and no unfulfilled promises. Its serials and short stortes are of the first order of merit, its fashion department always presents the pretitiest and freshest of Paisian novelties and its numerous steel and wood engravings ar invariably artistic in design and finish. No household fond of the best lierature, and no lady deirous of possessing a thoroughly reliable guide in regard to dress, needdeal."

A wee tot of a girl looked up and asked, "Mama, what makes you hug me so much to-day?"

Senator Ingalls' library contains something like 15,000 volumes, and could have not been worth much less than \$15,000 intrinsically, besides the valuable papers and volumes of autograph letters from distinguished meh.

"And now," said Miss Ingalls, a beauty of 18, with a tright intellect."

By deirous of possessing a thoroughly reliable guide in regard to dress, needlework, and the household, should be without "Peterson." Long years of unexampled success and prosperity have thoroughly established its position; and, as it yearly offers greater and more striking attraction, it runs no risk, even in this age of competion, of losing one icta its hold on public favor. Terms: Two Dollars a year, with secant reduction to clubs. Address Pierson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut and dangerons eyes, "we are all going."

Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE KINGDOM OF LOVE.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX In the dawn of day, when the sea and the earth
Reflected the sunrise above,
I set forth with a heart full of courage and

To seek for the Kingdom of Love.

I asked of a poet I met on the way
Which cross-road would lead me aright,
And he said: "Follow me, and ere long you will see
Its glittering turrets of light."

And soon in the distance a city shone fair; "Look yonder," he said; "there it gleams!" But, alas! for the hopes that were doomed to despair,
It was only the Kingdom of Dreams.
Then the next man I asked was a gay cava

ller,
And he said: "Follow me, follow me,"
And with laughter and song we went speeding

along
By the shores of life's beautiful sea.

Till we came to a valley more tropical far
Than the wonderful Vale of Cashmere,
And I saw from a bower a face like a flower
Smile out on the gay cavaller,
And he said: "We have come to humanity's goal; Here love and delight are intense."

But, alas! and alas! for the hope of my soul— It was only the Kingdom of Sense.

As I journeyed more slowly I met on the road A coach with retainers behind, And they said: "Follow us, for our lady"

And they said: "Follow us, for our lady's abode."

Belongs in the realm you will find."
'Twas a grand dame of fashlon, a newly wed bride;
I followed, encouraged and bold.
But my hopes died away, like the last gleams of day,
For we came to the Kingdom of Gold.

At the door of a cottage I asked a fair maid.
"I have heard of that realm," she replied,
"But my feet never roam from the Kingdom
of Home,
So I know not the way," and she sighed.
I looked on the cottage—how restful it seemed!
And the maid was as fair as 2 dove.
Great light glorified my soul as I cried:
"Why, home is the Kingdom of Love!"

Lord Leicester.

BY JANE HANNAH.

The heroine of this story-Lens Rathbun-is a genuine daughter of the republic. The name of one of her ancesters is appended to the celebrated Declaration of Independence, and it is said, morever, that the gallant veteran signed it with a pen in one hand and sword in the other-which, considering the tendency of that document, was vastly practical. Lena is admissible to the highest sets of the upper ten, is proverbial for her beauty, and a little less so for her accomplishments. Her father has paid the penalty of lifewhich is death-and she and her amiable mother enjoy-with a handsome mansion, carriages, horses and a suite of servants-the abundance bequeathed them by their late protector. Thus, with riches, talent, beauty and rank, graced with the devotions which beaux usually lavish on such attractions, it may be thought that Lena possessed the elements of happ ness. But this young lady used these materials badly even the diligent beaux. She wished for something that she had not then beheld, something that was to come; and when she heard, from authentic sources, that Lord Robert Leicester, a young, handsome and very wealthy English nobleman, was about to visit the United States, she thought it must be he, and she nursed this pretty notion in her mind until it became a relief, a truth, an infatuation

One day she found an engraving of Lord Le cester in one of the illustrated periodicals, and sitting at her easel she produced a portrait from it that gave her great satisfaction. But this occupation only fed her romantic love-the love of a stranger; to her a real shadow, unreal-coming to pay a visit to her native country. But whenever were the wounds of the arch-traitor, Cupid, defeated by the reason of the mind? And why should Lena Rathbun escape the roguery of this very

sportive god?
Whilst this fair damsel allowed her heart the I cense of its feelings and gazed upon the portrait she had limned the newspapers proclaimed the arriva of Lord Leicester, at New York; and Lena's gratitude that he had crossed in safety those dark and turbulent waters of the Alantic was unaffected. Now. day by day, she studied the progress and doings of the young noble-man; and when he passed from place to place, and approached Newport, then the impatience which she had so well controlled broke forth, and she suggested to her mother that they should visit the popular watering-place and thence proceed through the England states to Niagara. der parent, perceiving that the roses on her daughter's face had become more wan than they were wont, embraced the proposal with joy, in hope that, in this change of scene and air, the only charm which she now felt to life—her darling daughter-might be sustained in all its loveliness. Thus the journey was determined on and orders were

Lena did not attempt to conceal from herself the motive of this visit, though it was jealously guarded in her own breast. It was not the idleness of curiosity, nor, was it ambition, nor attachment to nobility—for she cared no more for the title than her dauntless ancestor; but it was love-wild, imaginative, but irrepress ble love which had so deeply insinuated itself in her heart, that Lord Leicester had an em-

issued for the preparations.

pire there he knew not of-Mother and daughter reached New

for this occasion was prepared, and she had brought it with her, and what was quite as necessary, her maid; so that when she went forth from her dressing-room, Abigail pronounced her a fit partner for any lord in Christendom, "whether for life or for a dance." Nor was the locatful maid incorrect." Nor was the boastful maid incorrect in the last item of her conjecture, so far as regarded the lord in question; for although Lena was content to observe him from an obscure position, where hoped to remain unseen, her beauty did not escape the dainty eye of the young nobleman; and she was choser to the proud distinction which so many, their graceful manner, had been battling for in the fullness of their

"I esteem it a marked honor," observed Lord Leicester, as they stood in the quadrille, "for the ladies of this great republic to bestow on me the tribute of their friendly feelings. May I inquire the city whence you come?"
"I am a resident of New York," said

Lena, replying only to the question.
"Oh, of that famed city! I trust I shall meet you there," said Lord Leicester.

The dance commenced; and it is not possible to estimate the ecstasy of this unsought delight in the heart of Lena. But, although she thought the dance contracted, the period infinitely too short, and the musicians in error, her retirement was imperative; and she made way to those charming combat-ants who aspired to the unfilled honor which she so unwillingly relinquished.

Still her joy was great; she had achieved much in the short period of her sojourn, and she almost began to think that there was a fate in that impulse of the nobleman which summoned her to the dance from so remote a corner. When Lord Leicester left, the brilliancy of her eyes subsided, ennui and lassitude ensued; and withdrawing to her room, she sought in the downy softness of her pillow those fairy dreams which happiness engen-

Again did Lena attend the ballagain was she selected by Lord Leicester. He, too, seemed so happy, and gay and talkative; and she hoped that she contributed to make him so, al-

"I am surprised that you," he said, joyously, "so graceful in the dance, should prefer those obscure nooks from which I have a second time withdrawn you. It cannot be a feeling of joyousness that takes you there."
"I think," said Lena, blushing,

"that no part of this brilliant room can properly be called obscure."
"Yet," replied Lord Leicester, rapid-

ly, "you now add much to the radiance of the centre." Then smiling, as if to of the centre." Then smiling, as if to relieve Lena of her confusion, he added, "but, if you are quite prepared, we will commence the polka." The young nobleman and the belle of

the upper ten led off, and to those who delighted in beholding the boyancy and happiness of youth in the graceful dance, Lord Leicester and Lena Rathbun must have afforded a rich repast that night.
As Lord Leicester was about to leave

Newport, Lena determined to leave for Ningara. Thither she went, and beside the historic waters of those hoary falls, she sat and indulged in golden visions, in which Lord Leicester was ever the prominent personage. Soon Lord Leicester followed-not

Lena—but the order of his route; al-though that lady might conceive that her presence made those majestic waters not less attractive to the noble curred by which they could enter society together; and though she deeply regretted this still he had twice honored her and her mother with a recognition truly pleasing. Lord Leicester soon left. He and a party of his new American friends suddenly started for the western prairies on a hunting expedition; and Lena was denied the melancholy solace of even saying to him farewell.

Now came a pause—a little hesitation. The roar of those waters sounded less musically—her mother thought so, too; there was ever great harmony in the filial and paternal feelings; and at last it occurred to Lena they would visit, for a fortnight, their dear friend in Chicago.

"What do you say, mother?" asked the daughter, 'It's a long journey. Dare you venture with no other protection than our maid and I?'

The affectionate mother yielded, and by short journeys they arrived at the metropolis of Illinois. But those dear friends had a residence upon the prairies, and thither the gentlemen had gone to hunt, and the ladies had accompanied them, leaving but one servant at their town residence to refer all visitors to this wild dwelling. The following day Lena and her mother sought their friends on the plains, and found them with open arms and great astonishment —all parties well delighted, and what was yet more welcome to the ears of our far heroine was that Lord Leicester, it was anticipated, would select that district for his shooting. They, howdistrict for his shooting. They, how-ever, obtain intelligence very irregu-larly; and Lena regretted that her chronicle of the nobleman's doings was so imperfect. She generally re-tired during the morning to a grove not very far from the lodge, but which was beautifully placed; filled with fine trees and wild grapes, and surrounded with prairie flowers which emitted a fragrance into the air most delicious to the senses.

One morning she sat there as usual with an open book in her hand, but yet in deep thought. Nothing disturb-ed the quietude of this spot but the re-Mother and daughter reached Newport safely. Soon after their arrival,
there was a grand hop at the Ocean
house at which the young nobleman
was to be present. The dress of Lena

due the quiettude of this spot but the report of an oceasional gun, and that very
distant. Presently a shot was fired
near her and a dog ran past, followed
by the sound of a footstep. Lena arose

in indignation. Her sanctuary had never before been invaded, and she was preparing to quit so dangerous a proximity when a gentleman, clad in the ordinary sporting costume, advanced. Both the sportsman and Lena gazed upon each other in astonishment. The former was the first to speak, but it was only to express his amazement, and exclaimed:

"Is it possible?" "I am no less astounded to recognize you, sir," said Lena, in great con-

"Are you ubiquitous?" exclaimed Lord Leicester; for it was he who had thus suddenly appeared.

'No; sir,' replied Lena, smiling at the conceit; 'I am only erratic, which

'But, pardon me," said Lord Leicester, now raising his hat for the first time, "for my abruptness. I was too much astonished to do otherwise than express my surprise when I saw you. I fear that both myself and dogs have occasioned you disturbance; but I was not aware that this wood was inhabited except by the fowl which I was following, or I would not have been guilty of causing you so much alarm."

"I beg, sir," replied Lena, "that so slight a matter may cease to be thought

He did not seem to heed the response; but stood resting on his gun, his two dogs resting by his side. He was in deep musing, as if he were about to speak upon a subject which at that moment wholly absorbed his mind. At length, raising his eyes from the ground, upon which they had been intently fixed, he said:

"I scarcely know how to introduce the subject; but we have met so often, and, apparently, so undesignedly, that I should like to commemorate the

events in some signal manner." Lena was greatly agitated. "To what was this the prelude?" she thought.

"Would you so far honor me," con tinued Lord Leicester—"I may designate myself as a well-known stranger -as to accept a slight memento of my esteem ?'

Lena could not interpret his mean ing. Did he intend to offer her a present? She knew nothing of the facility She knew nothing of the fashion of declaring love-though some of its troubles-but surely there was something more explanatory to precede gift, unless nobility proceeded in these matters of the heart upon an inverse system peculiar to their state. Lena then cast a furtive gaze upon Lord Leicester. He still stood in thought. There was nothing that she saw his hand to give, and that grasped his gun. But Lena liked not this pause. She felt a little indignation and pride and hope and love were all fighting in her bosom. Lord Leicester perceived her agitation and essayed to soothe it.
"It is in all deference I ask the

question. I am desirous to commemorate the almost romantic incident having met a young lady in the midst of the fashion of Newport, at that delightful resort, the Falls of Niagara, and on the prairies of Illinois—all within a comparative short space of time. I trust you do not misinterpret me. That so fair, so accomplished, so dignified a lady will put that construcupon my honorable feelings

"I cannot judge you wrongly," said Lena.

But the effort to speak was great. She extended one hand to grasp the stem of a vine to provent her from falling, and raised the other to her breast to lessen the agony of her heart; but her fingers became entange led in a slight chain which encircled her neck; and, in the struggle, some thing depending from it leaped from her bosom and fell upon the ground. Lord Leicester instantly stooped to raise it; and in doing so he perceived that it was a miniature of himself painted so exquisitely, and encased so legantly, that he could not withdraw his eyes from either the portrait or its fitting. When he again looked toward Lena, her face was ghastly pale, and her whole body in a state of trepidation shocking, to behold. Lord Lei-cester saw that he had, unconsciously, infused agony into a heart where he was des rous to establish friendship, and he at once boldly endeavored to allay the confusion he had unconsciously caused

"Sadly I fear my poor merits have made more impression upon your kind and gentle heart than I had wished. But not that I have penetrated a secret which almost by necromancy, has leaped from vour bosom into mine. I will en deavor to soothe your feelings by my candor. In order that our estates might be joined, I and my cousin, Lady Maud Lynn, were betrothed, by our parents, in our infancy; and we have grown up with the understanding that we are to become man and wife when I am of age. In three months Whether my heart is engaged, or whether it is not, my honor binds me. But let us pass from this—cherish my friendship as I will cherish yours, and let us explange our pledges now we let us exchange our pledges now we are free to do so. May I ask where you obtained this invaluable minia-

Lena was but ill qualified to speak. She had listened to this considerate avowal with terrible attention. It seem ed like a fatal sentence in the midst of hope. But she, nevertheless, attempted to reply to Lord Leicester's question and admitted that she was the artist, and that it was copied, before she had even seen him, from an engraving she had found in one of the illustrated

newspapers. "Will you give it to me?" said Lord

Lena suddenly. Then, as if correcting herself, she added. "It requires some alterations."

"Less of flattery," suggested Lord Leicester. "Certainly not that," replied Lena

"But whose hair is this so artistically arranged in the reverse of the miniure?" inquired Lord Leicester.
'It is mine," said Lena, unwillingly.
'That will greatly enhance the val-

ue of the gift," said Lord Leicester, taking the hand of Lena," and I am sure you will not deny it me."
"I will not refuse it you, although I

had rather make a few improvements," said Lena.

"No, no," said Lord Leicester. "that would lessen its value-destroy its genthe moment, and can read half your feelings by this little volume—it is the genius of a first impression." "I am rejoiced that it pleases you,"

said Lena. "But I must retain the chain," said Lord Leicester; 'it illustrates the incident of the hour; and had it been less fragile, you would have been wise in reference to me, and I should have been less honored."

At this moment a cry was heard. The nobleman had been sometime absent, and this object of so much interest was being searched for by the whole party. He drew from his finger a curiously wrought ring in which was set a large and brilliant diamond, and pre-sented it to Lena.

"Do me the honor to accept this in establishment of our friendship, and be assured that you will never be absent from the best feelings of Robert Lei-

Lens opened and closed her hand apon the gift, although she seemed un-

conscious of anything she did.
I must be gone, he said, as another cry met his ears, or I shall have others invade your privacy at this moment. When we meet again, let it be in the city of your residence.

He raised her hand to his lips, bade her farewell, and hastened to meet the noisy clamor for his presence.

