

ate His Society



VOL. XV. I

TOPEKA, MAY 16, 1885.

No. 71

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.

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

Strawberry and ice cream parties are in full bloom. A Charity Concert was given at Library Hall on Thursday evening.

Teams will not be allowed to enter the cemetery grounds on Decoration Day.

Another quite useless organization has been formed in this city called The Printers Protection Association.

An editorial Association meeting was held at Wyandotte on Wednesday of this week. It was a purely business meeting.

The Sells Brothers Show being in Kansas City a number of the Sells's of this city went down to visit friends the first of the week.

The city Press Club has invited Noble Prentiss of the Atchison Champion to deliver a humorous lecture in this city for the benefit of the Club.

A Topeka Real Estate and Improvement Company has been organized. The object is to buy, improve and sell suburban property and to deal in real estate.

Another laboring man's or citizens meeting will be held at the City Park on Sunday the 24th instant at which J. G. Cougher of East St. Louis will speak.

Every body says these are extremely hard times, but no one would think it from the amount of building going on in North Topeka. Houses are going up everywhere.

Medicine Lodge has organized a water works company. The enterprise of these western towns would make the eyes of eastern old fogies bulge from their sockets if they could see it.

A large party of German Turners and others enjoyed themselves at Turner Garden and Scheutzen Park last Sunday afternoon. Two bands were in attendance and in the evening there was a dance.

Warden Smith of the penitentiary reports everything running smoothly at that institution, although his appropriation for clothing is exhausted, and not before June 30 can his boys get any more striped Sunday clothes.

A state meeting of county school superintendents will be held in Normal School building in Emporia June 8, 9 and 10. State superintendent Lawhead with the assistance of county superintendent McDonald and others has prepared a program for the occasion.

Another blessing has come to the hotel servants and perhaps others. It is the introduction of white paper dishes for table use. They are cheaper than the washing and breakage of the common dishes and they are so light that the waiters grin with satisfaction.

Judge Crozier of Leavenworth has decided that a county attorney cannot send a recalcitrant witness to jail for contempt in refusing to testify. It has before this been supposed that this was a prerogative of a judge and not an attorney. It involves the constitutionality of a provision of the new prohibitory law to which Gov. Martin objected.

C. B. Hoffman, E. H. T. Wakefield and others addressed a large labor meeting at the City Park last Sunday afternoon. By holding these meetings on Sunday they antagonize and lose the sympathy of a large class who would otherwise be with them. It is already charged that these labor movements are tinged with infidelity and the holding of Sunday meetings only goes to give color to the charge.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.

It Takes Considerable of a Man to Run One.

When a locomotive rolled up to an early East Tennessee town, and the engineer, who was a man of small stature, got down to "oil around," two mountaineers looked at the engine for the first time; they examined it critically, were lost in admiration, thought it was "a big thing," but as one of them sized up the little engineer, he remarked: "It don't take much of a man to run her, does it, Jim?"

But he didn't know—it does look easy—a boy might stand on the foot-board, open and shut the throttle; but, Jim, it does take a good deal of a man to stand there all through the hours of day and night, to know all the grades of the road, where he "must make her red-hot and pull her wide open" to get to the top of the hill, and where to "shut her off and let her roll;" it does take much of a man to read the gauge, and know if the water is low, or if there is plenty; to know when she is working easily, or laboring hard; to feel her pulse, as it were, as he stands in his place, and tell whether all is well; and then, if she "lets down," it does take much of a man to know just what to do to disconnect and block her up.

It does take much of a man when there is a stretch of track to take a long look ahead or peer around curves, to watch the track for anything that may be a rock, or a broken rail, or a misplaced switch—then there must be a man at the throttle, one who has the nerve to do any act quickly; one who has brains to think with, and a strong arm to act; one who loses sight of himself and thinks of those behind him, all unconscious of any danger. It will take a man then, Jim, to apply the brake, to "throw her over and give her steam."

There is the gauge to watch and the water; the track must be watched and the signals—see if they are red or green. It is watch, watch, all the time think and remember every figure on the time-card and the mile-post and the station, and the yellow tissue paper the telegraph man gave him at the last station—verily, eternal vigilance is the price of his life! Yes, Jim, it does take much of a man to run her.—The Pointer.

HUMOROUS.

—Powerful steel knives which will cut cold iron have been invented. They will be useful in railway restaurants.—Detroit Post.

—Ah, Miss De Smith, are you going to have goose at dinner to-day? "Yes, I hope so; you'll come, won't you?" But somehow neither of them felt very comfortable after that.—Texas Siftings.

—"Master," said a little Irish rogue one day to a gardener, "are not plants great sluggards?" "No, certainly not," replied the gardener. "Why, oh, I thought they were, as it's so rarely you see 'em out of their beds."—N. Y. Ledger.

—"Lend me your ear a minute," remarked Mrs. Brown to her husband the other evening. "Will you give it back to me?" he inquired with mock anxiety. "Of course I will, you idiot! Do you suppose I want to start a tannery?" She got the ear.—N. Y. Graphic.

—A young man entered an illustrated newspaper office the other day and applied for a position. "Can you draw well?" asked the publisher. "No," said the young man. "But if I had the well I could draw water." He didn't use the elevator going down stairs.—Williamsport Breakfast Table.

—"Johnnie, you have been fighting?" gravely inquired Mrs. Jarphly. "No, mam," promptly answered the heir of the Jarphlys. "John Schermerhorn, how dare you tell me an untruth!" exclaimed his mother. "Where did you get that black eye, sir?" "I traded another boy two front teeth and a broken nose for it," replied Johnnie, as he crossed the wood-pile.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

—"That's a good gun of yours, stranger," said a backwoodsman; "but Uncle Dave here has one that beats it." "Ah! how far will it kill a hawk with a charge of No. 6 shot?" "I don't use shot or ball either," answered Uncle Dave for himself. "Then what do you use, Uncle Dave?" "I shoot salt altogether. I kill my game so far with my gun, that without salt the game would spile before I could get it."

—Jones entered his office and sat down at his desk in a very pronounced and emphatic manner. "What's the matter?" inquired his partner. "Something gone wrong?" "Wrong?" repeated the exasperated man. "I walked the floor with a crying baby from midnight until six o'clock this morning, and as I left the house the first person I met was Smith, who said with an idiotic smirk: 'Ah! old man, you look rather tough. Out with the boys again last night?' Some men make me sick."—Detroit Post.

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?" "Principally 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 in large quantities 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 in 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 this shaft and shot down to the next floor, where we will follow it. This shaft was made simply of canvas, and on the same principles 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 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 mixer. 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."

"What is the heat of the oven?" "It varies from four hundred to six hundred degrees. The men are so well informed that they know if it is the right heat directly they place their hands in it. The biscuits take two minutes and a half to bake. The fires are never put out."

"What is the next process?" "The biscuits are sent up to the packing-room, where they are placed in tin boxes, sealed up, labeled, and ready for export."

