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THE

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance.
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Found Wanting.

We believe the best citizens of Topeka have no hesitation in condemning the Sunday afternoon meetings that have lately been held in the city park. They are not calculated to heal any of the difficulties from which the people suffer, if they are suffering from any abnormal condition of things. On the other hand they are well calculated to aggravate any ills, real or imaginary, that appear to exist.

The wild and lawless harangues that were made there a few weeks ago were so much in harmony with those made by riotous leaders in Chicago, now under indictment for murder and conspiracy, that a strong reaction has set in. If so-called laboring men mean social disorder, and riot and plunder by the demand for labor reform, it is pretty certain the people are not ready for it.

Last Sunday's attendance at the Park was quite insignificant. A "Committee of Safety" was organized whatever that may be. Its power was delegated to an executive committee, of which Clemens, the avowed socialist, or anarchist perhaps, was made chairman.

One object was declared to be to defend persons against unjust laws. It is uncertain what this implies. Who is to determine what are just and what unjust laws? Possibly the violation of law may be encouraged in order to test the question. Whatever it may mean, it is certain that the people are less favorably inclined to this class of reformers than ever before, and this without denying that there are mammoth evils that do need reforming.

Political Wickedness.

John M. Brown, a colored man of this city, has been and still is, a candidate for State Auditor. Recently, another colored man, named Smith, made serious charges against Brown. Whether these charges are founded in truth is not known. Brown denies them, and declares that he is the victum of a black mailing scheme. Others say it is a trick of present Auditor McCabe to defeat Brown. We know nothing as to the real facts, but it is not difficult to predict that the result will be the defeat of both Brown and McCabe.

Whether guilty or not the party will not care to take up a man still resting under specific charges, hence Mr. Brown may at once consider himself shelved.

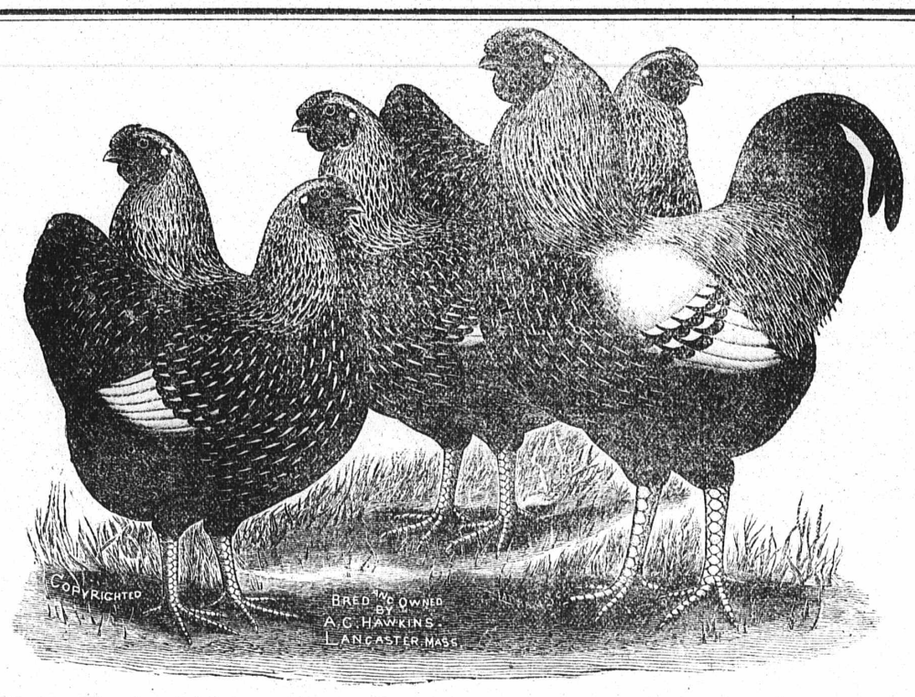
There is also strong opposition to McCabe's renomination. In fact, there are indications of a studied plan to prevent it, and the most will certainly be made of this circumstance to accomplish it. Brown and McCabe may as well understand this tactics first as last. Those who enter the pool of politics must content themselves to be victims of political schemes if they cannot become winners.

Another Fizzle.

The present management of the Prohibition Party has made another failure, just as we predicted it would a few weeks ago, when it was announced that another Third Party Campmeeting would be held at Bismarck, July 23.

The failure comes sooner than we expected. There is no call for third party prohibition campmeetings in Kansas. What strength there was in the movement has been frittered away, and if ever regained, must be through reorganization and more practical management.

It is not likely it will be regained. The convention and camp meeting announced for Bismarck has been cancelled, and Emporia selected as the place for holding a state convention, in form, to nominate candidates.



"Robin Hood and Mates. First prize breeding pen of Wyandottes at Madison Square Garden, New York. Bred and owned by A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass. These birds were bre from one mating

It is probable, too, that the idea of nominating a ticket that would be endorsed by the democrats, as was at one time suggested, will be abandoned, as, of course it should be.

Still, no action that may now be taken by the Third Party Prohibitionists, will cut any figure in Kansas politics this year. The party is so insignificant that neither of the opposing parties think it worthy of of the least notice.

The fact is, that the politics of the state and nation is greatly disturbed. In our state the Republicans are inharmonious, but will not divide this year. The democracy is stronger than heretofore but still in hopeless minority.

COUNTY TEACHERS.

The Regular Monthly Meeting Held Saturday at Lincoln Hall.—School Notes.

The monthly meeting of the county teachers was held at Lincolin Hall on Saturday afternoon June 5. There were present about forty-five teachers.

Mr. J. Miller read a paper on "How to Give Moral Instruction in the School Room." He said this was the most important part of education. Pupils must be taught the love of truth, justice, purity, and the teacher himself must be an example of his teachings.

Mr. MacDonald said morality was more important than arthmetic, orthography or penmanship, and systematic instruction in it should be given. He hoped the coming institute would prepare a course of lessons on that subject.

Mr. Larimer thought the object could be taught incidentally every day, and showed by several instances what could be done.

Mrs. Reid would seize every opportunity to impress moral truths.

Mr. Barber would use Gow's Morals and Manners.

Miss. Goodspeed thought systematic instruction should be given.

Mr. Larimer took charge of current topics. The teachers discussed the home rule bill, the Turco-Grecia trouble, the Canadian fisheries, Cleveland's wedding, the Chicago riots, Herr Most's conviction, the trial of Maxwell, passage of physiology and hygiene bill by congress, the death of John Kelly and Dio Lewis, Chinese indemnity, cyclone at Kansas City.

The regular spelling contest followed this exercise.

Mr. Larimer conducted his class drill in United States constitution. The "Powers of the Senate" was the topic.

The present officers of the associatioin were re-elected. The president is Miss Edith Goodspeed; vice-president, H. J. Barber; secretary, Miss Lizzie Davis; treasurer, Miss Ada Fulcher.

Before adjournment Mr. McDonald thanked the teachers for the cordial support they had given him in the work of the association during the year. The attendance was remarkable in view of the distances travelled, and the severity of the winter. He hoped to meet them all at the institute on Monday, June 14th.

FROM DISTRICT NO. 83.

Miss Goodspeed's school in district 83, closed on Friday. There were the usual exercises during the morning. In the afternoon, the members of the board, Messrs J. G. Wood, G. W. Huron, and David Harvey addressed the school. Speeches were also made by Messrs M. D. Baily, Will Lesher, and the county superintendent. Miss Goodspeed made a brief closing address. Before leaving the school house, the board employed Miss Goodspeed to teach the school next year at a salary of $65 per month for nine months.

North Topeka.

There is no part of the Capital City that has brighter prospects than the first ward, or that part lying north of the Kansas river, known as North Topeka.

Already it has some of the most important business houses, manufactories and residences. Unlike the south side, the ground is level with sandy subsoil, making grading easy and drainage perfect. There is less mud, less dirt and less dust, and in winter less frost. There is endless room for expansion without hills to cut away or ravines to fill up. On the north are found the most productive farms, and the best cultivated lands.

But these are incidentals. Along the river banks properly belong the great manufacturing interests that are yet to be developed. Here belongs the wholesale trade of the future. Here the depots and warehouses of trade and commerce.

With the expansion of our railroad system these things must all come. The construction of the Rock Island, and the Kansas and Dakota roads we shall feel the strong pulsations of renewed life. The bulk of Topeka's railroad interests will be north of the river, and even the low territory between the river and Second Street will be more closely connected with than the south side.

The North side is now a busy, bustling city of five or six thousand people with every natural advantage for extended growth. Theprospectictive railroad will at once accellerate the growth. With a little orgonized effort on the part of our business such further impetus might readily be given, as would bring new activities into play. We suggest that a local effort at organization be made by those interested in the development of tee North Side. Let a public meeting be called and the question of local interests be discussed, and such steps be taken as may be suggested to set a boom in motion. What say ye?

An exciting runaway took place Monday morning. A mineral water team took fright on second street, and turning down the Avenue, made for the bridge. The driver had been thrown, but Officer Watts checked the team enough to enable a young man to mount the wagon, but finding himself unable to sieze the lines he hastened off. On the bridge a street car was attacked, severely injuring a mule. Then the wheel of a sand wagon was demolished. At the north end of the bridge was a milk wagon, and the chances looked favorable for turning the Kaw into a stream of milk. But the dairyman siezed a brick and shying it at the runaways knocked one of them senseless. It was an exciting affair and drew a large crowd.

A valuable barn belonging to Theodore Curran, a few miles north of the city was destroyed by fire Monday morning. It was discovered at about two o'clock, but to late to save it, or a lot of valuable stock in it. Seven brood mares and a stallion were lost, making a total loss of $5,000 or more, on which there was an insurance of half that amount. Several extensive corncribs were saved, and a herd of choice Hereford cattle in a lot adjoining the barn were liberated. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the fact that a horse that had been tied in the barn was found tied on the outside indicates that it was accidently set fire by a parcel of horse thieves before they had got the animals out.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The June Magazine of American History is a strong and intensely interesting number. Six articles of antiquarian and historic prominence precede three of current War literature—nine in all, and each a treasure in itself. The "Sketch of San Antonio," with which the number opens, touches upon some of the most exciting events in the history of Texas, and is as readable as a romance; its illustrations of the old mission buildings carry us back to the beginnings of America with wonder and admiration. From early Texas to modern Canada seems but a step, and Dr. Bender's argumentative paper is a striking feature of the issue. Then comes Mr. Bancroft's forcible essay on "Self-Government;" which no intelligent American can afford to miss—every school-boy should study it as part of his education. Dr. Ellis, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, follows with a chapter on the "Reconstruction of History," expressed in clear, terse language, replete with suggestions. The Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman, former Minister to Greece, contributes a notable paper on the "Triumph of the American Principle," in connection with the Trent affair, showing the motives of Lincoln and Seward in their action at the time. Mr. Clason writes of the "Convention of virginia, 1788," giving many facts that will be new to those interested in analyzing our Constitution. The three Civil War Studies are of the first consequence. General Lee elucidates Stonewall Jackson's generalship and Fremont's defeat at the "Battles of Port Republic and Lewiston." One of the retreating party describes the Retreat of Davis and Confederate Government from "Richmond, accompanied by a superb portrait in steel of the fallen President; and Mr. Waller gives a vivid account of the capture of Mosby, The Last of the Confederates. The several departments are croweded with matters of the first interest and importance. The magazine is a veritable necessity in every good Library collection. Typographically it is not excelled by any periodical extant. Publication office, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

The Southern Bivouac for June begins the new volume of this successful Southern magazine. It opens with an excellent article on the "Sugar Fields of Louisiana." Dr. Felix L. Oswald concludes articles on "Our Last Hunting Grounds" with a paper devoted to the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Edward Atkinson contributes a timely article on "Postal or Local Savings Banks," in which is described the system established in Massachusetts and the objections against the proposed national system clearly stated. Richard H. Musser continues his story of "The War in Missouri;" Judge Richards gives the second installment of the sketch of General Turner Ashby.

