



**NEWSPAPER LAWS.**  
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**THE prince of Wales wears a sash with his summer costumes.**

It is said that the queen's estates at Osborne, if broken up and sold in small farms, would fetch \$250 an acre.

**M. EIFFEL makes \$8,000 a day out of his tower, which is certainly the biggest thing at the Paris exposition.**

There is a report in England that Mrs. Langtry's beautiful complexion is the result of rubbing the cheeks with veal.

At the shah's visit to the Paris exhibition the finest diamonds shown are said to have been worn by Mrs. White-lash Reid.

The approaching retirement of Lord Lytton from the post of British ambassador at Paris is attracting a good deal of attention.

**GEN. BOULANGER** is getting "hard up." His drafts are no longer honored and his mysterious wealth seems to have dried up.

ENTERTAINING the shah at Guildhall cost London £2,200. This is a much smaller sum than was expended on the ball given in his honor at his previous visit.

**FANNY BIGNON**, who is praised by zoologists for a recent paper on the anatomy of the lacrymal gland of the green turtle, is one of the remarkable women of Paris.

The duchess of Fife, the recently married daughter of the prince of Wales, can't squeeze her foot into anything less than a 3½ shoe. More frequently it is a full-fledged 4.

**JOHN K. DAVIS** of Cincinnati is said to be very proud of the fact that he has the smallest man's hand in the country. He can not get, except with difficulty, a glove small enough to fit him.

The Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette remarks: "Capt. Costello, the oldest man in this city, is reasonably busy this year in cultivating his garden and shows considerable activity for a man 106 years old. His growing vegetables look fine."

**KING LEOPOLD** of Belgium is not only the sworn enemy of tobacco but he is a vegetarian, dislikes music, and is the embodiment of many other eccentricities. One of these is an aversion to wearing his hat in the open air, as he believes the action of the wind on his head is beneficial.

The courtiers of the boy king of Serbia have been trying, with some success, to set him against his mother. "You are a king now," they said to him, "and don't require to be governed by your mamma." To which the lad replied: "Oh, yes, I am a king, and can take care of myself."

**JEREMIAH WILCOX** of Lebanon, Conn., is 90 years old, his wife 73, and both are well. One day last week Mrs. Wilcox slipped the bail of a six-quart tin pail over her arm, climbed the family cherry-tree to the top of it, and picked the measure full of cherries. She then descended, went into the house, and made a cherry pie in quick time.

In the Swedish rigsdag, when the socialist law was under consideration, Mr. Gumalius, the radical leader, tried to defend his socialist predilections with the cry: "Christ himself was a socialist." "Yes," replied Mr. Beskow, the court chaplain, "but with a difference. He said: 'What is mine is thine,' but you say: 'What is thine is mine.'"

**GEN. SHERMAN** came in from Cooperstown the other day, says the Albany Journal. On the train he was approached by a middle-aged man with the query: "Is this Gen. Sherman?" "Yes; what of it?" the old warrior replied in a gruff tone. "I wanted to speak to the general under whom I fought," the man rejoined. "You would have had to serve under some one anyway, wouldn't you? I am no different than any other man."

The popular Ceresus of Spain has just died in the person of the marquis de Urquijo. His executors have paid into the Spanish treasury succession duties amounting to £96,000, which exceeded \$25,000,000. This was gained in fifty years. The owner had begun life as a Basque village lad and died a senator, grandee, and ex-mayor of Madrid. He left \$900,000 in bequests to charities in his native province, many of which he founded himself, and \$100,000 for masses for himself.

**BIG MEN IN THE COMMONS.**

**Irish Leaders First Picked Out by American Visitors.**

**A GLIMPSE OF THE LEADING**

**Parnellites Who Are Fighting for Ireland's Freedom—Parnell on a Field Night, O'Kelly, Gill, the McCarthys, O'Connor and Joe Biggar.**

The Cronin tragedy was a blow in the face of Parnell the like of which he has not received since Lord Frederick Cavendish was struck down in Phoenix park. Irish leaders are still uncertain as to the extent to which the Irish movement will be retarded by it. They all admit that it has injured them much, but having said this they will say no more.

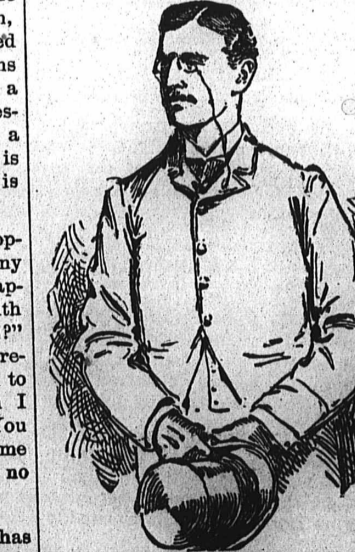


O. KELLY.

From such observation as could be made I should say that the Chicago affair has nullified all the work in behalf of home rule that Gladstone and Parnell have done within the past year. The only thing to be done is for them to put their shoulders to the stone and roll it up the hill again. But the stone is heavy and Gladstone is getting old, and so the Tories and unionists look on and whisper to each other, "How long will he last?" It is a mighty important question for Ireland.

But Parnell and his band will keep up the fight, and an interesting fight it is, too, considering the clever men engaged in it.

Englishmen never can understand how it is that the first thing that most Americans proceed to do when they arrive in London is to use every means at hand to visit the house of commons—"just to get a look at Gladstone and Parnell," as they put it. Englishmen could understand the American desire to see the "Grand Old Man," for, aside from a few stout old Tories—who believe Gladstone to be little less than a fiend incarnate, who is seeking to ruin the greatest empire on earth, they are generally willing to admit that the old statesman is worth going a good ways to see. But that Parnell should come next in point of popularity to strangers is to them puzzling. One Londoner, discussing this matter with me, remarked that most Americans seem to labor under the impression that there are only two really great men in the three kingdoms—Gladstone and the uncrowned king of Ireland. This is of course stretching it a little, but it certainly is true that eight Americans out of ten who secure admission to the gallery of the house ask first, "Where is Gladstone?" and then "Where is Parnell?" The attaches of the house have grown accustomed to it and accept the situation philosophically. They look upon this curiosity as an American trait of character somewhat on the plane with the yankees' supposed predilection for cocktails.



