

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, EVERY SATURDAY, Topeka, - - Kansas. Seventy Five Cents a Year in Advance.

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

Our regular subscription price, for single subscribers will be 75 cents, or two copies \$1.25. Clubs of five or more 50 cents each.

A man with a silk farm may be supposed to have a soft thing.

It is sweet to know that Kansas will raise over 6,000 acres of sorghum.

Vermont's butter crop is 30,000,000 pounds. Chicago alone beats that by one half with butterine only.

The management of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works give notice that they have not fully decided to move their manufactory from South Bend.

The fields of winter wheat that have been ruined, have been generally plowed up. It involves extra work but fields will be made to yield all the same.

Don't allow the boys to race the cows or the dogs to worry them if you want a full supply of milk that will produce good cream. When milking be gentle and kind.

"The high standing" of a Chicago brute, saved him from jail. The gentleman of "high standing" was only guilty of assaulting and cruelly beating a girl in his employ. A fine sample of our republican equality.

We sometimes hear people say that green wood makes a hotter fire than dry. It is quite a mistake. All the heat necessary to dry the wood is so much lost. If one gets an unusually hot fire from green wood it is because he has kept piling it on.

The present administration will at least do one thing the last one would not do. It will fairly investigate the Oklahoma question and if it appears that cattle men have privileges that others have not a balance will be struck.

We see it stated that an Illinois barb-wire manufacturer has left for Washington and a general Southern tour in his private palace car. We seldom hear of a farmer who pays for the wire, riding in his own car, and most of our cattle men ride in the saboose and sleep on a bench.

The farmers of Cherokee county have their farms mapped and named and have printed stationary for use in their correspondence. Well, why not? Printed stationary is more business like, and convenient. We are prepared to furnish it at about the ordinary cost of blank paper.

Prof. Sanborn of the Missouri Agricultural College has been experimenting with broad and narrow wagon tires. The only result is what any practical farmer might have foretold, that on soft ground the broad tire runs easiest, and on turf cuts less. As a roadway becomes firmer the difference grows less.

It is hoped that the financial troubles that have come to the Southern Agricultural Works, at Atlanta, will be only temporary. The assets are said to be ample if they can be realized. This was one of the largest Agricultural Manufactories in the South, and a failure might so discourage others who may be inclined to invest in that part of the country, as to make it a national as well as a private disaster.

The agricultural machines in the United States are more numerous and more expensive than those of any other nation. It is really a matter of surprise how slowly the introduction of farm machinery makes its way in the old countries. In recently settled countries the case is quite different. This statement does not apply to England as the use of improved machinery is very common there, but then England is only about the size of Kansas, and can hardly be called an agricultural country anyway.

From reports made to the government through its consular agents, it seems that one great difficulty is found in the gross ignorance of foreign labor. The farm laborer of southern Europe and of Russia have little knowledge of mechanics and even when a machine is set up, and in order, it is liable to break, and once broken, it is with difficulty repaired, and so the Italian and the Spaniard prefer to tramp out their grain with cattle, after it has been cut with a sickle. In many places the laborers even refuse to use so simple a tool as the shovel, but rake up the earth and put it in a basket and then carry it a few feet or rods away and place it where they want it. In Japan the most primitive methods are still in use. Water for irrigation is carried in pails, but Japan is rapidly accepting the modern improvements, and being a highly ingenious people, it will not be many years until they have worked a revolution in the industries of their country.

A farmer writes from a neighboring county to say that he has within twelve years taken up a quarter section, improved and fenced it with barb wire, built him a \$3,000 house and \$1,000 barn, with stacks of hay, and lots of stock. He is content and don't see any use in going frantic over barb wire monopolies, or railroads, nor in buying his goods at the Grange store where he had to pay as much if not more with a poorer stock to select from than if he had bought elsewhere. Probably not all will agree with him, but wire fencing is cheaper than boards, and Kansas without railroads would not have been.

The Texas fly is a small thing but a few of them will make a bunch of steers very uncomfortable. So a quarter section homestead is a small thing on a big cattle ranch, but they are getting so common that all the stock ranges in the state south of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. have to be abandoned.

The office of Adjutant-General is one that should be abolished. We have no use for it in this state. We have no use for militia, and empty military titles. Let the whole machine be wiped out and the expense saved to the state.