The article entitled "The Destruction of Louisville" describes, after the plan of the author of the "Battle of Dorking," the outbreak which followed the growing discontent among the laboring classes, and the evils which followed the ascendency of the anarchists and socialists. The narrative is graphic, somewhat blood-curding, but points a plain moral.

The miscellaneous articles complete a number which shows that there is no abatement in energy with which this magazine is conducted, and which gives every assurance of continued success.

One hardly appreciates the vast amount of valuable and entertaining matter which is contained in The Library Magazine, if he sees it in weekly form only; when its several issues are brought together in monthly parts it presents an array of valuable and timely articles that is fairly astonishing. The part for June contains a score of important papers selected from the best current literature, British and American, besides which there are the departments of "Books and their Authors" and "Literary Notes and Comments," which contain well-nigh two hundred notices and notes. It is doubtful if any other magazine, in Europe or America, furnishes so much valuable and interesting reading, even at five times its cost, which is only $1.50 a year. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St. New York.

The St. Louis Magazine for June contains Nuremberg illustrated by Lindia Villari, Press and Critics by Marion Muir, Ethel Lynn Beers and Tennyson, Ouida and others by Alexander N. De. Menil, Dante by Annie D. Darling; His Child by Ray Youne, The Daughter of His Friend by Esmeralda Boyle; humorous department has contributions by Horace S. Keller, Alexander N. De Menil, Dr. Harwood and others. Send Ten cents to New St. Louis Magazine Co., St. Louis, for a copy, and a set of gold colored picture cards.

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Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

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JOHN S. McGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

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Yours truly,
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June Roses.

Rich, blooming and variegated as the roses of June, comes the American Agriculturist for this month, with its one hundred original illustrations and original articles, by forty-four well-known writers in various parts of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Every number now of this periodical is better than its predecessor, and the Publishers announce that they are providing for still new features and illustrations The second paper, in the series of the Homes of our Farmer Presidents, will be written by Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel); subject, George Washington. The accompanying engraving will probably be as large as that of Jefferson's Home, which was the first of the series, to wit; 27 inches long and 17 inches wide. These engravings of Our Farmer Presidents are to be presented to all subscribers of the American Agriculturist as they appear. Price of the American Agriculturist, English or German. $1 50 per year. We will club it with the Spirit for $1.50 a year, each subscriber to receive both papers and the Special Engravings and Descriptions by American authors as they appear.

The prohibition question is becoming rather obscured by the prominence given to the labor disturbances. But if we had national prohibition, the labor interests would suffer far less than they do. When money is spent for liquor by a laboring man, the lower his wages the better it is for him.

The Apache must go.

Wyandottes

The Wyandotte seems destined to be one of the most popular fowls among farmers, and combines many of the practical qualities of the well-known Plymouth Rock. They are very plump and meaty, and small in bone. They make extra two-pound broilers at eight weeks old, and a tender juicy roaster at three months. Mature males weigh 8½ pounds, females, 6¾ pounds. They have rich, yellow legs and skin, which are very desirable qualities for a market fowl. Having small rose combs, they are very hardy in winter, laying well through the coldest weather, producing a rich brown egg. They are black and white in color, and nearly perfect in form, making one of the most attractive varieties on the lawn. This breed is purely American in origin, and a bright future is before it. Mr. Hawkins is a very extensive breeder of this variety and also of Plymouth Rocks, having taken many of the leading prizes at the largest exhibitions. His extensrve poultry farms cover over 400 acres, raising from 5,000 to 8,000 chickens annually. He ships large quantities of eggs for hatching purposes and breeding fowls to all parts of the world. His establishment is the largest in America.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending June 12 1886.

No sooner was President Cleveland married than he took to the mountains.

The W. C. T. U. of Kansas, will hold a state campmeeting at Salina, July 1 to 4.

A prohibition state convention has been called to meet in Emporia, July 13—14, to nominate a state ticket.

Lawrence will at last try to have waterworks, the mayor having been authorized to advertise for bids for certain work.

The Lawrence Tribune strongly opposes the move to put away Congressman Funston for Judge Thacher or any other man.

Mrs. Cleveland is the one who may now come in with veto power, and the president may be made to see how he likes it himself.

An Indiana man who didn't read the Spirit of Kansas moved to the western part of this state last week, and took a stump puller along.

The democratic state convention has been called to meet in Leavenworth on August 4. The Republican convention has be will held in Topeka, July 7.

There will be four state tickets in the field this year, Republican, Democratic, Anti-Monopoly, and Prohibition, in strength in the order here given.

It is said that J. R. Burton aspires to J. A. Anderson's seat in Congress. The people of Kansas without regard to district lines, will seriously demur to any such change.

When Ignatius Donnelly and the rest, get the proof that Bacon and not Shakespeare, wrote the plays attributed to the latter, the world will be ready for purification.

What is known as the wife's-sister bill has been defeated once more in the British House of Lords, but by a reduced majority. In the early future it will be carried.

The Lawrence Gazette is making determined war upon Grabrowskii, superintendent of the Indian school. It is a violent democratic attack upon a democratic officer.

The Chicago Sentinel, a greenback, labor-reform, anti-monopoly paper, says the eight hour strikers failed "because they played the hog." Not practically expressed, but full of truth.

Emporia bid strong for the democratic state convention, and losing it, is immensely tickled at having secured that of the Prohibition party, which will not over burden its hotel accomodations.

If the laboring men of Chicago were to demand that saloon keepers should also come under the eight hour rule, or even the ten hour rule, they would make a great point that would command attention.

Weather Prophet C. C. Blake predicts heavy rains for June with two cold spells that may bring slight frosts. After that we are to have a drouth for sixty days, relieved in some localities, but which will be felt more or less all over the country.

Mr. Commissioner Sparks, as usual, seems to have been a little premature in ordering a suspension of the preemption and timber culture laws. It is not every subordinate office who can, at will, suspend the operation of United States laws.

The strikers in the breweries of Chicago, recently, demanded among other things, free beer. A compromise was effected and they were allowed each fifteen glasses a day. It might be instructive to know how much each would want if it was free.

It is not probable that Mr. Blaine will again be prominent in American politics, especially not as a candidate for president. A report that he is member of the Knights of Labor has been started, which is probably false, but even if true it would not help him in the least.

It is very interesting to know that President Cleveland and his wife took an evening walk down by the railroad station, looked at an incoming handcar, peered into the windows of the waiting room, and passed on around the building, just like other married folks. Ten to one, Grover and Frankie are very much like the rest of earth's people.

Eight hours constitute a legal days work in Illinois and this has been the case for many years. But many workingmen have found that it has been to their interest to work ten, and to draw pay in proportion. The demand is now ten hours pay for eight hours work, an increase of 20 per cent. It is not probable that many employers have made so much.

A movement is on foot to reorganize the Anti-Monopoly party and to put a state ticket into the field. This will include the old greenback party, and labor reformers and other dissatisfied elements so far as they can be brought in. An attempt was made by the prohibitionists to capture the anti-monopolists, but slow and incompetent management of that party led to a complete failure.

The codfish along the Newfoundland coast will not be the cause of a war between this country and England, nor of even a serious disagreement. There is an unsettled question as to the rights of American fishermen off the Canadian shores, and it is likely the good common sense of both governments will see that such cases will be made up as will bring an amicable settlement of the question under existing treaties.

The courts are not disposed to be over-lenient with bomb-throwing and riotous anarchists, and therein they are in harmony with public sentiment. The murderous agitators who encourage the manufacture and use of bombs for the destruction of life and property, and who incite the inflammable passions of more ignorant to the commission of murder, are more criminal than he who commits the same crime under aggravated provocation.

It is a mistake for the government to select out one article of manufature for taxation except when the use of such article is a positive injury to society, or is an article of luxury. Oleomargarine is not such an article. The most that can reasonably be done is to force its sale under its proper name. There is no more reason why it more than glucose and terra alba candies should be taxed. Sold under its proper name it is far less an imposition than the exhorbitant sale of willow leaves as choice tea.

From our own personal knowledge of the facts in Pension Commissioner Black's case, we are compelled to say that Senator Ingalls does that gentleman great injustice. Gen. Black has been a great sufferer for more than twenty years, from wounds received in active service, and while he has often carried the banner of a forlorn hope of the democracy of his district and state, he has never been able to make a vigorous campaign because of his physical disability. His mind, however, has always been bright and he is one of the clearest of thinkers, and most brilliant of speakers.

This paper is not a party organ in any sense, and it is therefore free to say that it is very seldom that the interests of a congressional district are well served by a change of representatives. Mr. Ryan, of this district, is one of the oldest in service, and has gained a position in Congress that brings Kansas and the Capital district into prominence. No one has yet been mentioned for Mr. Ryan's position who is in any sense his peer, and certainly a much abler and better man should supplant him if he is to be supplanted by another. We do not understand, however, that there has yet developed any real opposition to Mr. Ryan within his party.

The good Albert Griffin has been east several weeks, economically using the purse of $600 that was made up for him to use, in the work of getting up his anti-saloon republican meeting in Chicago, time not yet announced. He succeeded in getting a hearing in New Jersey, where a committee was appointed with a discretionary power to select delegates to attend the Convention. We do not see that much else has been done. An effort was made to induce the prohibitionists not to nominate a third ticket, but they would not listen, and nominated Clinton B. Fiske, a former St. Louis republican and union general, for governor. Kansas knows nothing of the anti-saloon republican movement.

If the Knights of Labor and other trade and labor organizations would throw wide open their doors, and invite the general public in to their discussions of labor questions and other matters of interest to all classes, they might exert a much wider influence, and free themselves from the suspicion of complicity with socialistic and anarchistic movements that command no response in the true American heart. Grand Master Powderly may issue a sound secret circular every week, that by some means finds its way into print, but if the laboring men belonging to the Knights of Labor act contrary to the spirit of such teachings, the result will simply be to make the order appear hypocritical and only harm will follow. The Martin Irons men must go the rear, or the labor move will fall into deserved contempt.

Republican papers are making very interesting comments upon their political opponents who have been mentioned as possible candidates for office. For example, Mr. Geo. Inness, perhaps the leading merchant of Lawrence, has been mentioned for Governer. Wherefore the Tribune enlarges upon the many manly qualities of Mr. Inness, and thinks it a great pity he lives when his party is in such minority. Then some other one has named Angell Mathewson, a banker and business man of Parsons, of high character, and the republican papers, including the Commonwealth, proceed to bestow their liberal compliments. Now, these men really deserve all the good things that are said of them, if they are democrats, but would their good qualities be admitted by their political opponents if there was the remotest possibility of their election? We fear not. In politics there is not a good thing in a political enemy, if he is a candidate with half a fighting chance. Why is it that politicians cannot always be just and fear not?