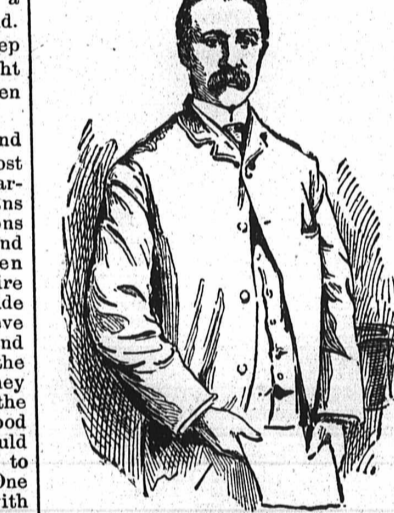
T. P. GILL.

mint juleps and plug tobacco. Equally queer to the average Englishman is the manner in which a majority of Americans seem to take to the bright body of young men who follow Parnell in the house of commons. The Parnellites stand infinitely better than they did a few years ago, but there is still a large element in England that looks upon them with a good deal of disfavor. Even so conservative and generally inoffensive a man as Justice McCarthy

still suffers from it socially and, in a material sense, since there are certain quarters in which his books are still practically boycotted. It was one of the earlier Irish patriots who served notice on England at the time of the passage of the act of the union that since England compelled Ireland to send men to the British parliament in London or nowhere, Ireland would send to Westminster, by way of retaliation, the greatest collection of blackguards that the kingdom could produce.

It is not so very long ago that a large portion of Englishmen thought that the prophecy had been fulfilled. That was when the land league was having its fiercest struggle and when Parnell, Joe Biggar, Tim Healy and a handful of determined spirits were giving the British public its most trying experience with obstruction, and when the great machine was held motionless and helpless by half a dozen ingenious men. When Joseph Biggar used his prerogative as a member of parliament by having the galleries of the house cleared simply because he saw the prince of Wales in one of them, when the whole policy of the Irish party was to render itself so obnoxious that the English nation would tire of it and let it go home to legislate in Dublin, and when "Buckshot" Forster was nightly baited in the house, somewhat as a bull is baited in a Spanish bull ring, there was a general sentiment in a good many parts of England that the Irish party was about as disreputable as it well could be. No one who was so fortunate as to be present in parliament at its first meeting after that spring morning when Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were murdered in Phoenix park will ever forget the aversion for the Irish members of parliament that was shown by their English colleagues nor the half-cooked look on Parnell's face as he led his little phalanx into the house to meet the attacks that were to follow.

Affairs have changed since that time. There is no lack of English cheers for the Irish leader when he enters the house on any field night, and when he speaks, which is not often, for he is sparing of words, instead of having to meet jeers and howls as he once did, he is listened to with an interest scarcely second to that shown when Gladstone is up, despite the fact that he never strives to shine as an orator. The position of the other members of the parliamentary party has changed in a similar, though to a less extent. Nevertheless Englishmen do not see in



L. HARRINGTON.

them qualities to admire to the extent that Americans do. I must confess that I was attracted quite as much as the average American by a number of these bright young men who are proud to be called Parnell's lieutenants. They are as bright, able, cheery a group of men as one could well wish to meet, and there is not one of them who has not brains and grit enough for success in almost anything. In fact these plucky fellows who have had their wit sharpened by an incessant warfare with both the great parties in England and with the greatest of English tacticians from Gladstone down are a great deal more attractive than the young Englishmen in the house, who, to tell the truth, are not as a rule impressive.

Of course most of these men have been to America many times and are familiar with its people and customs. Some of them like O. Kelly, T. P. Gill, Justin McCarthy and others have worked on American newspapers, and any number of them are correspondents of American journals. There is no lack of bright newspaper men in London, although the average reporter is, from an American standpoint, a very poor stick. But the special and editorial writers are first-class, and among these the Irish members of parliament rank high.

T. P. O'Connor, the two McCarthys, T. P. Gill, William O'Brien, Thomas Sexton, the orator of his party; Tim Healy, who practices law now; Harrington, the secretary of the national league, and several others are in the front rank of newspaper men, and it was by newspaper work that they maintained themselves in the old days when they received no remuneration for their services in the house. They held no sinecures in those days. Entering the house at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon and taking turns all night, perhaps at the task of worrying her majesty's ministers and the house generally, hurrying away in the gray of the morning for a little sleep and then giving such of the day as they could to their professional work, all this was work of the hardest kind, but the bulk of the Irishmen do not seem to have suffered much from the strain.

**Tobacco and Bacteria.**

An inveterate smoker named W. C. Van Wyck died the other day at Newburg in this state, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, and his death is attributed to the poisonous effects of tobacco. In his last illness many of his symptoms pointed to cancer in the stomach, and it is not unlikely that disciples of King James and the late Mr. Trask will make use of Mr. Van Wyck's case as an effective weapon against the use of the weed, in favor of which, however, there is much to be said in these days when the germ theory of disease finds general acceptance among scientific physicians. Like every other blessing—and to this moderation itself is no exception—tobacco may be abused; but undoubtedly the great mass of mankind does not abuse it, and finds solace in its use now more than ever before. Upon some constitutions and in some forms, notably in the form of cigarettes, tobacco is injurious, particularly in its action on the mouth, throat, and lungs, and cigarette-smoking is said by doctors to be especially productive of those white spots on the tongue and the insides of the cheeks which are known as "smokers' patches," but yet, even from a medical point of view, something is to be said in favor of smoking when properly managed.