Lena was left alone. She sank upon the mossy carpet at her feet. Her re-flections were most painful. She had been detected in love by one who receded from the bounty of her heart on no other evidence of her feelings than his own imagination; but his inference was correct, he had probed her secret and had told her that he was betrothed to another. Still there was a generosity in his air, a soothing sweetness in his words, which seemed to implore as much compassionate interest for himself as he accorded her; and she began in her deep sympathy, to add his sufferings to her own. Lena remained many hours on this sequestered spot, endeavoring to compose her thoughts and feelings and when she returned to the lodge of her kind host, the first intelli-gence that met her ear was that Lord Leicester was shooting upon the

Lord Leicester reached New York and soon after Mrs. Rathbun gave a grand reception at her mansion. was heedless of the preparations of her toilet. Her maid was in dispair at this apathy in matters of costume, and as in duty bound, reminded her mis-tress that the young nobleman was to be present at the ball, an event which was the envy of the whole city; but remained inert, and the maid and Madame l'Artiste made their own arrangements, and despite her indo lence, Lena was most elegantly attired. Notwithstanding the confusion of that evening, Lord Leicester found Lona. They conversed much that evening, and as the young nobleman left the room, it was noticed that he held Lena's hand as though he was loath to let it go.

Early next morning, Lord Leicester sailed for England.

More than two months have passed. The New Year has come, and Lena is sitting alone, an opened book in her hand, her eyes fixed vacantly on the glowing coals in the grate. The door opens suddenly, and a servant an-'Lord Leicester, Miss Rathbun."

"What you?" exclaimed Lena, for-getting her good breeding in her astonshment.
"Yes," said the young nobleman.

smiling, as he came forward and took her hand in his. "Lena, I am now a liberty to tell you that I love you ask you to be my wife. Lady Maud eloped with her father's secretary three days before I reached home.''

Two months later a steamer bound for England bore away Lord and Lady Leicester, and judging from the look of joy on the countenance of each, we cannot but predict for them a happy future.—Yankee Blade.

A Cheerful Bridegroom.

There are some men who have the faculty of being cheerful and chipper, no matter what circumstances they are in. An Augusta clergyman had a call from such a man few days ago. A young lady was on his arm, and he wished to be married to her. They were invited to seats in the parlor, and as the ceremony was about to procee the minister requested them to stand On coming forward the would-be up. On coming forward the would-pe bride-groom gazed around as though the scene was a familiar one and remarked gayly, with a smile, "Oh, yes! I've been married once before in this room."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

What Is Starch to a Salary?

There's nothing like an office to take what! part with that portrait!"said the starch of independence out of sman.—Lowell Courier.

HERE AND THERE.

The cathedral of the City of Mexico is the argest church building in North America.

A Brooklyn maid servant threw up her job the other day because the parlor ornaments

A man was fined \$300 in New York last week for stealing 25 cents worth of kindling wood. Jake Sharp and Johann Most are still at large. In England the other day a baby was sent

by mail. The clerks had some difficulty in running him through the stamp cancelling machine. The range of guns, like the vision of tele-

scopes, has been greatly lengthened out. Guns that will throw a ball five miles have been invented. An electric belt containing a dozen electric cells and a battery, for the use of firemen in dark places, is to be tested by the New York

fire department. A man was recently sentenced in Liverpod to five years' penal servitude for obtaining s shilling under the protext that it was for a

charitable object. There has been such a fall in the price of Mexican sombreros that any American street car driver can now wear one and yell "sabe" to everybody he meets.

Uncle Sam is a citizen of some public enterprise. During the last fiscal year he has expended \$2,841,139 for sites, constructions of new buildings and the repair of old ones. A Michigan man thinks that by draining

certain Tennessee bog lands he can make a fortune raising celery. He has just bought 1,000 acres near Chattanooga for this pur-During the year ending October 31 there

were 19,226 visitors to Burns' cottage at Ayr. The visitors are from all parts of the world, most of those from abroad being Americans. Dr. Charles Terrell of Eastview, Va., recently shot a quail, the plumage of which

was pure white, and it is now in the hands of Washington taxidermist to be mounted. white quail is about as rare a sight as a blue The effect on St. Nicholas of our higher education: American youth (aged 6): "Now, if the effect of eighty bolts of electricity is equal in applied force to—" Santa Claus:

'Holy Grail! is this the youngster that I've brought a yellow monkey on a red stick for?" Leprosy in its most loathsome form has appeared among some of the Norwegian settlers in northern Minnesota. Doctors have found it impossible to arrest the progress of the disease, but its spread is inconsiderable. The sufferers call their maiady "spe leleck." and ascribe its cause to too an exclusive fish

diet. M, Covin, the organist of the Church of St. Honore, Eylau, England, while playing the "Dead March" at the funeral of M. Revilon, a fur merchant, suddenly stiffened and fell back out of his chair. His wife cried for aid. Her husband had been seized with total paralysis and died while being carried out of the

A Philadelphia company has \$1,500,000 iuvested in the Juragua iron mines in Cuba, and keeps four steamers employed in bringing the ore to this country. In 1884 the company received 22,000 tons of ore from the mine, the next year 80,000 and last year 110,-000 tons and this year the receipts will be over 200,000 tons.

A Belgian recently died by choking to death. He had made a bet with some of his fellow countrymen that he could swallow as many pancakes as they could pay for, and, the bet being accepted, the party went to an establishment noted for its pancakes. He swallowed cakes until he was carried out a corpse. having choked himself.

A Boston highlands Sunday school class was told by the teacher to find out all it could day. When Sunday came the teacher said to the brightest boy in the class: "Well, Andrew, of whom dld I ask you to give a succinct account to-day?" "Sullivan," answered Andrew with great interest.

Esther Kidney five years ago was found drowned in a pond near Harrow, and the corroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide. Recently a young woman named Emily Adams presented herself at the Harrow police station and said she wished to give herself into custody for the murder of Esther Kidney, whom she had pushed into the pond.

It is proper to warn art collectors against purchasing any Rembrandts, Durers or Rapheals which may stray into the market at present. A new scientific process of copying is said to have been applied to the pictures in the Esterhazy gallery at Pesth with startling results, and the fact has become a subject of investigation by the Hungarian congress.

A Chicago jury awarded a verdict of \$3,000 to a newsboy against the North Chicago City railway company. The lad was peddling papers, and, it was claimed, was brutally ushed from the platform of a car by the conuctor. He fell and was run over which was following the other, and one of his legs was so badly injured as to permanently cripple him.

The first piece of belting made with wire has been manufactured at Beaver Falls, Pa., by J. E. Emerson and Thomas Midgely, under patents taken out by the latter. It is a pliable as leather, in fact more so, and will wrap around a 1 or 2-inch shaft without straining the wire. The link arrangement is similar to that of flat gold chains, and the sample shown has a tensile strength of five tons.

- It is a remarkable fact that the Mormons are submitting so peacefully to the seizure of the church propepty by the United States. Marshall Dyer not only took possession of the temple at Salt Lake City without the aid of soldiers, but he immediately received offers from the church authorities to hire the temple. A lease was made out, and religious services are now being regularly held there.

It is understood at Holland Patent that Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland receives \$16,-000 for her two years' services and the use of her name as the head of Mrs. Reed's school in New York. There are, however, some expenses to be paid out of this sum. Much of Miss Cleveland's time is taken up by her mis-cellanious literary work and her duties as one of the editors of the Magazine of American History.

Experiments With the Deffusion Pro cess on a Louisiana Plantation,

The present state of anxiety among the sngar producers of Louisiana has caused them to turn with ever increasing interest to the experiments now being made under the authority of the government at the plantation of ex-Governor Warmoth, in Plaquemines parish, to establish the value of the diffusion process for the extraction of sugar as compared with other methods of common use. The fact has long been known that while the American sugar cane is richer in saccharine matter than is the beet which now plays such an important part as a source of sugar supply, there appears to be much diffi-

culty in extracting it. The trouble is not so much in the agricultural as in the manufacturing portion of the sugar industry will pro-bably be taken for granted without dis-cussion. The Southern lands are fairly productive even under present systems of culture and libor, and these are susceptable of improvement. What producers are most concerned about is to extract the sugar from the cane so as to give the best results. Heretofore attention has been turned wholly in the direction of machinery for crushing cane and impressing out the juice. En gineers have taxed mechanical science to produce the best effects of forceable extraction, and the mills with their ponderous parts and powerful steam eng nes have multiplied their forces until it would seem that the last resources of the mechanician had been developed as far as they are practical.

But, after all, the fact remains that there is left in the refuse discharge from the sugar mills a proportion, which blind force seems unable to pro-This may be characterized as the reign of main strength and awk-wardness. That having measurably failed, the question is asked, what is next to be done?

The notion that the subtile and persuasive powers of chemistry might be utilized to advantage is no new one. It has been tried successfully in Europe long ago in making sugar from the beet, Competition has at last driven the Americans to seek some such system. The greatest promise of success has come from what is known as the diffusion method. This was first tried under the national government in extracting sugar from the sorghum cane at Fort Scott, Kas., something over a year ago. At the same time a quantity of Louisiana cane was sent to that place, and that was treated by the apparatus intended for the sorghum. While the results appeared satisfactory, that was more a mere experiment than a test, and, through the efforts of the Louisiana delegation in the last congress, authorization and an appropria-tion were secured for a further test of the diffusion processes on the sugar cane at the plantation in Louisiana.

The apparatus erected at the Magnolia plantation of ex-Governor Warmoth, in Plaquemines parish, under the direction of official chemists of the United States bureau of agriculture, is the outcome of the action. A plant of apparatus and machinery for the test-ing of the diffusion process has been erected contiguous to the extensive and magnificently equipped sugar factory of the governor, who has spared no pains or liberality to assist in the suc-

cess of the government experiment.

After much delay and many difficulties incident to the erection of an extensive manufacting establishment at a long distance from the shops where the machinery unique and pe cular as it is, was constructed, the apparatus has at last been got in to operation, and on Saturday, December 10, the establishment was set to work to make an adequate test of its capabilities. it was proposed to run it continuously for forty-eight hours or a week at a time with Governor Warmoth's mill and upon the same quality of cane and then compare actual results attained with the work of the roller mill for the same period. The mill, it is said, is of the best type of five roller machines, with a furnace for burning the bagasse or refuse of the cane, and thereby izing what is ordinarily wasted. If the diffusion apparatus, under such circumstances, can give such superior results, then it will have accomplished all that can be reasonably demanded.

It was to witness the inauguration of such a test that a party of gentlemen profoundly interested in the sugar industry boarded the swift steamer Elmer E. Wood, at the head of Canal

street on Saturday morning.

After a run of about three hours down the river the Magnolia plantation was reached. The tall chimneys belching black smoke into the sky showed that the sugar house was in full operation, and a visit to the establishment displayed a succession of busy scenes, from the long trains of cars propelled by tandem mule teams, hauling came from the field over a tramway, to the numerous men tending the machines and the engines, which were revolving, groaning, and creaking, while the rush and hissing of steam resounded on all sides. Men were working or watching everywhere, while in a quiet laboratory analytical chemists were manipulating glass test tubes, or weighing apparently infinitesimal quantities on delicate balances. Life, motion, activity, and long trains of cars propelled by tandem ly infinitesimal quantities on delicate balances. Life, motion, activity, and all the signs of a great business were apparently everywhere in and out of the sugar factory. Powerful machinery was conveying the cane from an enormous stack on the outside of the house at a great roller-mill, which crushed it, extracting the juice, which ran through conduits to be boiled and purined live in Standard.

while the bagasse or refuse of the cane was transported by machinery to a fur-nace where it is burned, thus furnishing fuel for the various steam genera-

A few steps through a side door conducted the visitors from the extensive establishment of Gov. Warmoth to the modest building where Professor W. H. Wiley, the United States govern-ment chemist in charge of the diffusion operations, was also busy.

Just what diffusion means in this connection is something that all unsci-entific sugar experts will want to know. It is simply the process of macerating or stewing chips of the cane in hot water under great pressure in air-light vessels. After being treated in this way for some time, almost the last atom of saccharine matter is extracted from the cane and is then drawn off with the water into a tank, from which it goes to the purifying and boiling pro-cesses. Thus it will be seen that diffusion is really a very simple affair. There is no ponderous machinery of any sort about the business save and except that which slices or shreds the cane and that which transports these chips to the diffusion cells. Imagine, then, a circular wrought-iron tank composed of plates riveled together like a steam boiler, about seven feet high and four feet in diameter, filled with about two thousand pounds of these cane chips. Water heated to a temperature of 160 deg. Fahrenheit is admitted under heavy pressure from a powerful pump. After the cane has been thus stewed for an hour, the process is finished and the water with its sugar drawn off to be treated by the usual process of sugar making. When this water is ready to making. When this water is ready to be drawn out a jet of compressed air is turned into the diffusion tank, and it not only drives the sugared water out of the interstices of the cane, but operates as a wringer, leaving the reje chips nearly deprived of moisture. There are twelve of these d ffusion tanks, and the number need not be lim-The whole of the diffusion apparatus in use occupies two stories of a building 35x45 feet, vastly less than would be required for a big sugar mill, while but little steam power is required. The superior economy of this apparatus is said to amount to one-third

in the relative-cost compared with roller mills. That it will extract almost the last trace of sugar from the cane is cer-tain. All that remains is to perfect the apparatus, and that is only a mechanical question. As soon as the thorough test which is just being commenced shall be completed it will then be in order to the actual figures of products and expenses as compared with the roller mill operating on like quanti-ties of cane. Until then it will be no better than guess work to attempt a comparison.

Professor Wiley is engaged in experiments for purifying cane juice by the processes of carbonat on and the use of lignite, and filteration with the Kroog press, but as these have nothing to do with diffusion, they are dismissed with mere mention. Following is the staff of government chemists engaged in conducting the operations: Prof. H. W. Wiley, M. D., chief manager; Dr. C. H. Cramp, first assistant: Dr. G. L. Spencer, second assistant; N. J. Lake, third assistant; Dr. J. A. Dugan, fourth assistant. These gentlemen are all from the chemical department of the agricultural bureau at Washington. Mr. Lewis Colwell, of New York, is doing duty as mechanical manager of the apparatus. Dr. Wiley is full of hope for the thorough success of the trial he is giving diffusion, and all who saw its operation were favorably

A number of visitors remained at the cene of action to furthur investigate the interesting experiment. The remainder last night returned to the city on the steamer, the homeward run being made with great rapidity and satisfaction to all.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Wheat That Grows in our Mills.

Truly, this is a great, a booming country. Within the past forty-eight hours, nearly 60,000,000 bushels of wheat have been sold on the Produce Exchange. In sixty minutes the other

day, 10,000,000 bushels changed hands.
Most of this, it is worthy to remark,
is Eastern wheat, not Western or
Southern wheat, and mill wheat at This particular product of the nineteenth century and American gen-ius, only remotely resembles the raw material; so remotely, indeed, that its own mother, so to speak, would not know it. It is turned out in immense quantities in all the manufacturing districts of New England. Rice, rags, districts of New England. Lice, rags, grass, straw, sawdust, are among the ingredients. These are made into a pulp and passed through various processes, leading successively from mill to warehouse, warehouse to office and thence to the Produce Exchange. In the last stage pens and ink play an important part in the finishing touches that complete the transformation.

Our Eastern wheat, in fact, and a Our Eastern wheat, in fact, and a great deal of our primest Northwestern is—paper. This is the wheat that has been tumbling so much and kicking up such queer capers of late in the New York market. We mention the fact in order that those who may fear a famine in the land in consequence of the entire stock of wheat in the country having been disposed of several times over, of late, may understand that the article referred to is not the product of the plowed lands, but largely the yield of our Eastern paper mills.—Sun..

And Thoroughly Bored. Well drilled-The oil regions. TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

When Major Wilkes Treats a Crowd He Draws the Line at Custard

Major Horatio N. Wilkes, one of the Democratic warhorses of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, was running for a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature on the Democratic ticket in a red-hot Republican district. He ran so well that he came within 217 votes of taking the prize, and is as proud of the feat as though he actually won. During the canvass the Major visited every election precinct and invaded country stores, where everything from hairpin and groceries to tobacco and whisky is

dispensed.