Northern Limit of Corn Growth. On the northeast shore of Asia, corn cannot be cultivated at 50 degrees north latitude, although in the interior it matures as far north as 62 degrees. On the eastern shores of America the northern limit of its growth is 50 degrees, and on the western shore it reaches about 57 degrees, while in the intermediate country it is known to go as far as 65 degrees. The fact that it thrives farther north in the interior of continents than on the shores is thought by M. Buysman to be due not alone to the cooling influence of ice accumulations on the coasts but to depend largely on the greater amount of sunlight received in the dry regions far from the oceans. In Norway corn grows in latitude 70 degrees, the climates being not only warmed by proximity to the gulf stream but the skies being very clear as well. Even in the most northern regions, where the shade temperature is very low, vegetation may grow in sheltered spots exposed to the sun, and luxuriant scurvy grass has been found on Walden island beyond 80 degrees north latitude.—Arkansas Traveler.

Growth of the Sciences.

All the sciences are beginning to make real progress. Hitherto scientific men have spent their energies in gathering data-facts. The earlier men of science gave their attention mainly to the study of the inward man, and out of this grew metaphysics. It was natural that man should want to know something about himself first. These grand philosophers gathered facts and theories about the mind, the inward man, and made some little progress in generalization. Then came another period and the scientific student of the visible began to investigate and gather facts and theories, and out of this has grown physical science. This second class of scientific students have now done for the outside and visible world what the former class did for the interior man. In each the work is only preliminary and other facts are to be discovered in both of these hemispheres of science. The first school, the metaphysicians, cared but little for the few students, who studied the visible, and the second and latter school, the Physicists have almost despised the metaphysicians. But they are coming together, and it will be found that these two branches of science must advance hand in hand. And hereafter there will be fewer conflicts between the investigator of the visible and the student of the invisible. Both are beginning to generalize and formulate governing principles, and this fact is an indication that all the sciences are passing from infancy to a state of puberty. The great question that now absorbs the student of science is how to classify facts already discovered. Until this is done we can have no such thing as scientific principles. And the truth compels us to admit that we have, as yet, but very few, if any, well-established scientific principles. The elucidation and establishment of these general principles is and must be mainly the work of the next generation of thinkers. We have now entered on this grand period, and the human race, is making an effort to generalize and establish principles in all departments of knowledge; and this is wise, for in this matter all the sciences must advance together.

Let the Girls Romp.

Most mothers have a dread of romps; so they lecture the girls daily on the proprieties and exhort them to be little ladies. They like to see them perfectly quiet and gentle and as prim as possible. The lot of such children is rather pitiable, for they are deprived of the fun and frolic which they are entitled to. Children—boys and girls—must have exercise to keep them healthy. Deprive them of it, and they will fade away like flowers without sunshine. Running, racing, skipping, climbing—these are the things that strengthen the muscles, expand the chest and build up the nerves. The mild dose of exercise taken in the nursery with calisthenics or gymnastics will not invigorate the system like a good romp in the open air. Mothers, therefore, who counsel their little girls to play very quietly make a mistake. Better the laughing rosy-cheeked, romping girl than the pale, lily-faced one, who is called every inch a lady. The latter rarely breaks things, or tears her dresses, or tires her mother's patience, as the former does; but, after all, what does the tearing and breaking amount to? It is not a wise policy to put an old head on young shoulders. Childhood is the time for childish pranks and play. The girls will grow into womanhood soon enough. Give them plenty of fresh air and sunlight and let them romp and romp as much as they please. By all means give us hearty, healthy, romping girls, rather than pale-faced little ladies condemned from their very cradles to nervousness, headache and similar ailments.

Land Sharks.

There are always found in every western city, about the hotels and on the street corners a set of men claiming to be Real Estate Agents. They are like a lot of vultures watching for their prey. They do not give a stranger time to rest, eat or sleep until he is given a full description of all the cheap property they have for sale. It is generally safe for a stranger to steer clear of all persons who thus button-hole them. The grape phylloxera has reached Australia. The sheep flocks are still held its own.

EDUCATION OF COWS.

What Milk Cows May Be Taught by the Exercise of Care and Gentleness.

