

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copies \$2.25. Five Copies \$3.60. Ten Copies \$6.00. Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c. The Kansas News Co., also publish the Western Farm News, of Lawrence, and nine other country weeklies.

Advertising for the whole list received at lowest rates. Breeders and manufacturer's cards, of four lines, or less, (25 words) with Spirit of Kansas one year, \$5.00. No order taken for less than three months.

The receipts of the state treasury on Wednesday were the largest ever received in one day by the state.

Capt. William Kennedy, commander of an expedition that searched for Sir John Franklin, died at his home in St. Andrews, Manitoba, last Saturday.

Judge Foster has approved the \$100,000 bond of Bernard Kelly, United States pension agent. The bond is signed by several wealthy residents of Emporia.

Lee Fong, a Topeka Chinaman, applied to the district court for the right of citizenship, but was denied by Judge Guthrie owing to the act of congress forbidding such a proceeding.

The World's Fair bill is complete. It embraces twenty-three sections. The committee submit with the bill a proposition to give Friday and Saturday to arguments in the house upon the question of location and to ballot on Monday for location.

Mrs. Prudence Crandall Philcox, who is so well known throughout the country because of the persecution she suffered for establishing a school of colored pupils in Canterbury, Conn., in 1833, died at her home in Elk Falls, Kansas, last Monday, aged 86 years.

Frank (Doc) Oroke, of Oskaloosa township has just butchered what he claims to be the biggest hog that was ever dressed in Jefferson county. It weighed 895 lbs. on foot, and dressed, 745 lbs. Its entire length was 8 feet and 4 inches, and it measured 8 feet around the girth. Can any one beat it?

REV. DR. BELL, Editor of the *Mid-Continent*, Kansas City, Mo., says in its issue of Oct. 1st, 1887:

It is to be believed that Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., has a sure remedy for fever and ague. A gentleman in our employ suffered greatly from Malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this advertisement, tried it, and was immediately relieved, and finally cured. This was two years since, and he has had no return of his trouble.

A good orchard is, as every knowing farmer realizes, a valuable addition to the farm. Why, then, is it, that very many farmers who are enterprising and pushing in every other direction, give so little attention to horticulture? To our mind, it is one of the mistakes of the age.

Apples, for that matter, every other fruit, should be handled as little as possible. The greater the care exercised in the handling of fruit, the more satisfactory will be the results. A bruise means a future foot-hold for rotteness.

Now that the ice is up, we can accept mild weather again with more equanimity.

Women as a rule are more successful with bees than men are. They have the patience and watchfulness which the other sex lacks. From a small and inexpensive beginning many women have managed to support themselves comfortably and even luxuriously, merely by bee-culture; and we see no reason why farmers' wives and daughters should not enter upon it. Honey is always in demand and commands a good price; the work is light and easy—much more so than a great deal of farm work that is regularly done by women. In addition to the money made by the sale of the honey, those who are careful to purchase only standard bees will find a ready market for all they do not wish to use themselves.

Henry Wagoner, a prosperous farmer of Johnson county, aged 65 years, has been adjudged insane.

The National hotel bar at Leavenworth was raided Tuesday just like a common joint.

Ex-Lieutenant Gov. Bross, of Illinois, died Monday. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln.

J. A. Shoemaker of Iowa, while waiting for the Central branch train at Atchison was done out of \$390 by a confidence man.

Information is received at the state treasury to the effect that A. R. Lasley, treasurer of Scott county, is short in his accounts about \$4,000.

Hon. R. W. Turner, United States consul to Spain, has stirred up a hornet's nest by publishing the frightful sanitary conditions that exist in Cadiz.

Governor Humphrey has a state treasurer, a supreme court commissioner and a pardon commissioner to appoint. There are numerous candidates for all these positions.

A Kickapoo squaw named Shawin has received naturalization papers through Judge Foster, in the United States district court at Topeka. The Kickapoo Indian agent was with her.

About seventy out of 106 county treasurers have made their semi-annual settlement with the state treasurer. Almost without exception they report that the payment of taxes this year has been more prompt than for several years past.

There are indications that the Santa Fe management is contemplating the establishment of a fast passenger service through from Chicago to San Francisco by way of Kansas City to compete with the Northwestern Union Pacific.