One day he stalked proudly into a store in which a dozen men were sitting around on boxes and barrels. He boldly announced himself and proceed. ed to make friends. At first the crowd was disposed to guy the stout little Major, but they found he was not an ordinary man and would not be trifled with. After discussing politics about five minutes he electrified the loungers by pulling out a wad of greenbacks and saying: "Come, boys, what are you going to have with me?" No man knows what a crowd of men

in a country store will take until he has tried it. That was the Major's first experience. Well, the idlers arose as one man and shuffled up to the

counter.
"What'll you have, boys?" repeated the Major. "Wa-a-l," drawled a tall farmer,

give me a little nose-paint. Make it old rve.

"That's good enough for me," said the Major. "What's yours, my friend?" he inquired, turning to a long;haired bystander. 'Well, seein' as I don't drink any-

thin' 'cept water and once in a while a little milk, I guess I'll take a pint of peanuts." The look the Major gave the temper-

ance apostle would have withered a turnip, but the apostle didn't see it. "Give me some pop beer," demanded another.

"Mine's a paper of fine-cut caven-dish," demanded a third.
"And mine's whisky," blurted a big man with his trousers stuffed into his

So it went, some calling for fluids and some for solids until all but three men on the outskirts of the throng had

been treated. "Come, come, gentleman, don't be bashful. Call for what vou want to drink or smoke," said the Major, as he

poured two fingers of old rye in a

goblet. "Well, General, considern' the fact that I don't drink," responded a guant backwoodsman, "I'll take five sticks of candy—for the little 'uns at home, you

The Major almost dropped his glass, but by a supreme effect controlled his emotions and, smiling a mechanical smile, turned to the next man with "And yours, sir?"

"I'll take a piece of custard pie, if it's all the same to you, General." The Major set his goblet down on the counter with a bang, mopped his forehead, and said in a voice quivering with rage: "Gentlemen, I suppose it's all right to call for what you want whisky, tobacco, cigars, or hairpins let it be; yes, even five sticks of candy— but I'll be eternally hornswoggled if I don't draw the line at custard pie. And he paid the bill with a flourish and left the store.—Evening Wisconsin.

Revolver vs. Bowie Knife.

A gentleman was conversing with an Idaho minister whom he happened to meet on a railroad train. "You have been preaching in the

West for several years, I understood you to say, did I not?" he inquired. "Yes, for the last 20 years," replied the minister.
"You know," continued the Eastern

man, "how we sometimes read of ministers in your country frequently having to go into the pulpit with a revolver to use in maintaining order in a turbulent congregation. Is there anything in it?'

O. ves. I have known ministers to do it, but I consider it entirely unnec-

"That was always my idea, too." "O, yes; yes, altogether unnecessary," returned the preacher. "Besides, it always seemed to me in very poor taste for a minister of the gospel preachieg peace on earth and good will toward men, to go around tied to a hip cannon. Yes. a gun is wholly uncalled for." continued the good man, as he took the roll of sermons in his left hand and reached down with his right and extracted a 14-inch knife from his and extracted a 14-inch knite from his boot-leg; "yes, wholly uncalled for; give me this bowie in my boot-leg and a good pair of brass knuckles and a hymnbook in my coat-tail pocket and I will agree to carry the gospel to any man that ever looked through a collar! The shooting-iron has had its day as a method of evangelization.'

A Knowing Dog.

It is about as difficult for a dog to get a really satisfactory scratch at his back as it is for a one-armed man to rub his elbow, but a Hartford, Conn., dog does it. In front of his masters house is an old stone hitching-post, which time and weather have made rough and scaly. Proceeding to this the dog sits down, throws himself backward till he is leaning against the post, and then proceeds to rub his back as cleverly as a longshoreman or one of the ancient Scots who used to bless the Duke of Chinese Mandarians.

The Chinese mandarian, with his gorgeous dress, his glittering button signifying his rank, and the threefold power of the civil governor, the miltary commander and the judge, is always an interesting figure to the Western mind. The mandarian's life, how-ever, is not all ease and glitter, nor is there power unlimited. They may be deposed at any time; and as they are held responsible for all crimes commit-ted in their districts. ted in their districts, and may be banished to Manchuria, or Formosa, for somebody else's offense, they are seldom entirely at ease.

The mandarians are promoted from the ranks of the people, after passing with high credit the severest examina-

A man may win the rank of mandarian of the ninth, or lowest, rank, and continue to work at his trade of mason or carpenter. Above that rank, however, he becomes an official, but is allowed only the salary that he might earn as a day laborer.

As a matter of practice, the mandarians generally enrich themselves from fees which they exact from suitors be fore them. Following the doctrine of the Emperor Kang-hi, the mandarians make lawsuits before them as unpleas ant as possible. Said Kang-hi:
"It is well that all men should have

wholesome fear of the tribunals. desire that all having recourse to the magistrates be treated mercilessly, so that all may dread to appear before them. Let good citizens settle their disputes like brothers, submitting to the arbitration of the elders and mayors of the communes. Let all obstinate suitors be crushed by the judges, for such is their desert.

After the student has won the silver button, which is the mark of the ninth, or lowest, grade of mandarians, he may preserve and make himself, by hard study and ability, a mandarian of the first class. As he passes up the

scale, his insignia are as follows: Ninth class mandar an, a button of

ilver. Eighth class, a silver button. Seventh class, a gold button. Sixth class, a bone button. Fifth class, a crystal button. Fourth class, a dark blue button. Third class, a light blue button. Second class, a light coral button. First class, a dark coral button.

This button is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and is placed at the top of the hat on ceremonial occasions.

The rank given to the mandarian, or who in Chinese is called a kuen—the name mandarian being of Hindoo origin—is not hereditary, except backwards. It enobles the reciever's ancestors, and not his descendants. The only persons who bear hereditary titles in China are the decendants of Confucius and of the emperors. Even the latter have to pass the regular examinations for public officers. The only honors and priviliges given

to the members of the imperial family are a small pension, the right to wear a red or yellow girdle, or a peacock's feather in their cap, and to be carried by a team of eight or twelve palanquin bearers. Special mandarians are pointed to oversee them, with the right to flog them if they do not obey.

He Won the Bet.

Some half a dozen young men were lounging in the vicinity of an East side saloon last Sunday evening, says the Detroit Free Press, discussing the observance of the law requiring saloons to keep closed on Sunday.

"I'll bet a quarter I can get something to drink out of Blank's place,' said one of the boys.

"I'll take you," exclaimed another. It was conceeded that it wouldn't do for all to go together, as the the saloon-ist might refuse to sell half a dozen when he would not refuse one singly. "How will we arrange it, then?" as

ed one. Let one go in, and we'll smell his breath when he comes out. "No; that would be too thin, and, be

sides, it would be an aggravation."

It was finally arranged that the one who had wagered he could procure something to drink should get a jug and bring out a supply for all hands. A jug was found and the considerate outh proceeded to "rush the grow-

"Blank," he said on entering the grocery, which is the entrance to the saloon, "I have made a bet out here with a lot of fellers that I could get something to drink. Now, I don't want you to go back on me." Give me two quarts of beer and you'll never have anything to fear from me."

"Well," said the saloonist, after some study, "I'll give you something to drink and you'll win your bet, but I won't take any pay for it." And proceeding to the penstock he filled the jug with water.

An Editor's New Suit.

The following touching appeal is clipped from a Missouri paper

If the gentlemen who tarred and "If the gentlemen who tarred and feathered us last Saturdav night will kindly return our clothes they will confer a lasting favor. We are still wearing the feathers, and while owing to the thoroughness of our fellow-citizens' work, they are quite comfortable for house wear, still the gentlemen who have come out with a fall feather suit are so few that our appearance on the are so few that our appearance on the street in the costume would be sure to cause remarks. Please return the pants and shirt at least, and our friends are welcome to the paner collar and spurs."

MR. TOOTER WILLIAMS IN TROUBLE

After a Bewildering Session of the the Thompson Street Poker Club, He Discourses.

At the intersection of Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, Mr. Williams paused and leaned heavily upon Mr. Gus Johnson, who was assisting him home.

"Gus, de game is done gone 'n I doan cry for spilt cider, but who done dole de kyards in de lass jacker?" "Yo doled dat jacker yo'sef." asserted Mr. Johnson.
"I doled it?"

"Yain't got no remembrance of Cy Whiffles dealin" pursued Mr. Wilpursued Mr. Williams.

"Nozzah. Cy, he done cuttum."
Mr. Williams leaned more heavily upon Mr. Johnson's arm.
"'N Perfesser Brick?" he continued,

after breathing hoarsely for several min-"De perfesser he went the blind." Mr. Williams sighed, felt of the place whence one whisker had vanished, ran his fingers lightly over several large lumps on the back of his head, tenderly parted the lids of the damaged eve

and tried the powers of that afflicted organ upon a neighboring lamp.
"Warn't dat deal squar?" he asked. Mr. Johnson hesitated.

"Ye—yezzah."
"'N didn' de perfesser kyut de

kyards?" "Yezzah."

"'N didn' I dolum squar?"
"I—I—yo' got fo' jacks," evasively responded Mr. Johnson. "'N Elder Jubilee Anderson he done cotcher queen full?"'

"N de Rev. Thankful skinned out bullets up?" "Yezzah, and kotched de filler in de

draw," said Mr. Johnson.
"'N whar did Cy Whiffles come in?"

pursued Mr. Williams.
"He done got fo' fo's, 'n I git onto dat club flisk," replied Mr. Johnson, lapsing into gloom at the recollection.
"'N jess fur dat I gits my jaw bruk?" "Yezzah."

"'N de elder, he comb my ha'r wif de chair, 'n Cy Wiffles lamms in de yi, 'n de Rev. Thankful climbs onto my stummicle'n butts me sillv?"
"Yezzah," said Mr. Johnson, "dat
am de fact."

'N den I hed fo' jacks," continued Mr. Williams, in tones of grief, "'n de gang jumps onto my watch, 'n skins me outen my bills, 'n grabs my watch 'n ulster 'n julery."

"Yezzah—'n dey's keepin' 'em as c'leteal."

c'lateral."
"C'lateral fer what?" inquired Mr.

Williams. 'Fer dis eve? Fer dis yar neoralgy ou my smeller? Fer dat hen's egg on de deck of my forrid? Fer dat toof 1 don swaller?'

Mr. Johnson had no response ready, and Mr. Williams leaned upon him a few minutes and breathed heavily; then

he said, impressively.

'Gus, if I didn't feel dat de interes' ob de club calls fer good feelin' 'among de membahs, I'd take this scrap ter night as pussonal; 'n ef a genelman kyant deal de kyards like a genel nan. its time fer coons to quit pokab. 'N ef a little game's goin' ter broke up in a massiker en de fuss jacker, it's time fer sports to go to campmeetin'.

"Did yer dole yose'f dem jacks?" asked Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson.
"'N whatterfi did?" somewhat petulantly retorted Mr. Williams. wuz iess-jess a little joke on de boys. Pears like some mokes hain't got no sense of humor wen sich a trille as dat 'll broke up bofe de game 'n de joker. I tole yer, Gus, I doan unerstan it, an' ef it happens agin I'll—I'll speak a piece ob my mind—yo' see ef I don't—dat's all—you'll hear me ef dat happens agin. I hain't quarlsom' ner fightin', but I knows wen my feelins is hut. Yo wait, Gus, 'n you'll see."

And, with this menace to the peace and prosperity of the club, Mr. Williams, still leaning heavily on Mr. Johnson's arm resumed his painful journey home. - New York World.

How John Teufel Ended a Strike.

The biggest man physically on Change is John Teufel. He is over six feet high and tips the beam at more than three hundred pounds. The girth of his shoulders is something enormous. His coat would make two for an ordinary man. Teufel is a packer. Many years ago he came to the stock yards as an ordinary butcher, and the energy which enabled him to climb from that lowly position to the proprietorship of a packing house is clearly shown in his strongly marked features. He is a very wealthy man and a very shrewd one. A little story illustraites the latter trait. He had bought a packing-house plant in East St. Louis just before a general strike of the hands in all the houses located in the strike of the story in the strike of the story. cated in that village took place. Coming down one morning Teufel found his down one morning Teufel found his killing-benches deserted and the fires in the furnaces drawn. The situation was explained to him by the foreman. "There's nothing to do but lie still," said the official. "We can't get anv hands until the strike is settled." "We can't eh?" exclaimed Teufel. "You yust start dem fires. Go, do as I dell you he said, as the foreman, not understanding the strange order hesitated. The fires were started, and soon the black smoke was pouring out of the black smoke was pouring out of the chimineys of Teufel's house. What was the result? The strikers immediately concluded Teufel had somehow secured hands, and rush pell-mell to get their jobs back before it was too late. Before night Teufel's house was running once. running once more. - Chicago News.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance. Advertising \$2.00 an inch per month.

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

For the week ending Jan. 21 1888.

The Prohibition Party in Kansas.

The prohibition party of Kansas, as now organized, had its beginning on Thursday evening, July 17, 1884, in the office of A. P. Jetmore, on Kansas avenue. It was the evening of the last day of the Republican state convention that nominated John A. Martin for governor, and adopted the following as the prohibition planks of its platform:

RESOLVED, That prohibition has, by a vote of the people, without destinction of party, been adopted as the organic law of this state.

RESOLVED, That we favor a faithful and honest enforcement of he constitutional amendment, that the full effect of prohibition was a superior of the constitution of th prohibition may be realized; that the de-clared will of the people may be respect-ed and that the majesty of the law be

Col. Martin had opposed the prohibition amendment, had opposed St. John in 1882, when Geo. W. Glick was elected, and this part of the platform was not satisfactory to the prohibitionists of the party with an antiprohibition candidate. Although they were greviously disappointed, when the issue was presented between Martin and Glick, there were very few republicans who did not prefer the former, but there were some who did not favor any compromise.

On the evening above named, there fore, a half dozen or more met at Mr. Jetmore's office. There were present A. P. Jetmore and Capt. Wheeler, of this city, also H. P. Vrooman and J. C. Hebbard, both candidates for office on the state anti-monopoly ticket; J. F. Legate, of Leavenworth, and M. V. B. Bennet, a colleague of A. B. Campbell, as state lecturer under the auspices of the state temperance union, and editor of the Kansas Prohibitionist; Hugh Cameron and G. F. Kimball, of Lawrence,

At that meeting Gen. Cameron was made chairman, and G F. Kimball secretary. An organization was effected, and delegates to the National convention to be held in Pittsburg the following week, were elected. J. F. Legate, J. H. Byers, M. V. B. Bennet A. M. Richardson and G. F. Kimball were elected, and the three last named attended the convention, which, it may be added, was a very remarkable meeting. It was held in Lafayette hall where, thirty-two years before, John P. Hale and George W. Julian had been nominated by the free soil party. It was crowded to its utmost, and for he first time in our history, perhaps, there was a great national convention those who get angry when one tells where there was no intoxicating liqwor, and where the saloon-keeper received no benefit.

James F. Legate did not attend that convention. Before Saturday morning he had received the appointment of receiver of public moneys at Cœur d' Alene in Idaho, and so he fell out of the ranks.

Among other action taken at this primary meeting, was the appointment of s state central committee, consisting of Hugh Cameron, M. V. B. Bennet, J. H. Byers, A. M. Richardson and G. F. Kimball.

Soon after the Pittsburg convention this committee issued an address to the people of the state, and called a convention to meet in Lawrence on the second of September, to nominate candidates for state officers, and to extend the organization. Early in August it became apparent that there was a third party element in the state that would support St. John and Daniel, the Pittsburg nominees, on the national ticket, but thought it best to John elected Cleveland in 1884, and unite with the republicans in support of Col. Martin for governor, as more favorable to prohibition than Gov. Glick, who was notoriously the favortte of the open saloon interests, in the whiskey men of Missouri. many cases, of republicans as well as democrats.

At a meeting of the executive committee, therefore, the writer of this all intoxicating liquors The result of was delegated to visit Col. Martin in this would be to relieve the governorder to ascertain if he would give ment from its protection of the whissuch assurances as would justify the key business, and its consequent recprohibition party in declining to ognition. One purpose is to morally make a nomination and casting its vote for him. It was believed, or at possible.