A cow is certainly a reasoning creature. Its instinct in this respect is greatly increased by maternity. A cow with a young calf certainly reasons, and if we wish to make the most of her instinct and reasoning capacity we must educate her. There is in all sorts of animals a differing hereditary capacity for being educated—a reasoning docility, which aids them in understanding the desires of the owner and the means he uses for communicating this knowledge. A young calf inherits chiefly the instinct of fear and self-preservation, and the first lesson it requires is to overcome this instinct, which is wholly artificial. This is taught by the constant exercise of kindness and gentleness, until the natural fear is wholly expelled and a docile confidence in its owner is created. This is the first step in the education of cows. After this has been firmly established the cow learns by experience, and surely the ability to learn from what has passed, and to exercise memory, is reason, or closely akin to it.

The first lesson to be given is the handling, and this of the first importance, because a successful education in this respect avoids all the vices and disagreeable habits which detract so much from the value of a farm animal. The habit of kicking, which is utterly destructive of the value of a cow, may in every instance be traced to errors and sometimes vices in the early education of the animal; so, too, is the bad habit of withholding the milk, and all others which are so often complained of. One of these may be particularly mentioned, viz., the habit of cleanliness. There are cows which can never be kept clean, and which seem to delight in fouling their udders and hind quarters, and of plastering their sides with filth by dipping their tails in the gutter and lashing their flanks with them. This all comes from education. A well-trained cow has no such unclean habits, and, once brought up in a cleanly manner, will preserve the habit and save a great amount of labor and worry thereafter.

The feeding is also a matter of education. This fact is rarely thought of or considered, and yet it is of the greatest importance. A cow is a machine for the conversion of food into milk and butter, and as the machine is more perfect, so the product will be more satisfactory in exact proportion. The training in this respect should begin with the new-born calf. It is well known how an animal that has been starved in its early life is stunted all through its future existence, and how a well-fed calf will make a cow that has a large capacity for the consumption of food and its change into valuable products. The quantity of food, however, is not the only element in the calculation. Food varies greatly in its character, and as it is more highly nutritious its products are richer and more valuable. But rich food and feeding call for a peculiar disposition of the digestive organs, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the high feeding of dairy cows is the inability to digest the concentrated foods which their owners are desirous of using. Many cows that have not been trained in this direction fail and perish from this inability to sustain a regular course of high feeding. It is, therefore, necessary to success in this direction that young animals should be "forced," as the term is, from their earliest infancy, and thus become able not only to hold, but to use to the best advantage, a large quantity of rich food, with a healthful proportion of such bulky food as may be required. In this article we do not propose to enter into details, but simply to mention a few leading principles from the consideration of which details of practice may be resolved. And there is no other question pertaining to this subject which admits of greater diversity of practical investigation and experiment than this one of feeding. Training to milking is another branch of a cow's education which should not be overlooked. It is one thing to make a good milker and it is quite another to keep her good. In this respect the milker needs more training than the cow, perhaps, for the cow can not be expected to be better than the teacher. Milking is a nice art and needs to be studied in the very best manner by a dairyman. We have read instructions in this respect which are altogether wrong and misleading and even disastrous in their effects. For instance, a writer once urged that heifers should be left unmilked for long intervals for the purpose of stretching the udder and making greater capacity. It is quite safe to believe that one who so thinks and advises is not a milker, and is not competent to teach the art to a novice, for he must evidently be a novice himself. For as soon as the udder is filled and the ducts gorged the glands must stop se-

creting, and reabsorption must occur, to the serious damage of the cow. There are several other points which might be referred to, but we prefer at this time to merely suggest the consideration of the whole subject from the few texts here given.—Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

CRACKERS FOR THE WORLD.

American Manufacturers Far Ahead of Their Rivals in Any Land. "Few people," said a large cracker and biscuit manufacturer "know how the various kinds of biscuits they so often eat are manufactured, or the vast amount of business that is done in this line."

"Has the business grown lately?" "It has assumed during the past few years immense proportions, and now we are able to compete with any country in the world in this line."

"To what do you attribute this great success?" "Primarily to machinery and the care we have taken to place before the market good and pure articles. A few years ago we used to import large quantities of sweet biscuits from England, they on that side being far in advance of us in their manufacture, but to-day we export to London, and, in fact, to all parts of the world. The last biscuit that for a long time we were unable to produce was the sugar wafer. We have recently placed this article in the market, and a superior one to that produced in the old country. Then, through our machines, we are able to sell biscuits that twelve years ago sold at twenty-five cents a pound for fifteen cents."

