

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the Week Ending Aug. 8, 1885.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

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PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION.

Camp Meeting and Kansas Day.

During the Camp Meeting at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, on the 25th day of August, 1885, there will be a State Convention of the Prohibition Party of Kansas, at which time and place all who believe in National Prohibition and are in sympathy with its platform and principles, are most cordially invited to meet with us and participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

We especially invite the W. C. T. U. from all parts of the state to be present with their suggestions, advice and reports.

A grand old "gala day," is expected where we may meet face to face, and discuss those moral and economic questions so dear to every good and sympathizing heart.

Come one, come all and from every precinct in the state, and help plan for the glorious triumph of our principles in the near future. Some of the best speakers in our state and nation will be present to entertain and instruct us.

By order of Committee,
H. J. CANNIEF, H. P. VROOMAN
Secretary, Chairman
Newspapers favorable please copy.

Gen. Grant.

This week closes the obsequies of Gen. Grant. It was his fortune to be the leading military figure in the war of the rebellion. He was able as a soldier, but far less so as a statesman. He had a large place in the heart of the nation, which has been enlarged during the last year by the influence he has used to unite the North and South. His greatest statesmanship has been shown since he has been freed from the politicians and since a fatal disease fastened upon him. A few lines from his pen more than neutralized the wicked and brutal influence of James G. Blaine's Augusta speech, when he showed a willingness to tear open afresh the sectional wounds that were healing.

To day the Union and the Rebel soldiers will unite to bear the remains of Grant to the tomb. Let this blending of the blue and the gray be no more broken. No man is without faults. Grant had his. As a man he was not the equal of Lincoln. As a hero he was not greater than thousands who died on the field of battle. But as a soldier who did his simple duty, and did it well, the nation will cherish his memory, as it should that of thousands who did not live to receive the honors of a grateful nation.

We will not worship his memory. We revere him equally with other patriots, known and unknown, who served their country well, and in this we do him the greater honor by discountenancing the almost royal homage so many seem anxious to bestow in violation of our simple democratic principles.

The names of Lincoln and Grant will be indissolubly connected with the history of the Great Rebellion. Lincoln's record closed in tragedy twenty years ago. Although Grant's has continued until the present, the work that associated his name with Lincoln, and all that made him great, was done in that four years of history that closed with the death of Lincoln, the Emancipator of a race, and the Savior of a nation. When Lincoln's remains were laid away in Oak Ridge Cemetery, there more of real grief and less of pageantry than we witness to day, indicating, if we judge aright, a decay of that republican simplicity which should be cherished by the people, and which was characteristic of both Lincoln and Grant.

Hon. S. D. Hastings and A. J. Jutkins came into office as the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, respectively, on the 25th of August, 1882. It will be just three complete years when the Lake Bluff Conference convenes. It is intended to present at that time a complete itemized report, showing every dollar paid, by whom paid, and how used, during the past three years.

There are several hundred people whose names occur to appear in this report, but will not unless they hurry in the money before August 25th.

The Prohibition Republicans in Kansas are greatly stirred up over the attitude taken by the Republican party in Ohio. They are beginning to doubt the oft told story, "The Republican party is the Temperance party." Kansas is proposing to be well represented in the Lake Bluff Conference.

Prohibition Items in Kansas.

The following items are given, as having a bearing, either near or remote on the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage use:

ALLEN COUNTY.

This is the home of the Hon. Edward H. Funston, Member of Congress from the Second District. Will he agree with Hon. Henry W. Blair, United States Senator from New Hampshire and comprehend the following:

The Constitution of the United States, as it now is and has been from the beginning, is a law for the unrestricted manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and internal transportation of intoxicating liquors. It is the great legal fortress of intemperance in this country. It enables the citizens of one state to erect a public bar protected by the supreme law of the land along every inch of the boundaries of a sister state which may be struggling to suppress the evil by smuggling strong liquors with impunity across the boundaries of states, and thus the Constitution of the United States is now the great almighty obstacle in the way of the temperance reform in this country.

Intelligence, conscience and common sense are the agencies which must be relied upon to effect the proposed change in the Constitution.

Here must be an intelligent apprehension of the extent of the evil to be remedied, and that the nation as such is concerned in it; there must be a practical measure proposed, wise, just, and efficient, upon which the efforts of the people of our common country can be concentrated.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

This county gave 224 "third party" votes in 1876; 370 in 1880; 440 in 1884. George W. Cooper of the Garnett Journal, Col. David W. Houston and Dr. Delos Walker are active, influential workers in this county.

Albert Griffin, one of the lecturers for the Kansas State Temperance Union, in his intense zeal to promote the interests of the Republican party in Anderson County, seems to have unconsciously promoted the cause of National Prohibition. He declared:

That it was the duty of Prohibitionists to do all in their power for the Principle of prohibition, looking to God for help, and not follow in the wake of blind party leaders.

Perhaps in order to make an attempt to earn his salary as lecturer, of \$1800 a year and expenses, he felt it a duty to speak as follows:

Prohibitionists by organizing and going to work can control the Republican party in every state in the union. We must give notice to the country that we intend to demand of the next republican national convention that it make the republican party a prohibition party. Then prohibitionists will have all the republican votes except those who care more for saloons than party.

Prohibitionists do not desire to "control the republican party in every state in the Union." As the "republican party" is rapidly becoming a nonentity in many of the states, the National Prohibitionists in 1888 may "have all the Republican votes except those who care more for saloons than party."

ATCHISON COUNTY.

This county has furnished Kansas with two Governors—George W. Glick and John A. Martin. Governor Glick in his Message to the Legislature of 1883, said:

At the session of the Legislature of 1879, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State was adopted, to be submitted to the people at the general election held November 2, 1880, in the following words: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

At the election in November, 1880, this proposed amendment to the Constitution was by a majority of the votes cast upon that question, but not by a majority of the electors of the State, ratified, and became a part of the fundamental law of the State. The succeeding Legislature, in 1881, enacted a law whose provisions were intended to make the constitutional inhibition in respect to the traffic in intoxicating liquors effectual and operative.

The public policy embodied in this amendment and statute has been in force since their adoption, but during all this time this policy has been a failure, and injurious to the cause of genuine temperance.

He felt constrained to invite the attention of the Legislature "to the necessity, or at least the policy and wisdom, of submitting an amendment in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and to amend the existing statute with a view to rendering it less offensive to the people and more effective in its operation."

Governor Martin in his message of 1885, said:

At the general election in 1880, the people of this state, acting in their sovereign capacity, adopted an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes. The Legislature of 1881 enacted a law to enforce this constitutional provision.

It is the duty of the Executive to carry out the will of the people expressed in the laws given him by the

representatives of the people. Upon you, gentlemen of the Legislature, devolves the duty of making the desire of the people effective.