"How many different kinds do you make?" "Over three hundred, both sweet and dry, from the very bread to the sugar wafers."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

—There are about as many ways of pronouncing depot as there are eccentric ways of pronouncing "creamery," "finance," etc. As a road out of the difficulty we give the following suggestion:

It is but a step-ch Down to the dep-oh. The way is quite steep-oh That leads to the deep-oh. Slipped on a graph-oh Just by the day-oh. In a store near the dep-oh I thought this mail too-hot.

Perhaps to end the agitation, We'd better henceforth call it station. —Lancaster Observer.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS! Cheaper Than Ever.

Gasoline Stoves of the latest improved patterns; Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Chain Pumps, Iron Force Pumps, Wind Mill Pumps, Roofing, Guttering, Spouti g, Fence Wire In fact every thing in the Hardware line, at Prices lower than ever. H. I. COOK & CO. 166 Kansas Avenue.

CHEWING GUM.

The Complicated Process Indulged in by the People of Patagonia.

To fit it for use the natives make it into pellets, then hold it on the point of a stick over a basin of cold water; a coil of fire is then approached to it, causing it to melt and trickle down by drops into the basin. The drops, hardened by the process, are then kneaded with the fingers, cold water being added occasionally, till the gum becomes thick and opaque like putty. To chew it properly requires a great deal of practice, and when this indigenous art has been acquired a small ball of mastic may be kept in the mouth two or three hours every day, and used for a week or longer without losing its agreeable resinous flavor or diminishing in bulk, so firmly does it hold together. The mastic chews, on taking the ball or quid from his mouth, washes it and puts it by for future use, just as one does with a tooth-brush. Chewing gum is not merely an idle habit, and the least that can be said in its favor is that it allays the desire for excessive smoking—a small advantage to the idle dwellers, white or red, in this desert land; it also preserves the teeth by keeping them free from extraneous matter, and gives them such a pearly luster as I have never seen outside of this region. My own attempts at chewing mastic have, so far, proved signal failures. Somehow the gum invariably spreads itself in a thin coat over the interior of my mouth, covering the palate like a sticking-plaster and inclosing the teeth in a stubborn rubber case. Nothing will serve to remove it when it comes to this pass but raw nut, vigorously chewed for half an hour, with occasional sips of cold water to harden the delightful mixture and induce it to come away. The culmination of the mess is when the gum spreads over the lips and becomes entangled in the hairs that overshadow them; and when the closed mouth has to be carefully opened with the fingers, until these also become sticky and hold together firmly as if united by a membrane. All this comes about through the neglect of a simple precaution, and never happens to the accomplished masticator who is to the manner born. When the gum is still fresh occasionally it loses the quality of stiffness artificially imparted to it, and suddenly, without rhyme or reason, transforms itself into the raw material as it came from the tree. The adept, knowing by certain indications when this is about to happen, takes a mouthful of cold water at the critical moment, and so averts a result so discouraging to the novice. Mastic-chewing is a habit common to everybody throughout the entire territory of Patagonia, and for this reason I have described the delightful practice at some length.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The First Requisite for Good Meat.

The National Live Stock Journal declares, as a scientific fact, that good meat must, as a first requisite, be very fat—"excessively fat," as the people would say. Nearly every experienced householder has privately come to this same opinion. The meat may be beautifully mottled, and yet be very tough; it was old and was suddenly fattened. Therefore, while all fat meat is not sweet and tender, yet there is no sweet and tender meat to be found on the butcher's block which is not very fat. Pay a little extra for this fat; it is a good investment. A "thick steak," properly dressed and seasoned with the butcher's knife, makes a fine broil, and, though of inferior flavor, will, nine times out of ten, prove a great card on a family dinner-table.—Chicago Eve.

MUSIC-BOXES.

Popular Airs Concealed in Common Articles Which Bring Fancy Prices.

"The demand for fine music-boxes is greatly on the increase in this country," said a salesman. "During the last four years we have doubled each year on the sales of the preceding one. Perhaps Patti's famous music box, which was manufactured for her at a cost of \$20,000, set the craze going. I know that no matter how expensive an instrument we import there is sale for it. Novelties in music-boxes are being constantly turned out by skilled workmen. They are all made in Switzerland, either at St. Croix or Geneva. They find their way to America, of every quality and price, from fifty cents to \$2,500. A Chicago brewer bought one from us not long ago which would play sixty-four tunes. He paid \$1,500. I sold one to a La Crosse (Wis.) man for \$1,200; it played twenty-four airs. Of course the expense of an instrument can be greatly increased or decreased, the same as a piano, by its case. "How long will one of these instruments last if kept constantly in motion?" asked the reporter. "Oh, a lifetime, with proper care. They are just like a watch. If a portion of the mechanism wears out it can be replaced. "The demand is greatest for boxes ranging in price from \$75 to \$300; more, however, at \$300 than \$75. There is something very fascinating in a music-box. Frequently people come from some inland town with the intention of buying a music-box which will cost \$50 or \$100. When they listen to the different instrument they are not satisfied with anything cheap, and invariably take one running up into the hundreds in price. "What are the airs which most of these boxes are arranged to produce?" "Those made for our trade nearly all play operatic airs or tunes popular in America. This box, however, turns out two German airs." He held up, as he spoke, a large beer mug or clear cut-glass. It would hold about a quart of liquid, and was provided with a glass cover like a sirrup-pitcher. It was designed for a tankard from which beer could be poured into smaller glasses. The action of lifting it and pouring out the beer would set the music concealed in the transparent bottom free. A wine bottle constructed in the same manner was seen. Little revolving ebony cigar-holders, ornamented with hammered brass, served as another device for the casing of musical machinery. They were likewise provided with two small cruet for cognac or cordial, and two tiny glasses. Other cigar-holders were in the form of brass cannon, which, as they revolved off tunes, fired the cigars from their receptacle. Bouquet-holders containing bunches of artificial flowers are arranged to perform the same feat. In fact, it seems as if there is scarcely anything manufactured for household use or ornament which may not be utilized for a music box.—Chicago News.

BOYS ON THE FARM.

The Kind of Home Life Likely to Attract Farmers' Sons to the Soil.