SPIRIT OF KANSAS. least it was announced, as the policy of the new party, that effective prohibition according to the spirit of the amendment was the object sought, and not the forming of a new party. If it could be made to appear that Gov. Martin, in case of his election, would enforce the law through the proper officers, then the most radical of the new party leaders were ready other party that would secure the triumph of the principle, the success of prohibition, not party triumph nor party defeat, being the object de-

TO BE CONTINUED.

California Geese.

Mr. Samuel Dolman's son, Denver, has stirred up a hornet's nest, by writing what is probably true of California. At all events he seems to be catching it from all sides, and if he escapes with a whole skin, he will do well, even if he is not a victim of another storm. But there are some things that Mr. Dolman didn't write about. If he had done so, and had described the results as vividly as he describes electric sand storms, and as truthfully as a California paper probably does, it is likely he would have returned to the home of his father, a victim of tar and feathers.

The goose is the curse of California. Not only the newspaper goose who sits in his chair and cackles if one dares to say that California is not a real Utopia, but the ordinary goose like those that didn't save Rome as the over abused Nero played "Home, Sweet Home," on the fiddle several hundred years before either tune or instrument was invented. The goose afflctions in California are what the lice were to Egypt; what rabbits are to Australia; what St. John is to Albert Griffin; what the grasshopper is sometimes to Kansas; what prohibition is to the liquor fellows. They swarm down upon the farmer and take the heart out of his field of grain in one night, as remorselessly as the forefather of the great American Eagle fed upon that of the unlucky Prometheus.

It is an old saying that a goose will eat all before it and poison all behind it. Except as to the California editorial goose this is a base slander. But the paper which is our authority, is certainly very rough on the goose, and it may fairly be assumed that it is equally sound on the goose. According to this authority the average California goose is as cool as a Dakota blizzard. The farmer hangs up lanterns to keep them away. The birds eye them suspiciously at first, but, familiarity breeding contempt, it ends by the birds using the lanterns for warming their feet. The California goose is no fool excepting only the truth about them. He knows where the best fields are, and he goes for them as the Los Angeles fellow went for Denver Dolman. His raid is like that of an army. He comes by hundreds and thousands. The farmers may retaliate with a shot gun as they do, until their fields are covered with the dead, but it is like looking for the hole left in water after a finger is pulled out. Hunters go up from San Francisco and bag the game that the farmer disdains to eat, until the meat stalls of the city are as full of geese as those of Paris are of horse meat. To a San Francisco epicure a rank goose is what a possum is to a Virginia darkey or clams to a Swampscott Yankee.

The Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Journal says that Albert Griffin has done as much, in his way; to weaken the republican party as St. John. It must be said that this is an equivocal statement, or the republican party is a cooked goose. If St. if Griffin has done as bad since then, how in the world do they expect to elect Blaine this year. We fear this correspondent is writing in interest of

The national W. C. T. U. ask that the government tax be removed from

Speaker Carlisle is confirmed in his seat in Congress as was to be expec-

yet passed away. Deep mutterings

severe one on stock, but on human to unite with the republican, or any life as well. In one day nearly forty deaths from freezing and exposure were reported, mostly from Dakota.

> vided, and the war on Powderly goes on. A printers' strike in Quebec has just met with complete failure. The publishers issued half sheets or suspended until new help was secured.

> Capt. Couch declares there is no intention to invade Oklahoma. It is expected that Congress will take such home in the territory.

president of the state board of agriculture was worthy recognition of his valuable services as secretary. His duties will not be so arduous as those he has performed for six years.

question. Not long ago he was clear over on the free trade side. A visit to the manufacturing south gave him light to climb the fence. He really wants to keep up with the procession.

The result of the wool conference in Washington was a request for a return to the tariff of 1867 to suppress under valuations of imports. Under protection the wool clip in the United States increased from 60,000-000 in 1859 to 302,000,000 in 1885.

We agree with the Capital that a new site for a court house should be secured before property gets up any higher- The lots bought some time ago are not suited to the wants of the county, and there is the odor of fraud about them. The county needs another court house. It should be one worthy of the capital county, with ample grounds and convenient offices and, above all what it has not now, estate owner is interested.

The rapid growth of prohibition by the late decision of the Supreme Court. The liquor interests recognize it with alarm, and the politicians a political party to antagonize it is very long. sheer folly, and this is the blunder of the democracy. The time, too, has passed for republicans to patch up a peace by resolutions, or by high li a severe cold. cense. There is but one thing for the republicans to do and that is to act. Let the republicans in Congress no longer hesitate to demand the immediate diate repeal of the government tax on liquors, and the abolition of the saloon from the District of Columbia and government reservations.

Episcopal Convocation.

The late meeting of the convocation of the Episcopal Northeastern Deanery at Lawrence, was a marked success and a time of great interest. Measures were taken for aggressive work, though it was but the inaugeration of a movement to grow no doubt to something more important hereafter. There were three Bishops present, Bishops Vail and Thomas and Bishop elect Leonard of Utah and Nevada.

The extreme cold weather compelled

The extreme cold weather compelled everal of our coal men to deliver coal on Sunday.

Over \$50.000 were paid out to old soldiers, by the pension agency in this city last week.

The windmill manufactory will be one of the first of the new enterprises to get into operation. Rev. Pattee of Lawrence, is assisting in the services at the Kansas Avenue M. E. Courch during this week. Ar. Pattee preached an excellent sermon Sunday forencon to an appreciative audience.

forencon to an appreciative audience.

Charles Charles, a colored man of this city, who has been raising money for several years to send people to Liberia, is now anxoius to raise some to take himself there, in order to see what truth there is in the late Minister Taylor's stories about the country.

At the City Council Meeting last evening the ways and means committee to whom was referred the protest of Chas. Curtis, and others against granting right of way to the North Topeka, Silver Lake and Rossville Rapid Transit Railway Co. along Lawrent Street, in North Topeka, reccomended that the same be indefinitely postponed. ly postponed.

Ben. Dennis is taking a two weeks rest with friends in Carthage, Mo.

The charter for the Society for prevention of cruelty to animals and children will be filed to-day with the Secretary of the State.

are still heard along the border.

The war cloud in Europe has not yet passed away. Deep mutterings are still heard along the border.

The great blizzard was not only a evere one on stock, but on human ife as well. In one day nearly forty teaths from freezing and exposure yere reported, mostly from Dakota.

The Knights of Labor are still dided, and the war on Powderly goes the control of the State. At the Relief meeting of the ladies of the city at the United States Court Room was made president and Mrs, E. Mrs. Brown Secretary. A committee of six to each ward was appointed whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective wards who are in need, and also to learn what their needs are. The names of the ladies of the city at the United States Court Room was made president and Mrs, E. Mrs. Brown Secretary. A committee of six to each ward was appointed whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective what their needs are. The names of the ladies of the city at the United States Court Room was made president and Mrs, E. M. Brown Secretary. A committee of six to each ward was appointed whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective what their needs are. The names of the ladies of the city at the United States Court Room was made president and Mrs, E. M. Brown Secretary. A committee of six to each ward was appointed whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective what their needs are. The names of the ladies appointed was appointed whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective wards whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective wards whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective wards whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective wards whose duty it is to ascertain the names and residence of all persons in their respective w

W. S. Charles has postponed his Florida

w. S. Charles has postponed his Fining trip indefinately.

Moses Bush, esq., an old and highly re-spected citizen of Minneapolis, spent Sunday with friends in capital city.

Almost two hundred persons are repor-ted as having perished in the recent bliz-

The leap year party given by the young society ladies of the first ward at Lukens sxpected that Congress will take such action as will render all violation of law unnecessary in order to secure a home in the territory.

The election of Major Sims as the president of the state board of agriculture was worthy recognition of his valuable services as secretary. His duties will not be so arduous as those he has performed for six years.

Dan. Voorhees straddles the tariff question. Not long ago he was clear

Attorney General Bradford yesterday received a telegram from Assistant At-torney General J. R. Hallowell, at Wichtita, announcing that Judge Read, of the district court, had decided in favor of the constitutionality of the liquor law on the question whether an assistant attorney-general can file information against a violation of law Ludge Sluee. against a violation of law. Judge'Sluss, who was attorney for one of the parties arrested on information file by Assistant Attorney-General Hallowell, claimed that the law was unconstitutional wherein it delegated to an essistant attorney. in it delegated toan assistant attorney-general the power that could only be vested in the county attorney or attorneygeneral.

On Saturday evening the sum of \$78 was raised by officers around the post office building for the poor, and the a-mount sent to Mrs. Joab Muivane to be used as appears most desirable.

A young man named Epps was found drunk in Crawford's Op ea house gallery Saturday night, after the performance. He was helped down by officer Buford, and yesterday was fined \$10.25. It was the second drunk in the police court since Christmas.

If it is cold go out to the board of trade meeting to-night and get warm.

The ordinance, one opening up Fair-child street in North Topeka, and the an absolutely safe deposit for public scavenger ordinance were taken up, conrecords, a matter in which every rea sidered by sections and passed. The consideration of the matter of lighting the city was postponed till next meeting.

Miss May Dudley, a charming young lady of Wamego, is visiting her friend Miss Stevenson, in the First ward. Miss seutiment in this country is unmis-takable. It was greatly accelerated MISS Stevenson, in the FIIST wall. Dudley was a pleased participant in the leap year party at the opera house on last

"GRANDMA" GARFIELD, the aged mother of the late President Garfield, is ill at the begin to concede it in earnest. For old homestead at Mentor, O., and as she is very old it is thought that she can't live

Rev. G. W. Bean, who has been conduct

pounds of cheese.

At H. M. Atherton's fine Studio may be seen a very life like, full size portrait of the late Dr. H. J. Canniff.

The News was the only north side daily yesterday and was in demand for particulars of the railroad accident.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

The Sensation Created by a Japanese Peasant Woman.

A young Japanese peasant woman has created a genuine sensation in the medical circles of the east with a new theory and cure of rheumatism.

Her theory is that it is caused by a small insect under the skin that gnaws and bites the muscles and thus causes the twinges of pain and the untold misery of that ailment. A grizzled and skeptical sea captain placed himself under her care and, after foot baths of bran and hot rice brandy, she nipped from his knees small white insects by the dozen!

The regular practitioners were skeptical about this new theory, and put one of the insects under a microscop e They decided that by its organism it never could have lived under the surface of the skin.

The captain insists, however. that the Japanese woman has taken the insects from his knees and ankles by the hundreds, in his sight and killed them, and that he grows better after each treatment!

This theory, absurd as it seems, is really not much more so than the theories formerly held by the medical fraternity. It used to be thought a trouble of the joints, and was treated as such until it was demonstrated that the treatment brought no lasting results.

Then, as the muscles were effected it was set down as a muscular disease; but the sam unsatisfactory results followed, Now it is universally acknowl. edged to be a "fiery condition of the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system."

To cure it the uric acid must be driven out of the blood, which is done by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition with Warner's safe cure and 'putting out the fire in the blood" by Warner's safe rheumatic cure. These remedies taken in alternation, as they should be, drive out the uric acid already in the blood, and prevent further accumulation. James Wight, of 37 E. 19th St, New York, was for many years a victim of rheumatism, and tried various remedies and cures without avail. Sept. 8, 1887, he writes in praise of the remedies named, and says: "I am now free from the arrow stings of the dreaded inflammatory rheumatism. I have and always will reccomend Warner's rheumatic remedies to all sufferers of the disease."

The Japanese peasant woman's theory will not be likely to stand the test of time and scientific investigation, but the thousands of cures made by the remedies mentioned above prove

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Of the cholest works of the best American authors.

Among the Complete Novels which have already appeared are "Brucon's Bayon". Miss Desired and are "Brucon's Bayon". Miss Desired As Self-Made Man." "Kenyon's Wife: "Dougna Boy." "At Anchor," "A Land of Love," "The Red Monntain Mines," "Apple Seed and Brier Thorn," "The Terractotts Bust," "From the Ranks." 'Check and Counterfock." etc. etc. The subscription price of this "King of the Monthies" is but \$3,00 s year. Sample copy sent on received of 10 cents in stamps. Address LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, PP*LADELPHIA

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GLOBE PRINTING CO. St. Loui

Early Monday morning an accident occurred on the Rock Island road one mile west of Willard and sixteen miles west of Topeka, when the two sleepers and a chair car were thrown from the track, the engine and other cars going over safely. The accident was caused track, the engine and other cars going over safely. The accident was caused by a broken rail caused by contraction of the intense cold. The following passengers who were injured, were brought here by the relief train which went out immediately and are at the Union Pacific Hotel and are being cared for by the company Physician Dr. Alexander.

J. B. Wilson, Wichita, severe contusion on the eye and internal injuries D. H.

J. B. Wilson, Wichita, severe contusion on the eye and internal injuries, D. H. Burr, Hutchinson, wound on chin, Miss Kate Hayes, Caldwell, three scalp wounds, Emma Hayes, Caldwell, several wounds on the face, Ed Hayes, Caldwell, back slightly injured, C. W. Merrenger of Marysville, scalp wound and left arm bruised, J. W. Rayburn, St. Lonis, several bruises and cuts, Mr. Calahan, Omaha, left arm injuried. It was amputated at noon, and he is now resting easy and will noon, and he is now resting easy and will get along, Jas. Wilson, colored porter, bad wound on left side of head and bruises on body, J. F. Limerick of Alma, cuts on hands, scalp wound and arm

Saturday night the 14th was the cold st of the season.

· It is said that no decade leaves its mark so plainly on the human face divine as that from 40, to 50 save only that from 6 to 16. Almost all men cultivate mustache and whiskers after arriving at 40 years of age.

A man living on Logan Street had a barrel of shelled corn and a bale of hay stolen out of his barn Saturday night. The barn was locked but the thieves took a couple of boards off the barn and secured their plunder.

Petty theiving is getting to be very common. Mr. McGrew's chickens, Eckert's Ham, Stanly & Wetherholt's honey and next thing that barrel of buckwheat will go.

The weekly advertised letter list of Topeka has assumed metropolitan propor-

The new Rock Island depot was to-day opened to the public. The offices of the company were removed to the splendid new building some weeks ago, and now the waiting rooms in the tempory sheds across the avenue will be given up for sumptuous rooms in the new depot. The growth of this fine structure has been watched for several months by our citizens. This depot is the finest in the city. Built of stone, it combines in a high degree the substantial and the or-

The firm of Shellabarger & Kistler has been dissolved.

Rossville is very pronounced in favor of the Rapid Transit, and they want three

"Ester the Gentile," Mrs. J. K. Hudson.s story was finished in Sunday's Capital. It is to appear in book form.

The sermon by Rev. E. C. Ray at the Quincy street Presbyterian church Friday vening, was spoken of as a very interest-

The funeral services of the late Samuel Craft were largely attended yesterday, the Odd Fellows of which he was a prominent member, attending in great num-

A letter from Salem, Massachusette, to a friend in this city, written by the wife of health. She also mentions the presence of Dr. H. D. Fisher of this city, who preach-

ed there a short time ago. Cause of fire, defective flue. Such is the water p the report nine times in ten. Why is Kans. Ave, that contractors will tolerate imperfect flues? Why is that owners do not insist. in a matter when the expense is so slight, and the risk so great, that flues shall be made absolutely safe? It would be a good thing if insurance companies would refuse all risks from imperfect flues-

Saturday was the most severe day of the season, and in fact the worst that Kansas has suffered for years. There were few persons out of doors who could avoid it. The Rapid Transit cars did not run. The demands for help from the poor were very heavy, and many persons found themselves out of coal and the coal men were busy. The coal supply is large.

A little bird says that about the middle of February or first of March, the Com-monwealth will occupy the Hindman building on Eight Avenue, and cease to be the Commonwealth, but will consolidate with the Democrat and thereafter be known as the Daily Democrat and issue morning and evening editions.

We have on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a quantity of "Dr. Foote's Hand-Books and Ready Recipes."

Books and Ready Recipes."

It is a book, paper cover, of 128 pages, containing information of the utmost importance to everybody concerning their daily habits of eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, bathing, working, etc.