Atchison County gave 1804 majority against the amendment; in 1882, Glick's vote was 1300 greater than St. John's for Governor; in 1884, Martin's vote was 77 greater than Glick's and the "open saloon" goes on unmodified in Atchison, even though the Governor tells the legislature:

It is the duty of the executive to carry out the will of the people expressed in the laws.

This county gave a "third party" vote of two in 1876; 71 in 1880; 105 in 1884, and large gains may be looked for in 1888.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

This county gave a "third party" vote of 221 in 1876; 885 in 1880; 1091 in 1884, and a good report will be given of it in 1885 and 1886. E. H. Benham, of the Columbus Times, M. V. B. Bennett, Miles Brown, V. L. Browning, D. R. Martin and John T. Stewart, are among the efficient prohibition workers.

CLOUD COUNTY.

This county gave a "third party" vote of seven in 1876; 65 in 1880; 314 in 1884. This is one of the best organized counties in Kansas for prohibition work. P. Bean, Charles J. English, formerly of the Concordia Empire; Thomas Owens, Jr., of the Concordia Critic and Lorenzo Westover are among the workers.

FORD COUNTY.

This county gave 21 "third party" votes in 1880; 81 in 1884. Dodge City is an objective point in "law enforcement," and the Rev. Mr. Elliott may soon appear in another open letter to the Governor.

A correspondent of the Parsons Palladium, says:

Dodge City is by no means a mild place, but is now wholesome to what it was in days of yore. Saloons are in full blast, and liquor is sold over the bar openly and in bold defiance. On the first of May they closed, being threatened by the law, but this only was effectual for a few days, when again every saloon was open, and so continues.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

This County gave 354 "third party" votes in 1880; 489 in 1884. I. O. Pickering, of Olathe, President of the Blaine and Logan Electoral College in December 1884, is now an Independent Candidate for District Judge in the Tenth Judicial District composed of the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami. On August 1st the prohibitionists of Johnson county, met in Convention and nominated a county ticket as follows:

For treasurer, M. S. Erskine; clerk, J. H. Blake; register of deeds, Isaac Rudy; sheriff, George Mead; coroner, Peter Julien; surveyor, C. E. Jewett; commissioner, F. W. Case.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

This county cast 235 "third party" votes in 1880; 304 in 1884. C. P. Stevens, of Beloit, is an active, influential prohibitionist in this county.

OSAGE COUNTY.

This county gave 291 "third party" votes in 1876; 795 in 1882; 833 in 1884. The county is being thoroughly organized for prohibition. Cyrus Corning, of the Quenemo Workman, is Secretary of the County Committee.

If the Governor has no power to enforce the law, why did the Republicans blame Gov. Glick for not doing it?

The Topeka Capital says the Governor has no power to close saloons. It didn't think so when Glick was Governor.

There is a deepening dissatisfaction with Gov. Martin's administration in permitting the law to be defied in his own city, Leavenworth, Dodge, etc. But this is in full accord with the new gospel of the Republican party. The Cincinnati Gazette avows that hereafter the party will oppose prohibition.

Republican prohibitionists are putting themselves in shape to join the Prohibition party. In other words they are demanding of the national party the open and candid endorsement of prohibition, with the declaration that if this is not done they will join the prohibition party. Gradually they will come to us and they will be welcome.

We have been a good deal out of patience with the churches of Kansas, in their blind devotion to the Republican party, believing it to be really devoted to prohibition! They are now beginning to see that the politicians have pretended to favor prohibition for a purpose. The scales are falling from their eyes. Within another twelve months the great church influence of Kansas will be with the W. O. T. C. in sympathy with the Prohibition or St. John party, if you please.

Roast Horse in England.

There are many people who prefer horse to beef, but as it is a point in dispute, a practical step for solving the doubt is being taken in Manchester. A hundred horses are slaughtered in that city every week, and cut up and sold as "butcher's meat." The trade is carried on in the poor districts where the steaks find ready purchasers at prices from 5 to 8 pence per pound. There can be no pretense for saying that the flesh of a healthy horse is not fit for human food. There are epicures who prefer it to the choicest beef, but it has been their rare good fortune to get "a dainty dish" which does not ordinarily come into the market.

The question is not whether the flesh is fit to be eaten, but whether a wholesome animal is killed for sale. It will not pay a butcher to buy a healthy horse to slaughter and retail at prices that is lower than is paid for beef, and it may therefore be safely assumed that the animals which find their way to the shambles are either diseased or so "used up" as to render them quite unsuitable for a poor man's table. There is no doubt then that a cruel fraud is perpetrated upon the buyer of this stuff by the butcher who deals in it, and the only way to check it by using the only horse to slaughter and retail at prices that is lower than is paid for beef, and it may therefore be safely assumed that the animals which find their way to the shambles are either diseased or so "used up" as to render them quite unsuitable for a poor man's table. 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TO ADVERTISE and meet with success... CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Howell & Co's Newspaper Adv.

John Wand, Prescription Druggist, Windsor Drug Store.

H. J. Canniff, Notary Public, 295 Railroad St. North Topeka.

Millinery at your own price at Mrs. Metcalf's. Over 500 hats to be sold

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GRASSHOPPER YARNS

Some of the Literature Appertaining to This Interesting Insect. Since the invasion of Northern California by the grasshoppers, there has been a marked revival in the literature appertaining to this interesting insect.

"I remember in '71," said a member of the Grain Exchange yesterday, "I was coming across the plains. Well, sir, I was seated in a car reading a newspaper about noon, when suddenly it grew dark, and I thought sure a terrible storm was on us. It was a cloud of grasshoppers; so thick that when they settled on the car-track they stopped the train. There was a good feed where we were just then, and it brought the 'hoppers to a halt. We were there for twenty-four hours, blow was telegraphed for, cut the way for us, it left piers on each side higher than the stack of the locomotive."

"I was caught in the same way once in Kansas, in charge of a mule team. I found things were very bad, and I have seen worse. We were for a new town. The sky was at night, and in the night we thought the end of the world had come. They were sir, twenty feet high, and we were tunneling out of it. It did not happen to have powder cartridges to blast we should have been struck by the mass."

STATISTICAL. Living Facts and Figures Relative to the Metropolis. The more salient points of metropolis may be seen in the following figures:

The population of New York, according to the census of 1880, is 1,200,000. Of the population of the city are males and 615,785 are females.

ment houses. Houses containing three or more families are tenement houses. It is estimated that there are 20,000 tenement houses in the city.

Great Expectations. The other day a number of students were refreshing themselves in a restaurant after several hours' exhausting mental labor in calculating the chances of one able-bodied man batting a ball and another agile fellow catching it.

telegraphers of the country mutual benefit association membership of two thousand and a reserve fund of one hundred dollars.

EASTERN PUNISHMENTS.

How the Authorities of Persia Punish their Criminals. The Zili-Sultan at Ispahan and the late Hissam-us-Sultan at Meshed have been distinguished for the severity of their punishments. The most common of the various punishments in Persia is that of "the sticks."