It has long been a popular opinion that tobacco is an antiseptic, and this belief seems to have some solid basis of fact. Last year Prof. Vincenzo Tassinari of the Hygienic institute of the university of Pisa made some very interesting experiments on the supposed germicidal virtues of tobacco smoke, which seem to show that it really has a destructive action upon the growth of bacilli—those minute organisms which are said to be the causes of a vast number of the bodily ills that flesh is heir to. Prof. Tassinari observed the action of the fumes upon seven different kinds of bacteria—so-called cholera bacillus, the cattle distemper bacillus, the pus coccus, the Finkler-Frior bacterium, the typhus and pleuro-pneumonia bacillus, and the blue pus bacillus. Wishing to imitate as closely as possible the processes going on in a smoker's mouth, the professor passed tobacco fumes through a horizontal tube into a receptacle kept moist by damp cotton wool, which contained also a colony of bacilli. The result showed that the smoke retards the growth of some kinds of bacilli and absolutely prevents the growth of others. The tobacco experimented with was that which is used in making the large Caveur cigar, much favored in Italy; and it was proved that its fumes retard the growth of pus bacilli by seventy-two hours, and of cattle distemper bacilli by 100 hours, while they absolutely arrest the growth of the so-called cholera and typhus bacilli.

If Prof. Tassinari's results may be relied upon it is evident that not only is tobacco not the deadly enemy of man—and it is singular with what eagerness man takes to so many of his "deadly enemies"—but that in many instances it is his great friend, not only by way of solace but as a warder off and destroyer of deadly germs that insist on colonizing his body and turning it to their own uses. As a counterpoise to this the case at Newburg will be of small weight.

**Hayti's Deliverance.**

For nearly a year Hayti has been next door to hades. Savage butchery has been the rule. Contending governments claiming to establish order produced anarchy, and half a million people, mostly negroes never highly civilized, have been reduced to a situation bordering on barbarism. Hayti, formerly a French colony, was projected rather than established as a republic twenty-two years ago and at no time has it prospered. Its fiscal affairs are in great confusion and its people, incapable of self-government, have been the prey of ambitious autocrats holding nominally as freely elected executives. Salomon, who had been president, fled a year ago with such treasures as he could gather. The new election brought further turmoil, in which one of the contestants was killed. Since last fall there has been a cruel and bloody struggle between Legitime, who claimed election, and a general of the northern provinces, Hippolyte. Victory has finally declared on the side of the latter. Legitime has fled the country, his followers are dispirited, and the republic is at the mercy of the conqueror, who may become dictator or may require the farce of another election. If it had not been for the naval vessels of various countries riding in the harbor of Port au Prince and resolved on the preservation of order the entrance of Hippolyte into the city which Legitime has held for months would probably have been the signal for further slaughter.

For the sake of humanity it may be hoped that butchery, arson, and rapine are now at end in the distracted island, which seems to need the strong hand of a stable despotism more than further experiment at self-government. Of this the negroes of Hayti appear to be wholly incapable.—Chicago Times.

**Her Mother Was Right.**

Fanny (who lives across the street)—What caused you to give up your singing, Ethel? I never hear your voice any more.  
Ethel Screecher—Oh, mother persuaded me to give it up. You see, Fanny, we are keeping boarders now.—Time.

**QUEER FREAK OF NATURE.**

**A Maryland Hill Sinking Into the Earth Out of Sight.**

A curious freak of nature is reported in the lower end of Dorchester county, says a letter from Cambridge, Md. An old resident named Alfred James was in town last week, and in speaking of the affair said: "I have been living on the strip of land that makes out between the Wicomico and Nanticoke rivers for the last fifty years and have never seen anything like this land-sink before. About two months ago we noticed that a place about sixty feet square, where there had been a hill ever since I could remember, had begun to sink down, and ever since then it has been getting lower and lower every week. At first we did not notice it very much, but now every one on the place seems to be afraid to go near the spot, and, in fact, it is dangerous to go too near. The place has now sunk about twelve feet below the level of the earth, and is filled with water. The land around the hole is sort of crusty, and will break up like stone.

"We can assign no reason for it except that there is an undertide that gets in somewhere and is eating away the land. This is the second strange thing that has been discovered there in the last forty years. About 1852, while making an excavation at this place about forty yards from where the land-sink is, some men discovered an Indian canoe containing the skeletons of four men about twenty feet below the earth. In the canoe were found several Indian pipes and bows and arrows. The boat was of very fine workmanship and handsomely carved. It is supposed that the skeletons were those of Indians, as the Nanticoke tribe used to stay along the Wicomico and Nanticoke rivers. I tell you we have a queer place down here now, and if the land keeps on sinking you will see us all getting away."

**A Book Canvasser.**

I have often thought that the publication of my experience in a big city, trying to make a living, would benefit young women who are anxious to get away from country homes. Both my brother and I had every reason to expect that we would be successful when we came to St. Louis from New Orleans. My brother was drowned, my landlady went to Chicago and—would you believe it?—I had a hard enough time to find another boarding house, even though I pawned my watch and my bracelets, and offered to pay in advance. After I got into a home on Washington avenue it was struggle, struggle for three months, with a little help from the Woman's Exchange, to pay my room rent and buy two meals a day. I am well enough satisfied with the employment I have now. I canvass for Bulwer's works and an encyclopedia. I get \$2 for each Bulwer order I take and \$3 for each encyclopedia, and I don't have any trouble about collecting the money. That is done by a man. I don't go about my work in a haphazard fashion, and so I am fairly lucky. I never approach a gentleman until I know at least his name, and if he is busy when I call I give him a card and ask him to let me call again. I count upon making between \$15 and \$20 a week. I have never had to suffer extreme rudeness but once, and, it may seem strange to you, the person who was uncivil to me was a woman. She was a stenographer in a lawyer's office. I came in when she was alone, said I would wait for him and sat down. She looked me over carefully, went to her typewriter, wrote on a slip a very cruel remark, laid it on a desk before my eyes and went out of the room. I was so indignant and hurt that I went away; but I got angry and went back at lunch time, when that young lady was out and said that lawyer a Bulwer. I was awfully tempted to tell him about his stenographer, but I didn't.—Nellie Blalock, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**The Queen as a Speaker.**