It also contains many useful suggestions on the management of various diseases; recipes for relief of common allments—including some of the private

ments—including some of the private formulae of Dr. Foote and other physicians of high repute, and directions for preparation of delicacies for invalids as pursued in the best hospitals of this country and Europe.

try and Europe.
It is most assuredly one of the most valuable books for the price ever offered

A Great Slaughter Sale of Millinery

All our large and varied stock of trimmed hats and bonnets at half price, and all other goods at cost, at Mrs. E. C. Metcalf's 803 Kansas Avenue.

Why don't the Sunday Capital revise its annouocement of church services

This paper can be found at the Gabby House in Rossville. We shall aim to place it in every hotel reading room, in this and neighboring counties.

H. M. Atherton has photograph galleries in North Topeka, Salina, Eureka, and Cottonwood Falls.

J. N. Henry is mentioned by the boys for alderman, from the first ward.

Died, yesterday at 3 o'clock of scarlet fever, May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Anton Smith, age 18 months. The funeral will be private owing to the infectious character of the desease.

THE MAIL says, G. F. Kimball has start ed the Evening News in connection with the Spirit of Kansas and is getting out a very neat little daily. THE MAIL wishes it success.

The Smoking club met last evening with Mr. J. A. Ranney and enjoyed one of their pleasant sittings. The following well known gentlemen compose the club: H. F. Morse. M. V. Harris, Wm. Hodson. Will Wright, Mr. Cramer, W. H. Davis, N. F. Conkle, E. D. Small, J. A. Ranney, V. B. Kistler, R. W. Day and Dr. L. A. Ryder.

A party of young people braved the cold last evening, and went to a taffy pull at W. W. Wiley's on the Rochester road. They report having an enjoyable time. The party was composed of Misses. Mable Morgan, Mable Bosworth, May Gunn, Emma Gunn, Maggie Hill, Minnie McMahan, Zenia McMahan, and Frank Conklin, Harvey Loveland, Albert Wiley, Grant Burns, Will Russom, George Janes, George McMahan and Frank Vannice.

Governor Martin said vesterday speak.

Goyernor Martin said yesterday, speaking of the election by the board of agriculture: "Good men were selected, making the board a very strong one. The gentlemen elected to the presidency and secretaryship of the board are able men and well qualified for the position. The state board of agriculture is an important institution, and the gentlemen who were elected officers and members of the board will make it of great value to the farmers of the state."

The Mail this week publishes an arti-The Mail this week publishes an article from the Los Angeles Times denying church has raised up, from their own a statement written by Denver Dolman ranks, one who gives great promise of to his friend in this city. Mr. Samuel Dolman declares that what his son wrote about the storms in Southern California is undoubtedly true, Denver Dolman writes strongly in favor of the climate, and that he is doing well. But the storms are fitful, uncertain and terrific. The night before he wrote they had a violent one, and that morning he could count the ruins of twenty homes devasted. Not with standing the climate, and his business prospects he announces his purpose to leave the country.

Every year Hood's Household Calender takes a step forward, as its ingenious publishers strike some new thought in style and arrangement. For 1888 Hood's Calender has the "cut-out" head of a young girl surrounded by a blue hood, making a grif surrounded by a blue hood, making a very beautiful and attractive picture. The coloring is wonderfully well done, and the pad, also printed in colors with a special design for every month, helps make up a very artistic Calendar. Three millions of these Calendars are issued and all our readers should have one. Ask your draggist or send six cents in temporary your druggist, or send six cents in stamps to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

There is nothing more intolerable than headache; no derangement of the system which so unfits one for social enjoyment or the most simple duties of life. If it comes every day at nearly the same time, you may safely charge it to Malaria, and Shallenberger's Antidote will immediately relieve you. Don't allow prejudice to prolong your suffering. Get the medicine, and be cured.

Services will be held at the Kansas Avenue M. E. Church every evening this week. Meeting for the young people at the late Capt. J. C. Pond, states that her mother Mrs. Vienna, is in quite poor o'clock. There were not so many as usual in attendance yesterday forenoon, but a large number were out last evening, both rooms being filled.

Laborers were busy to-day reparing the water pipes at corner of Gordon and

Buildings have been going right along until the advent of the cold snap ten days ago. Dr. Burgen has three houses on Jackson street about half completed,

It is worth while to know of an expeditious way to start a fire this kind of weather. We are indebted to Tom Eckert the butcher, for the following formular One bunch of tarred kindling will start a good fire, and if it dont just add about 2½ lbs. of lard, and a pint of coal oil and he will insure a good fire vhen your wife comes home.

The board of trade will meet to-morrow evening. At the last meeting there was a large attendance. It should be no smaller to-morrow as important interests are to be considered. Some provision should be made for more seats.

I. F. Cook the artist who has been in H. M. Atherton's gallery for some time, has gone to Salina where he will have charge of the Salina branch.

Mr. J. H. Foucht has been mentioned for the state senate. He would make a good member. Township trustee of Rossville reports

to the county commissioner that the bridge at Cross creek at that place is flinsy and not according to contract. Work on the Maple Hill elevator is pushed as rapidly as the weather will

permit. Stone work is done and carpenter work begun. All persons in want of patent Attorney will note the card of F. A. Lehman in this issue. He is careful and reliable.

A good many of her neighbors and friends are indebted to Mrs. J. S. Morse for pleasant sleigh rides enjoyed last week.

Topeka came near having a disastrons fire Saturday afternoon, when the building between sixth and seventh took fire. Hayden the jeweler and Conwell and Peaslee fruits and confectionary were the sufferers, but we e fully insured. It was a narrow escape from a severe fire, which was alone prevented by efficient fire service.

Mr. Q. W. Pack of the Farm Record, gave us a plesant call yesterday.

Geo. W. Reed is so much of a society man the ladies all want an introduction.

The Red men are growing so fast no wigwam along the Kaw is big enough

Winter wheat was looking well, the last that was seen of it.

Miss Anna and Mr. Paul Hudson gave a masquerade party to their young friends at Music hall last evening. The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Homer Boughton, 1108 Topeka avenue,

Monday, January 16, at 3 p. m. The new engine at the water works increases the water supply to 7,000,000 gal-

lons daily. It is mighty risky writing of balmy weather, or any other kind of weather just now, when the lie may be given to your statement before the ink is dry.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Smith, of Westmore-land, Pottawatomic county, are visiting friends in the First ward. Mr. Smith is treasurer of Pottawatomie. C. E. Prather, a student of Baker uni-

versity, at Baldwin City, who has been spending the holidays with friends in the first ward, has returned to Baldwin. Messrs. Albert Wiley and Bob Geard of the first ward, have returned from a hunting trip to the vicinity of Holton. The hunt is said to have been very suc-

The leap year party to be given by the young ladies of Rochester this evening, promises to be a highly enjoyable affair.

A number of north side folks will attend. Rev. Edward C. Ray, of the First Presbyterian church, delivered an admirable discourse at the Quincy street church in North Topeka, last evening to a large and appreciative congregation.

Interesting meetings have been conducted in the United Presbyterian church being a successful evangelist, Mr. S. W. Patterson.

Information has been received that Pierce Vaughn, a son of Ed. Vaughn, of this city, was killed in a railroad wreck near Los Angeles. He lived in Topeka a number of years.

It would annoy Mayor Ne ly of Leavenworth, to know that for three days last week, Justice Reed did not have a ca fore him. And this in a city of 40,000, where he would make outsiders believe there is more drunkenness, than with saloons.

Mrs. Ella McCowen, from Red Rock, Indian Territory, is visiting friends and relatives in North Topeka. Mrs. McCowen speaks very highly of the Oklahoma country and says thousands of tents are scattered over the strip occupied by boomers waiting for the country to be thrown open to the public.

It is stated that the contracts for grading the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific extension through the Indian territory to the Texas line have been let and that work will be carried on in the comparatively mild climate of that region during the winter. Cisco, Texas, is asserted to be the point of destination.

Martin Mohler was elected secretary of the state board of agriculture. The newly elected secretary is a resident of Osborne, Osborne county, and is about 55 years of age. He has been a citizen of the state for sixteen years, and has been reasurer of Osborne county for terms. As a member of the State Board of agriculture he has served twelve years.

He is a practical, thorough farmer He was one of the founders of Osborne City, the county seat of Osborne county, and he has twice been appointed by Gov-ernor Martin as a delegate from this state to the farmers' national congress.

to president, was secretary for six years.

The annual convention of the Shawnes county Sunday school union will be held in the First Presbyterian church in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the sessions being held on Tuesday evening and Wednesday during the day and evening. Each Sunday school in the county is requested to elect two or more delegates and the same number of alternates, but any Sunday school worker in the county will be admitted to the convention. Each school is also requested to make a writen report to the convention on a blank furnished by the secretary. Among other business the annual election of officers will occur.

Last night about 10 o'clock, Phillip Mc-Fee, one of J. T. Morrow's hackmen, was driving down Topeka avenue, going to the residence of J. P. Griswold after some passengers, and while in the act of crossing the Rapid Transit railway line at the Fourth street crossing, was run into by the train which was due at the time, and which he either did not see or attempted to cross the track in advance of. The hack was overturned with a crash and the driver hurled violently upon the frozen and icy street. The horses started off at full speed with the fragments of the shattered vehicle and ran to Third street, then what was left of the hack became disengaged and was left a total wreck. The hack, a very fine one, was almost new and the damage will fall little short of \$800. The team was captured without serious damage to them or the harness. The driver was consideral le bruised, but it is not thought that l ne was seriously injured.

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS.

Raise Retter Horses

Fashion has brought about many changes in horse breeding among American farmers, and no race has set the new style more forcibly or to larger purpose than the American trotting horse. The American trotter is a horse capable of every service; there is, in almost literal truth, no limit to the speed in which he can trot one mile, and his capacity of endurance, whereot such contests are most exciting proof, is accepted as a fact in the m nds of all observant men, while his patient temper, and good size, combined with the extraordinary muscularity with which srue systems of breeding have endowed him, render him an exceedingly valuable animal for any work of labor and routine.

The farmer who is looking forward to improvement in his stock, must be careful in making selection of his breeding animals, and herein, it is of the utmost importance that the sire chosen be an available, valuable, and in every respect, a choice animal, possessing individually and ancestrally the best qualities which the offspring is desired to possess.

Farmers' Encampments.

These encampments strike us as likely to prove very beneficial to the farming interest. If property managed, they can scarcely fail of being instructive and useful to the rural communities in which they are held, and indeed to all participants-speakers and hearers, exhibitors and spectators, and sellers and buyers. They combine the prominent features of farmers' institutes and clubs, agricultural exhibitions, and also of the sale or exchange fars so common and popular in Great Britian. The results of these novel assemblages will naturally be awa ted with great interest, and if they shall prove as beneficial to the rural people and communities of the South as is ant cipated, farmers' encampments will doubtless soon be introduced in other sections of the Union and also in Canada. The plan certainly seems feasible, and if it shall be carried out judiciously-without the contaminating adjuncts and influences of liquor sell ng. horse racing, gambling, etc.-it will naturally be organized as worthy of adoption by earnest friends of agricultural improvement in various parts of the continent.

Hence, while we may be mistaken as to its practical working, we are inclined to believe the "Farmers' Encampment" a good institution, and that our Southern brethren are entitled to special credit for its inauguration as a factor in promoting the cause of industrial improvement, and the elevation of those engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits.

Care of Work Horses.

Frequently the farm horse suffers from our feeding, and from being worked on a full stomach; for farm horses eat all the time, and look lean and wire coated-two certain proofs of chronic digestion. Horses which have passed many hours in work, when released from harness are allowed to drink all the water their exhausted systems crave for; then, with the material of a small iceberg in their distended inner organs, they are turned loose to further injure themselves by grazing in the pasture; or, if the farmer is well to do, they go to the barn, and there, tormented by flies. mosquitoes, and other winged pests devour a carelessly prepared ration, after which the remainder of the night is passed in stamping and fighting insects. Farm horses are overfed, commonly, insufficiently groomed, and never judiciously either housed or clothed. In summer, farm work ought to commence with the rising of the sun and cease at noon, when men and horses should seek the friendly shelter of the house and stable. The horses just from the field ought then to be stripped of all harness, have their eyes and nostrils washed out, the marks of the harness also washed off and then be rubbed with a "wisp" -which simple and inexpens ve stable implement is better for the horse than is a brush, whose coarse stalks irritate the skin and temper of the suffering beast. The wisp soothes and causes a healthy action of the skin, when the horses have been thus attended to, and they have cooled off.

The Lamb and Mutton Supply. The lambs offered in the eastern markets arrive first from Virginia, shortly after the flocks of Kentucky send forward their quota, then occasional drafts are received from Tennessee. One and all of these sources of supply are abundantly in-oreased by efforts to produce excellent early lambs, but the flocks show in one

The breeds most valuable for mutton are, first, the Southdown, then the

east to small advantage.

Cheviot and the Black-faced Scottish sheep. The Southdown will thrive in lower lands than either of the others, but all sheep do best on a rolling country flanked by hills. Perfect drainage and clear running water are necessary for success in sheep growing. Close herbage is most desirable, but can be d spensed with in small farming when roots and some grain form a part of the daily ration in water, and when the summer pasture is not over luxuriant. Thick grasses are offensive to the sheep, whereas the short but sweet herbage cropped from the hillside, suffices to keep the flocks in health, and a small extra allowance puts up the fiesh which brings in the extra gain. The argest number of sheep and lambs yet offered for sale this current year in one week has been 50,000 odd. Were the flocks offered as promising as they reasonably should be from the first of May to autumn, the local markets of New York would not be overstrained by the arr val of 70,000 in seven days. Sheep of good quality since the first of January last have been scarce, and invar ably proved to be in steady demand, and were firm in value.

The Poultry Yard in Autumn.

Mistake is sometimes made by poultry fanciers, and those in the business as well, in placing too many eggs under a hen for her brooding. No larger number than nine can be set w th perfeet safety, in the autum; and, therefore, if it be desireable to bring out many ch ckens, the art of managing two or more sitting hens at once should. be acquired. In such case the fancer or breeder can put two broads together and, being careful about the night shelter, there need be no difficulty in accommodating so many broods as shall nr nber twenty to fifty chickens to the attention of a single hen, particularly if the weather of the season be reasonably mild and settled.

Late chicks should be cared for by the r mother until a few weeks old, when they can be placed together in a well sized-box, the oben sides of which are covered by coarse wire netting. The floor of the box should be well covered with fresh soil, and have a simplymade brooder at one end, for the little things to run under at night. Give the box a place in the kitchen, for the chicks can't get under your feet, nor can rats or cats disturb them; set box and contents out in thesun when it shines warmly; change soil frequently. feed and watch brood carefully. In this way it will be not difficult to raise all successfully.

Do not keep to many old hens. Select reliable sitters and mothers, as many as are needed for that purpose. Dispose of the rest, and keep early hatched spring pullets to lay in fall and winter.

For keeping brooding hens cleanly, invest in a good bunch of tobacco leaves; put a few leaves under the sitting hens, and scatter them around the fowl house; tie some bunches on the sides also, and there will be no trouble from vermin.

Water in Butter.

While salt will readily dissolve at fifty degrees, it is not so easy to get the butter free from the surplus water, and it is by this needless water that much injury is done to butter. Fiftyfive degrees would be better, and salt the butter at sixty degrees. Water is a great solvent of caseine and sugartraces of which will be found in all butter, however well worked-but the more water remaining after working over, the greater the chemical action. and acting upon the minute particles of curd or cheese, it becomes rancid by well known chemical action. Butter should not contain more water than is necessary to dissolve what salt it will retain in the form of brine, and fourteen per cent. seems to be about the amount. More water than this dilutes the brine. and defeats by so much the object of the use of salt in butter-to preserve the caseine from chemical change-nor can this be accomplished save in a temperature below fifty degrees. In the usual creamery butter, and all that made by cold setting, the maker often unintentionally leaves more than twenty per cent. of water in butter, not understanding that butter made from cream slightly acid, retains more moisture than that made from sourer cream. The souring breaks up the texture of the cream, and the butter separates better from the buttermilk. Then all the butter-maker needs to do is to churn the ripened cream at a lower temperature than is needed for sour. to use salt each time in washing it free from buttermilk, and when the regula-lation amount of salt is used to season gently working and packing, know that the butter s free from any excess of water about fourteen percent. Then if kept below fifty degrees, and away from the influence of the air, butter made from soured milk must keep well.—American Agriculturist for October.