Everywhere in Persia it is the habit of wayfarers to gather together for mutual protection. Peasants passing from town to town with, perhaps, a bag of silver in their pockets, feel happy if they can join some caravan which includes armed men, and especially safe if they are in the caravan of a European.

HOLLAND.

A Country Which Owes Its Existence to the Industry of Its People. Living in a country which owes its existence almost to the industry and labor of man, it is not surprising to find that scrupulous economy and great foresight are the characteristic virtues of Dutch workmen.

Why They Fail.

The other day a number of students were refreshing themselves in a restaurant after several hours' exhausting mental labor in calculating the chances of one able-bodied man batting a ball and another agile fellow catching it.

THE RULES OF TRADE.

Shrewd Hints by Which Young Shopkeepers May Profit To-day. I present some maxims that were rigidly followed in my young days, and which could be observed with the utmost profit by those youths of the present day who are intended for trade.

- 1. Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers. 2. Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock, and do this with your own hands...

WAYS OF LAWYERS.

Obstacles in the Way of Young Attorneys—Fees Always Cared For. A young attorney was accosted by an acquaintance yesterday with the common-place salutation: "How do you do?"

"A SCHOOL HOUSE ON EVERY HILL TOP AND NO SALOON IN THE VALLEY!"

First Grand National Prohibition

CAMP MEETING!

FOREST PARK, OTTAWA, KANSAS, AUGUST 20 TO 30, 1885.

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION CAMP MEETING Association will hold the First National Prohibition Camp Meeting for Kansas, at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kansas, August 20 to 30, 1885.

FOREST PARK adjoins the Beautiful City of Ottawa, on the Southern Kansas and Missouri Pacific Railroads, 50 miles from Kansas City. Speakers of National and World Wide Reputation will be present and address these meetings on the only "LIVING ISSUE" of the AGE.

GROUND, The Grounds are among the most Beautiful and Attractive in the State, with every convenience desirable for recreation, rest and profit.

MUSIC! Instrumental and Vocal will constantly enliven the occasion. MUSIC!

TABERNACLE The meeting will be held under a large Tabernacle, comfortably seating Thousands, protecting the audience from inclement weather.

TENTS Will be Provided at Reasonable Rates for Families and Others Desiring to remain on the Ground. TENTS

Dining Halls and all Needed Refreshments in Abundance.

TEAMS CARED FOR AT REASONABLE RATES.

Railroads Greatly Reduced Rates on all Railroads. Telephone and Telegraphic Communication with all the WORLD. Cheap Rates

During the Meeting the

PROHIBITION PARTY OF KANSAS, WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION!

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

Full Delegations and Reports from every County in the State, will be expected, to tell the world how PROHIBITION PROHIBITS IN KANSAS.

AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS POSITIVELY ENGAGED, ARE

Rev. W. H. BOOLE, and his wife, Mrs. ELLA A. BOOLE, of New York; Hon. NEAL DOW, of Maine; Hon. JESSE HARPER, Dr. W. H. H. ADAMS, Dr. J. VILLARS, and Rev. A. C. ARMENTROUT, of Illinois.

MRS. MARY LATHROP, of Michigan; GEN. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky; Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER, of Iowa, and many others have been invited and are expected.

CHALLENGE! We Challenge all the advocates of High License and opposers of Prohibition Laws and the doctrine of Prohibition to meet us and discuss these questions. And to this end we propose to set apart two days during the meeting.

The National Prohibition Camp Meeting Association, comes before the people with the "one idea" of

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Joining with the good people of Ottawa who have so kindly and generously opened their hearts and grounds.

We Appeal to every lover of humanity, every church member, every Sunday school officer and scholar, every Temperance Organization, to every lover of Liberty, to unite with us in this effort, and come together to strike "FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND."

COME by Rail! COME in Wagons! COME on Foot! COME at the Beginning, and COME to Stay.

Let us have a GRAND REUNION of the Prohibition Hosts of Kansas, Missouri, and all the Western States.

For Programs and Full Particulars, Address T. J. CROWDER, Secretary and General Manager, MAON, ILLINOIS.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

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John Wand, Prescription Druggist, Windsor Drug Store.

H. J. Canniff, Notary Public, 295 Railroad St. North, Topeka.

Millinery at your own price at Mrs. Metcalf's. Over 500 hats to be sold out regardless of cost.

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

Will you go to work and get up a club for the Spirit? We depend upon Prohibitionists in every part of the state to give it a wide circulation.

Scribners Lumber and Log Book, and Fisher's Grain Tables, for 50 cents.

Either one of these books will be mailed post-paid for 30 cents, or the two for 50 cents. Send money to the office of the Spirit.

See advertisement these books on last page of this paper.

All kinds of Summer Millinery at half price at Mrs. Metcalf's. 239 Kansas Avenue.

We are making prices to close out seasonal goods. E. A. TAFT & CO.

Webster's Dictionary Free! Get five subscribers at 60 cents each, and we will send you free the Webster's Dictionary, advertised elsewhere.

The St. Louis Magazine for August has an illustrated article on the Forest of Arden; highly interesting and finished stories and poetry of a high grade. Price 15 cents.

WE MEAN BUSINESS, and have authorized every grocer to refund cost to any customer who is dissatisfied with DeLand's Salutaris and Soda. Try it if you have not already. WE run all risks.

Call For State Convention. We this week give the official call for the State Prohibition Convention Aug. 25, which was ordered at the last meeting of the central committee.

Good work should be done at this convention. The time has come for it. When a state administration, elected on the promise that the law should be enforced permits the open saloons to run in the principle cities of the state unmolested; when the leading prohibition organ of the same party strikes its flag and supports the principle of license, by endorsing the Ohio platform; when the most pronounced leaders of the party who have heretofore declared that prohibition can best be secured through the Republican party, yield to those who ally themselves to the whiskey interests; when every leading national paper of that party has not only declared in favor of the licensed saloon and not one against it, but have distinctly announced that the party is opposed to prohibition; when this is the avowed status of the party outside of Kansas and is approved by party managers in Kansas, there can not fail to gather a feeling of discontent among sincere Republican Prohibitionists as they come to realize the unwelcome truth. It is this light of suppressed truth that we must now shed abroad. We must do this by a more complete organization, through our newspapers and public meetings.

We do not agree with the wording of the call that this Convention should be a "gala day." On the contrary, it should be a day of right down hard work. It will have been a year from the Lawrence Convention. History has been made since then. We should send forth a ringing platform such as has not been heard since the burning words of the early Republicans blustered the Whig and the Democratic parties for being false to freedom, as the two parties, by their own confession, are now false to prohibition. We go to Ottawa to work. We should go with well digested plans in mind, resolved to adopt the best that is offered.