The reporter and manufacturer ascended the stairs leading to the top of the factory. The latter stated that in this factory not any of the material was touched by hand until the biscuit was baked and ready for packing; that six hundred barrels of flour alone were used, and large quantities of such materials as ginger, lard, sugar, currants, etc.

"This," said the merchant, on reaching the top floor, "is where we begin operations, and from here until the biscuit is baked is one continual process. With these machines we grind the various ingredients we use. This (pointing to a large sieve) is for sifting the flour, and after that operation it is placed in the shaft and shot down to the next floor, where we will follow it. This shaft was made simply of canvas, and on the same principle as the shaft in the grain elevators. The end of the shaft came into a trough about fifteen feet long, three wide and three deep. Here the various ingredients used in the manufacture were mixed together, but only lightly, as it is placed in another trough of a similar size through which a large piece of twisted steel is turned; this is a miter. After it is well mixed it is turned into another shaft and lowered to the next floor. Here the first operation is to press the dough under very heavy rollers, answering the same purpose as the cook's rolling-pin. This is done a great number of times until it is rolled to about half an inch in thickness, when it is passed into the last machine before the oven."

"How fast does the stamping machine work?" "One hundred and five stamps a minute, and we have a stamp that will cut sixty-eight biscuits each stamp; that makes 7,140 biscuits in one minute."

"How long are the biscuits in baking?" "Stay a moment. First look at the ovens. We have done away with the old-fashioned tiled ovens. These are four-story high with walls three feet thick. They took as much brick to build as would build a large tenement house. At each floor is a large wheel just like a paddle-wheel, only the paddles are swung on swivels, and remain in the same position all the time. One shelf is filled with biscuits to bake and then lowered and the next one filled, and so we go on until the first one comes round cooked. Then they are pulled off into this chute and placed in baskets."

DRESSES FOR GIRLS.

The Latest Fashions in Young Ladies Wear Carefully Described.

Girls just in their teens have tailor made dresses of Cheviot or of twilled flannel for school or general wear in the dark quiet colors in vogue for ladies. These are made in very simple styles, with a plaited and belted basque, and a plaited skirt on which is draped an apron over-skirt. The belted basque may be double or single breasted, and has two plaits down each front and in the back, stitched like two narrow tucks turned away from each other, yet made to represent a box plait. Only one dart is in each front, and when the bust is not developed over this dart is omitted, and the slight sloping needed is given by curving the seam that joins a side form to the front; this is an under-arm piece, and must not be considered the side form of the back. The neck is finished with a broad standing band, or else there is a turned-over collar, which may be a plain Byron collar, or else notched like that of a man's morning coat. The sleeves are plainly stitched or braided near the wrists. The basque is of even length all around, and its edges, with the belt also, are either stitched or braided. One or two rows of fine-inch mohair braid is the trimming most used. The lower skirt reaches just to the top of the boots, and is laid in kill plaits at least four inches wide; these are attached to a very deep poke-like piece, and the slight drapery is sewed to the belt above it. This dress is neat and girlish when made of the rough-finished Cheviots that have illuminated threads on a ground of brown or of very dark maroon. Navy blue serge is similarly made, and is trimmed with either black, blue, or cardinal red braid. Sailor blouse suits of blue flannel, with the skirt in wide kill plaits, are still liked for school dresses, and are made heavy and warm for winter.

For still better dresses the finer broad-cloths and closely twilled Oxford suitings are used in golden brown, dull red, blue and green cloths. These are trimmed with rows of soutache braid of the same shade, and perhaps a little gilt braid is added. The basque is rounded up shorter in the back, and there is a narrow vest of some contrasting color, or else it is braided. Some of these dresses have tucks for their only ornament, the entire front and side gorges being tucked, while others have wide Hercules braid set on in parallel rows. When the skirt is laid in box plaits, two tucks each an inch wide above a hem give a prettiness.—Harper's Bazaar.

Experiment Young Men Should Try, and Prove the Truth of.