Capt. James W. Steele, formerly of Kansas, one of the happiest and cleverest of western writers, has just issued a new book "Old California Days." Capt. Steele now resides in Chicago. His latest book is said to be one of the most interesting ever written by him.

State Treasurer Hamilton has returned from a trip through southern Kansas. Mr. Hamilton says that cattle are in splendid condition. The winter has been an admirable one for cattle. He says, however, that the movement of live stock to the markets is very light. Nearly everybody is holding on for better prices.

Some little speculation is being made regarding the effect that the appointment of D. A. Valentine as regent will have upon the chancellorship of the university. J. S. Billings was a supporter of A. R. Marsh for chancellor. Mr. Valentine has written some nice editorials for his paper regarding Prof. J. H. Canfield and it is thought that the appointment will strengthen Prof. Canfield's chances.

The Republican tells of a man near Valley Falls who says he saw a snake on his farm twenty feet long and one foot in diameter. Its eyes were as bright as diamonds and as large as those of a crow. They must have had a late importation from Kansas City.

A candidate who is contemplating Congressman Peter's place has made the following estimate explaining why Mr. Peters cannot afford the luxury of being sacrificed for his constituents: He pays \$150 for his board and lodging, and a stenographer to attend to his correspondence and send off his public documents and seeds costs him \$100 a month. His call hire is \$30 or \$40 a month. His newspaper subscription aggregates about \$30 per month. Then there is a bill of \$40 or \$50 per month to a man who works the land office for his constituents. These items aggregate an expense of \$380 or \$400 per month. His incidental expenses are \$50 per month.

The Battered Side. Several Kansas weeklies of prominence have become powerful supporters to the farmers' alliance. In some cases one-third of their country subscribers are members of the alliance.

The above is taken from the Topeka Journal. From it one may, perhaps, get a glimpse of what is coming. A revolution is impending. Justice with its uplifted arm displays her sword. Possibly the Journal may be impressed with the toly of making light of the yeomanry, brave and bold. It is a fact that the farmers are everywhere resolving to cut off all their papers that are selling themselves to political, trade, and corporate rings. The Alliance in this and other states are preparing to establish papers of their own wherever it is necessary, or whenever local papers do not support the farmers' interests, with heart and hand. It is the purpose to establish a ready-print house to supply the country press with auxiliary sheets, if that becomes a necessity.

The plans of the Alliance are comprehensive and far-reaching. They are practical. The purpose is to strike home every time.

The prominent Kansas weeklies referred to by the Journal, begin to see on which side their bread is buttered. It is the battered side that wins. The politicians and the rings and the trusts have heretofore controlled the battered side and the press has followed them, not caring a whiff-snap for their subscribers who were made tools of by the ring men.

The farmers and working men are getting their eyes wide open. It is their purpose to put the batter on the other side of the broad. "Prominent papers" begin to see it.

The State. That fine sleighing snow has all disappeared and now the streets are mud.

Pittsburg has had a proposition to erect coal works at that place. If established 350 men will be employed.

The Harper County Alliance association has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Mrs. Agnes McMaster, living near Abilene, awoke the other morning to find her 4 months old babe smothered in bed.

A Cherokee newspaper fooming the health of Kansas says there is a citizen of that town, a woman, who is 108 years old.

While discharging an old musket at Muscotah, George Griffith, a 15 year old boy, had his face and right eye filled with powder.

Bud Wilson and Ed Showers, two boys aged respectively 10 and 14 years, were drowned Saturday in Fort Scott. They were on a deep pond skating when the ice broke.

An appropriation of \$250,000 will be asked for from congress for the soldiers' home at Leavenworth that the veterans may be made more comfortable, and that more of them may be accommodated.

A Leavenworth high school boy is coming to the front in the Massachusetts legislature. Henry S. Dawey. The dispatches state that he has been appointed chairman of the judiciary committee.

One of our young men called to see his girl east of town, one Sunday night recently, and was somewhat surprised when he remarked about the pleasant weather to have her mother, who is somewhat hard of hearing, say "yes, you can have the girl." He was at a loss for a reply, and the joke is now on him.