The position assumed by the Republican prohibition leaders advocating prohibition in Kansas and license in Ohio, is untenable, and can not be maintained. It must be given up. The people cannot fail to see it. We believe the day of redemption draweth nigh. Let the people come out on the 25th, and let a good report of work done be sent out as a result.

Dr. Leonard is intending to be present at the Lake Bluff Conference. The Prohibitionists of the North West will be glad to see him.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

Booth does not look at others who play his parts, fearing unconscious imitation. He has never seen "Hamlet" played except by his father.—Boston Post.

In her life of her husband Mrs. Custer relates that he gave strict orders that she should be shot when with him on the plains rather than be allowed to fall into the hands of the Indians.

Miss Parloa, the well-known cook-book writer and teacher, used to be chief cook at the Appleton House, Isle of Shoals. Her present prominent position is due to the energy with which she stuck to her profession and determination to elevate herself in it.—N. Y. Sun.

Miss May King (Kin Yame) graduated at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary recently. She is the first Chinese woman ever granted a degree of M. D. in this country. She is the adopted daughter of Dr. King, who was for many years a missionary in China.—N. Y. Tribune.

Keesville, N. Y., has a lively old pensioner named Joseph Lafountain. He recently obtained back pension to the amount of one thousand nine hundred dollars. He is eighty-eight years old, and has been a town pauper for twenty-five years. He is the father of twenty-eight children, the youngest being but six weeks old.—Buffalo Express.

The late Earl of Dudley was the victim of many extravagant schemes. An exchange says: "One of his crochets was that his body was as brittle as glass. On this account he was constantly and closely attended by a body servant, whose business it was to prevent any person from knocking accidentally against his fragile lordship."

The heirs of Jeremiah Millbank, who purchased the mansion and pleasure grounds of William M. Tweed, at Greenwich, Conn., have taken down the fine house and will rebuild it on the edge of the hill formerly known as "Put's Hill," down which General Putnam made his famous leap in escaping from the "redcoats." The new house will cost one million dollars.—Hartford Courant.

Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued orator," never showed to better advantage than the other day, when he appeared in court the champion of a timid little Irish woman who had been swindled by her boarding-house keepers. Never was an elegant cavalier more polite and gentle to the grandest lady of the land than was the Philadelphia lawyer to the poor little woman.—Philadelphia Press.

Another prominent criminal who figured in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, has died.—Joseph Smyth, who traced the murdered Secretaries to the park, and upon identifying them, waved his handkerchief as a signal to James Carey and his waiting band of assassins, received a free pardon on becoming informed. He and his wife were afterwards sent to Australia, but as the people of Sydney would have nothing to do with the informer they quitted that country, and it was supposed they proceeded to India. Smyth's wife, however, has just returned to Dublin a widow, and states they did not go to India, but were brought back to London. There Smyth became a hopeless drunkard and died a few weeks back.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

"What is there in a mince pie?" asks a household journal. We should like to answer that question, but have not time to get out a supplement.—Philadelphia Call.

A teacher was illustrating the process of evaporation to a class of young scholars: "Suppose I should set a basin of water out in the school-yard in the morning and let it remain all day, what would happen?" "It would get upset," was the practical reply.—N. Y. Mail.

"Why do you suppose the feminine is used in speaking of the moon?" asked Mr. Murphy of Miss Emerald Long. "Because she is so beautiful, I suppose," replied Emerald, who is on the shady side of thirty-five. "No; it's because there is no finding out how old she is," replied the other.—Chicago Tribune.

One sultry Sunday a minister noticed many of his congregation nodding from drowsiness. He effectually awakened them by saying: "I saw an advertisement last week for one hundred sleepers for a railroad. I think I could supply at least fifty, and recommend them as good and sound."—N. Y. Independent.

"What are you going to do when you grow up, if you don't know how to cipher?" asked an Austin school teacher of a rather slow boy. "I am going to be a school teacher and make the boys do all the ciphering," was the impudent reply. "The next thing that boy had to sign for was a soft cushion on the bench."—Texas Siftings.

A minister forgot to take his sermon with him to church, and his wife, discovering the mistake, sent it to him in charge of a small boy, who was to receive ten cents for the job. Presently he returned for the money. "You delivered the sermon, did you?" she asked. "I jes' giv it to him; he's a deliverin' of it himself."—Religious Herald.

A gentleman of our acquaintance tells us the following good story, which goes to show that the average Austin boy has what Mrs. Partington would call a "judicious" mind. He, the boy, wanted to go in swimming. "But, my son," rejoined the anxious parent, "swimming is unhealthy. It was only this morning that you were complaining of a pain in your stomach." "That's so, pa; but I know how to swim on my back."—Texas Siftings.

—He was the dunce of the class; and though, poor fellow! he couldn't help it, he did make some very laughable blunders. One of his expressions was "Bend it straight," and he said that "Mr. Finis" must have written nearly all the books. And then, no later than last month he asked the teacher whether the man who was "six feet in his boots had six heads in his hat," adding that shoemakers must be fond of men with six feet. He was a droll boy, that dunce.—Golden Days.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

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Down in Biddedford, Me., people are so high-toned that instead of bathrooms they speak of an "ablatatory studio;" at least so reads an advertisement in the Biddedford Times.

China offers as attractive a field for the work of professional explorers as any other country on the globe. It has recently been ascertained that the Chinese coal fields occupy an area of four hundred thousand square miles.

A correspondent of the Scientific American states that he knows from personal observation of the seventeenth year locust having appeared in the southern part of Massachusetts in 1818, 1855, 1852 and 1869. In 1818 they were very numerous; in 1855 they were less so; in 1852 still less, and in 1869 they were quite scattering in comparison with 1818.

Under the proposed system of pneumatic transmission between Paris and London—two tubes employed, one for sending and the other for receiving—not only is it intended to send letters and telegrams, but parcels weighing as much as several hundred pounds are to be sent. The time taken in transmission would be only one hour.—Chicago Current.

The Russian Invalid gives the statistics of insubordination and desertion in the Russian army. In these the number of offenses committed during the five years from 1879 to 1883 are said to have amounted to sixty-six thousand, of which ten thousand were cases of insubordination; there were twelve thousand cases of desertion and twenty-four thousand of robbery.

The latest idea of public buildings is that of having them made on the telescope plan—the stories being shored up by the hydrostatic pressure. In case of a fire in the twelfth story or the sixth, the building is let down until it is on the ground, where the firemen can easily flood it. It is to be built of boiler iron. The furniture is to be made like an opera hat.—Chicago Herald.

Odium's fate demonstrated what needed no demonstration. The public were prepared to believe that men could not jump from the Brooklyn Bridge to the river and live. The base of the left lung, his spleen, kidneys and liver, and broke his first, second, third, fourth and fifth ribs—just as though he had struck upon a stone floor.—N. Y. Independent.