In the treating of the home life of the farm, nothing is more common than the complaint that the best and brightest of the youth manifest an unwillingness to follow the occupation of their fathers, and go off to swell the population of the towns and cities. Probably his tendency has been exaggerated, for we are sure the young farmers of today are as intelligent and progressive in their views as any generation past. But this could not be if it were true, as represented, that the best element had gone to the towns. The statement has sufficient warrant, nevertheless, to merit serious consideration. The question is, whether in the surroundings and appointments of farm life sufficient allowance is made for the natural wants and tendencies of the young. Is there sufficient pains taken to render the surroundings attractive, and to furnish a reasonable amount of that diversion from regular pursuits which the youthful nature demands? No doubt very many are led away from the quiet walks of country life by an unhealthy craving for change and excitement, stimulated in many cases by pernicious reading and rose-colored descriptions of town-life. Others with better reasons have been impelled to abandon the occupation of their fathers by that system of drudgery and dull routine too often in practice on the farm, and under which young, sprightly and elastic spirits feel that they are unnecessarily repressed and circumscribed. Without going over ground on this subject that has been repeatedly traversed by others, we may say that in order to keep the boys on the farm, everything should be done within reasonable limits, that means and circumstances will permit, to cause them to feel and believe that the pursuit of agriculture is as honorable and ennobling as any they may choose; that it offers as many opportunities as any other for the cultivation of mind and heart, and for the development of the best and noblest tendencies of their natures. They should be made to feel that, if they so desire, they may keep abreast of the times and be "up with the world" in the best sense of the phrase, even though they live outside the busy haunts of men. They should be led to look upon agriculture not as a pursuit governed by chance laws, where there is no opportunity for introducing new methods, and systems, for research, experiment and progress, but that no department of human effort to-day offers a wider and more promising field for careful study and research than that of agriculture. Let them learn also that with less means than would be required in the cities they may have tasteful and convenient homes, and live to as high and useful purposes as they may in any place on earth.—N. Y. Observer.

W. T. Chamberlain, of Norwich, Conn., has invented a way of charging cartridges with compressed air in lieu of powder.

The shell is placed in a receiver and then filled with compressed air. A valve in the base of the cartridge closes when it is removed from the receiver, and the cartridge is ready for use. The shell is discharged by opening the valve, when the air forcibly drives the projectile from the barrel. The inventor claims to have obtained a range of half a mile, with a pressure of two hundred pounds to the inch.—Hartford Courant.

—The South lost in the late war more men than England did in all her wars from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria.—Chicago Herald.



## BUSINESS CARDS

**Ed. Buechner, City Meat Market.**  
Dealer in choicest fresh and salt meats, poultry, game, fish, etc.  
406 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

**Parker's Bakery.**  
Bread, pies, cakes, confectionery, and best place in town for a good lunch.  
406 1/2 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

**J. D. Pattison, Stoves.**  
Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc.  
440 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

**W. H. Moody, Barber.**  
Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style.  
427 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

**J. C. POND, Boots & Shoes.**  
Manufacturer's Boot & Shoe Store. The best goods at lowest prices.  
429 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

**JNO. SEMPRES, Blacksmith.**  
Plows, Listers, Cultivators, Machinery and Emery Polishing.  
407 Railroad St., North 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.  
604 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

**Geo Downing, Photographer.**  
Until May 1, I will make first class, Cabinet Photographs for \$3.50 per doz. The German Language spoken.  
107 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums, South Topeka.

**W D VOLK, Blacksmithing & Wagon Making.**  
Plow Work and Horse Shoeing a specialty.  
102 Jackson Street, South Side.

**A. ADLER, New Meat Market.**  
Dealer in fresh and cured meats, fish, poultry. A trial solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.  
416 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas.

**J. C. BLACK, House & Sign Painting.**  
Graining on all kinds of wood. Kalsomining and paper hanging. Glass setting a specialty.  
76 East Sixth Street, Topeka.

**JOHN WORTH, Furniture.**  
Manufacturer of furniture and fine cabinet goods. Furniture repaired and chairs reupholstered.  
4th Street, between Jackson and van Buren, Topeka.

**G. I. STROUSE, Grocer.**  
Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, butter, eggs and produce. Grain and feed on hand.  
606 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

**E. B. WHALEY, Subscription Books.**  
Standard Subscription Books.  
104 East 4th Street, Topeka.

## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

John Wand, Prescription Druggist.  
Windsor Drug Store.

New, nobby and latest styles in millinery and hair goods, just received at Mrs. E. C. Meall's 239 Kansas Avenue. Remember this is the place for the latest styles and lowest prices.

Mrs. Evans, a professional nurse of large experience, offers her services to the ladies of Topeka. Any one desiring careful, faithful attention will please call on her at 233 Jefferson street.

Go to Madame Marmont's at the corner of Fourth & Kansas Avenue, for the latest styles and lowest prices in millinery.

The Finest Opening of Summer Millinery was at Mrs. Metcalf, 239 Kansas Ave., where you get the Latest Styles and Best Bargains, and every cash purchaser gets Trade Certificates which bring you back in a certain number of years, from the College of Builders in New York, every cent you spend now; don't fail to ask about it.

**The Central Mills.**  
The Central Mills have recently been taken charge of by Mr. J. B. Billard who has been, and still is making extensive improvements, and now manufactures some of the best brands of flour to be found in the state. Give him a call before buying or selling elsewhere and be convinced that it is to your interest to patronize the Central Mills of North Topeka.

Farmers wanting a copy of Affleck's Farm Record, at \$2.50 payable in wood or produce, can arrange for one at this office. Regular price, \$3.00.

**Bismarck Grove.**  
A grand National Prohibition Camp meeting will be held in Bismarck Grove commencing Aug. 13th and continuing 10 or 12 days. The lead Prohibitionists of the country are expected to attend. Neal Dow, Gov. Colquitt, Geo. W. Bain, John B. Finch, Gov. St. John, Miss Frances Willard, Mrs. Woodbridge, Mrs. Lathrop and many others.

It will be a representative gathering of leaders of the Prohibition Party.

**Special.**  
Ladies wishing to purchase Millinery will do well to call at C. S. Whitford's, 178 Kansas Avenue before making a choice, and inspect the fine assortment of bonnets and round hats there to be found. New and choice goods carefully selected for the season's trade, flowers, ribbons and trimmings in endless variety, and at less prices than ever before offered for such desirable goods. They will be found in great profusion, and of very latest style and first class in quality. Remember the place, 178 Kansas Avenue.

We are prepared to do the nearest kind of commercial and small job printing and can discount any office in the state in prices.

**SALEM GINGERBREAD.**—One cup of sugar, one half cup of molasses, one cup of butter or part lard; fill the cup with hot water, two even teaspoonful of soda, three even teaspoonful of ginger, flour enough to roll, but not hard, and bake in sheets or cut in cookies.

Geo. W. Crane & Co., have issued a pamphlet edition of the laws passed at the late session of the legislature.

The state sells penitentiary coal at seven cents a bushel. Our coal dealers get from twenty-two to twenty-five. So you can imagine how much the railroad companies make, if you want to put in that way.

A burglar entered the house of G. W. Reed last Saturday evening and stole some valuable jewelry including a gold watch. Mrs. Reed was at home, and in going from the house the thief met a son of Mr. Reed and spoke to him, and then made off and has not yet been heard from.

According to the new city directory the population of the city is now 29,000. This is on a basis of 3 1/2 to every name in the directory. This, however, is a lower estimate than usual, most cities using 4 or 4 1/2 as a basis. Parkdale, or East Topeka, is improving rapidly as well as North Topeka. Not less than a dozen new buildings are in process of erection.

Mission township has a population of 1,031 showing a healthy increase. Assessed valuation of personal property \$65,310.

The Topeka Postoffice and Court House cost \$290,983.29.

The Inter Ocean Mills will hereafter have the capacity for turning 600 barrels of flour daily.