E. N. Gardlav, a grocer of Leavenworth, met with a singular accident. He was taking some barrels of salt into a cellar under his store by rolling them down a steep flight of stairs, going down in front of them. One of them got the start of him, knocked him down and ran over him, lacerating his body and face terribly. His jaw bone was almost torn from his face, and he was hurt internally, from the effects of which he cannot recover.

VICK'S SEEDS AND PLANTS

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The Choice Novelties of 1890.

HERE IS A LIST THAT WILL GIVE SATISFACTION—Red Cross Tomato—Resembles Livingston in form, solidity, color, etc., but is decidedly earlier. Igoum Tomato—Round, solid and productive; both Rural New Yorker and Prof. Taft have a special good word for Igoum. Watermelon—A distinct variety, flesh salmon-color, quality and flavor peculiarly rich and sweet. Waterhead Early Marrowing—A remarkably strong grower, a tremendous cropper, and bears several pickings. Early Prize Peas—Cross between Tom Thumb and Advance; dwarf, early, and a splendid cropper. The Favorite—A better Pea than either Advance or Everbearing. Ford-Hook Squash—Dry, fine grained, sweet, prolific. White Frolic Marrow—A new English dwarf, so long sought for. Coral Gem Peppers—With its hundreds of brilliant red pods, it is as brilliant as a gem. Blonde Black-Head Lettuce—A rich, golden-headed Cabbage, crisp and fine. 15 cts. per package; Ten for \$1.00. An extra package to all naming this paper. Seed Catalogue free. JAMES J. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Twenty-nine years ago last Wednesday, Kansas was admitted as a state.

A hundred pupils of the North Lawrence schools are confined with the grippe.

The present month had five each of Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

At the time Kansas was admitted as a state, twenty-nine years ago, Topeka had a school population of 207 with no public school buildings.

G. G. Finner, a farmer who resides near Pease, Wabasha county, has presented to the State Historical society a basket of apples about the size of a silver can. They had just been picked from a tree in his orchard. The tree blossomed a second time in the fall, and bore a considerable crop of small apples.

A couple of Walnut Creek's young men, we are informed, while visiting at the house of a friend, became frightened at the howling of a night owl, and imagined the noise to be the cry of a hungry and ferocious panther. Bolder than a home in the dark, with the prospect of being devoured alive, they remained all night with their host.

Rev. F. M. Rabus of Topeka, secretary of the church extension fund of the Christian church, has just issued the annual report of the board of church extension fund. The fund now amounts to nearly \$25,000 in cash. Already 600 churches have been built through this agency, and \$2,200 of the money used has returned to go again on its mission.

A farmer, in closing a speech said, "I know by experience that if we pay our merchants what we owe them, and they want to buy goods in quantities, and want to pay us, we can buy as cheap at home, quantities considered, as any place in the world; and again, who will buy one of our farms in the vicinity of a village all run down or the lack of support? If we were a prosperous town we must keep all the money we can."

A Winchester dispatch of Wednesday says, a gripple has been the means of taking away three more of Jefferson county's first settlers. Tuesday, Lambert Estlin, an old settler living near Boyle station, died after a short illness of a few days. Adair Neilsen, living north of town, died this morning. M. M. Witt another old pioneer died from pneumonia contracted about two weeks ago from the gripple. He was well known in this section of the county.

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SORGHUM

A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1890, which may be had free, by addressing The Hyman Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

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All kinds of Job Printing at low prices.
Entered at the Postoffice for transmission as
second class matter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The grip took of Peter Henderson, the famous horticulturist, and Adam Forepaugh, the noted showman.

A fig for the Christian professions and the temperance pretensions of a President who furnishes wine at a dinner to American citizens.

P. T. Barnum whose great show is now doing Europe, keeps this office well supplied with foreign papers and magazines.

Emperor William of Germany got mad at something that was in his paper and stopped his subscription like a good many other foolish fellows.

The Warder Grand Opera House of Kansas City, was sold Monday to a Chicago man for \$350,000. Manager Crawford of Topeka, has a four years lease on the house, which the purchasers claims will be vitiated by the sale.

Judge Foster can order his publications made in this paper if he wants to do, but with the understanding that our regular rates must be paid. We do not acknowledge the right of any court to regulate our prices.