Mr. N. A. Brewster lives in Randolph County, Ala. Recently he stood in Randolph County, shot across Cahoon County, in the same State, and killed a deer in Carroll County, Ga. The same gentleman goes through Cherokee and Cleburne Counties, Ala., and thence into Polk County, Ga., when he goes to his Post-office. The distance traversed in the latter instance is only one and a quarter miles.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Among other forms of animal life which has disappeared from the earth is the sea cow. This great animal, which has been variously classed with the whales, with walrus and seals, and with elephants, was a toothless vegetable feeder, living along the shore in shallow water, and often weighing three or four tons. It was seen alive and described in 1741, but in 1780 it appeared to have become entirely extinct.—Philadelphia Press.

At present the Rothschild family control the quicksilver supply of the world, but a new mine has been discovered at Scheraga, near Belgrade. There are only a few quicksilver mines known, the two largest being in Spain and California. Both are owned by the house of Rothschild, who only permit a supply, but never a glut of the market to issue from their mines, and thus they control an immense and very profitable monopoly. The yearly consumption of quicksilver is estimated at one hundred thousand bottles, the larger part of which comes from California, while Spain furnishes about ten thousand bottles.

Swindlers on the other side of the ocean continue to work off Confederate money on immigrants coming to this country, one passenger on a steamer which arrived at Castle Garden a week or so ago having been swindled out of four hundred and twenty marks in this way. The unfortunate man was told in London that it was best to get American money on that side so he exchanged all his wealth (four hundred and twenty marks) for one hundred dollar Confederate bill, which he was surprised on presenting it at Castle Garden, to find was worthless. The bill was issued in Richmond in December, 1862.—N. Y. Herald.

Stanley, in his book, tells of finding in the vicinity of about nine hundred miles inland from Leopoldville, Africa, a band of slave traders having in their possession two thousand three hundred captives. "Both banks of the river," he says, "showed that one hundred and eighteen villages and forty-three districts had been devastated, out of which was educated two thousand three hundred females and children, and about two thousand tusks of ivory. To obtain these they must have shot two thousand five hundred people, while one thousand three hundred more died by the wayside. How many are wounded and die in the forest, or drop to death through an overwhelming sense of their calamities, we do not know, but the outcome from the territory, with its millions of souls, must be five thousand slaves, obtained at the expense of thirty-three thousand lives!"—Philadelphia Press.

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Some of the Literature Appertaining to This Interesting Insect.

Since the invasion of Northern California by the grasshoppers, there has been a marked revival in the literature appertaining to this interesting insect. "I remember in '71," said a member of the Grain Exchange yesterday, "I was coming across the plains. Well, sir, I was seated in a car reading a newspaper about noon, when suddenly it grew dark, and I thought sure a terrible storm was on us. It was a cloud of grasshoppers; so thick that when they settled on the car-track they stopped the train. There was a good feed where we were just then, and it brought the 'hoppers to a halt. We were blocked for twenty-four hours, until a snow-plow was telegraphed for, and when it cut the way for us, it left a bank of 'hoppers on each side higher than the smokestack of the locomotive."

"That was pretty bad," said another broker, "but I have seen worse. We were capped one summer in Kansas, making a survey for a new town. The 'hoppers struck us at night, and in the morning we thought the end of the world had come. They were piled, sir, twenty feet deep over the encampment, and we were nine hours tunneling out of them. If we did not happen to have a few giant-powder cartridges to blast out air holes we should have been suffocated before we could have struck a shovel into the mass."

"Didn't you have any of 'em?" inquired a warehouseman, who had seen a good deal of Western life. "What do you mean?" asked the broker.

"Just this: I was caught in the same fix you have told about once in Kansas. I was in charge of a mule team hauling supplies to a railroad camp. Among other things we had several thousand yards of canvas for tents for the men. As soon as the grasshoppers struck us I put my gang to work, and in a short time we had a canvas-sack made, balloon fashion, only bigger than any balloon you ever saw. Well, sir, we filled it chock full of 'hoppers—live 'hoppers—and hitched it on to the wagon, and when the swarm started to go our caged 'hoppers went with them."

"And took off your balloon?" "No, siree; they hauled our wagon for over seventy miles, when they broke down and we bagged a new lot. It beat mule power all hollow. Then it has occurred to me"—But his audience had gone, and the Western man growling, "I suppose these darned fools think I'm green," walked off to find a more credulous and attentive auditor.—Chicago Tribune.

STATISTICAL.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Relating to the Metropolis.

Some of the more salient points of life in the metropolis may be seen in the following figures:

1. Population. The population of the city of New York, according to the United States census of 1880, is 1,206,299.

2. Sexes. Of the population of the city, 590,514 are males and 615,785 are females.

3. Transient population. The transient or floating population may be estimated as follows: In any one day, on an average, we may suppose there are of immigrants temporarily stopping in the city 5,000; of seamen and boatmen, 5,000; of visitors at hotels, 10,000; of visitors at boarding and lodging houses, 10,000; or, in all, say 30,000.

4. Families. The number of families living in the city is 243,157. The number of persons to a family is 4.96.

5. Dwellings. The number of dwelling houses in the city is 73,684. The number of persons to a dwelling is 16.37.

6. Tenement houses. Houses containing three or more families are classed as tenement houses. It is supposed that there are 20,000 tenement houses, and that they contain a population of 500,000 persons.

7. Nativities. 727,629 persons were born in the United States, and 478,670 are from foreign countries of forty different nationalities.

8. Marriages. The number of persons united in marriage in the city during the year, is estimated at 27,000, equal to 13,500 marriages.

9. Births. The number of births in the city during the year is estimated at 40,000.

10. Deaths. The number of deaths during the year was 35,044.

11. Property. The total valuation of property in the city is \$1,185,947,098.

12. City Taxes. The city taxes are about \$30,000,000 a year, or about \$30 a head for the entire population.

13. Public Amusements. The money spent in theatres, operas, and other public amusements is estimated at \$7,000,000 annually.

14. Public Education. For the support of the public schools about \$1,000,000 are required.

15. Police. For the support of the police about \$4,000,000 are required.

16. Immigrants. The number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden for several years has been 400,000; last year it was 330,030.—Christian at Work.

Great Expectations.

The widow Flapjack, recently of Austin Avenue, got two new gentleman boarders.

"Are those two gentlemen married?" she asked of Gilhooly, who is a regular boarder.

"No, and they are rich. One of them owns a goat ranch."

EASTERN PUNISHMENTS.

How the Authorities of Persia Punish Their Criminals.