The Question of the Hour.

The country is in a state of unrest. Not only capital is prevented from performing its usual functions, but labor itself is demoralized. Industries of all kinds are paralyzed, and production and the creation of wealth that might go on, is greatly embarrassed. The evils that cause this unfortunate, not to say criminal state of affairs are both real and imaginary.

Labor has its grievances, but it is not more oppressed than usual. Things are not going from bad to worse so far as the welfare of the working man is concerned. The condition of the laborer in this country is today not worse than it has been. On the contrary, it is better, and is growing better. Any just comparison shows that the condition of our laboring classes is better today than it was fifty years ago. The same labor provides for much more luxury and comfort. If capital has quadrupled, and if millionaires have multiplied, so have the comforts of life been equally extended among the common people.

We do not agree that we have no great treatening evils before us, no wrongs that need to be righted, that labor is to be still more elevated and more adequately remunerated. In this age every move in civilization is for the betterment of the great masses of the people, and vast strides are yet to be taken.

But there are dangers impending that must be met, and they should be met boldly. This danger threatens the very substratum of our civil, political and even our religious liberty. It is found in the lawlessness that respects no property rights; that tends to the overthrow of law and constitution and the growth of agrarianism, communism, socialism, anarchy, or any other name one may choose to term it, that would turn our nation in to a better field.

Labor organizations are right and beneficial when they keep within law and order. They cannot be placed higher than we place the great principle of Liberty, which all admit must be restricted by law. A labor organization, or a laborer, who would interfere with another's property, or another's right to labor for any wages that may suit himself, does a criminal act, and in every instance should be held amenable to the law, and to the public sentiment.

We have had too much lawlessness in this year of grace 1886, and it is full time for public sentiment to speak out in demanding a return to reason.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

IN the Senate on the 27th the bill restoring to the United States certain lands granted the Northern Pacific railroad was taken up and considered during the morning hour, and then went over. After agreeing to the conference report on the bill abolishing certain fees in connection with American shipping, the resolutions regarding the death of Senator Miller, of California, were taken up, eulogies delivered and the Senate adjourned....In the House the conference report on the Shipping bill was agreed to. After reports of standing committees the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oleomargarine bill. During the consideration of this bill the committee drifted into a scene of confusion and hilarity that blocked every thing. The Committee finally rose and the House adjourned.

THE Senate on the 28th briefly discussed the proposition to investigate the Indian traders and then resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture bill. Senator Van Wyck's bill for the taxation of railroad lands was placed before the Senate and in discussing it debate got back to the Northern Pacific bill, and the debate had but little reference to the bill under consideration. After executive session the Senate adjourned... After disposing of private business in the House the Oleomargarine bill was taken up in committee and another day was consumed in debate on the great national question of bogus butter. An evening session was held at which twenty-five private pension bills were passed.

THE Senate was not in session on the 29th. ....The day in the House was devoted to debate on the Oleomargarine bill. Without reaching a vote the House adjourned.

NEITHER house of Congress was in session on the 31st, it being Decoration Day.

IN the Senate on June 1 Mr. Beck introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employes of railroad companies that hold charters or had grants from the United States. The bill extending the Eight-hour law to letter carriers was passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific Land Forfeiture bill. At two o'clock the Bankruptcy bill was taken up. Several other bills were taken up, but no final action was reached on any. The Supplementary Chinese bill was passed....In the House the Oleomargarine bill was taken up and further debated in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned without final action.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

IT was officially bulletined at Washington on the 28th that the marriage of President Cleveland with Miss Folsom would take place June 2.

THE President has vetoed bills for the relief of Rebecca Eldridge and Eleanor C. Baugham, widows of soldiers, and bills granting pensions to Mrs. Annie C. Owen, Simmonds W. Harden and J. D. Haworth on the ground that the disability for which relief or a pension is asked had its origin in causes existing prior to the enlistment of the persons for whose services the claims are made.

THE Senate Commerce Committee declares the Eads ship railway canal scheme feasible, and reports the bill favorable.

THE Chinese Minister sent a floral tribute for General Grant's tomb on Decoration day.

THE House Committee on Labor has agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the incorporation of trades unions in the Territories and District of Columbia.

SECRETARY LAMAR said recently that Judge David L. Hawkins, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., would be appointed to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior Department, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jenks.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN thinks the enactment of the Oleomargarine bill into a law would advance the price of butter thirty per cent.

THE public debt statement showed a decrease during the month of May of $8,628,566.

THE President has vetoed another pension bill on the ground that it is not based on substantial merit.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: David L. Hawkins, of Missouri, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice George Jenks, resigned; Joseph E. Johnson, of Virginia, to be commissioner in and for the district of Alaska vice Chester Seeber, resigned.

THE EAST.

The board of arbitration in session to settle the differences between the Pittsburgh street car men and their employers, have made awards sustaining the demands of the men for twelve hours work.

EDWARD L. JONES, acting as master in chancery at New York, has decided that the Pacific railway, of Missouri, shall pay over to R. L. Cutting and others the sum of $459,000, which was received as a compromise from the Atlantic & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies.

THE jury at New York found Herr Most, Schenck and another anarchist guilty of inciting a riot. Sentence was deferred.

THE Ohio River & Lake Erie railway was seized the other day on executions amounting to $70,000. The road runs from Girard to Greenville, Pa.

COLONEL H. H. FISHER, cast iron pipe manufacturer, of Allentown, Pa., has failed with an indebtedness of about $100,000.

CHARGES of misusing funds have been made against John A. Deane, of New York, who for a number of years has acted as counsel for the American Baptist Missionary Union.

AT Wolfsborough, N. H., recently, the Rev. T. C. Jerome, pastor of the Congregational Church of that village, with his two sons and daughters and a young man named Davis went on the lake on a fishing excursion, when the boat capsized and the whole party was drowned.

THE New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has overruled the decision of the Supreme Court of that State and has declared the railroad tax law constitutional.

REV. PHILIPS BROOKS has formally declined the position of Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

The sculling race between Teemer, of Pittsburgh, and Ross, of New York, was won by Teemer. The race took place at Oak Point, N. Y., on the 31st.

EX-ALDERMAN DUFFY has been arrested charged with bribery in connection with the New York street railroad franchise. It was said he had made a confession implicating prominent persons.

W. N. GEORGE, a Knights of Labor organizer of Bradford, Pa., was recently arrested for theft, having tapped an oil pipe and robbed a corporation of 13,000 barrels of oil.

HON. J. G. BLAINE addressed a large meeting of Irishmen at Portland, Me., on the Home Rule question on the 1st.

JOHN KELLY, head of the Tammany Hall Democrats, died at New York on the 1st. He was born in New York City, April 20, 1822.

THE 220 machinists of the Edison works, New York City, who had been on a strike for a month for a reduction of hours, returned to work on the 1st, receiving ten hours' pay for nine hours' work.

A SPECIAL from Halifax to the Boston *Herald* says the captain of a coaster just arrived reports that L. Howlett seized an American mackerel fisherman off the Guysborough coast.

THE Canadian schooner Sisters, detained at Portland, Me., for alleged infraction of customs laws, has been released by order of the United States Treasury Department.

THE WEST.

SIX of the leaders of the Chicago anarchists have been indicted for murder.

THE clothing of Mrs. W. S. Kent, of Kent, O., caught fire from a stove recently and she was so badly burned that she died.

WHEAT fell lower in Chicago on the 28th than had been known for many years. Cablegrams had a depressing effect on the market.

MISS MAMIE GIDDINGS and Horace Madem, school teachers of Elkhart, Ind., were drowned near Bristol, Ind., the other evening by the upsetting of a boat in which they had been fishing.

MILES SELLS, a prominent cotton man of St. Louis, has received a number of reports from Arkansas and Mississippi and the upper portion of Louisiana reporting exceedingly dry weather, a backward crop and decreased acreage, the planters consequently being very seriously alarmed.

THE other night the over-laden floors of the Valley City mills at Grand Rapids, Mich., gave way, precipitating the machinery and five hundred tons of wheat and flour to the basement. The damage was over $100,000.

IT is said that Captain Schaak has in his possession the details of a plot concocted by anarchists which contemplated the blowing up of the board of trade, the police stations and various other buildings in Chicago June 14.

THE other morning, near Fort Arbuckle, in the Chickasaw Nation, two brothers, James and Charles Gilfulan, fell in with a crowd of drunken men. A quarrel was followed by a general fight. Both brothers were mortally wounded.

THE subscription raised for the benefit of the families of the policemen killed in the Chicago riots exceeds $70,000.

AN unpleasant affair occurred at the Calvary Cemetery, Chicago, Decoration day. The superintendent thought some of the members of the G. A. R. had been offering prayers and ordered them off the grounds. Quite a row followed.

THE Knights of Labor had W. N. Whitley, proprietor of the Champion Machine Works, Springfield, O., placed under arrest recently on a charge of assault for ejecting persons from his premises.

THE Merchants' National Bank of Peoria, Ill., suspended on the 31st, having been ruined by J. F. Hoke, the bookkeeper, who embezzled $100,000.

AT the session of the United Presbyterian Assembly at Hamilton, O., on the 31st, it was resolved to secede from the Presbyterian alliance. Two reports were submitted on the question of instrumental music in churches.

A MOB attacked the Salvation Army at Beloit, Wis., the other night, smashing drums and instruments and assaulting members. The captain was placed in jail to protect him from violence.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road announced, on the 1st, a heavy cut in passenger rates from Chicago to a number of the principal cities in Iowa, including Des Moines, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids. A reduction varying between $2 and $5 was made.

THE commandant at Fort Bliss has received orders from General Miles to immediately move his troops to a point in Arizona to aid in the prosecution of the war against the Apaches. The troops are lightly supplied for a long march, but a large quantity of provisions and medicines is being loaded, which apparently indicates that General Miles proposes to remain out all summer if necessary.

RECENT reports from the Northwest stated that there had been very little rain for some time, and that the crops were suffering from drought. Chinch bugs had appeared in several States, but had done little damage yet.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES denies that he is a candidate for Congress of the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio. He declares that he is entirely out of politics.

Two men were killed and three injured by the explosion of a mill boiler in Quincy Mich., recently.

FIRE in Brimfield, Ill,, recently destroyed a hardware and a grocery store, a bank, a church and the post-office, causing a loss of $50,000.

MR. BEE, the Chinese consul at San Francisco, has offered to supply Chinese laundrymen in place of the strikers at Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAM FELZLER, a walking delegate of the Chicago Stonecutters' Union, was fined $50 by Justice Meech in that city recently for interfering with the workmen in Thompson's stone yard.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., wound up its business on the 31st and adjourned to meet next year at Omaha, Neb.

THE SOUTH.

A CREVASSE twenty feet wide and eight feet deep occurred in the levee in front of the Ducross plantation, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, near New Orleans, on the 30th.

THE Louisville & Nashville road and its branches successfully changed their gauge on the 30th. The gauge of the Queen & Crescent system between Cincinnati and Meridian, Miss., was also changed to the standard.