The Spirit of Kansas

TOPEKA.

KANSAS.

MRS. WHITNEY, it is said, spends about \$10,000 per year on flowers for

A MONUMENT to General Robert Toombs has been shipped from Italy

LORD HARTINGTON has ordered a dozen carpet-sweepers from Grand Rapids, Mich.

ONE of President Cleveland's favorite dishes is pickled sheep's tongues, eaten just before he goes to bed. EDWIN BOOTH and Lawrence Bar-

rett are hunting for a lot in New York upon which to erect a great theater. RAFAEL LUNA and Petre Negrete

were lately married in Guanajuato, Mexico. The bride is 25 and the groom 99 years old. Bounin, the painter whose death

occurred in Paris last week, died from starvation. He was an eccentric man, who reduced himself to poverty by his brusqueness to his patrons.

MRS. ELIZABETH COLBY of Bingham, Me., enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in this county licensed to solemnize marriages. Others are only allowed to make matches.

OVER 30,000,000 people crossed the Brooklyn bridge in the course of the year ending December 1. Of these 2,-664,413 were on foot, the rest on cars. And the tolls amounted to \$850,724. Not an accident of any sort occurred in that time.

BARON HIRSCH has actually given \$10,000,000, deposited in the Bank of London, under the trusteeship of Baron Rothchild and Baron de Worms, for the education of the poor Jews of Russia. It is the most munificent gift of charity in the history of the world.

WANNAMAKER, Philadelphia's bloated capitalist who has 300 men in his employ, worked as a youth in a brick yard at \$1.50 a week. He got up a wonderful constitution by carrying bricks in his hands, and never weakened it by carrying bricks in his hat.

MRS. ELIZABETH CARROLL, of Warren, Ind., claims to have been born in Pennsylvania in 1774. Her husband was a soldier in the war of 1812. There is a good reason to think that Mrs. Carroll is really 113 years old, although she is as active as most women

SUPERINTENDENT ELMER E. WOOD, of the Canandaigua electric light works, while walking home with a friend the other night noticed that one of the street lights was out. Supposing the current to be off he took hold of the and fell to the ground dead current was not off, and passing through his body had killed him instantly.

In many portions of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming the rabbits are so numerous that they are becoming almost as great a plague as in Australia. The proprietors of a large ranch are giving boys 5 cents apiece for killing them, and some of the boys earn as much as \$5 each per day. The dead rabbits are fed to hogs to fatten them.

THE colored children at Oxford, O., have always had public schools separate from the white children's schools, but this year they refused to attend them and insisted upon going to the same schools that the white children attended. They were refused admission and brought an action against the school authorities, which has just been decided in favor of the negroes.

THE Princess Therese Jablonowski who was married to Maurice Bernhardt on Tuesday evening, is a grandchild of the stepdaughter of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I. Prince Lucien's second wife was the widow of the Paris stock broker, Jouberthon, one of whose daughters married a member of the Jablonowski family. Prince Charles Jablonowski, the great-uncle of the bride, is a member of the Austrian house of peers, grand marshal of the kingdom of Galicia, a privy councelor and a Chamberlain of the Emporer Francis Joseph. Those of the family, who belong to the branch from which Maurice Bernhardt's wife is descended are debarred from holding any court appointments on acount of the fact that M. Jouberthon was a mere "bourgeois." and for the same reason the bride, Princess Therese, is not "hoffahig," that is, debarred from being presented at the courts of Vienns

MESSENGER BOYS.

Some Facts About the Youngsters.

Messenger boys are firmly establishd feature of the city life, as are the police or any other necessity in the line of public service. St. Louis has never availed itself of the advantages of the system to the extent common in the eastern cities. Yet there is sufficient in the business to warrant the existence of six companies, five of which have electric wire connections with signal boxes. The companies are the Excelsior Messenger and Cab Company, the Baltimore and Ohio messenger branch, the St. Louis Express and Messenger Company, the American District Telegraph Company, the Mound City Messenger Company, and Sexton's Express and

Messenger Company.
The American District Telegraph Company at one time controlled this ousiness throughout the country, the parent company being located in New York city and branches were in operaon in all the cities of the country. When the telephone came into general ase it was thought that the messenger system would be abandoned, or at least prove unprofitable, and the magnates of the American District Telegraph Company hastened to get into the Bell Telephone Company, and in time was absorbed by it. The American District Telegraph Company is today operated in connection with the Bell telelphone system. Rival messenger companies are permitted to use Bell telephones only with the stipula-tion that they do not receive messenger calls over them.

The slowness of the messenger boy has long been a fruitful subject for the pen of the caricarturists and the pen of the) funny paragrapher, but the true conditions of affairs has been much exaggerated.

BOYS WILL BE BOYS. There are trifling boys who loiter on their errands, just as there are dishonest boys, but such are discharged when their faults are made to appear. There is no difference between the wearers of the messenger companies' uniform and their non-uniforn confreres, the office The little blue-coated messen boys. ger is simply the more conspicuous by reason of his bright buttons an jaunty cap. He has his faults, many of them. He is the sworn enemy of street railroad corporations to that extent that extent that he resolutely refuses to yield to it a quid pro quo for transportation. Although supplied by his employers with half rate car tickets, which he calls in his jargon "chillies," he prefers to exchange them for solace of cigarettes and take his chances "hopping" the rear end of bobtail cars. With emotions of delight he cars. views the new arrangement upon John Scullin's lines of cars. A patented stove, set in the front door seems to warm both car and driver, but the door is closed for the winter, and the irritated driver is prevented from making a rediculous feature of himself by rushing though the cars with as much chance of catching the tantalizing boy

as he would have to catch a flea.

Messenger boys are reputed to be "fly." This little word conveys in varying degree the qualities of mental activity, importinence, and depravity. Many boys are at first "fly" because "crooked," but this is not true of messenger boys alone. Instances of ingenious dishonesty upon the part of office boys are constansly coming to light. Not long since one of the members of a proninent legal firm discovered upward of 100 letters under a bookcase. They had been given to the office boy to put into the postoffie, but he had preferred to purloin the stamps furnished him. open the letter He did not s, several of letters, which really contained money.

INGENIOUS DISHONESTY.

A well known Sixth street manufacturer had an office boy in whom so much confidence was placed that he was utilized as a collector. He also carried the mail to the postoffice. He was from a North St. Louis manufacturer one day, but returned with the statement that the gentleman was not ready to pay. Next month a statement was mailed to the creditor, but he made no response. On the second month the Sixth street man wrote a letter. It was treated with silent contempt. Much exasperated, he wrote another letter, threatening to hand over the account to "our attorney." Still no notice was taken of it. About this time the boy was discharged for some trifling of-fense. Next month another letter, this one very violent, was sent out. In response, the old gentleman from North St. Louis came down in a towering state of indignation, and produced the ex-office boy's receipt of five months before. The boy, having collected the bill, had simply to keep a watchful eve on the mail, and when he

watchful eve on the mail, and when he saw a letter going out to the firm in question, suppress it. In this way he had stolen for months, and from divers customers, as the returns from the statements then sent out proved.

Many people use the district messenger boys in sending money to their families or in the payment of small bills, and, taking the opportunities into consideration, instances of dishonesty are very rare indeed. The companies are responsible for all losses thus incurred. To make assurance against

and any pay coming to him is withheld until he produces the original or accounts for it. A few days ago a call came to the Excelsior from Barr's dry goods store. A boy was sent out. He returned in a few minutes, threw a dime over the counter and said that he had been sent to Roche's poolroom.

A NERVY YOUNGSTER. The next day a lady came in and said that on the day before she had sent a message from Barr's to her husband's place of business on Collins street, which had not been delivered. The books were consulted and the boy identfified. To the lady he averred that he had delivered the message. Mr. Kiser sent an experienced and trusty boy with the delinquent to the business house on Collins street. As bold as you please the little fellow marched up to the head of the firm and said 'Didn't I deliver you a message yester-

day?''
"No, you did not," was the positive

reply. "I am quite sure I did. Think, and see if you are not mistaken."
"I never saw you before in my life,"

replied the astonished merchant.

"Well, I delivered the message to you all the same," said the boy unabashed, looking steadily at the man with clear blue eyes.
"At what time?" gasped the mer-

chant. "At 3 o'clock," was a positive re joinder.

"Now, boy, I know you are lying, because I left here at 1 o'clock and did not come back."

"That will do for you to say but I gaye you the letter all the same," defeatly replied the boy.

fiantly replied the boy.

When he went back to the office Superintendent Kiser said: "When you account for that message you will get what money is coming to you."

The boy went away and brought his

mother, who was indignant that her son should be accused of dishonesty. Mr. Kiser only replied:
"He must account for that message

before he gets his moner."

The mother went away and the boy came with his father, who blustered without avail. Next day the boy and

his mother returned, and the youngster "If I tell you what became of that message will you pay my mother?"
"Certainly,"
"Well, I thought there was money

in it, and I went to the alley and open-ed it. There were only some samples of dress goods in it, and I threw it

The confession was made for the first time, and the poor mother, who had implicitly believed in her boy's honesty, broke down in the face of the admission, and cred bitterly.

AN EDITORS RISK. Not long since an editor called a messenger boy and sent home a large sum of money to his wife. He paid the boy his fee of 35 cents and give him 25 cents to insure dispatch. The money was not delivered. On Monday the editor received a notice from the postoffice that a letter addressed to his wife was held in the office for postage. The boy had simply put the envelope, money and all, into a letter box on the street, without having the decency to affix a stamp, and reporting a short message, had embezzled the remainder

Instances of boys succumbing to their appetites have occurred, and bunches of bananas, baskets of grapes and box-es of candy that were longed for, never came. A wedding in high life was not long since broken off because the boy favorite device of some of the boys for desperate, dangerous man. He planawhile was to take a long detained message, collect 40 cents for it, and then invest 12 cents in postage and special delivery stamp, and "sock" the differ-

There are many ways in which these boys make extra. One of them is in favoring certain hackmen when sent to call a vehicle. The commonest way is to overcharge. Messenger boys are paid \$12 to \$15 per month for working ten hours daily. They are paid for all extra time. Their uniforms are sold to them at cost, and paid for in install-ments. They then become the absolute property of the boys, and are worn by them after they have ceased to work for the companies. There are many inwhere discharged boys have used old uniforms in crooked transac-tions, such as presenting forged orders for money or goods.

HOW THEY GROW "FLY."

The boys are prohibited from accepting messages on the streets while going to or returning from calls. The father. Half way up the stairs she kissorder was issued because several of ed him. At the head of the stairs she them were victimized by an old game. said: A boy carrying a bundle would be stop-ped by a man who, after imploying him to carry a note across the street, would volunteer to hold the bundle while waiting for the answer. The boy on his return would find man and bundle gone. A great deal of the messenger boy is transacted with the men and women of the half-world, and the beast a great extent thrown, into the bundle gone. A great deal of the messenger boy is transacted with the men and women of the half-world, and the boys to a great extent thrown into the haunts of vice and evil associations. If inclined to go to the devil, his place is much accelerated by the opportunities thus afforded. "There is a great improvement in the boys nowadays," said Mr. Kiser. "We have days," said Mr. Kiser. "We have only those who live with their parents. When we find a boy getting too fly we fire him. We want smart, active boys, but we want them to be respectful, prompt and houest. Our best boys are our eldert. consideration, instances of dishonesty are very rare indeed. The companies are responsible for all losses thus incurred. To make assurance against loss certain, it is best to go to the office and there place the money in the envelope. When a message is not delivered, the boy is at once suspended,

seen. It is my desire to extend the usefulness of the system, and we are prepared to do business as it is done in the East, where the delivery work of merchants, tailors, and dry goods houses is done altogether by uniformed messengers. We are also prepared, through them, to deliver notes, invitations, circulars, light packages, etc. bring children to school, attend to the sick, go for a physician, to the post-office, express office, etc.; receive calls for carriages, coupe and express wagons, attend doors as porters, bring meals and perform a hundred other little services which makes them indispensable when once understood thoroughly.—Globe-Democrat.

CARL DUNDER.

He Talks About New Year's Resolves Now, shildrens, der time vas near at handt vhen moas' eafer; pody likes to do petter for der next year. It vhas shust like rolling off some log to pe good. If you whas badt you whas all griddle. der time afraidt dot some ghosts or policemans grab you.

If I vhas a lawyer I shwear off dot and let some law sendt der badt man to rolled cracker crumbs, seasoned with State prison, und I doan' shtand oop pefore some shury und cry for him.

If I vhas a doctor I shwear off dot I doan' look like an owl some more und sharge a poor person two dollars for it. If I vhas a merchant I shwear off dot if some cloth whas half cotton I doan' hold him oop und take my oath dot he vhas all wool or I gif you ten

If I vhas some editor I shwear off dot if somepody preak his leg I dom's say dot he vhas killed so deadt ash nefer vhas, und dot all his relations whas robbed py tieves und den run oafer by der cars.

If I vhas a policemens I shwear off

dot I doan' go to shleep quite so mooch in somepody's doorway.

If I keep hotel I shwar off dot I doan' puy so mooch chicory for der coffee, and dot I doan' hold oop my hand und say dot some neck-piece vha der werry pest sirlion shteak I can puy in dis market.

If I vhas some Aldermans I shwear off dot I vhas elected to make some money from der peoples, und dot we can't puild no bridges nor haf some electric lights unless I feels some "sug-ar" in my handt.

If I vhas some farmer I shwear off on being so honest, und I do some

growling if der weather vhas badt.

If I vhas some preacher I shwear off on dot heathen in Africa. Maype it vhas better dot we look oudt for a wild nigger in Africa instead of some poor widows and orphans in America, but it

donn' seem like dot to me.

If I vhas some rich mans I shwear
off dot I mus' haf feetteen per cent. for my money, und dot I hat no property to be taxed. I let der poor mens pay all der taxes und make all der pooble improafments. und I enshoy myself so much ash nefer vhas.

If I vhas some tramp I shwear off dot I doan' kill myself mit hardt work any moar', but dot der peoples who vhas industrious and safing should support me. Ash it vhas now, you know, der poor fellow vhas almoas' in der grafe py his hardt work.—Detroit Free Press.

The Power of a Little Child.

In prison at New Bedford, Mass., there now is a man whom we will call Jim, a prisoner on long sentence. Up to the last spring he was regarded as a ned a general outbreak and was "given away" by one of the conspirators. He plotted a general mutiny and was again betrayed. He then kept his own counsel, and, while never refusing to obey orders, he obeyed like a man who only needed backing to make him refuse. One day, in June, a party of strangers came to the institution. One was an old gentleman, the others ladies and two of the ladies had small children The guide took one of the children on his arm, and the other walked until the party began climbing the stairs. Jim was working near, sulky and morose as ever, when the guide said to him:

"Jim; won't you help the little girl up stairs?" The convict hesitated, a scrowl on his face, when the little girl held out her hands to him and said

"If you do I guess I'll kiss you."
His scrowl vanished in an instant, and he lifted the child as tenderly as a

"Now you've got to kiss me."
He blushed like a woman, looked into her innocent face, and then kissed her cheek, and before he reached the foot of the stairs again the man had tears in his eyes. Ever since that day

A Direct Answer.

Teacher-John, what are your boots made of?

Boy-Of leather.

"Where does the leather come from?" "From the hide of the ox."
"What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?"

"My father." - Eclipse.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

RICE OR HOMINY BREAD.

Two eggs beaten light, two teacup-fuls of boiled rice or hominy, one teacup of flour, one tablespoonful of but-ter, and sweet milk to make a moderate stiff batter. Put in earthen or tin shallow pans to bake.

HEAD CHEESE.