An impressive incident of the recent royal wedding in England was the unexpected appearance of the queen for the first time in the capacity of a speaker. It had been originally arranged that only two toasts should be proposed—those of "The Bride and Bridegroom" and "The Queen"—and that these, according to custom, should be given by the lord steward (the earl of Mount-Edgumbe), standing on her majesty's right. Almost at the last moment it was decided to add a third toast—this coming between the other two and being in honor of the king of the Greeks. But when the guests were waiting for the first to be given they were startled almost out of their decorous bearing by the altogether unexpected appearance of the queen as its proposer. "The Official Court Circular" has summarized the interesting incident, but only tells an inquisitive public that her majesty proposed the toast with every wish for the wedded pair's happiness; but it would have been far more interesting if it had given the text of the words employed. The circumstance is the more noteworthy as showing how thoroughly the queen sympathized with the union.

**But Little Choice.**

St. Louis Man (to New Orleans man)—Got any yellow fever in your town yet?  
New Orleans Man—No, but we have the Salvation Army.—Pittsburg Chronicle.



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**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.**

**The Quadri-Centennial World's Fair**

Chicago is bidding against New York and Washington for the World's Exposition of 1892, in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus, and she is bidding high and expects to win. Her business men have already subscribed over \$5,000,000 to defray expenses in case it is decided to hold the exposition there, and expect to increase the amount to \$8,000,000 and possibly \$10,000,000. Among the advantages Chicago presents, the following have been named, in a circular recently issued by a committee appointed for the purpose: We have

**ALL THE ESSENTIALS**  
 of an eligible location—an abundance of fresh air and pure water—space for all exhibits—and unsurpassed facilities for transportation.

Our refrigerator, Lake Michigan, renders our climate, in the summer season, more comfortable than that of any other available city, as can be proven by the reports of the weather bureau. This immense lake also furnishes us an inexhaustible supply of water far superior in quality to that of any other city in the world.

Combined with these are our exceptional railroad facilities, which would make the exposition accessible alike to exhibitors and visitors from every quarter of the globe. In this connection, the recent report of the inter-state Commerce Commission shows that 30 per cent of the railway mileage of the United States—exclusive of the eastern trunk lines beyond Pittsburg and Buffalo—directly enter Chicago.

Our hotel accommodations, which are being rapidly enlarged, are ample sufficient to insure the comfort and convenience of visitors—having now the capacity to easily entertain 150,000 guests, to say nothing of the 5,000 boarding houses.

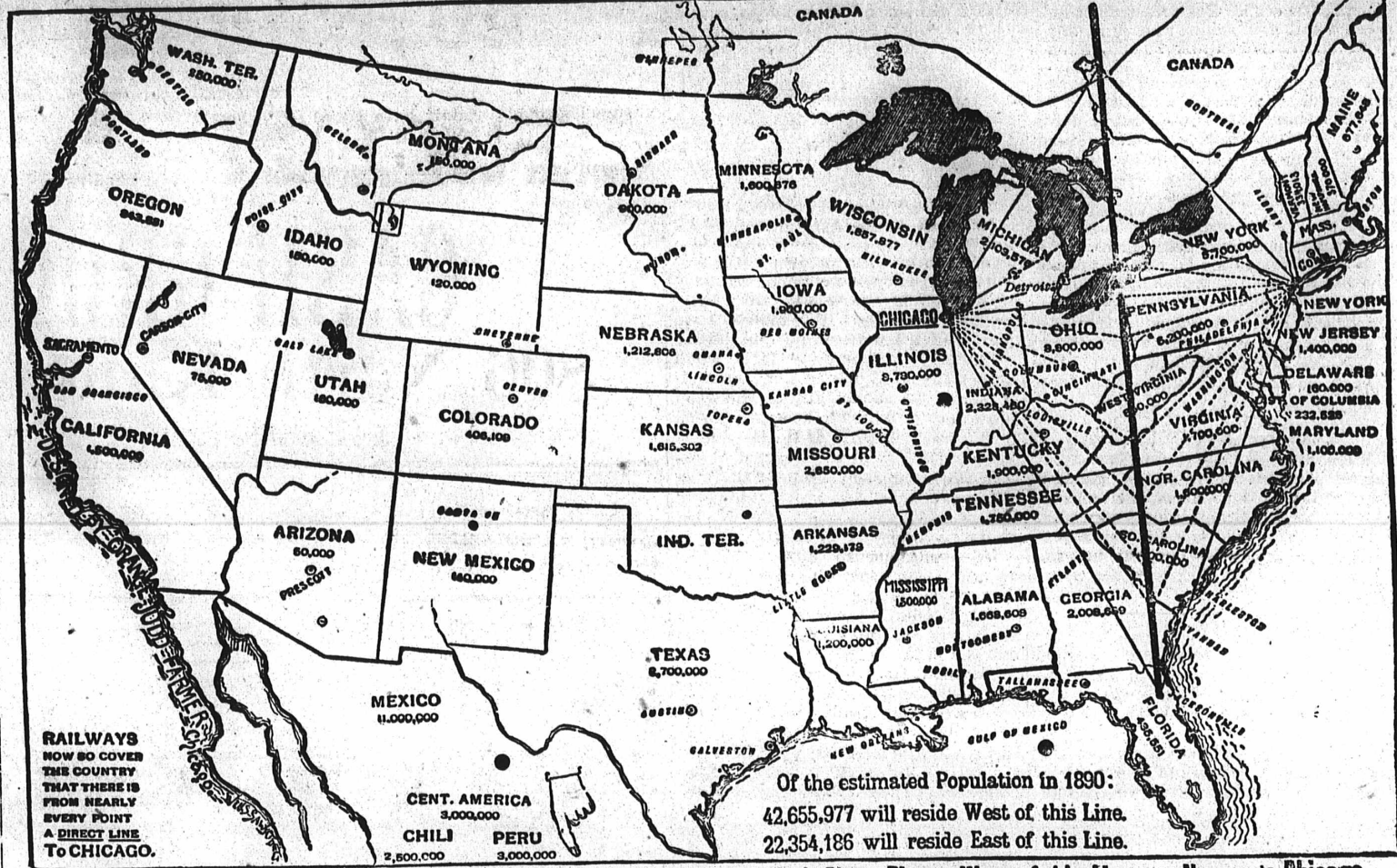
The leading officials of the several telegraph companies acknowledge that our telegraphic facilities are unequalled, as has been evidenced by the numerous tests which have resulted in this being proudly designated "the Convention City."