So far the courts do not seem to have much respect for the new prohibitory law, but rather regard it as a bastard statute.

The Spirit to next January for 25 cents, and if you want to send one copy to a friend back east the two for forty cents. What do you say?

On Monday the 11th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hutchinson, living two miles north of the city, celebrated their Golden Wedding. It was an occasion long to be remembered, and was attended by ten of their children, residents of half a dozen different states. The Reform School Band was in attendance. They are the parents of Mrs. Charles.

**Spring Millinery.**  
At her Millinery Rooms over Hay & Gammon's Dry Goods Store on Kansas Avenue, Mrs. Hutchinson has just received a new and stylish lot of Spring goods.

The style, finish and quality of this millinery is all of superior excellence. Good articles, choice goods, and rare workmanship, one can rely upon getting here, together with a faultless and elegant style, and "style" is considered quite as desirable as good material. Without it, the best of material is too often "dowdy" and we assert that for same quality of goods her prices are as reasonable as the "cheapest" fir in the city.

Although Mrs. Hutchinson makes a specialty of the best and cheapest goods, yet any grade, quality and price may be found in her establishment.

Send 25 cents and get this paper weekly till the first of next January, get good seed, cultivate thoroughly, avoid tree peddlers and buy of your nearest nurseryman, and don't forget that a good kitchen garden is the most profitable acre on the farm.

The family of state superintendent Lawhead arrived from Los Angeles this week.

Oscar Trafton under seven years sentence for stealing cattle attempted to cut the bars in his cell window at the county jail Tuesday morning but was discovered, and the next day was taken to the penitentiary where escape will not be easy.

He who writes editorials for the Commonwealth would do well to give English grammar some attention.

Poverty degrades no one. To be neat and clean costs but little. To be healthy is very necessary, and DeLand's Saleratus and Soda will help you to make fine bread and biscuit. Try it. It is pure and white, full strength, and always economical.

### Three Valuable Books Free.

The two little books advertised on our last page entitled "Scribner's Log Book" and "Fishers Grain Tables" are needed by every farmer. The price of the two is 65 cents, and a million copies have been sold. They are bound in stiff boards in serviceable manner. We have a limited number only, taken in exchange for this advertising, but so long as they last, we will give both of these books and also a copy of Dr. Footes Health Hints price 25 cents, to every one paying 75 for the Spirit one year, or 90 cents worth of books as premiums to each 75 cent subscriber. If to be sent by mail, 8 cents must be added to pay postage. All who want these books however, must apply soon as we cannot fill orders after our supply is exhausted.

We also have on hand Afflicks Farm Record and Account Book, a very valuable book for farm use, containing a place for Daily Record of passing events for every day in the year. Maps of Farm, Garden and Orchard Records of every thing raised, receipts, expenses, increase of stock, everything bought or sold, blank pages for receipts and contracts, balance sheets, &c., with several pages of useful recipes, information and reference tables. This book has been sold largely for \$3.00 each. Our readers are invited to call and see it. We have a limited number, and while they last we will give one copy to any one getting us ten subscribers to the Spirit at the club price of 60 cents each. Or we will give one copy and the Spirit one year for \$2.50.

We also have a very few copies of "Diseases of Live Stock" advertised on the fourth page of this paper. It is the cheapest as well as most valuable book of the kind ever published.

All of our farm readers should have one.

We can make no stunning offer with this book, but will give a copy with twelve subscribers at 60 cents each or twenty subscribers at 50 cents each. Or to any one paying the regular price of the book we will give the Spirit free one year.

## DO YOU KNOW

That you can get the most popular and most readable weekly paper in the west, now fifteen years old, for only

**60 CENTS A YEAR?**

Or two copies for \$1.00, which is less than half the usual cost. But it is a fact and explains why it contains such a rush of subscribers from far and near, for that old timer, the

**SPIRIT OF KANSAS.**

You will do well to take one copy and send another east as many are doing. The Spirit is working to build up Kansas, and therefore it aims to become, in every home,

**A HOUSEHOLD PET.**

The women of children prize it, and feel that they will not be without it. It scores the publisher who credits out his paper at \$1.25 each year, for the political managers and it will cast party politics.

**TO THE DOGS,**

And wait till something is developed. Meanwhile will be independent, not neutral, and ready to wing an arrow at any wrong. The era

**OF COSTLY PAPERS**

has passed, when one can get such a great newspaper as the Chicago Weekly News for One Dollar. With its 8 pages and 56 columns it contains the matter of the Spirit of Kansas, and each number is a volume of news and miscellany. We have been told that the Spirit is too cheap, but we are ready to send you a number with the Chicago News, both papers every week, for one year, for \$1.25, a rare bargain, indeed. Now, if you please,

**A WORD TO YOU.**

Reader, you personally, we mean, we want to enlist you in behalf of the Spirit. Take it and it will do you good. Send one east and it will do Kansas good, and make some one happy. So shall you be doubly blessed. We want your name and your neighbor's name. When five of you chip in 40 cents each pays a year. Don't be frightened at the low price, nor let any one convince you that we can't stand it. We understand this business. Our price means cash. You only pay for your own paper and not for some other one who does not pay. After over twenty years' experience, we can testify that a publisher who credits out his paper at \$1.25 each year, for one time, or three for a quarter, or no chrome. We would like to send you our neighbors free sample copies, and if you will send their names and postoffice, we will send you two copies for 80 cents, or if you are now a subscriber, one more copy to any address, one year, for 30 cents. The Spirit is now fifteen years old and going on sweet sixteen, so we're young.

**TO GIVE US A LIFT.**

We do not fancy three month's subscribers, for it makes work keeping accounts, but it does as bait to catch readers who become permanent subscribers. Hence we send it three months on trial, for one dime, or three for a quarter, or no chrome. We would like to send you our neighbors free sample copies, and if you will send their names and postoffice, we will send you two copies for 80 cents, or if you are now a subscriber, one more copy to any address, one year, for 30 cents. The Spirit is now fifteen years old and going on sweet sixteen, so we're young.

**WANTED, AGENTS.**  
A Good Manager in each county in Kansas to superintend canvasses for reliable goods, to obtain inducements offered to good men. Business permanent and profitable. Waste a postal for particulars. Write to  
SPIRIT OF KANSAS AGENCY,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Gov. Martin has been detained at home all the week by his wife's sickness.

A new \$4,000 engine has been put into the Shawnee Mills. It seems that all our flouring mills are putting in improvements of some kind.

The court sustains the appointment of a receiver of the Journal company. The receiver is given power to borrow \$1,000 to pay running expenses which indicates a speedy dissolution.

It was William Warren of Maple Hill, Wabanssee county, and not of Nemaha, whose fine Polled Angus took the premium at the New Orleans exposition.