The Zil-i-Sultan at Ispahan and the late Hisam-us-Sultan at Meshed have been distinguished for the severity of their punishments. The most common of the various punishments in Persia is that of "the sticks." Persians frequently menace disobedient slaves with "the sticks." The offender is thrown on his back upon the ground, his bare feet are passed through leathern loops attached to a six-foot beam of wood, which is twisted until the loops are painfully tight about his ankles, and is held in the strong grasp of two men, so that by no writhings nor efforts can he rise or remove his feet. The sticks are generally light quarter-inch green rods four or five feet in length, and if sentenced to "fifty sticks," twenty-five are laid on each side of him upon the ground. Two executioners then break stick after stick by beating them upon the soles of his feet, with horrible result, of which a month's lameness is likely to be the painful consequence. Both these Governors are said to have adopted the same punishment for the suppression of high-way robbery—they built the captured robbers into pillars of masonry. The Koran recommends the cutting off a hand as the punishment for theft, and there are men in Persia who carry about evidence that this cruel punishment is sometimes practiced. A Persian Governor is alleged to have been successful in enforcing taxation by a practice of filling the wide trousers of recalcitrant subjects with freezing snow. Crimes of robbery and violence are more frequent in the south than in the north of Persia. Some ascribe this to the large nomad population which, according to the season, moves from the shores of the Gulf toward or from Ispahan. Everywhere in Persia it is the habit of wayfarers to gather together for mutual protection. Peasants passing from town to town with, perhaps, a bag of silver in their pockets, feel happy if they can join some caravan which includes armed men, and especially safe if they are in the caravan of a European. The most common form of execution is to cut the throats of criminals, and to leave their bodies lying in the public square. The bow-string is occasionally used by skillful "ferashes," two of whom twist the rope round the neck of the criminal and kill him by strangulation with awful rapidity. If a European is injured, one difficulty attending complaint is that the Persian Government is so easily roused to indiscriminate and wholesale vengeance upon its subjects. There will certainly be some victims for the knife or the string or the living death at the hands of the executioners; the main evidence may be that the prisoners were taken near the spot. In Persia there is but the feeblest and the faintest security for the administration of justice.—London Graphic.

HOLLAND.

A Country Which Owes Its Existence to the Industry of Its People.

Living in a country which owes its existence almost to the industry and labor of man, it is not surprising to find that scrupulous economy and great foresight are the characteristic virtues of Dutch workmen. Few countries possess a population that fulfills with more exactitude the domestic and social duties. What they have acquired with trouble they keep with care. He cares little about politics, and wastes no time, as his neighbor across the Belgian frontier does, in political agitations. His ambition in life is to better his condition. The questions of the moment, the topics of the day, have for him but little interest. He prefers his Bible to his newspaper, the health of his family to the tavern, to the reading of news, or political meetings. Jealous to the last degree of that liberty which he possesses, he wishes for no more and likes better to enjoy in peace those immunities which he has. Holland is not a manufacturing country. Scattered here and there in different parts of the kingdom may be found cotton, flax, silk and woolen mills. The manufacture of spirits at Schiedam, and the cutting and polishing of diamonds at Amsterdam are both important industries. In spite of his contentment and economic habits, the Dutch workman is poorly paid. The nominal salary of a good mechanic, of a carpenter, a joiner, a plumber, or a smith, for example, may be estimated in the largest towns of Holland at about four dollars per week. The working-man's wife adds, perhaps, for washing, eighty cents to a dollar, and the man himself, by working additional hours, sometimes earns thirty to fifty cents more. It is possible, therefore, for a hard-working family to thus manage to earn from five to five dollars and sixty cents per week. The average Dutchman lives in the most frugal fashion.—Hague Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Why They Fail.

The other day a number of students were refreshing themselves in a restaurant after several hours' exhausting mental labor in calculating the chances of one able-bodied man batting a ball and another agile fellow catching it and putting out another one less agile. They had spent the afternoon at a game of base ball, and of course were greatly in need of refreshments after their exhaustive occupation. During the evening the conversation turned on college life and the application to their studies demanded by the faculty of those who would graduate with honor. The poor fellows who spent the afternoon in their rooms pursuing their studies, preparatory to next day's recitations and lectures, were commiserated by these more easy-going students, while the general sentiment of the party was voiced by one of their number, who said: "I did not come to college to study—I came to be taught."

THE RULES OF TRADE.

Shrewd Hints by Which Young Shopkeepers May Profit To-day.

I present some maxims that were rigidly followed in my young days, and which could be observed with the utmost profit by those youths of the present day who are intended for trade. They were written by a man who attained great renown and was held in the greatest esteem by his fellow citizens of London, so that he finally received the high honor of being knighted by the king: GOLDEN RULES FOR YOUNG SHOP-KEEPERS.

1. Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

2. Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock, and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most salable and which you most want to sell.

3. Wear an apron, if such be the badge of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

4. Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.

5. Always be found at home and in some way employed, and remember that your meddling neighbors have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by your appearances.

6. Be weigh and re-measure all your stock rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

7. Keep some articles cheap that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

8. Keep up the exact quality or flavor of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers, and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

9. Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit pay to a day, and unasked.

10. No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditures.

11. Beware of the odds and ends of a stock of remnants, of spoiled goods and of waste, for it is in such things that your profits lie.

12. In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

13. Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming table, and seldom at the theaters or at places of amusement.

14. Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

15. Spend your evenings by your own fireside, and shun a public house or a sotsch club as you would a bad debt.

16. Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above one-fourth.

17. Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint upon a woman's cheek—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.

18. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds at the end of three years and two hundred and fifty-six pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

19. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader, for they justly consider that if they deal with him they must contribute to his follies.

20. Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases, and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.—Richard Ferguson, in Ingleside.

WAYS OF LAWYERS.

Obstacles in the Way of Young Attorneys—Fees Always Cared For.

A young attorney was accosted by an acquaintance yesterday with the common-place question: "How do you do?"

"As there is nothing to do," was the nonchalant reply, "it is immaterial as to how it is done."

"Does the depression in commercial circles affect the law business generally for the worse? I should suppose it would give it an impetus."

"The business is not so very bad, except among young attorneys. Depression in business is not the sole cause of our ill luck. Elder attorneys, and some of them having a lucrative practice in the higher courts, are getting in the habit of descending to justice courts even in matters of small account. It is true that some of the older lawyers make a practice of turning over petty suits to younger men, but they are few."

"Are collections from clients becoming more difficult?"

"Somewhat; but he is a poor lawyer who can not collect his own fee. There are certain well-known attorneys recognized in the profession as model lawyers, able speakers and good counsel, who bind their clients with a rock-bound contract. If money can not be paid them their chattels are accepted in lieu. A very well-known attorney recently made it a condition of a contract of this kind that in case the money was not forthcoming, then he was to receive the seal—a saque with his lady client wore. Others will not take a case without what is known as a retainer, which is nothing more than part pay in advance. Not a few lawyers of a certain class are willing to take cases, making their pay contingent upon winning the case. Of course the pay is commensurate with the risk and is usually half the amount sought to be recovered; but I have known a case in which three-fourths was allowed. These of course are desperate cases which no reputable lawyer would take, and indeed which no attorney with, but little or no reputation as such, would touch unless constrained to do so by the hope of winning the reward and a post from the bugle of fame."—Detroit Press.