Boil the head until tender and is: ready to pick to pieces, then chop fine, season with allspice, mace and nutmeg, sage and red pepper, two small garlic buttons mashed up well with the spices; season with black pepper and salt to the taste, then put in a mold to

QUICK BUCKWHEAT CAKES. QUICK BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

To one pint buckwheat flour while dry add two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder; one teaspoonful salt, one scant teaspoonful sugar or molasses to make them brown; mix well together, and when ready to bake add one pint cold water or sufficient to form a batter; stir but little and bake on a hot griddle. OYSTER SOUP.

Pour one quart of boiling water into a skillet, then add one quart of good, rich sweet milk; stir in one teacup of pepper and salt to taste. When it comes to a boil add one quart of oysters; stir well to keep from scorching, then add butter the size of an egg; let it boil up once, then remove from the fire immediately; dish up and send to table.

SPONGE CAKE.

Beat three eggs three minutes; add one and a half cups sugar, beat five minutes; one cup of flour, with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, beat two minutes; one-half cup sweet milk, beat one minute; one cup of flour. beat two minutes; flavor as you like,

Peel and grate eight large apples. three eggs, six heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, one spoonful melted butter; beat yolks and sugar together, whites to a stiff froth; then stir all well together; flavor with cinnamon and nut-meg; bake on a r ch crust.

VEGETABLE SALAD. One head of cabbage, too good sized white onions, two cold boiled potatoes, two fairsized beets boiled until tender, two good sized tart apples, four hard boiled eggs, and one good bunch of celery. Chop the cabbage, onions, apples and celery together then chop the potatoes, beets and eggs together, that is chop all of the cooked vegetables together, then mix, take one quart of gether, then mix, take one quart of vinegar and put it over the fire to heat add to it one teaspoonful each of ground mustard, black pepper and salt, one mustard, back pepper and sait, one teaspoonful sugar and butter the size of an egg. When the vinegar it boiling pour it over the choped vegetables which had been put into an earthen jar. It is ready to use as soon as cold.

MOLLIE'S SOFT GINGER BREAD.

One cup of gugar, one heaping table-spoonful of butter, two eggs, one cup of molasses, two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of ginger, two teaspoons of soda, flour for thin batter. COTTAGE PUDDING STEAMED.

Two eggs, butter about the size of a walnut, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoons of baking powder, flour for thin batter, season to

CARROT PUDDING

Take one-half pound of carrots, boiled, mashed, and sitted, one-half pint grated bread crumbs, one-fourth pound flour, one-fourth pound butter, one-half pound dried or pressed cher-ries, one-half pound sugar, one teas-poonful baking powder, and one saltspoon salt. Serve with yellow sauce. Steam for two hours. Steam fast, having the water boil rapidly, as the result is a lighter pudding than if allowed to cook slowly. YELLOW SAUCE.

Cream one-fourth pound butter, add one-fourth pound brown sugar, stir over hot water until liquid, add yolk of one egg and stir until it thickens; then add a little vanilla. Half a cup of butter and three quarters of a cup of brown sugar will be about the same weights given above. YORK SHIRE PUDDING.

One and one-half pints of milk, six large tablespoonfuls of flour, three eggs, one salt-spoonful of salt. Put the flour into a basin with the salt and stir gradually to this enough milk to make it into a stiff batter; beat up the eggs to a froth, add them to the batter. beat all well together, pour iuto a shallow tin pan and bake for three-quarters of an hour. Pour over it a little beef gravy and serve hot.

The Rev. Mr. Hills Knocks Out Two Footpads.

The Rev. H. Hills, the young pastor of the Baptist church at this place, was returning home late from the postoffice a few nights ago, when, while passing a desolate part of the town, two highwaymen jumped out at him and proceeded to garrote him. A lively wrestling match took place and he succeeded in releasing himself. Then he raised his hands, and with all the science he had acquired at college proceeded to prevent his assailants from getting his watch and purse. He moved off several feet and the largest of the two men followed him. He made a shoulder hit and landed his right fist between the first pad's eyes. A second blow knocked him senseless. The second man was then at Mr. Hill's throat. He shook him off and let go two or three blows in rapid succession, and the robber turned and ran through the town. The muscular parson is 30 years of age, below the medium height, and compactly built.—Philadelphia Press. acquired at college proceeded to pre-

Plowing Frozen Ground.

Sometimes land may be profitably plowed in winter when slightly frozen. A thin slice of frozen earth is no serious obstruction to the plow with a good cutter in advance, nor is it any injury when turned to the bottom of the fur-Tow. Rather curiously it makes the land warmer and dryer early in Spring than it would otherwise be. The explanation of this singular fact is that the frozen earth holds the furrow up, and prevents it from becoming as compact as it otherwise would fall, especial-lly if wet. While the frozen slice at the bottom thaws by internal heat of the soil beneath it, the furrow above it meanwhile freezes, thus insuring not only disintegration of soil to that depth, but a looseness of texture that admits the warm air in Spring when the furrow thaws out. A heavy sod plowed when there is a very thin slice of frozen soil among the grass roots makes a particularly mellow seed bed in pring. The frost works it down about as well as working on it half the summer could do.

About Cows.

The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper and more angular than the feeding animal. The points which indicate a system in which we may confidently expect a free secretion of milk are a loose, soft skin, with color yellow at the roots of the hair. I think the quality of milk a cow gives is indicated by the hair and

skin, and yellow color of the skin inside the ears and other parts not thickly covered with hair.

Another point to be attend to in judging of a good cow is the development of the lactiferous parts. The mammary glands, commonly called the "milk veins," running on each side of the helly, should be large throughout the belly, should be large throughout their whole course. While these are an index in some measure to the animal's capacity to secrete milk, I think as a rule large 'milk veins," crooked and knotty in their appearance, will oftener be possessed by the cow which manufactures her food into the butter product rather than to a large flow of milk

rich in caseine. The thigh veins should also be large, as these with the mammary glands "milk veins" largely developed indi-cate a strongly developed muscular system which enables the animal to ap-propriate the food consumed to the secretion of milk. The udder should be capacious, but not too large-su ffieiently large to hold the proper quantity of milk, yet not too bulky, least it should thicken and become loaded with fat. The udder should be large upward and backward, also broad in front, filling up the space between the

Properly Mixing Cream.

In commenting upon the mixing and ripening of cream before churning, Hoard's Dairyman says: "Not long since a farmer's wife complained to us that she did not get the yield of butter from her cows that one of her neighdid and she wished to know if we could give her any light on the subject. Upon inquiry we found that the cows on both farms were natives, and han-But when we inquired further into the manner of caring for the cream, we saw at once where the difficulty lay. It was her practice to skim her milk every put the cream in an earthen jar which was kept in the cellar. Churning was done twice a week, if her husband or boys were not too busy. But the par-ticular point where she failed was in putting the last skimming of cream immediately after it was taken from the When we told her that she received but little benefit from the last skimming thus handled, she could hardly be persuaded of the truth of our assertion. We are convinced that this mistake is largely indulged in by the makers of farm butter. Yet they might We are convinced that this about as well throw the last skimming to the pig, for there is where it finally goes in the buttermilk. The last skimming should be thoroughly stirred with the older cream, and the whole kent from six to twelve hours, depending upon the age and aciditly of of the older cream before churning."-Chicago

Recipes for Curing Beef and Pork.

For 100 pounds of beef take 8 pounds of salt, two quarts of molasses, 1 pound soda, the same of saltpetre; put into water enough to cover the meat, heat until it needs skimming or nearly boils; skim, put upon meat hot and let it remain. In the spring or summer scald, or make new brine; this pickle makes beef tender and just right for drying.

Another Recipe, which is also good To every four gallons of water put one and a half pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of soda, nine pounds of rock salt; boil all together gently and skim, then let it cool. Have your meat free from animal heat and nicely packed in the vessel you wish it to stand in; pour pickle on it until well covered. Put weight enough on it to keep it under the brine. In one or two months boil and skim the brine and throw in two ounces sugar and one-half pound of salt. For beef tongues, and beef to dry, ten days is long enough to leave them in pickle. This recipe is splendid for hams that you want to smoke for summer use. Leave medium sized

summer use. Leave medium sized hams in pickle three weeks.

For Curing Hams and Bacon.—To every six ounces of rock salt add three ounces of saltpetre, two pounds of su-

gar and three gallons of water. Boil until dissolved, skimming it well while it boils, and when cold pour it over the meat, keeping every part of it under the brine. Bucon can be pickled ready to smoke in about ten days, but hams harden in the for forwer five weeks. hould remain in for four or five weeks. Before putting the meat into the brine it should be carefully washed and wiped clean from blood, as that spoils

Another.—For a hog weighing 200 pounds take thirty pounds of common salt, a quarter of a pound of saltpetre, two ounces of ground pepper, four ounces of ground allspice and cloves mixed together; stir these ingredients and with it rub each piece of up well, and with it rub each piece of pork. Then sprinkle the mixture over the bottom of the tub and put in a layer of meat, sprinkling it with the salt and spices, and so on until it is all packed, covering the upper layers thickly with the salt. Cover up closely and it will keep more perfectly and be more tooth-some than pork pickled in the common

Pickled Pork.—A pork barrel or tub should be larger at the bottom than at the top, that the pork may remain un-disturbed in its layers until needed for use. The bottom of the the barrel should be covered with coarse salt, then a layer of meat, carefully cut, placed upon it, alternating layers of pork and salt until the barrel is filled. Then make a pickle of the strongest coarse salt, pour in until the cask is full. A movable head should be placed the barrel on the pork, and on that a heavy stone or weight.

Farm Notes.

When breaking in young colts put them beside fast-walking horses. The first few lessons will make a lasting impression on them.

A farmer who saw his family arrayed in new hats, exclaimed: "There go my wife and daughters with thirty bushels of rye apiece on their heads.

R. C. T., of West Rutland, Vt., writes that he is confident that feeding sulphur to cows will prevent abortion. He places it where they can eat it when they please.

Do not keep different breeds of sheep together. The conditions best suited to some are not the best for others, and when mixed the result will be that all will come short of their highest possible results.

Turkevs fatten best when fed three times a day, allowing them all the corn they can eat. If penned in coops they become discontented, and will not thrive or fatten, no matter how much food they may receive.

The farmers of this country use 35,000 tons of twine annually upon the self-binding harvesters. Allowing five pounds to the mile, this would be equal to a string long enough to go more than six times around the earth.

When the farmer begins to estimate the value of sheep from the standpoints of meat, fertility and general advantage to the farm he will not allow the market price of wool to determine whether or not he will raise them.

The grand requisite of success without which the celebrated breeders would be little distinguished above their neighboring farmers, is feeding. It is food and management that makes a beautiful specimen of any strain of blood.

Ducks usually begin to lay in February, and until that time they may be kept at but little expense. Cooked turnips, with a small amount of corn meal, make good feed for them. After they begin to lay they should have a long and 4000 feet broad. Above 9000 proportion of animal food.

ture, established a station where eggs will be distributed and reelers educat-Ten acres have been set out with mulberry trees, and fifteen reels are now running, producing, it is said, excellent silk.

He Tuck de Hog.

I remember very well the first case I ever had to defend in court. My clint, a negro, had "tuck a hog." father left me to make my own be ginning and to wrestle with justice alone. I said: "Jim, when you are called plead uot gailty, and ask for trial by jury."
"Yes, sab," said Jim.

When Jim was called he stood up, and the clerk read in his stereotyped way the indictment, ending "contrary to the form and statute," etc., and

"See here, you!" said the judge "eh is asking you if you took that hog or And to my horror Jim scratched his

head and, with a confiding smile said: "Yes, sah, Jeege I tuck de hog;" and so ended my first lesson. - Cor, N. O. Picayune.

Movable Birthday.

A small girl was told that she might have a birthday party, and in company have a birthday party, and in company with her nurse set out to deliver the invitations in person, a privilege upon which she insisted strenuously. On her return home she was asked if her friends were coming. "Oh, no, mamma," she returned placidly. "I didn't ask them, Mable Turner, is going to New York for a week and I told her I wouldn't have a birthday till she got home, so I didn't ask the others."—

Blade.

Glaciers of North America.

Prof. Wright brought his very able series of Lowell Institute lectures to a close last night, after a most interesting consideration of "The Existing Glaciers of North America." The whole course has been rigidly restrained to the region of fact and has abounded with instruction. Dr. Wright has added much to our knowledge of the ice age in this country. Considered in themselves, the glaciers of North America are not diminutive, but in comparison with the past they are insignificant enough. Outside of Greenland they have at-tracted little attention, and those in Greenland only since Dr. Kane's time. Here are 400,000 square miles of territory almost wholly covered by moving ice. Their vast extent may be inferred from the great number of icebergs in Basin's bay, which are carried southward and downward by the Atlantic until dissolved by the Gulf Stream.

Dr. Kane saw at one time 280 of these icebergs in Baffin's bay, some

these icebergs in Batthn's bay, some being 250 feet out of water, and there-fore, full 2000 feet deep. They often move on against the wind, and are sometimes a blessing to seamen and sometimes their destruction. We know most of the west coast of Greenland, but nothing of its interior. Baron Nordjenskiold on July 3, 1883, gan an 18-days' journey across its illimitable ice fields. He attained an altitude of 5000 feet above the sea; two Esquimaux then went forward rapidly, being gone 57 hours. They must have penetrated 300 miles into the interior from Drisco bay, and reached an elevation of 6000 feet. They saw nothing but ice, and ice-water lakes, and sub-glacial streams.

Up to 75° the islands are not covered with ice, and the ice sheet is miles inland. The ice along 1000 miles of shore (explored since 1876) is steadily, moving into the sea. The ice forms a slightly rising plain, full of irregularities up to 2000 feet, but with few above that. One glacier, 13,000 feet broad moves 50 feet per day, casting into the sea a mass of ice three miles long, two broad and 1000 feet deep. There is a great similarity between these and the Alaskan glaciers.

In 1875 one was observed (2½ miles

wide) moving 60 feet per day, while Lyndall found the Mer de Glace moved three feet a day. The difference may be understood by watch ng molasses running through a gimlet and an auger hole. The sound of these icebergs breaking into the sea was like an awful cannonade with its thunderous sounds. The uniform presence of subglacial streams is to be noted, transporting earthly material; 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of mud are daily cast out on the east side of Greenland. Nothing can exceed the beauty of these sub-glacial channels, which often s nk down into roaring sub-glacial streams. Greenland possesses abundance of cold but 1 ttle moisture, its precipitation being only 10 inches a year.

The climate of our Rocky mountains is most too dry for glac ers, save at Mt. Shasta. There are some small glaciers in Utah and Colorada from 12,000 down to 8000 feet. Also the upper canyon of the Yellowstone is filled

with a 1600 feet deep glacier.

There used to be enough moisture for glac ers. From Mt. Shasta to Mt. St. Elias there are many glaciers five miles by three) above the 10,000-foot line. Other mountains having glaciers are Mt. Hood (11,000 feet high), and Mt. Tacoma (above 14,000 roportion of animal food.

Kansas is trying to encourage silk

feet Tacoma is enveloped in snow, below that is a wealth of flowers. About production, and has, by act of legisla- Puget Sound is a portion of a submerg ed moraine, with deposits 60 m les wide and hundreds of feet deep. North from Washington Territory the coast is from Washington Territory the coast is very rugged, being formed by the Cascade mountains, which have been partly submerged. Here are 10,000 islands with water several hundred feet deep between, and filled with ice. The Frazer and Stricken rivers are heavily charged with glacial mud. Two great glaciers approach the latter river (lat. 57°), one being two miles and the 57°), one being two miles and the other 400 paces wide. Here is an extensive recent moraine, showing that the Stricken formerly entered the ocean from a subglacial channel.

As one goes north the glaciers are frequently seen, from 15-20 between Juno and Chilcot. At lat. 58° icebergs are numerous; but few near the Yukon, Here the thermometer changes from 60° below in winter to 100° above in summer,—and here is a guilty."

"Sah?" said Jim.

"Read it over," said the judge; and over again it was accordingly read and to the same concluding interrogation Jim again responded, "Sah?"