There can be an agriculture and live stock exhibit here, such as the world has never seen.

On the same subject Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, whose utterances are worthy of careful consideration by the farmers of the Middle, Northwestern, Western, Southwestern and Southern States, says:

"I am more interested in the exhibition itself than in the site. It has occurred to me that in connection with this fair we should have an agricultural and live stock exhibit such as the world has never before seen, and such as no country but this could produce."

**AGRICULTURE IS THE FOUNDATION** of American industrial greatness, and with our grain fields and our stock farms we are literally feeding the world. No international fair could be complete without an exhibition of these interests that would be full and representative. I am somewhat interested in the site of the Columbus quadri-centennial, because I want to make sure that we have room enough for an agricultural and live stock exhibit. We shall need at the very least 100 acres of ground, and perhaps more. In New York I fear we should not be able to get enough room without going far from the center of the city. Moreover, New York is on the seaboard, and the center of agriculture is in the Mississippi valley. If we want to show to the best advantage that which has contributed most to our national greatness, if it is our wish to give the farm place in this fair it is properly entitled to, it must be held in the West. I favor Chicago because Chicago is the center of the West, because it is in the heart of the greatest agricultural and stock growing region of the world. I believe Chicago has the railway facilities, the climate, the hotels, the roomy and convenient grounds which are necessary to the success of a great fair like this. "It should be born in mind, too," added the Secretary, "that our agricultural people are the people who make these fairs. Proportionately the attendance is much larger from the rural districts than from the cities. It was so in 1876, and will doubtless be so in 1892. Our agricultural population is our best population, better educated, more enterprising, more prosperous, more eager to see and learn and compare than any other class of our people. If this fair should be held in Chicago there are few farmers in all the West—and the West is a big country—that would not visit it, with their families, at one or another season of the year. A journey to the seaboard is a serious matter to them,



**Places on the Heavy Line are Equally Distant from Chicago and New York City.—Places West of this Line are Nearer to Chicago.**

**NOTES ON THE ABOVE CHART**—The equal length of the dotted lines extending from Chicago and New York to any point on the heavy perpendicular line, show that all places in the United States west of the heavy line are nearer to Chicago than to New York. An accurate Railway Map indicates that nearly all places west of the line, and even some places east of it have shorter and more direct railway connections with Chicago than with New York. For example, Pittsburg, Penn., 12 miles east of the line, is practically nearer to Chicago on account of the straight and level non-mountainous railway line westward. The lines from Chicago to Florida, Georgia, and Southeastern sections are as direct as those from New York to the same localities. Many times more railways radiate in all directions from Chicago than from New York or Washington.

THE POPULATION for 1890, given for each state, is partly estimated from the percentage of increase between 1880 and 1885 in states taking a census in the latter year, and in others from the increase between 1870 and 1880. But other circumstances affecting this increase have also been taken into account. Though some of the estimates may vary considerably from the actual count in 1890, the variations will be quite as great east of the line as west of it. As the West is much more rapidly populating than the East, there is no doubt whatever that by 1892 much more than TWO-THIRDS of all the people in our country will be found WEST of the line, and therefore, nearer to Chicago.

though thousands upon thousands of them traveled over the Alleghenies in 1876. The eastern side of the country had our last world's fair; now let the West, which is really the center of the country, have this one."

In the interest of the farmers of the West we are constrained to advocate the claims of Chicago, as against those of other cities interested, as the proper place for holding this great fair.

Wm. J. Lightfoot, the Democratic candidate for county surveyor, says that he was not responsible for the idiotic statements made at the Shawnee Democratic county convention, regarding the churches and their influence in the maintenance of prohibition in Kansas. Mr. Lightfoot concludes his card by saying that he would rather be right than be surveyor.

Always draw your broom by leaning the handle a little forward. Why? because a broom in that position will take the dirt along more gently; it will sweep cleaner and not wear out the carpet so fast. By constantly turning the broom in the hand while sweeping it will wear off evenly, and it will be a pleasure to work with it. When through with the broom, hang it on a nail by a string or wire, then it will not run down sideways, like old shoes.

David Dudley Field says we have too many lawyers—many of them ought to be mulch driers.

There is jaw-power enough expended in Topeka in gum-chewing, to drive the biggest cotton factory in the land.

An exchange tells, "How to Smoke a Cigar." Cigars are improved by sacking them twelve hours in a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen—water for short.

Some years ago there was an effort to make it appear that a great national debt was a national blessing. Some of our money lenders are now telling us that farm mortgages indicate prosperous farmers.

Rye for poultry is the cheapest food that can be grown, as it really requires no extra ground. Where the potatoes have been dug, or wheat harvested, sow rye, and it will remain there until spring, when the land may be put in corn. In fact, it only occupies the ground in winter if desired for providing green food only. It will enable the hens to have green food late, and long after other food becomes dry, and it will be the first to appear in spring. A small plot of ground in rye will enable the poultryman to cut it as wanted, and it will grow up again to provide another supply.