The state department of which Mr. J. G. Blaine is the head, might learn something by reading an article in the February Atlantic, by Prof. C. B. Elliott on marine rights, with reference particularly to our Alaska difficulties with Great Britain.

There are persons advertising for agents. Wherever they require a cash deposit on an agreement to pay a big salary, they should be avoided. Beware of frauds. Rest assured that if you are to be paid a big salary you must earn it. Such is the rule.

The silliest fad of the age is that of Frank Leslie's and some other newspapers, printing portraits and flattering notices of society ladies. So far as one can see, and usually one can see more than ordinary good taste allows, it is not often that remarkable beauty is observable.

The Canadian parliament is opened and the leaders say they are going to fish in Behring sea or fight.—Exchange.

Probably they will fish there, or we will not get codfish within one hundred miles of the New Foundland shore. What will be fish for the goose will be fish for the gander.

If some system can be devised that will secure a fair, unbiased ballot, north as well as south, at all times and under all circumstances do away with political corruption, it might not be fraught with danger if Canada and Cuba and even Mexico were to become annexed to this country.

Mrs. Harrison, surrounded with her wine glasses at an American dinner, does not compare favorably with Mrs. Hayes. It is a source of deep regret that President Harrison and his family have not American independence and manhood enough to rise above snobbery. The country must do better in 1892.

Free trade with all the world is an end as much to be desired as free speech or free thought. So, too, protection is a necessity—protection for the homes and the greatest liberties of the people, but none for oppression, or grinding monopolies, or for manifest evils, or such as lead to evils such as the liquor business, nor to manufacturers whose business make slaves of its employees.

A great deal more is made of Edward Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward," than it really deserves. It will develop a good deal of thought in a healthy direction, but it will not be taken as a manual and guide book for organization, because it is crude and impractical for such purpose. It will, however, do a vast amount of good in setting people to thinking and impressing the fact that there is a vast deal that is wrong and crude in our civilization.

Irrigation for Western Kansas would undoubtedly do much for that country. Irrigation cannot be had where there is no water. It is now proposed to make artesian wells the source of supply, and the sinking of artesian wells must be largely experimental. There are quite a number of these wells already in the Arkansas Valley, a group at Coolidge, in Hamilton County, yielding a very strong flow, sufficient to irrigate one thousand acres. In the lower tier of counties artesian wells are quite frequent, especially in Meade and Morton Counties, the former boasting of nearly 200 wells varying in depth from 50 to 100 feet.

Fiat Justitia.

Senator Ingalls has made a great speech. Its praises are ringing all over the land. It was intended to fire the southern heart. It failed in this. His subject was the negro problem. It seems that the politician will never be done working the negro racket. However, the speech was not particularly bad nor particularly good. It was eloquent and striking. As a literary production it was good. In its application it was narrow.

His solution of the negro problem is justice. Excellent indeed. That alone is what the people want. It alone would solve all the unsolved problems with which we are dealing—foreign and domestic.

But why single out one wrong to the exclusion of others and make it the subject of attack? The demagogue's unspoken answer is "because it may serve our party best."

The negro problem, we hold to be no worse than the white problem. Justice will solve both.

Our farmers are slaving to raise corn and are selling it at 10 to 15 cents a bushel. What is the remedy? Justice.

They are raising stock and are forced to sell at a loss. The remedy is justice.

A beef combine is not only depriving the farmer of a fair market, but it is pushing our local butchers to the wall. The remedy is justice.

Our laboring men are largely out of work, or are employed at starvation wages, while others are piling up wealth at their expense. Justice would be an effective remedy.

Merchants and manufacturers are failing daily because of evils that prevent the people from buying the necessities of life. Justice would secure a more even distribution of wealth, and be a heaven-blessed remedy.

Public officials in so-called places of honor, are paid exorbitant salaries, with short work hours, while the menial employee, doing the heavy and disagreeable work, puts in long days at wages that will not keep his little family warm and well fed. Justice would make the matter right.

Private corporations are granted exclusive privileges, or are permitted to extort from the people such of their earnings as will pay their officials from five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars a year salary, while their working girls grow wan and weary and are finally buried in the Potter's field, because of low wages. Justice would put another face on the matter.