THE boiler of a railway engine exploded in the roundhouse in Palestine, Tex., recently, killing two men and injuring seven others.

THE revenue cutter Dix arrived at Cedar Keys, Fla., recently, with the Spanish fishing smack Clotilde, of Havana, which she captured off Anclote Key, for violating the fishery laws by fishing within three leagues of the American shore and irregularities in her papers.

THE stockholders of the Texas & Pacific railroad are reported endeavoring to defeat the scheme of Jay Gould to absorb that road for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific system.

A FIRE the other morning at Pensacola, Fla., burned thirty buildings and caused a loss of $60,000. The walls of several buildings were thrown down by exploding powder. One hundred people were burned out of their homes.

GENERAL F. N. OGDEN, who led the "white league" revolution against the Kellogg State Government in 1874, died recently at New Orleans.

JUDGES PARDEE and Dillings, of the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, have decided the case of the Bell Telephone Company against the National Improved Company in favor of the Bell.

GENERAL.

THE Reading Railroad Coal and Iron Company's statement for April shows a decrease of gross earnings, $253,366; increase of expenses, $215,041; decrease of net earnings, $467,407, as compared with 1885.

FORMAL charges of corruption have been preferred in the Canadian Parliament against Dr. Cameron, a member of that body.

BUSINESS failures for the seven days ended May 27 numbered: For the United States, 155; Canada, 27; total, 182; compared with 167 the week previous.

A STEAMER of the line of the Sarnia Transportation Company struck and stranded on Green Island shoal, off Mississuaga, Mich., recently. The passengers were landed at Bruce mines.

THE Spanish Minister of Marine was reported about to present to the Cortes a scheme for a credit of $45,000,000, with which to enlarge the navy.

A DISPATCH from Australia reports the loss of the steamer Lycomion, from Melbourne for Sidney, off Green Cape. Seventy persons were drowned.

ADVICES from Gibraltar say that a Spanish revenue cutter fired upon and seized three trading boats in English waters. An artillery fire from the rock was opened on the cutter, which was eventually brought to Gibraltar with the three boats by a British armed launch.

THE eruption from Mount Ætna was reported subsiding and it was thought the danger to surrounding villages had been averted.

DECORATION day, which fell on Sunday, May 30, was variously observed this year, some cities choosing Saturday and some Monday.

AN Imperialist congress was held in Paris recently. There were 100 Bonapartist deputies and journalists present. They showed great lack of unity. There was a strong schism between the adherents of Prince Victor and Prince Jerome.

A CAUCUS of Radicals was held in London on the 31st, nearly all of whom pledged themselves to vote against Gladstone's Home Rule bill in its then shape.

THE Governor of Madrid was probably fatally wounded recently by the accidental discharge of a revolver he was examining.

THE Count and Countess of Paris have returned to their French home and are making preparations for their departure from France.

THE French Chamber of Deputies have voted 100,000 francs to the fund for the establishment of the Pasteur Institute.

THE Dixey Company appeared at the Gaiety, London, in "Adoins," on the 31st, and was well received during the first act, but thereafter was hooted, hissed and catcalled to the end.

ADVICES from Samoa May 23 state that a German man-of-war proceeded to the territory of Tomasese, whom Germany upholds against King Malitoa. The British and American consuls at Apia drew up a formal protest against Germany's subversion of King Malitoa's authority, and in response to that ruler's appeal for protection the American counsel hoisted the Samoan under the American flag, and immediately telegraphed to President Cleveland of his action.

GREAT anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer Siberian on account of fogs and icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland.

THE total value of the fisheries of Canada in 1885 amounted to $17,722,000, a decrease of $43,000 from the previous year. The total investment in the fisheries was $6,697,000.

THE Sultan has presented to Mrs. Cox, the wife of the American Minister, the grand cordon of the order of Chenkat.

THE LATEST.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 1.—The *Times* this morning says: We very much dislike to predict disaster or give alarm. People are very much inclined to magnify what is said about storms or crop failures. Close readers of the *Times* will have observed that we have intimated several times a fear of dry weather in the latter part of the crop season, and for that reason we urged a very early plant or a very late one, believing that if July is too dry the drouth will be broken in the latter part of that month.

Without predicting a drouth, or any other great disaster, we want to remind the farmers that this is a poor time to sell corn. Don't sell till the crop is assured. The western part of this State is full of newcomers, and the chances are that they will need to buy corn. Last winter's blizzards and the destruction of thousands of cattle in Western Kansas will cause cattlemen to make better preparations for the coming winter, and this, too, will make a demand for corn.

We believe that the long business depression is about at an end, and that a great boom is near at hand which will require every product of the farm to supply the demand. If we are right in this, just now is the wrong time to sell corn.

Considering all the circumstances, including the coming weather, we do not hesitate to say, keep your corn till the present crop is assured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 1.—Yesterday H. A. Felterforde, one of the Pittston mail contractors, was arrested on a charge to defraud the Government, in that he assigned his route to another party and continued to draw pay from the Government. He was arraigned before the United States Commissioner.

NEW YORK, June 1.—While in the cit yesterday President Cleveland ordered fro Tiffany & Co. over three hundred elegant silver boxes in which pieces of wedding cake will be placed. He also ordered the wedding cake and attended to various minor arrangements.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 2.—The military department issued orders for the withdrawal of the detachment of "B" battery, which has been stationed in the Northwest since the rebellion. It is expected that the contingent of "A" battery, located at Moose Jaw, will receive its recall immediately.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Nationals, 1; Kansas City, 2.

NEW YORK, June 2.—New York, 6; Detroit, 4.

BOSTON, June 2.—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Chicago, 0; Philadelphia, 3.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Metropolitans, 7; Cincinnati, 12.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Athletics, 16; Pittsburgh, 6.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 2.

It has been a good growing week.

There has been a deal of "fulsome" comment upon the president's wedding.

Newspaper squibs are good for something, so now. It is admitted they have cured the Vassar girls of chewing gum. It is a jawful thing.

Kansas State Historical Society

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

Don't miss Mrs. Metcalfs for your Millinery, 239 Kan. Ave.

Ladies will find it to their interest to call on Mrs. D. C Dyer 108 East Fourth Street when in need Hair Goods or Hair work of any kind, Straight Hair made Curly. Combings made up to order Waves dressed at very reasonable prices

Special sale in millinery goods at Savage and Kerle's 178 Kan. Ave. 25 pr. cent off on Ladies & Children's Hats during the ensueing weeks.

Ladies, it will pay you to call and examine the millinery at Mrs. Elder's, 259 Kansas Avenue, if you want genuine Shade hats in endless variety; Dress Hats and Bonnets in the latest shapes and styles. Remember the places for stylish millinery and low prices is at

MRS. A. C. ELDER'S,
259 Kans. Ave.

Don't miss Mrs. Metcalfs for your Millinery, 239 Kan. Ave.

Muzzle your dog or cut off his head.

And the end of tax-paying time waxeth near.

There is war upon barb wire fences in the city.

The name Bonanza Restaurant has been changed to that of Farmer's hotel.

A Windsor waiter fooled with the elevator, and received a mashed hand.

South Topeka has been officially declared to be a city of the second class.

Many of the side-walks are badly torn up, but new ones are to take their place.

Capt. J. Lee Knight has been press reporter of the Lincoln Post flambeau club.

A vast crowd gathered at Pacific Park Friday evening to enjoy the Band Concert.

Manager Crawford, of this city, has purchased the Grand Opera House of Leavenworth.

John M. Brown is doing his best to secure the republican nomination for state auditor.

There is no net good that comes from athletic sports that encourage drinking and betting.

When the county commissioners meet again the contract for the new jail will probably be let.

Elder Riley, of the North side Baptist Church, preached at Menoken last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Hayden, of the Presbyterian church, gave a coffee social at her residence, 707 Jackson Street, last Tuesday.

Geo. Klein and Agnes Vogel of this city, were married last week. May many "Little Birds" come to the nest.

Ten new hydrants will be put it at different points in South Topeka. The little annex will also put in several electric lights.

S. P. Wemple, formerly of this city, but of late years a resident of Lawrence, where his family is now, was killed last week by Indians in Arizona.

Three good new business blocks are in process of construction on the Avenue in North Topeka, besides other smaller improvements, while several fine residences have begun.

Mr. C. M. Hill, of the Windsor, has leased the summer resort hotel at Bonner Springs, a few miles this side of Kansas City. This popular resort is on the bluffs commanding a fine view of the country and the Kaw river.

We have from A. I. Root, Medina O., the well known bee culturist, a copy of T. B. Terry's new phamphlet on the winter care of horses and cattle, from a human point of view. It is sold at 40 cents and contains many valuable points.

A stranger in Topeka will be struck with the great amount of building going on in the city.

Trim the overhanging branches of shade trees so they will not be lower than eight feet from the ground. Such is the order.

Mr. Will McLaughlin had the misfortune a few days ago, to have a valuable young horse severely, if not fatally injured, by a barb wire fence. The animal was worth $500. He had lost a younger one earlier in the season, which makes this doubly discouraging.

County Health Physician Lewis reports thirty-four deaths in this county for May, of which twenty-two were from the insane asylum. Seventy-three births are also reported.

The total receipts from a base ball game played on Tuesday, amounting to $81.40, were turned into the Ingleside fund, a better use than such money usually finds.

Judge L. D. Baily, of the Garden City Cultivator & Herdsman, gave us a call Wednesday afternoon when we indulged in happy reminiscences of New Hampshire. The Judge was an early settler of Kansas and has played no little part in its history, with its ups and downs. He is now preparing to enlarge his paper, which is a vigorous representative of Western Agricultural interests.

Messrs. Keene & Co., of Chicago, this week bought $14,000 of Topeka funding bonds, at auction, paying a premium of $486 on the same. These bonds run twenty years at five per cent interest. Our city's credit is good.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY.

An immense Stock just received at very low prices for elegent goods and nobby shapes at Mrs. Metcalf's, 239 Kansas Ave. 10 pr ct discount on the 1st three days of each week, to avoid the great crowds she always has at the last of the week, when many can't be waited on!

There are fifteen prisoners in the county jail.

The Shawnee Mills have been closed for repairs.

The Union Pacific Park is the pride of all north-siders.

The Supreme Court will open in its June sessions next Tuesday.

They do think we can have the next annual G. A. R. encampment in this city.

Fred Danvers has opened an Ice cold lemonade stand by Ripley's preserving works.

Mrs. Mary Griffith is working in the interest of the W. C. T. U. in Sedgewick County.

A lot of Topeka young folks enjoyed Decoration Day by a nice picnic on Wakarusa Creek.

The grading of Central Avenue has been completed, and several residences are left down in the valley.

Master Workman S. Dolman has a large force at work again grading the Kansas and Dakota road.

The Union Pacific Company are now running trains up the Blue valley twenty miles from Manhattan.

Marshall's band gave another free concert at Depot Park last Friday night, which, as usual, was highly enjoyed.

Senator Sheldon has bought fifty acres of land east of the city, and it is supposed he will turn up a full fledged granger.

The early closing movement demands that stores shall be closed at six o'clock on week days, and remain closed on Sundays.

According to Railroad Commissioners order, the Santa Fe must run regular passenger trains to Leavenworth from this city.