"See here, you!" said the interrogation of the same concluding i two Indians, spent the entire month of August, with only a log canoe, and 20 miles away from any trees. Here the Muir glacier comes down between two mountains, which look like islands in water. The ice front is 300—400 feet. There are nine medial moraines, made up of stones and dirt from the moun up of stones and dirt from the mountains, rising 50,100 feet above the general mass of ice. The glacier moves 65–73 feet per day, and is full of ice peaks like cathedral spires, glittering in silver and blue. Although our camp was two and a half miles from the mouth of the Muir glacier, the breaking off of icebergs was startling in their thundering detonations, and lashed the thundering detonations, and lashed the waves clear to our tents into creamy

The rate of the glacier was determined by using a sextant and taking observations on distant peaks of the ice. The inlet was full of great pieces of floating ice. The glacier was once far larger as moraines near our camp had no vegitation or trees, nor was the

ice all gone even near it. The ice prevented Vancoover, 100 years ago, from entering Glacier Bay. A few miles away are buried cedar forests which the receding ice is now une very large. ing. The gravel and sand, now being washed away, was 300 feet deep over these buried forests. Some of these trees now visible are over ten feet in circumference. Mt. St. Elias, also in sight, rises 20,000 feet above the sea and has great glaciers. A large num-ber of superb views of icebergs and glaciers, with cold-icy mountain seenory, were then thrown upon the can-vas, and thus closed this instructive and enjoyable course of lectures.

SHREWD SPARROWS.

They Build Nests for Themselves Spite of All Opposition.

In New York, where is said to be less space relatively given to parks than any other metropolis in the world, it results that birds find it convenient to build their nests and make their homes in many queer places. By instinct birds seek the highest buildings, that they may be as distant as possible from the dust and noise of human traffic. In the shelter of the arm of Justice, recentbirds have for a number of years made their nests. The top of the tall Corin-than pillars of the county court-house is safe refuge of English Sparrows, and the nests remain undisturbed from year to year. Church steeples are invariably haunted by sparrows. The nooks and those elevated structures offer the safest refuge for the rearing of bird families. A strange resting place for a bird's nest are the crevices in the dead wall of a brick building, left by a bu lder for the reception of a joist in an adjacent building to be erectin the future. In the upper part of the city many buildings may be seen ten-anted on the out side by birds. Engish sparrows don't care in how noisy a place their nests are built. They seem to like to live by railway stations. In the Grand Central Depot not long ago a pair of sparrows built their nest exactly over the place where the locomotives stop and belch forth their smoke. One of the employes abstracted the eggs from the nest and replaced canaries' eggs, with the result that the canaries

Birds which build nests in porches of city houses are not usually welcome, but it is difficult to drive them away. When they disappear in one season they are pretty sure to return the next year. A lady up town has a front yard filled with shrubbery, and year after year the same sparrows persist in returning to a tall shrub near the porch. To drive the birds away the lady placed under the eaves of the porch some as-afœtida. For several days the bird and her mate were observed to be very busy. and it was soon discovered that they had moved their nest, twig by twig, to the opposite side of the portico. The lady gave up the contest, and she now feeds the birds daily.—Goodall's Sun.

Ice House for Farm.

Many farmers who would be glad to have ice for summer use are deterred from putting it up becsuse it only can be obtained at a long distance from home, and the hauling would make it expensive. They perhaps have a good well with windmill and elevated tank, ice house in ordinary winters, a but slight expense. A relative of the writer, living in Eastern Canada, adopted this plan more than twenty years ago, and was able each winter to make his house full of ice. His water supply was brought in pipes from a spring on higher ground than the buildings. The ice was built on lower ground than the tanks into which the water discharged at the house and barn. It was made with double walls, the space being packed with sawdust, and a tight floor and tight inside boarding. On the advent of severe freezing weather, water was let into the house in small quantity at a time, and when frozen solid another supply was let in, the doorway being built up on the inside as the house filled. All the labor involved was the letting on and shut-ting off of the water. It took but a few days of hard freezing weather to fill the house with one solitary frozen cake of ice. If mild weather intervened before this was accomplished the door was shut till it turned cold again. The ice kept better than ice put up in The ice kept better than ice put up in cakes with air spaces between, but was not as convenient to get out, as the whole mass was solid. In building such a house, as there can be no packing at the bottom or sides between the ice and building, it would be well to use match flooring, put together with white lead, for the floor and inside boarding of the sides, so that leakage would not wet the packing under the floor, nor in the space in the walls. The water should be cenveyed in open troughs, as lead or iron pipes would troughs, as lead or iron pipes would after a little fill up with ice from the frequent shutting off of the water.

In a Philadelphia Sunday-School. Teacher-Now, children, I am going to tell you about the prophet Daniel, who, though east into a den of lions—
New Scholar (fresh from New York)
—Have you only just got on to that here?—Tid-Bits.

There is an article going the rounds of the press entitled 'The Pocket."

COMMODORE PICKERING'S PERIL,

Blown Up With the Housatonic Off Charleston by a Confederate Torpedo Boat,

Commodore C. W. Pickering, of the United States navy, now 73 years old, was a daring officer during the civil war, and had one of the most thrilling escapes from death recorded in the annals of the navy. In the winter he lives st St. Augustine. Fla. It was while migrating to his winter quarters that he was met by a Mail and Express reporter at the Windsor hotel. The commodore looks like a French man of Napoleon's old guard. His hair and mustache are snow white and in strong contrast to his swarthy complexion. One of his legs is paralyzed and eight or ten of his ribs have been broken. His escape from death when he was blown up on the war vessel Housatonic was a little short of miraculous. His own account

The blockade runners during the war would pass almost under the shadow of a war ship, with the chances of being unk by a few shells. I had command of the Housatonic, armed with 200-pounders, smaller cannon and howitzers and was stationed at the mouth of Charleston harbor. One night in February, 1864, we were on the look out for blockade runners. It was a beautiful night at times, the shifting clouds now and then revealing the stars and the ocean for miles to seaward. Fort Sumter was near, black and frowning, and Charleston in the distance, with its dim lights, made us long to be ashore. When the hour grew late I gave in-structions to the officers on deck and went below. We were anchored but had everything ready to get under way in a few minutes' time. No blockade runners were expected that night, but they were liable to come at any time, hence my constant procaution. I was talking to my clerk, Charles O. Muzzey, of Boston when I heard the alarm gong sounding on deck. The gong, instead of a bell or a canon report, was our signal at night. I seized my double-barrelled gun and rushed on deck, my clerk following me. My idea was to shoot the man at the wheel on the blockade runner while it was passing. One of the officers sang out: "It is a One of the officers sang out: torpedo boat!"

But I did not hear him, and still thinking a blockade runner was going by, I looked around. Then the officer in loud tones sang out again, "Torpedo boat!"

I gave the order then to slip the chain of the anchor that the vessel might swing around and possibly escape torpedo boat. To my surprise I did not hear the chain rattle. I asked why, and the officers replied "The chain is ." He had cut it on the instant and the vessel was swinging around. Then I saw the torpedo boat, or rather a small roundhouse, large enough for one man to stick his head in and look over the surface of the water. I knew that destruction awaited us unless I could stop that little submarine monster moving swiftly toward the stem of the Housatonic.

I aimed at the glass above the water and fired both barrels of my gun. Then I sang out orders for our v to go astern faster. It was too late. There was a smothered sound, like a howitzer exploding under water, and I felt myself going up in the air. For at from which water could be carried in pipes to any desired locality. Persons so situated can make their ice in the minutes from the time of the explosion I regained consciousness and self in the water, floating on the debris of the vessel. I was bleeding from several wounds, but still I resolved to escape drowning if possible. A small boat showed itself above the water and I scrambled to it, but it rolled and I abandoned it. I saw that part of the Housatonic was not gone, and swam for it, catching hold to some ropes an officer and a marine were in a small boat hanging on the davits. I managed to get into the boat with them and gave orders to cut the ropes. The officer had no knife, and just at that moment the vessel, or rather that part of it left, rolled over and we fell into the sea. The officer never came up again. I sank twice, and finally. caught an oar from the boat and managed to reach the wreck again, where the marines in the fore-rigging of the vessel assisted me. The list of killed and drowned was only six. When the Housatonic began to settle, the men in fore rigging rushed to the stern and managed to save those who were managed to save those who were struggling to extricate themselves. My clerk, Mr. Muzzy, who came on deck with me, must have been blown all to pieces, for we never saw his body. I think I must have gone at least thirty feet into the air, and my impression is that I did not lose consciousness until I reached the point where I began to descend. What become of the submaring scend. What became of the submarine torpedo boat? I sank it when I fired into it, or a very few minutes afterward. The glass lookout, you see, was water tight, and my discharge broke it and the water rushing in finally sank it. There were six in the torpedo boat, and all were drownd. I had several ribs broken and was paralyzed.

Oil Upon Troubled Waters. During one of the storms happening

lately experiments upon the uses of oil on an agitated sea were made at Dunker, in France. A small boat with oil sacks attached in front was sent out. The oil oozing out of the small holes in the sacks subdued the waves, and the seamen in the small boat, who in such weather would, without the oil, have been drenched, were perfectly dry when they came back.

Roses in the snow. Beautiful tea roses in Mrs. B. T. Payne's door yard this fore-

Rev. Holman is now able to be out on the street.

There will be a church social at the resident of Rev. Riley on Laurent St. this evening. A general invitation is extendid to all to attend.

It is said that the question of lighting the city will be settled at the next meeting of the City Council. Meantime we may continue to skip by the light of the

Atherton's Gallery at Salina is in town on his way to Eureka to take charge of photograph gallery there for Mr.

The Farmers' Institute of Shawnee county meets at Mission Center on Thursday evening, and continues through Fri-

C. A. Sexton is preparing to sell out all bis property, and to leave for Europe where he is called to do missionary work He expects to leave about the first of

The Rev. J. N. Lee returned last evening from Lawrence, where he has been attending the Northeastern Episcopal deanery, and where he served as secretary. We are under obligations for notes which he furnished from time to time.

The brother, mother and sister of Mr. Callahan, the Omaha contracter who was injured in the Rock Island accident, came down from Omaha yesterday, to take care of him. The other parties who were hurt ply the same sentiment to the city of Tohave left for their homes.

The city council met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon. The first business transacted was the passage of an ordinace establishig the width of the roadway and parks and on Sixth street. The distance between parks for roadway was fixed at sixty-five feet, and the width of parks and walks at thirty- seven and onehalf feet.

The 12th, annual meeting of the State Historical society was held, yesterday. The attendance was fairly large, and much interest was manifested both at Nicholas, was added to the Central comthe business meeting, yesterday after- mittee. The secretary issues the follownoon, and the meeting last night when ing notice, which explains itself. Perretrosespection held sway and the old haps some might contribute cast off clothsettlers told in papers of the early days, ing, who fail to do so because the articles the pioneer times of Kansas.

simply intolerable on account of tobacco | we know not, but sudpose half a loaf is smoke, and several were driven away on better than none, and the clothing might that account, among them J. S. Morse one be sent in.

from his home since January 3rd, and age. from his home since January 3rd, and his father has been unable to find any trace of his. He has dark hair and gray eat or wear will be used to a good advantage. If not convenient to send the articles, please drop me a postal card. Mrs. M. E. Brown, eyes, and had on a suit of dark clothes with a small plait figure, and an Astrakan cap. He left home with two young men, John Phillips, who weighs 175 pounds and wore a brown slouch hat, and William Briggs, who weighs about 145 pounds and wore a Scotch railroad eap. None of them had overcoats A Topeka, next Sunday morning. liberal reward for his return or information concerning him will be given by his father. Persons knowing his whereabouts will please write or telegram to abouts will please write or telegram to enthusiastic young ladies of North Tope-william M. Russell, 1203 Division street. ka to further exertions in the same line. Exchanges please copy.—Atchison Pa-

A good deal of complaint is made that the stealing of coal, especially from cars on the way through this city is not stopped. It is charged that an immense business is done in this way, and that it is an open secret with the police force, who do not attempt to break up the practice, because of the loss of votes that would result. The practice has become so common, it is alleged, that grevious complaints are made by coal men in other places, who join the cry against Topeka, and are even using it as a reason for the removal of the capital. If the charges are not groundless, the city police would do well to do their duty whether they remain in office six weeks or not. There are some other offenses that are winked at by the police, that it would be well for them to look after.

of his young friends last evening by a dancing party. A right royal time was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Edwin Curran entertained several

Clyde Hamlin has sold nearly two hundred numbers for the raffle of his elegent \$150 toilet case and music box.

Mrs. R. W. Day gave a pleasant card party to a select company of friends on last evening, in honor of her guest Miss Percaville, of Atchison.

The multitudes of friends of Rev. C. telinan were glad to see him at his accussioned duties again yesterday, after an thress of ten days with pheumonia.

At H. M. Atherte

The young people of the Baptist church cooyed a delightful social at the parson-go on last evening, the features of which

The Sunday School Union met last evening at the First Presbyterian church J. W. Campbell, president, in chair, J. R Silver, secretary and P. ofessor M. C. Holman in charge of music, There were delegates from the Sabbath schools of the city and other parts of the county.

The president, delivered an address of welcome.

Rev. E. C. Ray, of the First Presbyterian church, delivered an address, "How the Home May Hinder the Sunday school.'

The speaker mentioned the indifference of parents, who give the Sunday school a young moon.

Mr. Lubber who has been running secondary place. They take pains to place their children in a secular school, secondary place. They take pains to but rarely go to trouble to get them into a Sunday school.

Non-attendance of parents is another hindrance. Parents undervalue the good done by the Sunday school teachers, or never have a kind word for the teacher. People grumble because the singing don't suit them; they grumble because they are asked to contribute for books and papers; they grumble because the hour doesn't suit their convenience exactly.

Rev. T. R. Peters spoke on the subject of teachers' meetings. His address contained many excellent practical thoughts concerning the importance of meetings and best methods of conducting them.

The state secretary, Rev. J. A. Bright of Abilene, delivered an interesting address, his subject being, "What the state expects of Topeka." The speaker quoted Lord Nelson's words to the British at the battle of Trafalgar, "England expects every man to do his duty." He thought the members of the convention would appeka. He thought Topeka, being the capital and metropolis of the state, well supplied with fine churches, colleges and libraries, should be a pattern to other neighboring cities in the matter of Sunday School work. The speaker referred to the motto found on the programme, "Uniting, Ingathering and Upbuilding," and thought the delegates should practice the sentiment expressed in the above.

The meeting closed with singing the

At the meeting of the Ladies' Relief Committee yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Roll. are not in repair, and they have no time The board of trade room, last night was to fix them up. What to do in such cases

pected that gentlemen will go out to these meetings, steps should be taken to keep the hall free from such nuisance No clear ideas can be expected in such a befuddled atmosphere as there was last night.

Roy Russell, the forteen-years-old son of William Russell, has been missing from his home sings.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Any persons living on or near the city who have anything that they wish given to the needy may send the articles to the county jail, corner of Fifth and Van Buren. There will be some member of the relief committe at the jail between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. each day. Old or cast-off clothing and bedding of all descriptions, jellies or preserves for the sick, provisions—in fact. Roy Russell, the forteen-years-old son of William Russell, has been missing the sick provisions—in fact, anything to eat or wear will be used to a good advant-

> It is believed that winter has suffered a compound fracture of the spinal column. Toepka now has five daily newspapers four on the south side and one in North

Topeka. Bishop Thomas will officiate at the church of the Good Shepherd, in North

The unqualified success of the leap year party will doubtless encourage the Soups, Made Dishes & Sauces. The following ladies and gentlemen that were present;

B. T. Payne Jr.

S. T. Fulton,

G. S. Horey,

O. S. Bowman

W. J. Burgess,

H. M. Flower,

Mr. Loux. C. N. Lyon, G. W. Stanfield,

T. J. Ewing,

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T. J. Massey, Def't.

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Attest:

M. M. H. Justice of the Peace

Pl't'ff.

Attest:
M. M. H. \ Justice of the Peace

G. W. Stanfield,
W. F. Danvers,
Layton Stanton,
F. B. Roehr,
A. W. Lacey,
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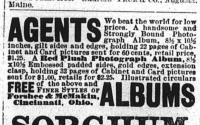
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