A farmer, foolishly perhaps, borrows money of some shark who never earned any, giving a mortgage on his farm. For various reasons he may fail to pay and his farm is gobbled up at one-third its value. Justice would give the farmer a reasonable time to redeem it.

The modern politician with talents for swindling in politics and finance, accumulates a fortune, and with this buys his way to the United States Senate, although he may be without education or experience, and Senator Ingalls will say not a word (unless he belongs to the other party) but will recognize him as a political and moral equal. Real stern justice would disfranchise these scoundrels or hang them to a cottonwood.

Senator Ingalls, like most partisan politicians, is in a deep rut. He is unable to see over his party lines, and they so very limited. A little justice would lift him and others upon higher ground. It would wonderfully enlarge his comprehension. From being an eloquent, flowery man of one idea, he might rise to the level of a statesman. There is enough in him if he were able to disengage the partisan millstone that hangs to him.

Yes, the Senator is right so far as he can see. Justice is the key that will unlock the mysteries of politics and social well being. We thank the senator for teaching us that word.

Fiat justitia ruat cælum.
Let justice be done though parties go to the dogs.

A Parsons woman has entered suit against the M. K. & T. railway for damages for the loss of four cows from the Texas fever contracted from cattle in their charge.

The last issue of the Scientific American publishes an illustrated description of a stove designed to burn straw, stubble or barn refuse, recently invented and patented by Mrs. Martha A. E. Myers, of Albia, Kansas.

Prof. Snow of the University, while in Kansas City for the purpose of lecturing before the High School, discovered some valuable fossils in the hands of a local geologist and was able to purchase two fine specimens.

The new chapel building at Washburn college, Topeka, is well under headway and will be completed June 1 at a cost of \$35,000. The body of the wall is of grey native lime stone, trimmed with the finest quality of Bedford, Ind. stone, and Carroll county, Missouri, sandstone. On each side of the main entrance are columns of red granite from the quarries of St. George, Province of New Brunswick. The building is 98x112, three stories high. In the basement story will be five spacious recitation rooms. The main story furnishes four recitation rooms and a Y. M. C. A. room. The chapel in the upper story will seat about 700, and nearly 1,000 will find room on special occasions.

Frauds in Oklahoma.

Cornelius McBride, the special inspector of public lands, who was ordered to Oklahoma by Secretary Noble to investigate the illegal claims of townsites, lots and sections of land there, is an attorney of Kansas City.

When he first entered the territory before the president's proclamation opening it to settlement, took effect, he was surprised to find that the anticipated trouble between various bands of settlers and boomers was unwarranted.

"I had not been in Guthrie long before I discovered that it was not bloodshed but rascality which the department had to fear. Secretary Noble telegraphed me to look carefully after the horde of deputy United States marshals who were reported to have gone into Oklahoma under the guise of their office and who had taken up claims. I at once telegraphed Mr. Noble that it was not the deputy marshals who were the most to blame, but higher United States officials.

I found that John I. Dille, the land register, and C. M. Barnes, the receiver, had connived to allow their friends and relatives to come into the territory before they had any right and

ENTER THE CHOICEST LAND.

Major Pickler went to Oklahoma with the same authority I had. He remained on the outside of the land office while I was on the inside. There I watched proceedings and got names of witnesses and transactions from reports. Powerful political influence was brought to bear on us in reference to our report. No one said "If you report the facts in this case you will lose your position," but the effort was more indirect than that. When I got back to Washington after my report was in I noticed that many people who had professed the most kindly feeling for me before I went to Oklahoma were cool and reserved towards me. I don't say my report caused this, but I have my opinions.

My office had ceased by law, and had it continued I would not have kept it. The pay is only \$2,500 a year and \$3 a day for expenses, and a man cannot keep up appearances befitting his office on this money, to say nothing of the enemies one must make. I am glad my report has been taken up, for as a general thing the reports of public land inspectors are pigeonholed and never made public. There are millions of dollars of deprivations reported which the public never hears of.