J. O. Payne has sold out his restaurant, corner of Norris Street and the Avenue, to H. W. Packer, of Missouri. Mr. Payne leaves this week for Minnesota, where he will go into the hotel business.

A fire in Topeka hardly has time to get down to work before the fire-boys appear and quelch it. The boys seem to be always ready.

At last arrangements have been made for sprinkling the avenue from the bridge to Third street. It has heretofore been a dusty hiatus.

Kanapolis is not the Indianapolis of Kansas. Topeka is the railroad center, and no Ohio syndicate of speculators can hang it to a western cactus.

The meetings at the First Methodest Church still continue. Nearly three hundred conversions are reported up to this time.

A man named Shomaker was arrested Monday for striking a Mrs. Cooper with a hatchet. He was a renter of the Coopers, and they refused to renew, and attempted to put him out of possession. He found that a hatchet was not a good persuader.

Judge W. R. Hazen announces himself a candidate for Probate Judge, an office that is now worth fighting for, because of the money there is in it.

Capt. J. Lee Knight was interviewing the north side on Tuesday, where he turned up half a dozen ten cent confederate postage stamps.

No new cases of scarlet fever are reported this week. Seven families are still in quarantine in the city, and one case only that is considered dangerous.

O'Reiley Neiswender, of Silver Lake, was arrested this week in Lawrence, on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. He was endeavoring to escape.

Last Sunday Herman Berton wanted to go hunting. He took down his old gun and fired off the charge therein, intending to reload the piece. About this time officer Watts appeared and he was arrested for shooting within the city limits. It cost him $3.00 the next morning.

The several Sunday Schools in the vicinity of Prairie Center held an anniversary picnic in Stahl's grove, near Auburn, on Thursday, at which several gentlemen from Topeka made addresses.

Col. P. J. Condon, who has had charge of the work at the remormatory at Hutchison, has returned to Topeka, and will take charge of the mason work on the State House.

Some of the papers continue to call Phillip Krohn "Doctor." Phillip is, no doubt, a teacher of his old tricks, but it will be just as well if he is not further advertised.

Our city dailies seem to have a full appreciation of the importance of base ball. The nation may yet be saved by base ball. As a counter irritant it can neutralize the effects of socialism and arnarchy.

The county will vote on the 29th of this month in favor of issuing bonds to the Rock Island. When Topeka gets this road it will realize that it has inhaled a full breath of oxygenated air.

Decoration day orators from Topeka were abroad in the land on Monday. See: Gen. Caldwell, at Leavenworth; Geo. R. Peck, at Paola; J. G. Waters, at Burlingame; David Overmeyer, at Sterling.

Col. Stanton, of the Pacific hotel, donates the use of his parlors to Marshall's Band on the evenings of their weekly concerts in the Park. Ice Cream and strawberries, and other delicacies in their season, will be served for the benefit of the band.

Topeka, as a city, is in the form of a Maltese cross. There is North Topeka, Topeka, and South Topeka, with its separate government. Then there is Parkdale on the east, and West Topeka, each and every one flourishing parts of a great and growing whole.

Rev. Percy Webber.

Grace cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity last night to hear the last sermon of the Rev. Percy C. Webber. It is impossible to give even an outline of his discourse. It was however considered by those who heard it his best effort in our city. As a preacher, Mr. Webber has power to attract and hold a congregation. His sermons are marked by a faithful holding up of Christ as the Saviour of men, and a plain and practical setting forth of duty.

Both in and out of the pulpit during his brief stay in our city, he has made many warm personal friends, and he leaves for his home in Pennsylvania, with the best wishes of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him.—Commonwealth.

Mr. Wm. Abernathy, of the bank of Topeka, is a candidate for clerk of district court.

A Gordon House clerk named Brockmeyer, was arrested on Tuesday, for assaulting another clerk.

County Attorney Curtis announces himself a candidate for re-election. It was hardly necessary, as he will hardly meet with opposition.

WANTED. Some one in every township to work up subscriptions for the SPIRIT. We are ready to divide on receipts.

Mr. A. Kuykendall, one of the deputy sheriffs of this county, has lived here thirty-two years, or longer than any other colored man in the county. His father was first probate judge.

A colored man who works in Slocom's brick yard, north of Soldier creek, goes early to work, and his little boy takes him his breakfast later on. A few mornings ago a colored tramp met the boy and robbed him of his father's breakfast.

The improvements that have been made on the avenue south of the bridge deserve special mention. The street has been graded and the approach to the bridge is vastly better. Work on the sidewalks is still going on. Some houses have been left far below the walk, but this could not be avoided.

F. P. Baker, of the Commonwealth, now traveling on the Pacific coast, will not write letters for publication, a thing he really ought to do, but the "boys" have a happy way of extracting a good many interesting points from his private letters, and working them into the paper.

The first passenger train on the new Kansas & Dakota road was run into Fort Scott on Monday, taking in people to attend decoration services. Fort Scott people are beginning to look at Topeka over this line of road, instead of by way of Robin Hood's barn.

Col. Burgess, register of deeds, received a letter a few days ago from Carrie B. Wilson, of Spring Grove, Ky., inquiring about one Travis Wilson, her husband. It seems that a man by this name was married by Justice Clark, April 14. Possibly an indignant wife may get after a recreant husband.

Gov. Glick, Pension Agent at this city, this week received a check from the treasury department for a million dollars. It will be deposited in the sub-treasury at St. Louis, and be used in paying pensions. There are 25,000 names on the rolls of this agency with a steady increase of 3,000 a year. Gov. Glick r ecently paid $12,000 back pay to the blind pensioner of Nemaha county, whose case was reported adversely by Commissioner Black and reversed by Secretary Lamar.

A murderous affair took place in Tennesseetown the latter part of last week. A colored festival was held at Jordan's rink, Thursday night, at which a colored rough, known as Phely Crump, got into trouble with a weak young man named Eli Wallace, which culminated in his throwing a stone that hit Wallace on the head, from the effects of which he died Sunday morning. Crump is a worthless, dangerous fellow, and it is hoped he will be put where such characters belong. It was not long ago that he shot another colored man, but by some means escaped the penitentiary, and was left to do more killing.

Slaughter Department.

We have added to our store a

SLAUGHTER DEPARTMENT,

where goods are sold without regard to cost or value. TAFT & CURDY.

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

An organization called a "Committee of Safety" was organized at the city park last Sunday, the purposes of which are, so far, rather indifferently understood. The power of the society is delegated to an executive committee, whose duty it is to provide for the defense of persons against unjust laws.

Great Discount in Summer Millinery at Mrs. Metcalf's, 239 Kansas Avenue, commencing on Monday, June 14th, and continuing the rest of this month. She has the largest and finest selection of Millinery in the city and being overstocked for so short a season, will commence a heavy discount next week.

Mr. J. H. Kripe, of Tecumseh, brought in the scalps of eight half grown wolves, on Wednesday, for which he received from the county clerk a bounty of $24.

Great Bargains in Millinery at Mrs. Metcalf's, 239 Kansas Avenue. Don't miss them!

DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION

Are very prevalent in America, and it is not a matter to be wondered at that it is so. The American people eat a great deal of Bread. Much of the bread, while light and attractive in appearance, is Injurious, because of the inferior elements in the yeast.

Warner's Safe Yeast

is guaranteed to be pure and wholesome, Health Preserving and Efficient. Is your Grocer does not keep it, order it by mail of

Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester Y. N.

THE NEW MARKET!

ON THE AVENUE, BETWEEN R. R. AND THE BRIDGE.

CHEAP AND FIRST-CLASS MEATS AND GROCERIES.

Loin Steak - -	12 1-2	Cents.
Porter House Steak -	12 1-2	Cents.
Round " " -	10	Cents.
Rib Roast -	10	Cents.
All Sausages, our own make,	3 lbs.	for 25 Cts.
Head Cheese - - -	3 lbs.	for 25 Cts.
Lard, our own rendering,	3 lbs.	for 25 Cts.
Boiling Beef . . .	5 to 8 Cts.	

Give us a call and get your money's worth.

Albert Firner,
201 Kansas Avenue. PROP.

JOHN KELLY DEAD.

The Great Tammany Leader Finally Passes Beyond the River.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Hon. John Kelly, the great Tammany Sachem and Democratic leader, died yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Kelly had been ill for seven months. During the last few weeks he seemed to feel comparatively well, but on Sunday last at eight p. m. he was taken with an attack of fainting and became weaker afterward. Monday he was worse, but yesterday morning an improvement was apparent. At noon, however, the sick man began to sink and the approach of the end was realized. His death was painless although he was conscious to the last. Only Mrs. Kelly and her two children were present when the patient passed away. Mrs. Kelly was prostrated by the blow and is too ill to see any body. It was not until several hours after Mr. Kelly's death that the fact was generally known throughout the city. In fact, prominent leaders of Tammany Hall were not aware of it until they were informed of it by reporters. At 8:30 p. m. Police Justice Gorman, treasurer of Tammany Hall, and one of Mr. Kelly's oldest and closest personal and political friends, who lives only two blocks from the late chieftain's residence, did not know that Mr. Kelly was dead. When the news spread throughout the city it was too late for Tammany Hall or any of the district associations, except that of the Fourth ward, to meet and pass resolutions of regret.

Dr. Edward T. Keys, who attended Mr. Kelly through his illness, said last night that his patient had been in failing health for two years. The nerve forces were impaired and all the functions were deranged in consequence. He made strong efforts to regain his health, but they were all futile. He finally acknowledged that it was useless to hope for recovery, and for six or eight months past he had confessed he was dying.

At times Mr. Kelly was much depressed in spirits but at no time was his intellect impaired. He retained that throughout and at all times had full control of his senses. His physical deterioration was great. His hair and beard became perfectly white.

"On Monday," continued Dr. Keys, "I told him he was dying. He was perfectly conscious and possessed all his faculties. He seemed to show no regret, but appeared to be willing to let go his grip on life. For the first time he showed a noticeable rise in temperature and became feverish. Yesterday morning he was very restless, his heart troubled him, and respiration became difficult. About two in the afternoon he lapsed into unconsciousness. He died gradually and suffered no pain toward the end."

John Kelly was born in New York City April 20, 1822.

MERRY MEXICANS.

Murderers Getting Fat—Assassination Intelligence.

MATAMORAS, Mex., June 1.—The case of the Black murderers is still in the courts, and they are comfortably growing fat in prison. The Sixteenth infantry, now on the way here from Saltillo, will relieve the Fourth, which goes to San Luis Potosi. It is a somewhat significant fact that the Colonel of the Fourth, Sebastian Villareal, has proved a strong political opponent of Romulo Cuellar, the present Governor of Tamaulipas, who has been thought unfriendly to President Diaz, and yet Mainero, one of Cuellar's adherents, has been put in command of the troops at the State capital and Villareal is to be sent away. *El Mundio* openly says that Cuellar has paid assassins in Matomoras to kill both Villareal and Colonel Nieuez Hernandez, of the Fifth Cavalry, also Cuellar's enemy; and warns the latter that assassination is a game two can play at. It is quietly whispered outside that General Ignacio Martinez, editor of *El Mundio*, was also on the list to be killed.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Hon. J. G. Blaine at the Meeting in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2.—The home rule meeting in the city hall last night attracted a numerous throng. Many ladies occupied seats in the galleries. Among those on the platform were W. H. Looney, president of the Portland branch of the Irish National league; Mayor Chapman, Collector Anderson, Hon. G. W. Woodman, Hon. G. T. Emery, Postmaster Palmer, Hon. W. T. Milliken and Colonel T. H. Rowe. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Chapman, who then introduced Governor Robie as chairman of the meeting. The Governor spoke briefly, concluding by introducing the Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Massachusetts. At the close of the latter's remarks, the Hon. James G. Blaine appeared on the platform, accompanied by President Looney, and was greeted with tremendous applause. Governor Robie introduced the distinguished gentleman, who spoke at length on home rule.