It has become one of the standard features of humor to remark about young men being attentive to the sisters of some other fellow, and I have never been able to see it in the light of a compliment of the young man who neglects his own sister for those of some other fellow, and it is none to the young man whose sisters receive the attention of such a man, for, in the nature of things, he is going to treat his wife as he treats his own sisters. While there may be sisters who are careless of their brothers and give them no encouragement to set toward them as gentlemen should, I am glad to say that they are exception and not the rule. There are no women in the world who appreciate more the attention of a young man than sisters do of brothers, and the average brother can, if he desires, be an absolute monarch over his sisters, and they never discover it. They make the most charming slaves in the world, and they never show the peculiar independence of the wife, be she as much as she may the vassal of her heart. The usages of society and humanity compel a man to show a certain subservient deference to his mother and wife, but the sister has no such claim. She is his sister, and even the common gallantry of the stronger to the weaker sex is denied her or the very ground of her relation to him. That is the argument at least, and society to a great extent recognizes it. Therefore, if a young man throws aside his alleged privileges and treats his sister as equal to his wife or mother, and superior to any other woman, she feels that he is the best fellow in the world and she is not going to give him second place anywhere. Young men, if you don't believe what I'm telling you, just try it once and learn the truth for yourself.—Merchant Traveler.

—Jones—"I understand that you are an artist. Do you paint portraits?" De Bonbon—"You mistake, sir. I claim to be an artist in my line, but I am not a painter." Jones—"What is your line?" De Bonbon—"I am a maker of French candies." Jones—"Ah! I see. You are a worker in clay."—Philadelphia Call.

—Connecticut's contribution to the New Orleans Exposition contains a lot of wooden nutmegs made out of the original Charter oak.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending April 11, 1885.

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

A Wholesome Lesson.

Ex-Gov. Glick has now been in Washington for two months. He went there under the delusion that he would have great influence with the new democratic administration.

The Spirit aims to be free from party politics, and to be politically independent. It will not, therefore, allow the result of Mr. Glick's efforts to be passed by without comment.

Gov. Glick was an anti-prohibition democrat. So was John Martin. One was made Governor, and the other a judge in the District Court.

But that was the position taken by Gov. Glick. Perhaps he was honest in his course, for he made no secret of his purpose. He may have had no higher conception of his duty as Governor of a great state.

Judge Martin, on the other hand had made a wide reputation as a democrat who would enforce a law whose wisdom he doubted just as long as it was his duty to do it.

The present generation cannot feel the passion and prejudice of the past and it is well that it cannot. The young democrat of today can hardly tell what it was to be a copper-head.

Life Insurance Swindlers. The swindling Mutual and other Life Insurance corporations that have been inflicting this state and that are still robbing the people of other states are hopelessly indignant at the new law that require them to put up guarantees for honesty.

The last serious attempt to put down Mormonism was under the last Democratic Administration, that of Buchanan, before the rebellion, and that was not a very serious attempt.

The average weight of a Little Falls, N. Y. cheese is sixty pounds. The milkmaids say that when they slip and come down on their bare toes, they are not little falls.

The general outlook for the next harvest is good. It is not probable, however, that heavy prices will prevail.

should be attached to an Insurance Corporation of this kind, unless the members are willing to chip in to pay somebody else for useless salaries.

President Cleveland has nominated for postmaster of New York, the present incumbent H. G. Pierson, a republican who was generally favored by the people of that city.

Ex-Gov. St. John has returned from his lecture tour in the South, and appeared before a crowded house in Lawrence, on Friday evening, the third instant.

It is true that if he had gone south, as a republican politician, representing the prohibition sentiments of that party, he would not have met the enthusiastic ovation everywhere accorded him.

St. John is now the recognized champion of National Prohibition. As such, he stands as a representative of the south as well as north and the prohibition sentiment in the south is now generally acknowledged to be more widespread than in the north.

But with these party speculations we have nothing to do. The most interesting feature in this connection is the possible breaking of sectional lines through the introduction of this new question.

Sectionalism has been the one great bone of our national politics. It grew from the slavery question, and has no longer a legitimate right to exist. The present generation cannot feel the passion and prejudice of the past and it is well that it cannot.

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Almond growing is not proving successful in some parts of California and some one intimates that the Golden State would be more prosperous if they planted the Almond eye about six feet down.

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The paper having the largest circulation in the world—825,000 copies daily—is the Petit Journal of Paris.

Stanley, the explorer, has received seven titles, twenty-four decorations, ninety-five resolutions of thanks and 150 complimentary dinners.