Dr. George H. Vibbert, a distinguished temperance lecturer of Boston, delivered an address in Topeka Sunday night under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. He said Frances Willard was the most influential woman living, and he said it was under the influence of the W. C. T. U. that 9,000,000 children in the public schools were now receiving instruction as to the effects of alcohol upon the human system. He declared that if prohibition was resubmitted the liquor dealers would spend millions of dollars in this state. He paid a high tribute to the city of Topeka in comparing with Omaha and other cities the saloon furnishes.

Blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions and applied to the bedstead, is an unfailling bedbug remedy, as a coat of whitewash is for the walls of a log house.

Judge Hodge rendered a decision in the United States circuit court, in which he declared the Minnesota inspection law, which requires beef to be inspected on the hoof, to be unconstitutional.

A second crop of strawberries is being gathered on the hills surrounding New Albany, something which is unprecedented in the history of small fruits in that county. The rains of a few weeks ago, caused the plants to again flower, and while the berries are of large size, they lack the flavor of the first crop.

All the evidence produced by the investigating committee goes to prove that the farmer, the butcher, the packer, in fact every one who touches beef grows poorer, except only the one who eats it, and it costs him more than when cattle on the hoof sold at much higher prices. This money question is very complicated.

Golden Days is far ahead of any weekly paper published in the United States having for its objects the culture and amusement of the youthful mind. Now, in its Tenth Volume, it exhibits every sign of strength, permanency and progression. Mr. Elverson, the proprietor and editor, is one of those men who believe it a duty to do what they can for their race, and wisely he is doing for the "rising generation" a work which, for him, is "a work of love." Aiming to benefit our youth, through history, science, philosophy, geography, mechanics, etc., in a manner easily comprehended, he has made his journal the efficient instrument in its noble purpose. Could he see the anxiety on the faces of his young friends awaiting the arrival of Golden Days by the mail or the news agent, were not in vain, and that the running of his great presses, day and night, at Ninth and Spruce Streets, was indeed to them a gratification and blessing.—West Philadelphia Press.

**NOTABLE OLD MEN.**

Notable old men is the subject on which that enterprising and gossipy paragraphist, Mr. Blakely Hall has written for Frank Leslie's Weekly this week. Everybody is reading his weekly contributions with peculiar interest, and this is one of the breeziest of all. Miss Starr's brilliant fashion article, and Jasper's caustic Wall Street review also deserve attention; but most of the issue is devoted as usual to graphic pictures of current events. The American beauty presented this week is Mrs. J. W. Mackay. She makes a handsome picture.

The following remarks are as applicable to many other sections of the United States as they are to Kansas: It is doubtful if sheep can be raised successfully in any part of the state when handled as they were under the speculative methods—when men with facilities for caring for 100 purchased 1,000 and the man who could keep 1,000 successfully had 5,000 or 10,000.

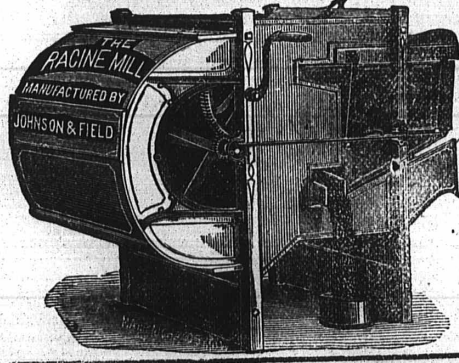
Kansas is not a South American plain with a torrid climate and a poverty-stricken soil where any sheep worth \$1.50 can have an acre of land upon which to subsist. It is a state fitted for the higher forms of cereal and fruit culture, and is coming to these rapidly.

**Western Foundry AND MACHINE WORKS.**  
 R. L. COFRAN, Prop'r

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing and Fittings, Etc.  
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MANUFACTURERS OF  
**"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS**  
 DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description. They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Farm use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use. The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—Ed. W. Co.

**FAT** will reduce fat at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per month without injury to health. Send 6c. in stamps for sealed circulars covering testimonials. L. E. Marsh Co. 2515 Madison St., Philad., Pa.

**INDURATED FIBRE WARE.**  
**ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!**

HAS NO HOOPS!  
 NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!  
 NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!  
 HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY!  
 PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS, SPYGLASSES, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.  
 LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.  
**CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.**  
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**ALOAD DRAWS 30 PER CENT EASIER ON SPRINGS**  
**EQUALLY GOOD FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY LOADS**

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No. 1, Capacity from 1 to 2000 pounds, per set.	\$4.50	
No. 2, " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00	
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SET COMPLETE, READY TO PUT ON WAGON.

**RACINE ROLLER SPRING**  
 Invaluable to DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS and FARMERS everywhere. Should be on every wagon. Easy riding. Saves wear and tear on milk cans, bags, etc. Saves Harness. Saves Horses. Saves Wagons. SAVES DOLLARS. THOROUGHLY WARRANTED and GUARANTEED to give satisfaction. Only GRADUATING SPRING BAR. Send for Circular. IN ORDERING GIVE WIDTH OF ROLLERS, AND STATE WHETHER YOU WANT "AD."

**Western Farm News.**

The Inter-State Commerce commission will meet in Kansas City September 24th and have notified D. S. Alford to meet them on that date to present his complaint against the Rock Island railroad for not stopping at that Lawrence.

The new postal cards, soon to be issued, will be very handsome. They will be issued in three sizes. The first will be larger than those now in use, and will be designed principally for business men. The second about the size of the present card. The third will be smaller than those now in use.

The charter of the "University of Topeka," a Methodist institution, is filed. Its promoters expect to make it the largest denominational college in the west. The company owns 500 acres of land near this city, and a new building, to cost \$50,000, will be commenced soon and be ready for opening in 1891.