PROTECTING A PRISONER.

An Under Sheriff Calls Out His Militia Command.

MASON, Mich., June 1.—Last Wednesday Gideon Broun, a colored farmer living near here, brutally murdered his wife and fled to the woods. He was captured by a Sheriff's posse and lodged in the county jail here. It was Mason's first murder, and the little place and neighboring farmers were terribly wrought up. Lynching is freely threatened. A day or two ago the Sheriff went to Jackson with another prisoner and was taken very sick there. He is now under treatment at Jackson, and being a brave man bound to do his duty, the enraged people took advantage of his absence last night to organize a lynching party. The under sheriff is captain of the local military company and he called out the troops to help him protect his prisoner. Upon learning what had been done the would-be lynchers dispersed after reaching the jail.

Divergent Views.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1.—Delegates from the iron districts throughout the country are arriving here this morning to attend the annual convention of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association, which opens this afternoon. The principal business of the meeting is to decide upon a scale of wages for the ensuing year, and a committee will be appointed to meet the manufacturers and discuss the matter, with a view toward an amicable agreement. An officer of the organization said this morning, however, that he feared their would be trouble before a settlement was reached. The bulk of the men are inclined to demand an increase of ten per cent. over the present rates.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Must Run Trains.

THE citizens of Oskaloosa and the Leavenworth Board of Trade having filed complaint with the Railroad Commissioners that passenger trains were not run on the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern railroad, and the manager of the road responding that the company could not afford to run such trains because the passenger traffic did not pay only about one-third of the cost of service, the Commissioners have rendered a decision that the lack of depot facilities at Leavenworth and the inconvenient location of its terminus together with its low rate of speed has not made it an attractive route for travel, and the city of Leavenworth and townships along its line having aided in its construction, and while the board does not hold to the rule that train service should be maintained upon all routes that do not pay, yet in view of the importance of the connections of this road the board recommends that passenger train service on the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern be restored. The Commissioners say: "It must be borne in mind that railroads are not exclusively financial institutions. The privileges granted to corporations to build and operate them were principally for the public accommodation, and unless they reasonably afford this they so far fail of their purpose. If they prove a poor investment this is a misfortune, which, while it may lead to greater caution about future projects, will hardly justify the partial frustration of the main purpose of the charter."

Miscellaneous.

A MAD-DOG at Kickapoo recently bit a number of hogs, geese, cattle and horses. A little child of a widow named Bowers was also bitten.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established—La Grand, Seward County, Jesse H. Scearce, postmaster; Sharon Springs, Wallace County, Martin L. Bissell, postmaster; Vanham, Clark County, Charles G. Leuthstrom, postmaster. Names changed—Tolle, Butler County to Wingate, Reuben Boothe, postmaster. Discontinued—Daisy, Leavenworth County; Defiance, Woodson County; Diggs, Decatur County; McCloud, Rawlins County; Menno, Marion County; Stone Mound, Smith County.

A YOUNG colored man named Eli Wallace died at Topeka recently from the effects of a wound received at a festival a few nights previous. At the festival a quarrel arose between young Wallace, who was half-witted, and a notorious rough named Phely Crump. The latter picked up a stone and threw it at Wallace, inflicting a very ugly wound in the head, from which he died as stated. As soon as Crump heard of the death of his victim he skipped.

THE Topeka "Fats" recently played a game of base ball with the "Leans." In order to identify the players the Fats wore white caps and the Leans close-fitting skull caps. The proceeds were donated to charity.

DECORATION DAY was generally observed throughout the State.

THE *Kansas Farmer* recently presented a report of the condition of crops, stock and the weather in Kansas on the 24th day of May. The report was made up of brief letters from nearly a hundred correspondents, farmers in different counties of the state, all practical men, writing what they knew. From this it appears that wheat is in about the same condition reported a month ago only further along in growth. Harvest will commence in some of the southern counties about the 10th inst., and the aggregate crop will amount to about twenty-five per cent. of that harvested in 1884. Fly and chinch bugs are doing damage in a few localities. The spring was two months earlier than usual. Corn is in first-class condition, the ground clean and the stand generally good. The height is reported six to fifteen inches and much of it is already worked twice. Oats is not good and in some places it is an entire failure on account of the dry weather. It is doubtful if more than fifty per cent. of the acreage sown will be harvested, and that will not equal fifty per cent. of a good yield. Grasses are in good condition, red clover, orchard grass and alfalfa in the lead. Small fruits are generally abundant and of extra quality. Stock is doing well, no disease except some lingering evidences of cholera among hogs and a little black leg in one county. Excepting wheat and oats the outlook is good. Late rains have done much good to the growing crops.

A ROW took place at the Seventh street bridge in Leavenworth the other evening, in which three policemen and two negroes were badly hurt. Three negroes were engaged in a fight, and Officers Patterson, Morrillon and Martin were detailed to arrest them. On reaching the scene the negroes attacked the officers with clubs and stones, inflicting severe wounds on the arm of Officer Patterson. Officer Martin got a terrible blow on the head and Officer Morrillon was frightfully beaten over the head and face, and was in a precarious condition. The officers succeeded in knocking one of the negroes down and badly wounding another. Aid was secured and two of the negroes arrested. The third made his escape.

THE Republican county convention of Pawnee County elected Henry Booth and Hon. W. C. Edwards as delegates, and Judge J. C. Strang and Hon. J. W. Rush as alternates, to the State Convention at Topeka, July 7, 1886, and adopted a resolution instructing delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of T. M. McCarthy to the position of State Auditor.

A KANSAS State Sportsman Association was formed recently at Leavenworth, and committees were appointed to report a constitution and by-laws at the next tournament, which will take glace in Atchison in October.

A YOUNG man named Walker walked out of the window of his bedroom in Leavenworth the other night while asleep, falling from the second story to the ground, where he was picked up in an insensible condition, having sustained serious injuries.

POLITICS begin to show up.

FRANK BETTON, Labor Commissioner, has gone to Trenton, N. J., to attend the annual session of the Labor Commissioners' Convention, which is composed of the Labor Commissioners of the various States having labor bureaus, fifteen in number, and the Labor Commissioner of the United States.

As Colonel A. P. Duncan, of Auburn, Shawnee County, was recently driving across the bridge at Wakarusa his horses became frightened and plunged over an embankment, dragging Colonel Duncan with them. He was picked up insensible and lived only a few hours.

FRANK LYNCH has been confirmed as postmaster at Leavenworth.

NEWS NOTES.

The public debt statement showed a decrease during the month of May of $8,883,566.

The President has vetoed another pension bill on the ground that it is not based on substantial merit.

Mr. Bee, the Chinese consul at San Francisco, has offered to supply Chinese laundrymen in place of the strikers at Troy, N. Y.

Fire in Brimfield, Ill., recently, destroyed a hardware and a grocery store, a bank, a church and the post-office causing a loss of $50,000.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., wound up its business on the 31st, and adjourned to meet next year at Omaha, Neb.

The Canadian schooner Sisters, detained at Portland, Me., for alleged infraction of customs laws, has been released by order of the United States Treasury Department.

A special from Halifax to the Boston *Herald* says the captain of a coaster just arrived reports that L. Howlett seized an American mackerel fisherman off the Guysborough coast.

William Felzler, a walking delegate of the Chicago Stonecutters' Union, was fined $50 by Justice Meech in that city recently, for interfering with the workmen in Thompson's stone yard.

Judges Pardee and Dillings, of the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, have decided the case of the Bell Telephone Company against the National Improved Company in favor of the Bell.

The 220 machinists of the Edison works, New York City, who had been on a strike for a month for a reduction of hours returned to work on the 1st, receiving ten hours' pay for nine hours' work.

A fire the other morning at Pensacola, Fla., burned thirty buildings and caused a loss of $60,000. The walls of several buildings were thrown down by exploding powder. One hundred people were burned out of their homes.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.

FLOUR—Active; XXX, $2 65@2.75; family, $2.80@2.90; choice, $3.35@3.45; fancy, $3.70@3.80; extra fancy, $3.95@4.20; patents, $4.60@4.80.

WHEAT—Active and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 75¼@75½c; June, 74⅞@75⅜c; September, 77¾@78⅛c.

CORN—Very weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 30⅝c; June, 30⅝@31c; September, 34½@34¾c.

OATS—Very dull and easier; No. 2 mixed, cash, 26c; June, 26⅞c; July, 24c.

RYE—Steady; 61c asked.

BARLEY—No market.

PRODUCE—Butter, dull and easy; choice to fancy creamery, 14@15c; choice to fancy dairy, 11@13c. Eggs, higher at 8c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Active and firm, except pork, which was weak at $8.60. Lard steady at $5.90. Bulk meats, easy; loose lots, long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.40; short clear, $5.50. Boxed lots; long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5 35; short clear, $5.60. Bacon, firmer; long clear, $5.85; short ribs, $5.90@5.92½; short clear, $6.10@6.12½.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.10.

CATTLE—Stronger on good, cornfed cattle; other grades quiet; choice shipping and export, $5.35@5.65; fair to good, $4.90@5.25; common, $4.40@4.75; cornfed Texans, $3.50@5.10; grass Texans, $2.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.60.

SHEEP—Steady at $2.50@4.50.

HOGS—Active and steady; butchers' and best heavy, $4.10@4.15; mixed packing, $3.85@4.05; light, $3.80@4.00.

CHICAGO, June 2.

FLOUR—Dull and easy; southern winter wheat flour, $4.25@4.75; soft spring wheat, $3 65@4.00; patents, $4.40@4.80; low grades, $2.00@3.00.

WHEAT—Fairly active and easier, cash not quoted; June, 73@73¾c; August, 75⅛@75½c; No. 2 spring, 73¾c; No. 3 spring, 69@70c.

CORN—Weaker; No. 2 mixed, cash, not quoted; June, 34⅝@35c; August, 36½@37½c.

OATS—Steady; No. 2 cash, 26⅜c; June, 26 5-16@26⅝c; July, 26⅜@26¾c.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, 58c.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 53c.

FLAXSEED—Steady; No. 1, $1.06.

PRODUCE—Butter, dull and weak; creamery, 12½@14½c; dairy, 11½@12c. Eggs, easy at 8½c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, firmer; cash, $8.30; June, $8.30@8.40; July, $8.35@8.50. Lard, quiet and easy; cash, $5.85. Short rib sides, steady; cash, $5.20@5.25. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders, $4.30@4.35; short clear sides, $5.60@5.65.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

CATTLE—Slow and lower; shipping steers, $4.25@5.60; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; cows, bulls, and mixed, $2.00@3.75; bulk, $2.75@3.10; through Texas cattle, cows, $2.50@3.00; grass steers, $3.10@3.65; cornfed, $3.75@4.60.