To return to Guthrie. I was in the territory six weeks. I found that Dille and Barnes had connived to allow illegal filing of claims. I so reported. General W. H. Clayton and Barnes were fellow townsmen. Under the guise of a deputy United States marshal Clayton went to Guthrie on Monday. On Sunday he surveyed the section of land laid out for

THE TOWNSITE OF GUTHRIE

and made a plat. Mark S. Cohen was selected to enter this plat. He was there before he had any right to be, and by the grace of Land Receiver Barnes, John E. Dille was also on the ground before the opening and by the grace of his brother's official position. Dille and Cohen were selected to make the first entries. They provided themselves with powers of attorney from a number of persons, including soldiers, to enter. By the request of Register Dille and Receiver Barnes three men whom Barnes and Dille knew personally were appointed deputy United States marshals to guard the entrance to the land office the morning of the opening. It was understood that Dille and Cohen were to be allowed to enter the door first. This they did and filed for every section of land which touched the section set apart for Guthrie but one. This filing also included Clayton's plat of Guthrie. I made all these charges in my report and can prove their correctness, for I have witnesses by whom

ALL I SAY CAN BE PROVED.

When my report was finished recommended the removal of Dille, Barnes and Jones of Kansas. Jones was the only man removed. There was much fraud in opening Oklahoma. If congress pushes the investigation the guilty parties will be shown up. If this is done a large quantity of city property in Guthrie will be under a cloud, and it will be a long time before titles to it are perfected.

General Clayton, Dille and the rest knew who I was and came to me each with his own story. Clayton told me that unless the town site plat made by him was allowed to be entered blood would flow in the streets of Guthrie. It was a bluff and I took it as such. I told Clayton his entries might go on file, but neither his nor other illegal entries would ever be approved by the government. Clayton then made a bluff about the acres reserved for the land office. He said its survey should be made to conform to his plat. I ordered a survey of that acre made by a government official, and it was made irrespective of Mr. Clayton.

In his talk with me, Dille always impressed upon me that he was formerly secretary of the Indiana republican central committee and personally acquainted with President Harrison. I know nothing about this, but I do

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know that when I went back to Washington, Secretary Noble read to Mr. Stockslager, then land commissioner, and myself, a letter he had sent to Dille and Barnes, and Mr. Noble said that no honest man could remain in office and not resign after getting his letter, and he was confident both would resign. Mr. Noble had a talk with President Harrison on this same matter and I fully expected to see both men removed, but they still hold on and I understand that Dille is a very prominent candidate for the governorship of Oklahoma.

I have always been a partisan republican, but when I made that report on Oklahoma, politics cut no figure. I have been abused and charged with making a partisan report because Marshal Jones, a democrat, was the only officer removed on the strength of my report. That was not my fault. My report on Dille and Barnes was stronger than on Jones. United States Marshal Needles has been abused on account of his relations with the opening of Oklahoma. Needles' actions were those of an honest man. There were many hundred blank appointments of deputy marshals printed and many of these filled out and Needles' name forged to them. He found a large number of these.

Austin Corbin's Rise.

Thirty years ago Austin Corbin was a young man living in Newport, N. H. His father, bearing the same name, was a poor pension and insurance agent, as his well-worn shining suit of black always told. The young man had energy and was spurred on by the deprivations of his early life. He went to New York, and fifteen years ago he was still hardly known there. Ten years ago he cut no figure in comparison with others. To-day he is the head of the great Reading system, holding in the hollow of his hand miles of railway, acres of coal-beds, thousands of employees. He is the absolute director and autocrat of the Long Island Railway system, with all that that implies. On three distinct railroads running to three different portions of the island, he is as imperial as William in his court or the Czar in his palace. To all intents and purposes he owns Manhattan Beach, with all that that implies, the Oriental Hotel, the most elegant summer resort along the ocean front; the Manhattan Beach Hotel and all the improvements thereabout, with the railways over which hundreds of cars carry millions of people every year. I should judge Corbin to be about fifty-five. He is bald-headed, nervous in manner, a quick walker, with a smile that is apparently straight from the heart. He is a man of tremendous energy, tireless industry, much patience and a judge of men. He has recently purchased the house which James Gordon Bennett, sr., bought for his wife, in which, however, the old man rarely passed a night, preferring much the comfortable and hospitable home at Washington Heights. Not long ago he also bought Oroydon Mountain within a few miles of his early home which he has turned into a magnificent game preserve. Here he will have a park stocked with deer, buffalo, and such game as the gentry of the old world seldom afford. It remains to be seen whether his good fortune will continue or whether it will come to some untimely end as did that of Jim Fiske who used to drive his peddler's wagon through Newport and whose magnificence was the admiration of Corbin and his companions.