Tuesday evening burglars attempted to break into the drug store of Dr. Ross, of Parkdale, but were frightened away.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for June completes the Seventeenth Volume, with a number of exceptional interest. The opening article is by the eminent traveler, Alvan S. Southworth, and entitled "Catholic Missions in the Far East," principally Father India, China and Japan; the labors of St. Francis Xavier and his successors are graphically described. The article on "Bible History," tells of the conquest of Canaan, under Joshua, and the history of the Israelites under the rule of the Judges. This article has twelve illustrations. Portraits and short biographical sketches are given of three new English Bishops. The Sacred Musicians described are Madame Scintion-Dolby, who recently died, and Anton Rubinstein; and the Parables of Christ have reached their thirtieth number with "The Barran Fig-tree. Farjeon's story, "Love's Harvest," reaches an interesting point, and Mrs. Farmer's serial "What She Made of Her Life," progresses favorably. There are several very beautiful poems, and a varied and attractive miscellany, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Published by Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Harper's Magazine for June is in every way a strong and entertaining number. The frontispiece is a remarkably good engraving by W. B. Glendon from G. F. Watts's painting, "Paolo and Francesca," illustrating an article by F. D. Millet. The number is especially rich in illustrated articles on American subjects. No brighter magazine sketch has ever been published than Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins's "Ladies' Day at the Ranch"—in Kansas—illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Swain Gifford. "Knoxville in the Olden Time," by Edmund Kirke, is a well-written sketch of much historical value, and entirely novel in its portrayal of frontier life in the South-west. The figure of the sketch is John Sevier, the old Indian fighter and "the rearguard of the Revolution." A novellette entitled "A Secret of the Sea," by Brander Matthews, is a very striking and dramatic story. Among the important articles of the number are "English in Shoals," by Professor A. S. Hill, and "How earthquakes are Caused," by Richard A. Proctor.

## A PAIR OF SHOES.

One of the Most Typical Products of Modern Industry.

A great naturalist said, "Show me a scale, I'll draw the fish." Had he been a shoemaker he might have said, "Show me a shoe, I'll tell the wearer." The sandal of the Arab, the tiny shoe of the high-bred woman of China, the wooden dancing-shoe of the Dutch, the high-heeled court slipper or the sensible walking shoes of the English and Americans, proclaim their nationality to the tyro. An amateur might not readily recognize the characteristics of different districts within a single nation, but the practiced designer must know that in the United States, for instance, your Northerner wants his shoe comfortable, neat and stylish; the Southerner asks for something fancy and handsome; the agricultural West demands solidity, fullness, and an article stout to break the land for a coming population.

"A pair of shoes" is one of the most typical products of modern industry. To make them the animal kingdom contributes from the herds roaming on Western plains or South American pampas, or from the barn-yards near at home; the vegetable, from dotted groves of hemlock and oak or from the great forests still left to us. Great textile manufactories supply cloth and thread; mines, furnaces and forges combine to furnish nail or wire. A hundred machines have been invented, one of which has changed the whole course of a great industry and produced large cities. Through scores of processes, the forty-four pieces of a pair of shoes require to bring them together the cooperation of fifty men, women and children; the division of labor is pursued to the utmost, demanding in turn for its successful maintenance 'the dispersion of product the world over; until, as a result, you, well-shod reader, can buy for three dollars what would have cost your forefather six.

As the reader buys a pair of shoes his next pair may at the same moment be dodging the lasso of the "cowboy" on some far-away plain, or perhaps be in process of slaughter at Chicago. The perishable beef promptly reaches the market, and one day soon you dine from a fat, juicy roast, little thinking as you smack your lips after dinner that the fine, pliable skin which once protected the delicate morsel may at some time contribute to your outward comfort. Stranger things have happened. The skins or hides meantime are salted, and the buyer of salted hides sends part of them, say, to Peabody, Mass., to be tanned for upper-leather, and the rest to central New York, to be tanned for sole-leather.—H. M. Newhall, in Harper's Magazine.

## THE MAGIC LANTERN.

Jimmy Brown's Account of the Trouble He and His Friend Caused an Innocent Lecturer.

Our town is getting to be full of lecturers. Mr. Travers says that they spread all over the country, just like cholera, and that when one lecturer comes to a town, another is liable to break out at any time.

The last lecturer that we had happened a week ago. He was a magic lantern one, and they are not so bad as other kinds. He had magic-lantern pictures of Europe and Washington and other towns, and he showed them on a big white sheet, and talked about them. I made a lot of magic-lantern pictures when I had my camera, and some of them were real good. The lecturer came to our house to spend the night, and the afternoon before the lecture he went out to walk, and left the door of his room open.

Tom was at my house that afternoon, and as we were going upstairs we saw a tremendous lot of magic-lantern pictures lying piled up on the lecturer's table. Most of the pictures were houses and mountains, but some of them were people, and then there were a lot of real funny ones, such as a man falling over a pig, and a big goat knocking a boy over. Tom and I had a very nice time looking at them, and we were very careful to put them back on the piles just in the same way that the lecturer had put them. Only once in a while Tom would forget just where a picture belonged, and we had to put it in the wrong place. This was what made all the trouble, and if any one was to blame for it, Tom was the one.

We didn't tell the lecturer that we had looked at his pictures, for that might have troubled him, and we ought never to give trouble to people that are older than we are. Tom and I went to the lecture, and so did almost every body else in town, and when the lecturer began to speak you would have said that he was one of the nicest men you ever saw, he looked so pleased.

The trouble began when, after having showed us a lot of pictures, he said: "The next picture, ladies and gentlemen, is a portrait of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria." Now it happened that the next picture was a large cat with a dozen kittens, and somebody said: "How! how! is that the Queen?" The lecturer knew he had made a mistake, but he pretended it was all right, and said that the cat belonged to his little girl, and its name was really Queen Victoria.

The next pictures were mostly right, though what the lecturer said would be a picture of a steamboat on the Rhine turned out to be a man on a bicycle, and what he called a view of the battle of Waterloo was a boy being knocked over by a man. After awhile he asked all his German friends present—but I don't believe he knew a single one of them—to admire a beautiful portrait of that hero and patriot Prince Bismarck, and when the portrait appeared on the sheet it was a picture of a pig running away from a fat butcher. You should have heard the lecturer's German friends howl, and I believe they would have thrown something at him besides heavy German words if he hadn't begged their pardon, and said it was all a mistake, and he feared that some evil-minded person had wickedly mixed up his pictures.

Well, the Germans stopped saying things after awhile, and the lecturer went on. His pictures got worse and worse. His lovely view of Venice, as he called it, was a picture of a herd of buffaloes; and what he told us would be a picture of a wedding in Egypt was a cat and a dog fighting, and an old woman beating them with a club. This made him nervous, and he kept putting pictures into the magic lantern upside down, and making the King of Greece and the Queen of Italy stand on their heads, and asking the people to excuse any mistakes, and wishing he could put his hands on the evil-minded persons who had meddled with his pictures. Finally he told the people that he would show them the picture of two innocent and lovely children. Tom hit me in the side with his elbow when the lecturer said this, and whispered to me: "Be all ready to run." I didn't have the least idea what he meant till I saw the picture. I never was more astonished in my life, for it was a picture I had made of Mr. Travers and Sue sitting on the sofa and holding each other's hands. It had got mixed up in some way with the lecturer's own pictures, and I believe Tom had something to do with it, though he won't own up.