SHEEP—Strong; natives, $2.00@4.50.

HOGS—Strong and higher; rough and mixed, $3.75@4.10; packing and shipping, $3.85@4.15; light weights, $3.70@4.20; skips, $2.50@3.60.

NEW YORK, June 2.

FLOUR—Heavy and easy; superfine western, $2.40@3.25; good western extra and state, $3.15@3.60; good to choice western extra and state, 3.75@5.25; common to choice white wheat western extra, $4.75@4.80; fancy wheat western extra, $4.80@5.00.

WHEAT—Spot lots lower; options weak; No. 2 Chicago spring, 84c; ungraded red, 74@85½c; No. 2 red, 83½c; No. 1 red, 88½c; No. 1 white, 86c; No. 2 red, June, 83⅜@83⅝c; May, 93½@94c.

CORN—Ungraded, 30@42c; No. 2, Chicago, 43¾@43½c; No. 2 June, 42⅜@44⅜c; August, 45⅛@46c.

OATS—Moderately active; mixed western, 35@38c; white western, 39@44c.

RYE—Firmer; western, 60@62c.

BARLEY—No market.

PRODUCE—Butter, steady and quiet; Elgin creamery, 16@16½c; western, 10@16c. Eggs, quiet at 12@12½c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork, steady and moderately active; old mess, $9.00@9.25. Beef quiet. Cut meats, firm; sales: pickled shoulders, 6⅛c; smoked shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 11c. Middles, dull; long clear, 5⅝c. Lard, higher at $6.10.

CATTLE—Heavy and lower; ordinary to prime steers, $5.00@6.00; tops, $6.25@6.27½; fat bulls, $7.25; dry cows, $3.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Dull at $4.50 for clipped sheep and $6.00 for spring; clipped yearlings, $5.50@6.00.

HOGS—Steady and unchanged at $4.45@4.6[illegible]

KANSAS CITY, June 2.

FLOUR—Dull; XX, 80c; XXX, 90c@$1.0[illegible] family, $1.15@1.25; choice, $1.45@1.55; fancy, $1.70@1.75; patent, $2.05@2.20.

WHEAT—Steady; No. 2 red, cash, 57c bid, 57¾c asked; June, 57c bid, 58c asked; July, 59c bid, 60c asked; August, 5 cars 60½c. No. 3 red, cash, no bids nor offerings; June, 40c bid, no offerings; July, 40c bid, 48c asked. No. 2 soft, cash, 61½c bid, 63½c asked; June, 60c bid, no offerings; July, no bids nor offerings; August, 60c bid, no offerings.

CORN—Steady; No. 2, cash, no bids, 25½c asked; June, 1 car 25½c; July, 23c bid, no offerings; August, no bids nor offerings. No. 3 white, cash, no bids nor offerings; June and July, no bids nor offerings; August, no bids nor offerings.

OATS—No bids nor offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery, fancy, 12c; good, 10c; fine dairy, in single package lots, 10c; store packed, in single package lots, 6@7c; common, 3@4c.

EGGS—Market weak at 8c per dozen for strictly fresh.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, 12c; flats, partly skimmed, 9c; Young America, 13c; Kansas, 10@11c.

Latest Market Reports.

KANSAS CITY, June 2.—The following are the latest quotations telegraphed from Chicago, New York and St. Louis:

CHICAGO.

OPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Yes close
Wheat—July.....	74¾	76⅝	74⅜	76⅜	74⅝
Aug.....	76	77¾	75¾	77¾	76
Corn—July.....	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
Aug.....	36½	36¾	36⅛	36¾	36½
Oats—July.....	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛
Pork—July.....	8.30	8.42½	8.30	8.40	8.32½
Aug.....	8.40	8.50	8.40	8.50	8.42½
Lard—July.....	5.97½	5.97½	5.87½	5.97½	5.95
Shortribs—July....	5.27½	5.30	5.27½	5.30	5.27½

Closing other Chicago options.	New York closed.	St. Louis.
Wheat—June.75½ Sept..78½	Wheat—July. 83⅝ Sept. 85¾	Wheat—July.76 Sept..
Corn—June..34⅝ Sept..37½	Corn—July... 44½ Aug... 45⅝	Corn—July...31⅞ Sept.....

MISSING MILLIONS.

How Near a California Judge Came to Making a Fortune.

"Judge," said a reporter to a well-known representative of the legal profession in San Francisco, "I have been told that you and some of your friends came near buying Alaska from the Russian Government before the United States made the purchase. Is it true, and will you tell me the story?"

"Well," said the judge, "we were not going to buy the whole of Russian America. We had our arrangements made to buy the best part of it, though. If you would like to know how I missed being a millionaire I will tell tell you.

"I think it was in 1860 that a Jew named Goldstone, who had been up to Alaska, came here. He gave a glowing account of the great fortunes made in the fur trade in the north. He wanted me to furnish money to start a trading post up there. In the course of the conversation he mentioned incidentally that all the trading posts, arms and ammunition, stores, forts and vessels in the trade had belonged to a Russian fur company, which had leased them to the Hudson Bay Company. The lease as well as the privileges of the Russian company had run out, and every thing now belonged to the Russian Government. He thought that the Russian Government would be glad to sell the whole thing out to a good American company. Russia and the United States were on particularly good terms at that time. I talked the matter over with some of my friends, and we arranged to get up a good company.

"I then went to Senator Cole and asked him to inquire through Russian Minister Stokel if there would be any chance to make the purchase. The proposition was favorably received, and we organized a company, with General John A. Miller as president and Eugene Sullivan as vice president. The other members of the board of directors were William Ralston, Alvinza Hayward, Senator Cole, Sam Brannon and Alexander Badlam. Senator Cole then formally opened negotiations with the Russian Government through Cassius M. Clay, who was our Minister at that time in St. Petersburg, and Stokel, at Washington.

"The Russian Government then sent out an agent, with full power and authority to fix the price and terms of payment and to sign the papers and agreements on the part of Russia.

"We met the agent at the Occidental Hotel, and spent a day and night in making a trade with him. Our arrangement, as finally made, was that every thing was to be turned over to us, forts, ships, arms, ammunition, utensils and furs on hand, for a price a little over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the exclusive privilege of taking and trading for furs. The company made a better trade than the Government did afterward, I think. The agreement was not signed, but the company appointed Henry E. Baker agent, with full power to execute all papers if the schedule of property was found to be correct. The furs alone reported on hand would have paid the purchase price twice over.

"Colonel Baker went on board the steamer Alexander, which was included in the property to be purchased, expecting to sail the next morning. Late in the afternoon of the day he went on board Eugene Sullivan went down to the dock. He was vice-president of our company, and told Baker and the Russian agent that the company had finally decided to back out of the trade. Baker came ashore, and an agent of the present Alaska Commercial Company went on board. The Alaska company had been trying to negotiate for some time before, but the instructions of the Russian agent were peremptory to trade with us if we would trade. Our declining gave them a chance, which they availed themselves of. General Miller and one or two others were smart enough to get into the new company, and have made fortunes out of it.

"It was the one chance in a life-time that a man has to make a fortune, and I missed it. The company made a trade, I don't know the particulars of it, but just about that time it seemed to occur to the Russian Government that the American company might not take proper care of Russian subjects and afford them the protection that had been given by their own Government. The discussion of this subject led to a proposal to sell the whole country to the American Government, which finally resulted in a purchase, the details of which every one is familiar with."—*San Francisco Call.*

STAINED GLASS.

A New Craze Which Costs Money and Gives Artists Steady Employment.

"Through the increased demand for stained glass windows in the city as well as in the suburbs," said the foreman of a large jewelry establishment on Broadway to a reporter a few days ago, "this firm has been compelled to go into the business, and to-day there is scarcely one of our richest customers whose dwelling is not adorned with stained glass windows. For centuries past stained glass was used only in churches and cathedrals and bore the imprints of holy persons. This is no longer the case, and a country residence without its artistically stained glass windows is considered out of place. Within a year or two the number of artists engaged in this profession or business has increased at least about twenty-fold, and yet our ability to fill our orders is sometimes overtaxed. Do stores have stained glass windows? No. What you see in restaurant and saloon windows is nothing but colored paper glossed over with varnish, and a very poor imitation at best. The first of the leading merchants in this new departure was the late Horace B. Claflin. He got us to decorate his summer residence at Fordham. The vestibule doors and the rear hall entrance are brilliantly decorated. The dome surmounting this palatial residence is also artistically glazed with stained glass of many hues and colors."

"What are the favorite colors?"

"They differ and vary as much as do the fashions. Just at present the colors most sought after are old gold, ruby and an infinite variety of shades of green. There is also a large and increasing demand for what is known as jeweled work. These jewels are composed of small pieces of translucent glass of various colors. The faces of these pieces of glass, which are either round or oblong, are cut in the style or shape of diamonds, or are left plain."

"Are these jewels manufactured in this country and how are they made?"

"Most of them are. They are made by pouring molten glass into moulds, and when cold the diamond is cut on the glass."

"Have the general public begun to understand this artistic business?"

"No, for in the first instance they think the work is very expensive. It is true that certain designs are beyond the reach of the middle classes, but they could have handsome decoration for one-half the price they believe i would cost them. It is amusing to see many customers come in here and give their orders without having the faintest idea of what they require. Their neighbors have stained glass windows, and they must have the same."

"How do you meet the difficulty?"

"For the accommodation of such customers we always keep on hand a multitude of designs, many of which are marked in glass and others drawn on paper. Frequently a selection from these is made, but very often we have to make special drawings for them. Let me give you an instance. A prominent bank president, who recently built himself a mansion on Long Island Sound, called here, went through every design in the place, but said that none suited him. What he desired most of all was something new for a large stair window that overlooked the Sound. There was good boating and fishing in the vicinity, he added, and he wanted something appropriate. We made a design on paper. It represented a sportsman on one knee, gun in hand, at the shore of a lake, aiming at a string of ducks just taking flight from the water, having been disturbed by a water spaniel. This suited the gentleman in every particular, and he paid handsomely for the window and was well satisfied. To cut figures, or rather put them together with pieces of different colored glass requires time and the greatest care. There is another class of customers who come here with prepared designs on paper, and there is still another who leave the whole matter to us. For this class of customers we have special artists employed, whom we send to their residences, and who having studied the surroundings carefully, either in town or suburb, submit designs that are suitable. It is astonishing how much of this latter work is done without a single complaint or alteration in the artist's design."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Sketch of T. V. Powderly, the Head of This Powerful Order.

Terance V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, is also head of the Executive Committee of the organization. By virtue of holding these offices, for which nature and his attainments abundantly qualify him, he is one of the most powerful men in this Republic.

He was born at Carbondale, Pa., on January 24, 1849. At an early age he was placed in a shop, where he learned the trade of machinist. In leisure hours he applied himself to self-improvement, and acquired a considerable acquaintance with mechanical engineering. He was nineteen years of age when he joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of Scranton. As the presiding officer of this local body he manifested marked ability, foreshadowing his future supremacy in an organization of national dimensions.