Mr. James Anthony Froude, the writer, overworked and weary, contemplates making a voyage around the world. He will be accompanied by his son.

Brunettes are said to be preferred to blondes as Treasury clerks at Washington. They are considered at their desks, and less liable to hysterics when the Chief Clerk speaks sharply.

Sardou, the great French playwright, believes that fate blesses his "Doras," so he has written "Dora," a success; "Fedora," a great success, and is now at work on "Theodora."

Brayton Ives, of New York City, owns a copy of the Gutenberg Bible—the first book ever printed. The only other copy owned in this country is that in the Lenox Library.

The oldest editor in this State is said to be Mr. Beman Brockway, of the Watertown Times. He began his editorial career on the Mayville Sentinel half a century ago, and is still in his chair.

The election of Charles S. Voorhees, a son of Senator Voorhees, as a Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory will, it is believed, be the second instance only in the history of the country, when a father and son sat at the same time in Congress.

George P. Morris wrote "Woodman, Spare That Tree," because the purchaser of a friend's estate wanted to cut a tree which his grandfather had planted. His friend paid the purchaser \$10 to spare it.

The oldest person, perhaps, now living in the United States is Sylvia Dubois, a negress and former slave, who, in August last, celebrated her 116th birthday, and who lives in destitution on the bleak summit of the Sourland Mountain, in Hunterdon county, N. J.

When Washington formed his Cabinet it had but four members, the Interior Department being unknown, the War and Navy being under one head, and the Postmaster General being subordinate to the Treasury.

HUMOROUS.

Brutal husbands appear to be having their day. A fashion journal says that "a small bang at the back of the neck is now worn by many ladies."

Carlyle says "laughter is sympathy." If this is so, the fellow who straddles painfully across the skating rink floor, and then sits down so suddenly that he telescopes his spine up into the back of the head, gets all the sympathy the occasion calls for.

A young man in Chicago, whose bride was deaf, whistled so loudly that his hearing was restored. He is not so happy as he was, for he is now compelled to take off his boots when he sneaks up the stairs at midnight.

Some wonderful stories are told of the powers of instinct in animals. A Somerville hen mislaid an egg, and a Cambridge hen set on it and hatched it out.

The biggest liar: Miss Lizzie McGrew, of Cumminsville. Although he was, by general vote, "the biggest liar in the county," "Go to go to, you wicked ones, 'He is my Prince,' she cries; 'Of course,' replies the heartless wretch, 'He is the Prince of Lize.'"

Lady (in a book-store)—"Haven't you a copy of Shakespeare bound in red, instead of blue?" Clerk—"No, madam, we have them only in blue." Lady (laying the volume down regretfully)—"I am sorry. I wanted it to lie on an ebony center-table, but a blue book and a black table would be too inharmonious in color, I think."

There is a poem much admired by college students in which occurs the line: "The Iser rolling rapidly." Of course the allusion is to the famous river Iser: One night a student fell down a dark stairway. Aroused by the racket, a professor asked: "Who's there?" As quick as flash came the answer: "I, sir, rolling rapidly."—Harper's Bazar.

Proud mother: "Do you know, dear, I believe our baby will be a singer, perhaps a great tenor like Brignoli or Campanini?" Tired father: "He strikes high C mightily often, if that's what you mean." "Yes, the tones are so sweet and shrill. I hope we will be able to have his voice cultivated in Europe." "By Jove! good idea. Send him now."—Philadelphia Call.

The acquaintance of the female mind with the mysteries of commerce and finance is extensive and paralyzing. "Why," said a well-to-do young woman, who had just received a dry-goods bill, "why do you keep on sending me this? I know well enough I got the things last summer, so what's the use of reminding me?"—Philadelphia Record.

A wood stove is not made of wood. Boston Post. Nor is a coal stove made of coal. Funny, isn't it?—Detroit Free Press. And a snow-plow is not made of snow. Awfully funny, isn't it?—Bangor Commercial. Neither is a sponge-cake made of sponges. To be!—Boston Journal of Commerce. Nor a head-dress of heads. Ah, ha!—Boston Sunbeam. Nor a chickensalad of chickens. They make it real, usually.—Oil City Derrick.

HOUSE-FURNISHING.

Hints Looking to the Proper Adornment of One's Dwelling.