—Jenkins sent two dollars to get a "sure way to raise whiskers." Now Jenkins thinks the world is all hollow! hollow! hollow! because by return mail he was told to put them on an ascending elevator.—N. Y. Sun.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Grace Lilburne's Secret.

A STORY OF TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

She laughed a low wicked laugh, and the wild wind, as though in sympathy, shrieked among the branches of the leafless trees that partially surrounded the mansion.

But Grace heeded not the sound; she had given up her whole mind to work evil, and the means by which to accomplish her foul purpose were near at hand.

"I must and will get her here this very night," she muttered; "but how is it to be done? I have it. I'll propose a game of hide-and-seek, and it shall go hard with me if I don't make Kate hide in a place where Roland Ayre will never find her. We'll have a modern edition of 'The Mistletoe Bough'."

Then she began to sing in a mocking tone:

"And young Lovelace cried: 'Oh where dost thou hide? I am here, I am here, my own dear bride.'"

She finished the song, the singing of which seemed to give her much satisfaction, though she had not a single listener, and when all her arrangements were made she went back to the hall; but it was some time afterwards before the happy lovers rejoined the guests.

"I wish you would try to put a little spirit into the play," Kate said. Mr. Lilburne to the contrary, as she and Roland reentered the hall; "every thing seems to flag, and the musicians are half asleep."

"Poor fellows, they are tired, and hungry too. I have no doubt," here interrupted Grace with much consideration than she had ever shown before. "Let them go into the kitchen, papa, and join in the fun the servants are having—we can amuse ourselves."

"But how?" asked Mr. Lilburne dubiously.

"We'll have some Christmas games. We will get up some charades, or have forfeits, or play a game of hide-and-seek. That would be the best fun, wouldn't it?" she added, appealing to Roland.

"It would be a change," he replied indifferently, "and I dare say people are tired of dancing. Some are going too."

"Yes, but we must have one romp before we break up. Let the band get their supper, papa, and we will have a game of hide-and-seek. When they come back we can dance Sir Roger de Coverley, and then say good-night."

"Very well," assented her father.

So the tired musicians were taken off to the servants' hall to be feasted, and Grace, who seemed to have developed an unusual amount of animation, declared they would have some prime fun.

Her excitement was infectious, and several girls went off with her to hide, and they were all found sooner or later, while the thoughts of mistletoe that were hung so profusely about the castle offered an excuse for kisses that would never have been ventured upon in the presence of a chaperon, let the excuse be ever so valid.

"This romp had been going on for some little time, but Kate had taken no part in it.

There had been plenty of girls willing enough to hide, and others eager to find them, so that she had escaped; but Grace at length would take no refusal.

"Come, Kate," said her sister in a low disagreeable tone, "it seems as though you were too prudish to join us, and you needn't be afraid; Roland is sure to find you. I'm sure, if you had been spooning there long enough for all the world to know what it means."

Kate made no reply, but she rose to her feet, gave one smiling glance to Roland, then turned and followed her sister.

"Where shall we hide?" she asked indifferently.

"Oh, I know a splendid place," was the reply; "we will hide in the west turret. You shall have the little chamber leading out of this room," she said, throwing open a door at the top of the stairs, "and I'll shut myself up in the one above you."

"But it is dark, and it is cold," objected Kate with a shiver, as they crossed the room towards the little turret chamber which opened out of it.

"Nonsense! you won't be here five minutes, and the corridor is lighted. Go in quickly; I think I hear them coming."

So saying, she pushed her half-reluctant sister through the narrow door, then closed it upon her with a silent spring.

She did not go into the room above, however, but she stood pale and motionless, listening to the faintest cry.

"None came; and at length, unable to bear the suspense any longer, she cautiously reopened the door, and pronounced her sister's name.

No answer was returned, but a blast of cold dank air seemed to rush at her feet, and she struck to her very heart with its icy breath.

Grace Lilburne was not surprised, though she had only been there once, many years ago. In her childhood she had been shown the room, and had had been threatened by Frank Fairfield, the son of Kate's foster-mother, that if she listened at doors and told tales about him again, he would throw her down here, and she would never be heard of again.

The threat had been efficacious, and the horror of it lingered long in her memory, and she remembered as though it had happened yesterday how terrified she had been at seeing what looked like the solid floor glide noiselessly away when he touched a spring, leaving uncovered a dark and terrible chasm that seemed to have no bottom.

While Roland had been telling Kate he loved her, and after she had made up her mind to kill her sister, Grace had taken a lamp, and with no slight difficulty had pressed the long disused spring with sufficient force to make the false floor slide out of its place, revealing the foul dark chasm below, which had once been such a source of terror to her childish imagination.

She had left the floor of the turret-chamber open, though she had carefully closed the door—but now, when the murderous work was done, she dared not bring a light, neither dared she leave the place uncovered, and she felt cautiously about for the spring, and at some peril to herself, since she was working in the dark, she managed to find it, and the floor slowly moved back into its place with a grating noise, closing with a sharp snap.

Terrified lest she should be detected,

and confident that the search had already begun, Grace almost flew to the room above, and there stood pale and well-nigh spell-bound with horror at the foul deed which she had so deliberately planned and so completely accomplished.

But she knew she must not give way to her fears in the presence of other people, or she would soon betray herself, for an awful time of anxiety and dread was still before her.

It was with an intense feeling of relief that she heard the door open and saw a man's form in the doorway, for the passage as I have said, were all dimly lighted, though small out-of-the-way rooms, like those in which the turret-chambers were, were left in darkness.

"Oh, I am glad you have found me," she said, coming forward; "I seem to have been here such a long time, and I am so cold."

"It was very foolish to hide in such a part of the castle as this," said Roland severely. "Where is Kate?"

"I don't know where Kate is," was the petulant retort; "I suppose she was wiser than I and hid herself where she could be more easily found; but I shall go back to the others. I dare say Kate has already been found."

"Probably she has," returned the anxious lover.

Then he walked back to the great hall by the side of Grace, but as they passed under a light, he exclaimed in surprise, as he looked at his companion:

"The front of it is almost black," Grace uttered a little cry of alarm, then recovering herself, she said:

"I am so nervous that I forgot the walls would be thick with dust, and pulled myself up to the window to see if it was still snowing. Excuse me a few minutes, I dare say my maid can wipe it off."

So saying, she hurriedly left him, but no maid could wipe off the mark from her white satin dress any more than the stain of the crime she had committed could be wiped from her false heart.

She covered over the spots on her dress with some flowers and lace, which she hastily pinned in their places, then she washed her hands, and went back to join her father's guests.

Many of these were gone, others were departing, and Roland Ayre's often-repeated question: "Has Kate been found?" though answered with a vague "I don't know," did not excite the interest or anxiety that it would have done at any other moment.

When all the visitors who were not going to remain for the night had driven away, Mr. Lilburne's annoyance at the disappearance of his eldest daughter gave place to alarm, and he summoned the servants and organized a search throughout the castle.