Mr. Powderly joined the Knights of Labor in 1874, and shortly after was elected the Secretary of a District Assembly in the order. He still holds this office. The first General Assembly of the Knights was held in 1878. Arrangements leading to it were largely furthered by the intelligent energy of Mr. Powderly, who, from the date of its first General Assembly, has been probably the most prominent man in the order. He has been elected its head six times. In 1877 and again in 1878 he was elected Mayor of Scranton, Pa., which is the place of his residence.

The head of the Knights of Labor is an impressive and eloquent speaker, and his success as a leader of men and promoter of measures is further promoted by his geniality of disposition and ready wit. His capacity for work is astonishing, a result, perhaps, in part attributable to his lifelong abstinence from liquor and tobacco. It is stated that he receives more letters and replies to a larger correspondence than any man in the United States, and that he is one of the very few men able to write a letter and dictate another to a typewriter at the same time. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PRESERVING OYSTERS.

An Interesting Discovery Made by a French Scientist.

A discovery which will be interesting to scientists, gourmands and fishmongers has been made by M. Verill, a French scientist, who is studying the question of how to preserve oysters after they have been taken out of the water. M. Verill found an old bottle, which had been picked up at sea, and to which several oysters were attached, hanging as a curiosity in front of a fishmonger's shop, where it had been on view for several months. On examination the oysters were proved to be all alive with the exception of those the shell of which was not quite intact. The conclusion which M. Verill draws from this fact, and from experiments of the same kind which he has made, is that if oysters with a perfect shell are placed in a receptacle through which the air can freely pass, care being taken that the empty part of the shell is turned downward and the hinge upward, it is possible to keep oysters perfectly fresh for several months.—*N. Y. Post.*

HORNED CATTLE.

The Horns and Teeth as an Index of Their Age.

The fact, well known, is that the wrinkles of the horns are annular rings. Both males and females of the bovine race have rings formed annually—the first at two years of age and showing plainly at three years. Thereafter a ring is formed annually, and if two years are added to the number of rings the age may be definitely determined up to the age of eight years, and sometimes longer. After this time, with the age, the rings run into each other, often making it difficult to determine the age. But even this is not an exact means of determining the age of horned cattle. Quite often the second ring does not appear until the animal is five years old. Thereafter the rings are contant. As a rule the rings are annular after the animal is three years old, and hence the determination of age is more certain by the horn than by the teeth, since close or gritty pastures often wear the teeth far more than flush pastures, or in the case of cattle fed on food requiring little exertion in gathering.

Up to the time when the animal arrives at full maturity the teeth are a sure index of age, whatever the pasture. That is to say, at the age of two weeks the calf will have four front teeth on the under jaw, two only being out at birth. At three weeks it will have six teeth, and at a month old the incisor teeth will be complete—that is, eight. At eight months the incisors will begin to wear, and the two central teeth will be shrunk. This process will gradually proceed, successively, until at the age of eighteen months the two central incisors will have dropped out, to be succeeded by the two central permanent incisors. At two years old past there will be four central permanent incisors, at three years six and at four years eight incisors, the full number, will be shown. From this on the incisors gradually shrink apart again, so that at the age of ten years the relative appearance of the incisors will be analogous to that of the calf of twelve months of age. This appearance will be measurably constant, but, as stated before, the actual wear of the cutting surfaces will be governed by the nature of the pasturage and other food.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ROUND HATS.

Pretty Styles for Ladies, Misses, Girls and Children.

Massing the trimming back of the crown is the marked feature of new round hats; this was introduced last autumn, but did not find favor here as it did in Paris. The fancy here has been for English turbans and toques trimmed in front with cords and military pompons as high as those of a drum-major. The new French hats reverse all this, and have the fronts of the high crowns quite bare, or with merely a band or twist around them, while at the back loops and notched ends of ribbons are set upright against the crown to its top, or else they begin on top of the crown and extend to the upturned brim, where they pass over it in straps as if holding it up. Sometimes half-long ostrich plumes drop down from the tip of the crown on the back, or one side, or, it may be, in front. The colored English crapes are used in two shades for trimming round hats in a way easily followed out by the amateur milliner. Thus a black straw hat with high crown has a brim turned down over the forehead, and rolled up in the back to show its lining of yellow Tuscan braid. The trimming is two tints of crape—one yellow and one cream-color—around the crown, and at the back are two large loops descending from the top and passing over the brim like straps. A high aigrette of cream-colored herons' feathers is thrust in the loops at the back. In other hats all the braids are sewed lengthwise from the top of the crown down, and the brim is covered with folds of velvet. Indented and deeply sunken crowns are seen on many hats, and especially on turbans. Fine Tuscan turbans are dotted all over with jet beads, and have some watered ribbon loops with jet leaves for their trimming. For children are wide-brimmed sailor hats of the heckled braids, and of striped braids in bright shades of red or blue with white. Pretty little sun-bonnets for small girls are made of cotton satteens, with a high smooth crown towering above the shirred front. For small boys are caps with visors of white or navy blue flannel, or of the checked Scotch cloths of which their kilt suits are made.—*Harper's Bazar.*

He Forgot the Combination.

A wealthy citizen of a neighboring city had been out until the small hours, with convivial companions. It was not exactly a "dry locality" that he had visited, and he arrived home slightly exhilarated. He managed, by describing several erratic rather than geometrical lines, to get to his bedroom and into a chair. Then he called to his wife in a stage whisper:

"I can't get my boots off."

"What's the matter with your boots?"

"Nozzin," (in a faint whisper).

"What's the matter with your hands, then?" she cross-examined.

"Nozzin."

"Why don't you pull your boots off, then?"

"Maria, I've forgot the combination!"—*Boston Record.*

Decrease of Immigration.

The immigration to this country shows a great falling off for 1885, the total number of foreigners landing in New York aggregating but 291,066, against 354,702 in 1884. This is the smallest number since 1879. Germany sent us 97,913 immigrants, Ireland 35,277, England 25,657, Russia 16,835, Sweden 16,045, Italy 15,740, Hungary 11,665, Austria 10,882, Norway 9,974, the balance being natives of other European States. It is a singular fact that nearly 84,000 of these foreigners remained in New York. The percentage of agricultural laborers was comparatively small.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY.

Crawling Over Red Hot Bars of Iron in His Fearful Frenzy—A Scientific Investigation and It Results.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Opium or death."

This brief sentence was fairly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person, who a few years ago well off is today a hopeless wreck.

One can scarcely realize the sufferings of an opium victim. De Quincy has vividly portrayed it. But who can fitly describe the joy of the rescued victim?

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well-known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled over red hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

"Excessive business cares broke me down, and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenths of cases commence. When I determined to stop, however, I found I COULD NOT do it.

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a demoralized condition of those organs; THAT THE HOPE OF A CURE DEPENDED ENTIRELY UPON THE DEGREE OF VIGOR WHICH COULD BE IMPARTED TO THEM. I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, that you have conquered the habit?"

"Indeed I have."

"Do you object to telling me how?"

"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I thereupon began using it and, supplementing it with my own special treatment, finally got fully over the habit. I may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the appetite originates and is sustained, and in them over ninety per cent of all other human ailments originate."

"For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

"As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured untill the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything,—experimented with everything and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I know nothing can accomplish this result but Warner's safe cure."

"Have others tried your treatment?"

"Yes sir, many; and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and supplemented by our special private treatment, it always cures."

Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and the diseases caused by derangements of those organs. We may say that it is very flattering to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medical endorsement and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs that equals it in power. We take pleasure in publishing the above statements coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilson and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Ft. Smith Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free. Address,

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TURTLE'S EGGS.

When little Gertie and Ruth were at their grandma's in the country last summer, they saw something that they never saw before. What do you think it was? I don't suppose you could guess if you tried a week, so I will tell you. One day their Uncle Peter came in with a lot of small, round, white oggs, a little larger than the marbles you have to play with. He had them in his hat, and called to the little girls to come and see them. They dropped their tins—for they were making mud pies—and started for their uncle. They looked at the small white eggs, and wondered what kind of eggs they were.

"These are turtles' eggs," said Uncle Peter.

"Was the old turtle on the nest when you found them?" asked the children.

At this question he was very much amused, and you ought to see how astonished they looked, when he told them that his hired man had plowed them out of the soft earth back of the creek.

Uncle Peter broke one of the eggs, and in it was a little turtle, perfect even to the "house on its back." There were 56 in all. Only think, if the eggs had not been disturbed what a band of little turtles would have found their way to the creek.

The mother turtle scoops out with her hind feet a hollow in the sand or dry earth, in which she lays her eggs, and the heat of the sand or earth hatches them. She never gives herself any trouble about her children, and they take care of themselves as soon as they come out of the sand. The children's uncle told them of the different varieties of turtles, and that some of them were used for food.

They listened with the closest attention, and when he had finished they scampered off, Gertie to finish their baking, and Ruth to "get the turtle soup going for dinner."—Zion's Herald.

Girls and the Pledge.

"I don't see what's the use of girls signing the pledge and joining temperance societies and such things," said pretty Minnie Proctor the other day, as she tossed back her head and seated herself at the piano. "Girls never drink anyway; it's only men and rough boys."

"Guess your education's been neglected in that direction, Min," said her brother Harry. "Girls ought to sign the pledge if for nothing else than to help them keep from offering wine to callers on New Year's day! Lots of 'em either drink, or help to make men drink, and I guess they need a pledge as much as men and boys do."

"Oh, well, I suppose some of the rich ones do, where they have wine in the house all the time," returned Minnie; "but we don't have it. What do I want to sign a pledge for?"

"The time may come when you'll need it as much as Harry ever will," said Uncle Fred, looking up from his paper. "I am not sure but that women are in almost as much danger now-a-days as men. I've just been reading something to the point in the morning paper. Listen:

"Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a drunken woman was found half-dead in the refuse race near the gas-works. From what could be learned at the time, she was under the influence of liquor, and had fallen into the ditch while walking about looking for more of the stuff."

"Even though you may never be tempted to drink or to put the lips of another," continued Uncle Fred, "you ought to put your name to the pledge. It might influence some one else to do the same thing, who would otherwise yield some day to temptation and get as low as this drunken woman who lay in the ditch yesterday morning. Don't always think of yourself, Minnie, when such matters as this come before you. Learn to act for the good of others."

Minnie Proctor's name looked up from the pledge after that day, sending out its influence in favor of total abstinence. Did you ever think, girls, how much it may mean just to have your name written where it will cast an influence for good?—Royal Road.

A True Story About a A Bible.

There was a little boy who wanted a Bible very much indeed—wanted it more than anything else he could think of. But he was a poor boy, and could not afford to buy one; for he lived a good many years ago, when Bibles cost more than they do now.

One day two strange gentlemen came to his house and asked his mother for something to eat. Although she had only plain food, she gave them a welcome to what she had. As they ate, they saw that the little boy looked sad. They asked him what he wanted, and he told them a Bible.

His mother said: "Never mind. Don't fret about that. I'll take you to see General Washington next week."

"But Id' rather have a Bible than go to see General Washington," the boy said.

One of the gentlemen seemed much pleased with this, and told him he hoped he would always be as fond of the Bible.

The next day the little boy received a beautiful Bible, and on the fly-leaf was written, "From George Washington."

The little boy did not know it but he had been talking Gen. Washington himself the day before.—Our Little People.

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