Tom and I went out as soon as we saw the picture, but we could hear the people laugh and yell when we were half a mile away. I heard afterward that the lecturer didn't show any more pictures, and that he jumped out of the back window, with Mr. Travers close after him. Anyway, he never came back to our house. Mr. Travers, when he found that I really hadn't put the picture of him and Sue among the others, forgave me, but Sue says she never will. I think Tom ought to own up, and if Mr. Travers catches him I think he will.—Jimmy Brown, in Harper's Young People.

## GOLD LEAF.

Combined Skill and Judgment Requisite in Its Manufacture.

If a sheet of gold leaf is held up against the light it appears to be of a vivid dark green color; this means that the light is transmitted through the leaf. When it is considered that this leaf is a piece of solid metal, a thicker leaf of the extreme tenuity of thickness of the leaf can be comprehended than by any comparison of figures; nothing made by the hand of man equals it in thinness. This extreme thinness is produced by patient hammering, the hammers weighing from seven to twenty pounds, the lighter hammers being first used. When the method of this beating is understood, the wonder expressed sometimes that gold leaf beating should not be relegated to machinery ceases; the art belongs to the highest department of human skill and judgment. Apprentices have served a term, and have been recommended to abandon the business because they never could acquire the requisite skill and judgment combined necessary to become successful workmen.

The only pure gold leaf that is used by dentists for filling carious teeth, and it is called foil. It is left much thicker than the gold leaf for gilding—indeed, it could not be beaten so thin; for thin or leaf gold an alloy of silver and copper is required to impart the requisite tenacity. Dentist's foil weighs six grains, five, four and three grains per sheet, or leaf, according to its thickness. The last operation on the leaf is annealing. This is done over a charcoal fire, the leaf being laid singly in a sort of corn popper—a square receptacle with wire bottom at the end of a handle—over which is held a similar cover to prevent the flame from carrying the leaf away. An instant's exposure to the flame induces a red heat, when the leaf is laid on a sheet of a book.

The material for gold leaf and dentist's foil is coin gold. The gold is precipitated by muriatic and nitric acids over a fire to separate the gold and silver, the copper of the alloy passing off in the heat. The silver from gold coin amounts to about seven pennyweights to eight hundred dollars worth of coin—the amount usually treated at a time. This reduction and separation of the metals is the usual method, and does not require special description.

The pure gold is then melted in sand crucibles with the proper proportions of silver and copper to produce the color that is desired, very fine ornamental effects being produced in gilding with leaf of different shades. The fluid metal is poured into iron moulds, making bars seven inches long, one and an eighth inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick. These bars are forged, like iron, between anvil and hammer, to even the edges, and then rolled in powerfully-gear rollers, and then not thicker than writing paper and one inch wide. Of course, in the rolling as in all the processes, there must be occasional annealings.

Now comes the first of the beating processes. These squares of gold (one inch square) are placed in a pile alternating with larger squares (four inches or more) of "kutch" paper, a material made from a pulp of animal membrane—raw-hide, intestines, etc.—and the outside of the pile receives a square of parchment. The hammering then begins with a seven-pound hammer on a block of marble that rests on a solid foundation. After one hour's beating the pile is warmed at a fire to anneal the gold, a process requiring care, so that the kutch paper be not burned. Four hours of beating suffices for this preliminary process, 140 squares of gold being treated in one pile. The final process requires great skill. The partially beaten squares are packed as before, but with alternates of gold-beater's skin, until the pile contains 900 sheets. The beating is continued with increasingly heavier hammers until the final finish with the twenty-pound hammer. The gold-beater's skin comes from England, and the best of it—and the most of it—is made by one family—Frederick Perkins. The skin is so thin as to be almost transparent, and yet it is double, two thicknesses. It is prepared from the larger intestine of the ox. Each sheet of the skin is rubbed on each side, before the pack is made, and whenever the pack is rearranged (placing the outer gold in the center and vice versa), with a powder made from calcined gypsum of a very pure sort, imported from Germany. This is to prevent the gold from sticking to the skin.

In beating, the work of spreading the gold is from the center of each square of gold out toward the edges, and the finished squares are thicker at the edges than in the center. A contrary spreading would split the edges and ruin the squares. In rearranging the squares in the process of beating they are sometimes torn, but another piece laid on as a patch, lapping over the torn place, will be firmly welded in the after beating.

The finished squares are cut to a size of three and three-eighths inches, and packed in a "box" holding twenty-five sheets; the paper leaves being rubbed with red ochre to prevent sticking. These books of twenty-five sheets are sold at from thirty to forty cents each. The cutting of the leaf is done by knives, which are simply clips of the outer shiny shell or skin of the Malacca cane such as is used for walking sticks. The outer rind contains silica or flint in minute, invisible particles, forming a peculiar edge. Steel will not answer the purpose.—Scientific American.

## SOME SMOKE.

A Calculation Which Exhibits Startling Conclusions.

Few people ever stop to count the cost of luxuries. If they should they might sometimes hesitate in their expenditures. A wealthy octogenarian of Hartford, who has indulged in smoking during all his life, or at least during all his manhood years, has made an estimate, based upon data kept, as to the cost of his cigars for sixty-seven years. He knows the amount he has expended, and calculating the sum invested in cigars every six months, and placing it at compound interest at eight per cent., on the basis of the savings bank calculations, he finds that the total sum now amounts to \$200,000.

If all smokers of the weed would keep an account of the cost of this luxury, and calculate their investments in cigars and tobacco, with compound interest added, they would be astonished at the sums wasted by them in smoke. The large sum found by the gentleman who had smoked for sixty-seven years was of course greatly increased in the last twenty, and especially in the last ten years, as money compounded every six months at the rate of six per cent. doubles in a little over ten years.

We frequently hear of intemperate persons drinking up the value of a farm or other property. But it is not often that such a fortune as \$200,000 is consumed in smoke by one person. If this Hartford gentleman is not an exceptional smoker, then the aggregate cost of smoking is simply enormous.—Buffalo Times.

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

'SPY!'

Bill Nye indulges in Reminiscences of Childhood's Happy Hours.

Dear reader, do you remember the boy in your school who did the heavy falling through the ice, and was always about to break his neck, but managed to live through it all? Do you call to mind the youth who never allowed anybody else to fall out of a tree and break his collar bone when he could attend to it himself?

Every school has to secure the services of such a boy before it can succeed, and so our school had one. When I entered the school I saw at a glance that the board had neglected to provide itself with a boy whose duty it was to nearly kill himself every few days in order to keep up the interest, so I applied for the position. I secured it without any trouble whatever. The board understood at once from my bearing that I would succeed. And I did not betray the trust they had reposed in me.