Every room in a house has its individual character, and should be furnished accordingly. This character depends on its proportions, or its outlook, or its position with regard to the points of the compass, and on the uses to which it is to be devoted.

A north room, or one in which the sun can not enter, and consequently cheerless, may be brightened by carpet and wall-hangings of warm and "joyous" color, by frames of gilt or of light and highly-polished wood, inclosing agreeable pictures.

The ceiling of a room may be raised or lowered apparently by the pattern of the paper or fresco used on its walls. Lines running up and down add to the apparent height of a room.

The uses to which a room is to be devoted are the principal considerations governing the selection of articles of furniture. The parlor, if there is one, may be as fine as the owner chooses and can afford to have it, in the usual appointments of parlors, but it should not be very much better furnished than rooms in every day use.

The best grades of wool only take a high dye. The highest grades of carpets, silks, calicoes, cloths, gloves, have the lightest dye in them and are least injured by the dye.

For bed-rooms, matting is considered most wholesome as it does not become "stuffy," but a woolen carpet is certainly most cozy and comfortable.

As the hall grows a stranger the first glance into the interior of a house, it seems desirable that it should be so furnished as to make this impression pleasant.

How He Kept a News Stand and Suffered Agony Untold. As the usual crowd was surging along Broadway yesterday morning an elegantly attired youth in a high silk hat, a silver-crooked cane and lavender kids, mounted several steps from which a newsboy was selling his goods, and picking up a paper carelessly handed him a two-dollar bill.

It is strange that plants put off till spring setting small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries. Set in the fall and a good show of manure or litter thrown over each as soon as ground freezes, or if not to be had, bank up with earth just before winter sets in and draw away in early spring.

Flum Pudding: Small—One cup each of chopped suet, flour, bread crumbs, sugar, raisins stoned, currants and citron; four eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful each ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice and mace, salt to taste; mix all dry, adding milk enough last to make stiff batter; boil or steam four hours.—The Housewife.

The decline of the silk industry in Switzerland is driving artisans and manufacturers to this country.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner, City Meat Market. 408 Kansas Avenue. Dealer in choicest fresh and salt meats, poultry, game, fish, etc. North Topeka. Bakery, Bread, pies, cakes, confectionery, and best place in town for a good lunch. North Topeka. J. D. Pattison, Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc. North Topeka. W. H. Moody, Barber, 427 Kansas Avenue. Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style. North Topeka. J. C. FOND, Boots & Shoes, Manufacturer's Boot & Shoe Store. The best goods at lowest prices. North Topeka. LA FONT & CO, General Blacksmiths, Horse Shreing and Plow Work a specialty. All work guaranteed. South of M. E. Church. Kansas Avenue. North Topeka. J. C. BRATTON & CO, Grocers, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Butter, eggs and produce a specialty. North Topeka. ED OLVER, Meat Market, Fresh and salt meats always on hand. Vegetables and game in season. North Topeka. WAHLE & BRO. Topeka Candy Factory, Manufacturers of, and Wholesale dealers in Pure Candies. South Topeka. W. J. Wetherholt & Co. Grocers, First class, fresh goods, the best and cheapest to be had for the money. Figures down to such a point that all can afford to buy. North Topeka. GEO DOWNING, Photographer, Until May 1, I will make first class, Cabinet Photographs for \$3.50 per doz. The German Language spoken. South Topeka. D VOLK, Blacksmithing & Wagon Making, Plow Work and Horse Shoeing a specialty. South Side. CHINESE Laundry, Best family washing and ironing done at lowest prices. North Topeka. A. ADLER, New Meat Market, Dealer in fresh and cured meats, fish, poultry. A trial solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. 4 6 Kansas Avenue. North Topeka, Kansas. J. O BLACK, House & Sign Painting, Graining on all kinds of wood. Kalsomining and paper hanging. Glass setting a specialty. 75 East Sixth Street, Topeka. JOHN WORTH, Furniture, Manufacturer of furniture and fine cabinet goods. Topeka. G. I STRASS, Grocer, Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, butter, eggs and produce. Grain and feed on hand. 606 Kansas Avenue. Topeka. FEEDING FOR MILK. ABOVE PROOF.