"Robert E. Lee was a strict observer of the Sabbath when not engaged in his campaigns," said General L. L. Lomax, president of the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg, and late commander of a division of Rebel cavalry. "I remember well one occasion when Fitzhugh Lee and myself, who at that time were both cadets at West Point, were in Washington. It was a Sunday morning, and as the day promised to be a dull one, we drove over to Arlington to spend the time with Custis Lee. We found the family at morning prayers, and we joined in the services. When they were concluded, General Lee, with a grim smile, walked into his library, selected a religious book for each of his children, Custis included, and set them all to reading. The jolly time that 'Fitz' and myself expected to have with Custis was indefinitely postponed. We excused ourselves as soon as common decency would permit, returned to Washington, and resolved that when we visited Arlington again it would not be on Sunday."

Farmers have more than two-thirds of the productive wealth of the Nation. We also have a majority of the voting population. Thus it will be seen we have both men and means if we will but use the power in our hands. But it must be done now. The land is already slipping out of the hands of the farmers into the hands of some trust for little more than half its value, thereby ruining the price of all the land near it. So, you see we dare not tarry. We must be up and doing. My idea is to organize; every man put his shoulder to the wheel and let us all work, and instead of excluding politics from the Grange bring it in. Our vote is our strongest weapon. Let every man who reads talk to him who does not. Let him explain to him who does not understand. When you hear a man say "this is for political effect," or "too much protection," set it down he is either ignorant or he is talking in favor of the trust. If every man will work for his own interest, his own home and family as he does for his party, we will succeed without a doubt. Let every farmer say, "I will vote for the man who will protect my business, but I will not vote a second time for one who will not. I will also do all in my power to give him such a hearty boost from that office that it will take him a thousand years to get back again." When we do this we will have a hearing and not till then. I will exhort you as did one of old when he thought they were about to be overwhelmed. "Be strong and quit yourselves like men." Oh, ye grangers, be not slaves to trusts. Then quit yourselves like men and fight. F. E. E.

**Senator Plumb on Irrigation.**

Concerning irrigation in Kansas Senator Plumb, in a recent letter to Prof. Fairchild of the Agricultural college, says:

That there is great need of increased water supply in the western third of Kansas there can be no doubt; that as to say, if agriculture as practiced in the eastern part of the state is to be carried on. The question as to how this water is to be secured, if at all, is one of very considerable moment.

The state of Colorado has by its constitution appropriated all the water which flows in the streams in that state. Good lawyers assure me that this appropriation is legal, and if it be so, of course no water can ever be derived for western Kansas from the streams that flow through Colorado until the Colorado people have been fully supplied. It is possible and perhaps even probable that a moderate supply may be obtained by means of the subterranean flow in the channels of the Arkansas and Smoky Hill rivers. Even if the water supply can be had, the question remains as to whether the government should engage in furnishing it or whether it should be left to private capital and enterprise. There is much to be said on both sides; but at all events it is due to candor that I say that no immediate relief is likely to be had, and it will take some time, and I fear some years, before any practical result to western Kansas can come from the investigations to be carried on by the committee.

**Horticultural Department.**

B. F. SMITH, Editor.  
The Best Tree Wash.

Randolph Peters, a prominent and successful nurseryman, has from experience found the following tree wash to be the best:

"Take stone lime, slack and prepare it as for an ordinary whitewash, in an old barrel or box. Take enough at a time to make a bucket two-thirds full of the proper consistency for ordinary whitewashing. Now add one pint of gas tar, one pound of whale oil soap dissolved in hot water, (or one pound of potash, or strong lye from wood ashes), then add clay or loam enough to make the bucket full of the wash of proper thickness to be applied with a whitewash brush. If the trees have had the earth ridged up around them, take the earth away from around the collar and apply the wash to the body of the trees from the limbs to the ground or down to the roots.

Its advantages are, first, it will destroy the bark louse, and give the tree a bright, clean and healthy appearance. Second, this wash will drive all borers that may be in the trees and the moth will not deposit eggs on or about the trees the same season the wash is used.

All who grow apple, peach, dwarf pear, quince and ash trees, should use this wash; don't fail to use it because not patented and sold at a high price. I have known cases where peach trees have been badly affected by the borer; they have all left and the trees become healthy and vigorous with one application of this wash.

Again, mice and rabbits will not girdle trees where this wash is used. Apply in May for borers and general benefit to the trees, and in late autumn as a preventive against mice and rabbits. Use this wash annually. Gas tar applied pure will kill trees."

The west is alive to the importance of irrigation. Now convince eastern capitalists on the same point and we have the appropriation already. And there is no better way to do this than through the different loan companies operating in the west. The senators and representatives from Kansas and Colorado will no doubt make a strong fight on this line in the next congress.

Among the announcements of The Century for last year was one of a series of "letters home" from Japan, by the American artist Mr. John La Farge. The letters have been revised and expanded into a series covering the landscape, art, architecture, life and religion of Japan, for which Mr. La Farge has made a great number of illustrations, and these papers are to be a feature of The Century during the coming year. Mr. La Farge's brief paper of Japanese art, published in Mr. Pumpelly's "Across America and Asia," was one of the earliest thoroughly appreciative essays on the subject of Japan.