Congressman Peters presented a monster petition, signed by 10,000 citizens of Kansas, praying for substantial appropriations to carry forward to practical success a system of irrigation for the reclamation of the lands of southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas.

Omaha, the metropolis of Nebraska, has 280 saloons at one thousand dollars license each. It has made the most of this distinction by out-doing the world's record in the arrest for crimes of the largest number of its inhabitants in proportion to its size in the civilized world. It farther signals the unhappy results of high license by sending from the county in which it is located eighty-one of its inhabitants to the state penitentiary, and only four to the state university.

Established in 1879.

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EAST, WEST,

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—AT—

Topeka - Kansas,
F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent



News and Kansas Farmer both one year for \$1.50.

If there is not a change in price, Kansas will not raise another such a crop of corn.

Chas. Spalding, receiver of public moneys at Topeka, the printer who recently made an assignment, has been removed and is said to be a defaulter in the sum of \$3000. Competition in business is well enough but it is not wise to do printing at less than cost, even if one is backed by a public office.

"To stop the bleeding of a horse on other stock from a suag or wound," says a correspondent of the National Stockman, "make an application of dry manure and it will stop the bleeding of a wound every time. This information may be worth a good deal to many of our readers."

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness—Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. Pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cent stamps to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon, Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada—Christian Advocate.

Sufferers from Catarrhal trouble should carefully read the above.

Western Farm News.

The use of crude petroleum tends to the preservation of wood, and may be applied to all unpainted woodwork.

No variety of wheat is known to be rust-proof, yet some possess greater powers of resistance than others.

The intelligence of the American people has taken hold of the dehorning idea and it will be prosecuted till no horns remain on our soil.

Any implement that with good usage and protection will last eight years, will become weak and defective and generally useless, if exposed during four years to dews, rain and sun.

Dew is very destructive to all wood, and sun cracks admit rain and moisture to the interior fibers, to work injury there. To leave implements thus exposed is a direct loss of fifty per cent., a heavy tax.

When there is no pork prepared for family use, says the National Stockman, the chances are that a good share of kitchen slops, garden refuse, vegetable waste, etc., will be a total loss. If the pig is not thought enough of to raise for food he is not grown for market.

The total absence of horns, it is said, would save annually in the United States, 200 human lives, 20,000 horses and cattle, a great number of sheep and hogs, one fourth of hay in winter, one sixth of the corn to feeder, one tenth of the car room to the shipper, more than one half of the shed room, nearly all loss of calves by abortion and all loss in the shipping of cattle.

No farm should be without a fish pond, well stocked, any more than it should be without poultry. This may be a startling announcement to farmers who have to go one hundred feet to water, but it is none the less practical, as much as to keep stock on such a farm. Water must be produced in either instance. On most farms the drainage is favorable to ponds by throwing a dam across some sag or ravine and retaining the water that would naturally run off. The pond would serve the purpose of both stock and fish.

The world's chief supply of nickel has heretofore been obtained from the mines of a French Company in New Caledonia, their yearly output being 1,000 tons. Late discoveries of nickel ore have been made in the Ural Mountains, and at the copper mines near Sudbury, Ontario, nickel has been found in such quantities that Dr. Peters has offered to produce 2,000 tons annually. This increase in supply will doubtless bring into extensive use the valuable alloys of nickel with steel and copper.

Farming, like every other business in these latter days of sharp competition, must be differently conducted from what it was in the days of our fathers. It requires more capital, more brains, and greater activity to insure success than formerly, and unless one has the two former, and is willing to be wide awake, he may better let not only farming alone, but every other business, and work for some one else who is properly furnished to conduct his affairs successfully. Such a one will soon bring up the value of any farm that he may require.

The State.

Winfield is to have salt works.

Salina rejoices over the fact that there has been no business failures in that city.