The Detroit "Free Press" Man Believes His Outraged Feelings. Where is the proof-reader, compositor or other artist who ruthlessly muddled my Shakespeare last Sunday by making "dog" take the place of "joy" in the familiar lines: "And kiss thy fair large ears, my gentle joy," never meet him face to face. Blame it on pl, an' he will, or the obscure copy, or the office fellow, or the cat, these shall not save him. "If such there be so mark him well For him no minstrel raptures swell." No. There is not a minstrel troupe in existence that can shield him from my just wrath. Which reminds me to say there was once a poet who wrote in effective verse: "He kissed her under the silent stars." When his poem was published it read: "He kicked her under the ocellar stars." He recovered after a long illness and again wrote: "See the pale martyr in his sheet of fire." And that line came out in this way: "See the pale martyr in his shirt of fire." A youth who was indebted to an aunt for an ample fortune received at her death, attempted to sound his gratitude in verse, copies of which were sent to all the relatives. It was only the mistake of a word, but it annoyed him very much to read in one of the lines which he had composed with especial care announcing that "she had taken up in Heaven her position," the astounding information that "she had taken up to Heaven her physician." There is some excuse for the bachelor composer, who, in setting up toast: "Woman, without her man would be a savage," omitted the comma in the wrong place, and had it read thus: "Woman, without her man, would be a savage!" Perhaps the worst piece of "pi" the compositor ever made was that which mixed up the education of heathen children in Central Africa with a recipe for canning tomatoes. After announcing the preliminaries of attracting the children to the missionaries, it plunged into media res as follows: "The easiest and best way to prepare them is to first wipe them with a clean towel, then place them in dripping pans, and bake till tender."—Detroit Free Press. To cure a felon: Saturate a bit of wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine and apply to the affected part. A sufferer who read the above plan says it relieved the pain at once. In twelve hours there was a hole to the bone and the felon was destroyed. The turnip was removed, the wound dressed with a healing salve and the finger soon became well.—Boston Budget. "John," observed Mrs. Grap at the breakfast table the other morning: "The paper says it's in style to wear heavy plates on the front doors." "Well, what of it?" asked her unfeeling spouse. "Oh, nothing," except if we want to be in style I suppose we must buy one, too; but then, as we ain't so extra fashionable, I reckon I'll only put a saucer out. That'd look more modest like; don't you reckon so?" John, as usual, coincided.—Boston Post. A Montana and Dakota man were disputing about the rain-fall of their Territories: "Why," said the Montana man, "we have twenty-six inches of rain-fall a year; all the water you get we send down to you in the Missouri." "Water in the Missouri from Montana?" said the Dakotan: "When it rains it is nothing but a dr. ravine reaches us it is nothing but a dr. ravine with a cloud of dust in it, and all the water we can get will only serve to make mud of it."—Eochanan.

ANDY'S ECHO.

Somewhere in the vale of Kilnarny, so famous for love and for harmony, a echo speaks clear as a bell. Now love was the matter with Andy, and was morose, bright, fresh and handy, He vowed he would try it's spell.

THE PARSON'S CHOICE.

Why the Lennox Church Didn't Settle Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Lindsay was preaching in the Lennox parish on probation; that is, he had been engaged for the year. After that time, if he suited Miss Rich, who had the parish in charge, so to speak, who canvassed for money to paint the church, looked up poor children for christening and Sunday-school, exhorted the young people to join the confirmation class, mapped out work for the sewing society, planted the church Christmas tree, and made the parish her hobby—if he suited Miss Rich, if he was High-Church enough for Mr. Grimm and Low enough for Mrs. Phelps, if he believed with Dr. Slow in the doctrine of election—why, then they were sure to settle him.

and a bay-window, and even spoo... taking in an adjoining field, so that "Lucretia might have a flower garden." They even meditated an increase of salary as soon as he should be settled in the parish, and Mr. Grimm thought he could add a codicil to his will in favor of the new pastor and Lucretia's husband.

picnic occurred—an institution which everybody believed in. Hadn't there been more picnics made at the last than during all the year besides? And wasn't it a fine chance to test Mrs. Phelps' recipes, Miss Rich's cream pies and Mrs. Dr. Slow's tartlets? Of course, Lucretia went, and Mr. Lindsay with her. Susan happened to be making preserves and pickles that day, and the berries wouldn't keep, and so she stayed at home. At about the middle of the afternoon, when they had dined and cleared away, and they wanted somebody to start some music, Mr. Lindsay was nowhere to be found.

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