But though they ransacked the mansion from garret to basement, and examined every nook and corner, Kate Lilburne was not to be found.

Grace was questioned again and again, but she stuck to the story she had at first volunteered, and declared that Kate had parted with her before she ascended the staircase which led to the turret-chambers, in one of which was herself found by Roland Ayre.

"Can she have hidden away in some old oak chest?" suggested one romantic spinster doubtfully.

But Mr. Lilburne retorted disdainfully:

"We have no such old oak chests, nor any secret rooms in this house, madam; all that kind of thing was destroyed when the castle was rebuilt by my father."

"It was not altogether rebuilt," suggested the old lady timidly.

"No, but there was nothing mysterious about what was left, was there, patient reply. 'The old baronial hall, and that part of the original building nearest the river, were spared, and there is nothing mysterious about them. I was when a boy to wish that there was.'"

"Still, Kate must be somewhere," exclaimed Roland anxiously; "she would never have gone out of the house on such a night as this, for the snow is falling heavily, and wherever she is, I am convinced that she has not had aJul play at the hands of some one."

"What can you mean?" demanded Mr. Lilburne. "Who is there who could wish to injure my child? She never had an enemy in the world."

Roland Ayre shook his head, and his eyes unconsciously rested upon Grace.

"Do you think Kate has eloped?" she asked nervously.

"Eloped! With whom should she elope?" demanded Roland hotly; "only this evening she promised to be my wife."

"I didn't know," faltered Grace; "there was Frank Fairfield, whom papa had to send away from the neighborhood; I thought he might have come back again, and—"

"And what?" demanded her father sternly.

And persuaded Kate to go away with him," was the seemingly reluctant answer.

"Then never make such a suggestion again," thundered Mr. Lilburne; "Kate had more consideration for herself and for me than to have taken such a step. Go to your own room. If you had not persisted in playing that ridiculous game, this misfortune could never have happened; go to your room, I say."

The girl obeyed, and the other ladies of the party quickly followed her example.

"Now what is to be done?" asked Roland blankly, when he and Mr. Lilburne with two gentlemen and three or four servants were left together.

"I don't know," was the despairing reply; "we will go through the house once more if you like, but I have very little hope of finding her before daylight. If something very serious had not happened to her she would have answered when we called her. I don't know what to do, I feel perfectly stunned and bewildered."

And he pressed his hand to his throbbing brow, the anxiety of the last hour seemed to have aged him many years.

"You stay here and rest," said Roland; "or go to bed if you think you can sleep, while I with some of the servants will search through the castle again."

And they did so.

But this second search was as fruitless as the first had been, and all through that night the snow fell with a soft rustling sound, and when the pale grey morning dawned the cold misty light fell upon faces haggard and worn with anxiety, while outside the castle the ground was covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

When daylight came the father and lover searched every crevice in the great building once again, and they called Kate by name, and entreated her to answer, but the only response was the echo of their own voices, and at length the two men utterly broke down under the grief that overwhelmed them.

CHAPTER III.

What a state is guilt.

What everything alarms it.

Grief and dismay at the mysterious disappearance of Kate Lilburne were not confined to her father and lover, for the servants were almost as much moved by the loss of the fair girl, as were the members of her own family.

After the first shock, however, it was strange to observe how people shook their heads and hinted vaguely that Miss Grace might know more about her sister's fate than she chose to tell.

Indeed, Grace never knew how closely she was watched at this time, nor how keenly her every word and action was weighed and speculated upon.

But nothing could in this way be discovered; her remorse and fear found vent in tears and lamentations which were attributed to grief, and became so excessive that a doctor was called in to try to calm her.

Remembering the hints which Grace had thrown out about Frank Fairfield, Roland began to question her about the young man, and she answered readily enough until a sudden thought occurred to her, when in a moment she became pale and began to tremble.

"What is the matter with you now?" he asked.

"Nothing," she replied—"nothing; it just came to my mind that Frank could not have taken Kate away, because last year she went to South America."

"What is the young man?" questioned Roland.

"A civil engineer."

"Your father paid for his education, I suppose?"

"Yes; his mother took care of Kate, and nursed her when her mother died, and she was always very fond of Mrs. Fairfield, and of Frank too."

"Where does this Mrs. Fairfield live?" he next asked.

"I don't know; she went away from here. Perhaps she is gone to South America to her son. I am sorry now I suggested that Frank had taken Kate away, because I see it is impossible."

"Why impossible? He may have returned."

"Oh no; not at all likely. Poor Kate! I wonder if she ever will be found."

She made matters worse now by her feverishly anxious endeavors to convince her companion that the young man could not have had anything to do with Kate's disappearance, but her arguments on this point only confirmed Roland in his determination to find the young engineer.

When all the visitors who were not going to remain for the night had driven away, Mr. Lilburne's annoyance at the disappearance of his eldest daughter gave place to alarm, and he summoned the servants and organized a search throughout the castle.

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Our Drink and Tobacco

Compared with Other Items of Expenditure.

We pay annually in the United States the following bills: Drink, \$20,000,000; Tobacco, \$10,000,000; Bread, \$5,000,000; Meat, \$3,000,000; Iron and Steel, \$2,000,000; Woven Goods, \$2,000,000; Sawed Lumber, \$2,000,000; Cotton Goods, \$2,000,000; Shoes and Shoes, \$2,000,000; Sugar and Molasses, \$2,000,000; Public Education, \$2,000,000; Christian Missions, \$2,000,000.

11-12 Billion for Liquor and Tobacco.

2 Billion for Necessities Education and Benevolence.

Three-Sevenths of Our Substance Wasted on that which is Worse than Useless.

Directly and Indirectly, this country spends in the liquor traffic every year, a sum exceeding half the National debt. The cost of that traffic to the country, direct and indirect, is greater than the profits of all its capital not invested in real estate. It costs every year more than our whole Civil Service, our Navy, our Army, our Post Office, our Pension Office, our National Academy of Sciences, our National Bureau of Standards, our National Bureau of Investigation, our National Bureau of Mines, our National Bureau of Census, our National Bureau of Economic Research, our National Bureau of Labor Statistics, our National Bureau of Animal Industry, our National Bureau of Plant Industry, our National Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, our National Bureau of Fisheries, our National Bureau of Oceanography, our National Bureau of Geographical Names, our National Bureau of Historical Statistics, our National Bureau of Indian Affairs, our National Bureau of Land Management, our National Bureau of Prisons, our National Bureau of Public Health, our National Bureau of Standards, our National Bureau of Statistics, our National Bureau of Tax Administration, our National Bureau of Technical Assistance, our National Bureau of Transportation, our National Bureau of Weather Service, our National Bureau of Wild and Game Conservation, our National Bureau of Zoology.

There is certainly spent for drink in this country more than \$800,000,000 and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds, National, State, County, City, Town and School District, is not more than about \$700,000,000.

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