Where everything is exceptionally good, it is difficult to make a selection of the very best; and this is the dilemma we find ourselves confronted with each month when our favorite periodical, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, arrives. The October number is bristling with good things. To start off with, the colored frontispiece, "The Wedding Trip," is a lovely picture in the same style as "A Yachting Party," given in the previous number, and follows naturally in sequence; for is not a yachting party often a forerunner of a wedding trip? In addition there are nearly 150 other illustrations, including a very interesting series showing various kinds of "Human Habitations." Then among the stories is one by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and one ("The Little Rebel") about Abraham Lincoln, and one for "Our Girls," about "A Butterfly in Harness." Christine Terhune Herrick defines in "A Bow of Ribbon" the mission and sphere of that decorative trifle, "The Chemistry of Cooking" is discussed in simple and intelligible language; and "Malaria; Its Cause and Cure" furnishes numberless suggestions about that fell disease so prevalent at this season. Besides, there is a Supplement to the Fashion Department, embodying lots of ideas that will be of great assistance in planning the winter outfit. But every one needs to have this comprehensive Family Magazine every month. It is published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

**Deafness Can't be Cured**

by local application as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining on the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness, (caused by catarrh), that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

**BUY YOUR GROCERIES**  
**OF**  
**GREEN & KALE,**  
**CASH GROCERS,**  
**806 North Kansas Avenue.**  
Established by W. C. Norris in 1869.

No larger stock in the city. Everything first-class in all respects. Fresh, clean, sweet, and 16 ounces to the pound. That is the place to buy your groceries. No better values given by any house in the city.

**Satisfaction Always Guaranteed.**

We are exclusive agents for the Celebrated Tycoon Japan Teas, pure uncolored natural leaf cured by an entirely different process, superior to any other Japan Tea, at 25, 40, 50 and 65 cents per pound. We also carry all staple varieties of China and India Teas from 25 cents per pound for common, to 80 cents for best imported.

**FLOUR**

We will give you better value for your money in flour than you can get anywhere in Topeka. We have it made expressly for our trade, besides handling all the popular brands made in the city. We make leaders of our own brands, especially the "Puritan" and "May Flower," both brands of which are manufactured from the choicest No. 1 white winter wheat. The "Puritan" brand we guarantee to be equal to the finest High Estent made in the state. The "May Flower," is a strictly straight flour, no high patent being taken from it. There is no such grade made in this city, we know it to be superior to "Buffalo" or "Shawnee Fancy." Puritrn, only \$1.30 per sack. May Flower, only \$1.10 per sack. We have a good strong flour, Lillie White, for 60 cents per sack.

Granulated Sugar, 11 pounds for \$1.00 Cut Loaf Sugar, genuine, 9 pounds for \$1.00  
Powdered Sugar, 9 pounds for \$1.00 White Coffee, C, 12 pounds for \$1.00  
Yellow, C Sugar, 13 pounds for \$1.00 Brown Sugar, 14 pounds for \$1.00.

In consequence of our large country trade, we always have on hand: Fresh Eggs and Choice Country Butter. Kennedy's Crackers and Cakes, always fresh. We sell Wisconsin Full Cream and Swiss Cheese. Price's and Royal Baking Powder 45 cents per pound. Monarch Baking Powder, equal to any, 20 cents pound. Our ground spices are not only strictly pure, but are ground from the choicest whole stock.

**A Piano Free**

In addition to the superior quality of our goods and the unusually low price at which we sell them, we offer as a special inducement for your patronage, for every dollars worth of groceries bought, we give a ticket entitling the holder to one chance for a

**Starr Upright Piano**

bought of E. B. Guild, an excellent instrument, second to none on earth except in name. Try for it, it costs you nothing, as you get one hundred cents worth of goods for every dollar invested. Piano will be drawn in presence of ticket holders, in Lukens' Opera House, February 28, next.

**GREEN & KALE.**

North Topeka, Kas., Sept. 5, 1889.

Established in 1879.  
**J. H. LYMAN & Co.,**  
**PIANOS & ORGANS.**  
803 Kansas Avenue.  
Agent for the Unequaled Mason & Hamlin Pianos & Organs.  
Agents for the Celebrated Estey Pianos and Organs.  
— Story and Clark Organs. —  
**DAVIS SEWING MACHINES.**  
— TOPEKA. —

J H Foucht will sell at cost  
A few Wagons.  
A few Refrigerators.  
A few Cidermills.  
A few Gasoline stoves.  
A few Heating stoves.  
10 per cent below cost on a few wheat drills; have an over stock of these. Grindstones, and a lot of other hardware at cost. Be sure and call and get bargains before they are all gone. 825 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

The Jackson county old settlers reunion was a magnificent success, both in point of numbers in attendance and in the interest of the exercises. Fully five thousand visitors were in the city and the gathering was productive of a nearer bond of common interest and sympathy between the pioneers who have made Kansas what it is. Rev. H. D. Fisher, of Marys-

**TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
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521 & 523 QUINCY ST.  
**E. E. ROUDEBUSH,**  
BUSINESS MANAGER.  
**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**  
— Send at once for Journal and Catalogue. —  
MENTION THIS PAPER.

ville, and one of the first Kansas settlers, was orator of the day and delivered an able address. The afternoon exercises were devoted to toasts and experiences rendered by prominent Jackson county citizens. A feature of the day's interest was a procession of the settlers under banners giving the years of their arrival.

Harvest Excursions via the Union Pacific Railway.  
The Union Pacific R'y takes pleasure in announcing that it will run Harvest Excursions to Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana on the following dates: August 8th and 20th, Sept. 10th and 24th and October 8th. For these occasions a great reduction in rates has been made, thus giving you a splendid opportunity to visit nearly every place in the great west. Do not miss it. It affords the business men, stock raisers, mining prospector and farmer an unequalled chance to see the unlimited resources of the western country. For tickets, rates pamphlets, etc., apply to your nearest ticket agent.

**PIANOS.**  
The WEBER, STARR & Co. and other first class pianos,  
**ORGANS.**  
The NEWMAN BROS. Organs the finest in the world.

Call and see them and be convinced. All instruments bought direct from factory and sold at lowest prices.  
**E. B. GUILD,**  
108 West 8th st.,  
**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**  
Established in 1875.

The Rev. Ellis Howell, of Marshall, Ill., who has officiated at a thousand weddings, doesn't think marriage a failure.