Before the first term was over I had tried to climb two trees at once and been carried home on a stretcher; been pulled out of the river with my lungs full of water and artificial respiration resorted to; been jerked around over the north half of the county by a fractious horse whose halter I had tied to my leg, and which leg is now three inches longer than the other, together with various other little eccentricities which I can not at this moment call to mind. My parents at last got so that along about two o'clock p. m. they would look anxiously out of the window and say: "Isn't it about time for the boys to get here with William's remains?" They generally get here before two o'clock.

One day five or six of us were playing "I spy" around our barn. Everybody knows how to play "I spy." One shuts his eyes and counts one hundred, for instance, while the others hide. Then he must find the rest and say "I spy" so-and-so and touch the "goal" before they do. If anybody beats him to the goal the victim has to "blind" over again.

Well, I knew the ground pretty well, and could drop twenty feet out of the barn window and strike on a pile of straw so as to land near the goal, touch it, and let the crowd in free without getting found out. I did this several times and got the blinder, James Bang, pretty mad. After a boy has counted five hundred or six hundred, and worked hard to gather in the crowd, only to get jeered and laughed at by the boys, he loses his temper. It was so with James Cicero Bang. I knew that he almost hated me, and yet I went on. Finally, in the fifth ballot I saw a good chance to slide down and let the crowd in again as I had done on former occasions. I slipped out of the window and down the side of the barn about two feet, when I was detained unavoidably. There was a "batten" on the barn that was loose at the upper end. I think I was wearing my father's vest on that day, as he was away from home and I frequently wore his clothes when he was absent. Anyhow the vest was too large, and when I slid down that loose board ran up between the vest and my person in such a way as to suspend me about eighteen feet above the ground in a prominent, but very uncomfortable position.

I remember it yet quite distinctly. James C. Bang came around where he could see me. He said: "I spy Bill Nye and touch the goal before him." No one came to remove the barn. No one seemed to sympathize with me in my great sorrow and isolation. Every little while James C. Bang would come around the corner and say: "O I see ye. You needn't think you're out of sight up there. I can see you real plain. You better come down and blind. I can see ye up there!"

I tried to unbutton my vest and get down there and lick James, but it was of no use.

It was a very trying time. I can remember how I tried to kick myself loose, but failed. Sometimes I would kick the barn and sometimes I would kick a large hole in the horizon. Finally I was rescued by a neighbor who said he didn't want to see a good barn kicked into chaos just to save a long-legged boy that wasn't worth over six bits.

It affords me great pleasure to add that while I am looked up to and madly loved by every one that does not know me, James C. Bang is the brevet President of a fractured bank taking a lonely bridal tour by himself in Europe and waiting for the depositors to die of old age.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they most generally get there with both feet. (Adapted from the French)

## Save Your Manure.

Farmers can not be too strongly impressed with the fact that if they wish to succeed fully in their work they must lose no opportunity of increasing the supply of manure. It is generally supposed that animal excrements only are manure, but this is a very incomplete idea of what manure is. Any vegetable or animal substance is food for plants when it is decomposed, so that no farmer can go astray in collecting any waste matter of these kinds and mixing them with lime, by which they are quickly decomposed. Farmers near villages may gather a valuable supply of manure from the various walks which gather there. When one walks through a country village in the fall he may see heaps of leaves, piles of garbage in the back-yards, gatherings of rubbish in front of blacksmiths' shops, and many other sources from which he can usefully collect materials for adding to his supply of manure. —N. Y. Times.

Fried ham for breakfast is particularly nice when the slices are cut the night before and allowed to soak all night in a cup of water to which a tablespoonful of sugar has been added. This softens the ham and takes out the oppressively salt taste. —Detroit Post.

## FEEDING CORNSTALKS.

How a Great Deal Which Is Well Worth Saving Is Carelessly Wasted.

One of the most extensive sources of waste among farmers is the mismanagement of corn fodder. The annual loss in the country at large amounts to many millions. The value of stalks is injured in the first place by exposure to rains, and if the shocks are carelessly made and become prostrated, they are soon rendered of no value whatever as food. In passing through the country and observing the condition of most of the corn fodder, a safe average estimate has placed the loss by needless exposure to at least one-third, and frequently at more than one-half the value of well-kept or uninjured stalks. In those regions of the country where the corn is left standing and not cut or secured in shock, exposure to all kinds of weather soon reduces their value and spoils them.

A still greater waste results from the common practice of feeding the stalks whole. The cows eat off the leaves and leave nearly all the rest untouched, which, when mixed through the manure, renders it unfit for handling and spreading until rotted by several months exposure in the manure heap. Taken altogether, it is safe to say that not more than one-quarter of the best value of cornstalks is obtained by the average farmer. Assuming that their value when uninjured is at least one-fifth that of the corn, and the average corn crop to be 1,500,000,000 bushels in the whole country, then the actual loss from the imperfect management of the fodder would be equal to the value of 225,000,000 bushels, or about \$100,000,000 annually to the farmers of the country at large.

How may this loss be prevented? In two ways. First, by taking special pains in securing the corn in shocks. Place the stalks equally on all sides of the center, so that in settling they will not incline to one side, or become prostrated. Avoid making small shocks, which are easily overturned. But in making large and substantial ones, give sufficient ventilation by allowing crevices between them. If they are first bound into bundles, with the hands just above the ears, as some farmers practice, these bundles are to be placed loosely together for the air to pass between. With all this care there will be some loss by exposure, and it is therefore desirable to husk and finally secure the fodder as soon as the corn is dry enough to prevent all danger of mold. The most perfect protection would be, if practicable, to draw the corn during cutting on wagons in the small bundles just mentioned, and place it in shocks under a brood shed, where it would dry without any injury whatever by exposure. On a smooth surface under such a shed, with the shocks placed in close rows with narrow paths between, an acre of average corn would occupy about three square rods.

The second way to prevent loss is by cutting the fodder about a fourth of an inch long with a machine, so that cattle will eat the whole. This short cutting breaks up or crushes all the hard or horny parts, and avoids the danger of the hard and indigestible pieces when cut an inch or two in length. This mode has been practiced by some successful farmers for nearly half a century, and has not been much improved of later years. Our own experiments indicate that the value of the stalks is improved in value as two and a half to one by this mode of cutting. If the stalks have been well cured the cattle will eat the whole. If they have been partly rotted by rains, they will not be eaten. Moldy stalks can not be changed in nature by any amount of cutting. Sprinkling with meal to make them more palatable will be unsuccessful, for the cattle will only thrust them about with their noses in order that they may lick off the meal and leave the stalks. Meal and stalks must in any case be given to them separately, unless the stalks are cut so short that the meal may be mixed with them in a nearly uniform mass. It is here that ensilage possesses the advantage that it never weathers-beaten or rotted by exposure to rains.

The only difficulty in the way of the general adoption of this management is the cost of the machinery. Farmers have generally laid aside their horse-powers, or have not procured any, since the trant steam threshers have become common. On small farms, where the owners are in debt they may not be able to procure the power and cutter. They are not yet rich enough to be economical. A two-horse tread power, costing \$150, and one of the best modern stalk-cutters, costing \$40 or \$50, will answer well for moderate establishments, and will cut several tons a day. For large farms, a small steam engine will be required, and may be also used for threshing, corn-shelling, grinding feed and sawing wood and fencing. —Country Gentleman.

## Had No Sense.

"Tee er lookin' er 'roun' fur some stout impusson ter hit me wid er mail," said old Sampson, the chair-bottomer.

"What's the matter?" asked the Secretary of State.

"I ain't got no sense, dat's what's de matter. Dis mawnin' while I wuz standin' at my gate, er white man come erlong an' said dat he would gin me fifty cents fur er lunch. I had er mighty fine lunch er co'n bread an' cabbage, so wrappin it up I tuk it out ter de gate ter him. He tuk it, put his han' in his pocket an' said: 'Gin me fifty cents an' I'll gin yer er dollar.' I jis' had dat er mount an' I handed it ter him. He tuk it, put it in his pocket an' 'gunter walk off. 'Hole on,' s' he, 'what de dollar?' Er 'come 'roun' ter my office, sez he ez he struck er trot. I wuz so 'stonished dat I couldn' do nutthin' but stan dar an' look at de blame man till he wuz outer sight. Den I got mad. I made de air in dat neighborhood look like er bucket er blue paint had been wung up. Now I see lookin' fur somebody ter hit me wid er mail." —Arkansas Traveler.

A \$75,000 Rochester girl has copied with a seventy-five cent man. Probably some hearse up that way will be going off with a man with a trade del-

## AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Fuel Problem for Farmers and Its Solution.

In a large section of this country the question whether wood or coal shall be burned, even by farmers, has long since been settled. The timbered districts are mainly east of the Alleghany Mountains, and from all the arable portions the bulk of timber for fuel or any other purpose has been cleared off. In the great West, the larger portion of that vast empire was originally treeless. Through the prairie States, planting of trees for fruit or protection has greatly increased the original stock, but they are generally too valuable to be used as fuel in competition with the abundant supplies of coal near the surface, underlying thousands of acres in nearly every State.

The coal of the Western States is all, or nearly all, of the bituminous or soft variety. Its abundance and cheapness offset the objections which the Eastern people, accustomed to hard coal, are apt to raise on account of its cleanliness. In all Western cities a majority of the people use soft coal on account of its cheapness. It is, of course, the fuel generally used by farmers, many of whom are able to take a supply by making very slight excavations on their own land. The area of country in which farmers are made independent by the coal supplies on their farms is much larger than Eastern people are apt to suppose. Many of the Western States are so largely underlaid with coal that were it worth while nearly the entire territory could be used for mining purposes.

It is a significant indication of the future of the United States that its coal supply is greater than that of any other civilized country. England owes its greatness to the fact that it has more coal in proportion to its territory than any other country in Europe. But the supply of England is known and can not largely, if at all, be increased. Statisticians have calculated that at the present rate of consumption the supply of coal in England, at a depth that will pay for mining, must be exhausted within a definite time. It is some hundreds of years distant, but there has been a scare raised which thoughtful men view as a matter of the very gravest importance.

It is not certain by any means that the consumption of coal will go on either in this country or in Europe in an increasing ratio. Electricity will probably be used as motive power for manufacturing and railroad uses. With this change there will be a decrease in coal consumption which we can not now estimate. There is no need to borrow trouble for the future. The revelations of Providence in regard to human needs have always been sufficient to meet the exigencies of human necessities. Just at the time when the whale fisheries were on the point of exhaustion, the use of petroleum for lighting country homes made all other illuminations superfluous. Should our petroleum supply ever fail, of which there is no present indication, it is pretty certain that electrical light will be so far perfected as to take its place.

Undoubtedly the same truth will hold good, not only in regard to our fuel, but also to our timber supply. There has been a needless and causeless scare on this subject. Our forests have disappeared rapidly, but before they are all gone we shall have learned to do without them much better than we could now suppose possible. Paper has been made to take the place of woodwork for houses, and, stranger still, of iron for car-wheels and other places requiring the greatest of strength. Much of what is written on the absolute necessity of tree planting is now apparently true, and yet it needs only a slight acquaintance with the present course of events to prove that it is based on fallacious reasoning.

For the great majority of farmers in the older States, the wood-lot, as it now exists, with all its best timber cut and the remainder decaying faster than it grows is a useless and expensive incumbrance. It is certainly so where land is so located as to be valuable for cropping. In sections where the farming land is dear, let the wood-lot be cleared off as rapidly as possible, and the wood sold or burned, as it is most profitable. Before it is done, of course there is almost a certainty that the land will be more valuable for other use than growing timber. If not, it can be replanted with kinds of trees whose growth will be five or ten fold the yearly increase in value under the present system. —American Cultivator.

## CROPS AND MANURE.

The Relation Which They Bear to Each Other—Positive Facts.

Crops vary greatly in their capacity for reaching and taking food. Some are rank feeders, like corn and turnips, and "forage" successfully where other crops would fail. There are many that require plant food to be supplied very largely in excess of any calculated quantity necessary for their wants, such as potatoes, onions, tobacco, barley, strawberries, etc. Strawberries to the amount of five tons (fresh berries) per acre contain less of the food ingredients—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—than a half ton of timothy hay, and yet the strawberry ranks as an "exhausting crop," because it ordinarily requires high manuring to make it successful. This high manuring is usually necessary, partly because the plants, in order to make their culture remunerative, must grow rapidly at the fruiting season, and must, therefore, be highly fed. Stable manure, when used to the extent of twenty loads and upward per acre, and applied in a thoroughly rotted state to potatoes, has rarely produced larger yields than a few hundred pounds of a complete mixture made of concentrated and available material, and yet such a quantity of stable manure would supply the required ingredients, particularly nitrogen (two hundred pounds) sufficient for more than one thousand bushels of potatoes, and this is making no allowance for the natural resources of nitrogen to be found in the soil and the atmosphere. The nitrogen in stable manure is largely wasted, much more so than in concentrated manures, on account of its want of solubility. —N. Y. Times.

## an experiment which 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 act 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, 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 claims. 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.

—Many quadrupeds, as the cat, have a membrane lining the bottom of the eye-ball with a brilliant yellow luster, usually green or pearly. It is this which makes the eyes of such animals lustrous in the dark. —Chicago Herald.

**Service by Publication.**  
District Court, county of Shawnee.  
Dora Bahrenburg, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Henry J. Bahrenburg, Defendant.  
To Henry J. Bahrenburg:—You are hereby notified that you have been sued in the above named District Court of the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas, in above entitled action, wherein Dora Bahrenburg is plaintiff, and you are the defendant, and that you must answer the petition of said plaintiff filed in said action in said court, on or before the 15th day of June A. D. 1888, or the petition will be taken as true, and a decree rendered in favor of said plaintiff and against you in said case divorcing said plaintiff from you.  
Vrooman & Ward, Attys. for P'tn.  
Attest B. M. Curtis Clerk Dist. Court.  
May 21 1888.

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