The Cloud county Farmers' Alliance has built a large elevator at Miltonvale.

Wichita claims to be the most important horse and mule market in the state.

A little child at Parsons burned his hands severely by placing them against a red hot stove.

Brookville is somewhat elated over the probability of the Rock Island being built to that town this year.

The Argonia Clipper says the mortgage companies have begun a wholesale foreclosure business in the West where the interest is not promptly paid.

The Kansas Wool-growers' Association has decided to hold a public shearing at the Topeka fair grounds on the first Tuesday in April.

Sam F. Burdette, recently from Louisville, Ky., will at the week succeed Dr. Cain as editor of the Hutchinson World.

County Attorney Reed of Neodesha is making life a burden to those who would sell liquor illegally and declares they must either quit or leave the county.

The resignation of Supreme Court Commissioner Clogston has been accepted, Governor Humphrey reconsidering his decision to wait until March, when the term expires.

William Way, a farmer of Labette county states that the butter he has made from the milk of his four cows has brought him more clear cash with less work than the raising of 700 bushels of corn at the present rates.

Parsons has taken steps to secure a fruit cannery. The necessary subscription of stock has been pledged, and it is expected to be ready for operation with the coming season.

A new "salt block" as they call them in Hutchinson, is to be erected at that city in the Spring. It is to be larger, costlier and will produce more barrels of salt per day than any other salt works in Hutchinson.

Nearly all of the farmers using irrigation in western Kansas have taken advantage of the open winter and have a large acreage ready for spring sowing and planting. Indian corn yielded well last year, and there seems to be a disposition among the farmers to plant a largely increased acreage next season.

A Marion grocer recently paid out \$600 for a consignment of eggs, and it is yet many moons till Easter.

Chas. Brant, a workman in the Hutchinson salt works, was frightfully mangled by the machinery Wednesday.

Hog Notes.

More grain is necessary during the winter. Change the bedding at least every ten days.

Do not over feed the growing pigs and especially with corn.

Severe cold will stunt a young pig almost as quick as stunting the feed.

Some roots such as artichokes, boiled potatoes or carrots will add to the variety. In fattening hogs at any time they must be kept growing if a profit is secured.

Do not allow the young pigs to get stunted now that the weather has become cooler.

A straw stack is a poor place for the pigs in winter. It subjects them to the sudden changes of temperature.

One advantage with hogs is that with good management if they are pushed a long a quick profit can be secured.

In the middle of winter or of summer is the two poorest times for sows to farrow, and this time should always be avoided.

For the farmers' use a hog that will average about one hundred and seventy-five pounds when dressed will make the best meat.

One of the best preventives of disease is a log filled with salt, ashes and coppers and placed where the hogs can help themselves.

While pedigree is an important item, if a pig has nothing else to recommend it but pedigree, the quicker it is marketed the better.

Viciousness either in the sow or boar is undesirable and in breeding animals as free as possible from this should be selected.

While in some special cases it may be desirable to cross breed yet as a rule the best results can be secured by keeping them pure.

A mixture half and half of ground oats and barley is good for growing pigs aiding to secure a good development of bone and muscle.

Have a good lot attached to the pens so that when the weather will permit the hogs can have abundant opportunity to take exercise.

Sweep the feeding floors sufficiently often and do not allow the slop troughs to become foul; either will add to the chances of disease.

In selecting animals for breeding those that have the qualities denoting early maturity to the fullest extent will be found the most desirable.

Better to keep two or three really good sows and breed them to a full blooded boar and secure a good quality of pigs than a half dozen of scrubs.

Like nearly all other classes of stock those that make the best success are those who have commenced on a small scale and gradually increased as they acquired experience.

In many localities a good profit can be secured by butchering and curing the hogs fattened on the farm rather than to sell on the market, keeping the meat until in the spring and then selling.—N. J. S.

The students at the Agricultural College at Manhattan number 427.

Sheep.

The Merino sheep is, par excellence, the sheep for grazing in large flocks, as it herds far better than any other kind.

Kentucky sells over 20,000 sheep every year in the Boston market, where they bring a better price than New England sheep.

Cotswolds, Leicesters and other mutton breeds mature quickly, and that is what is wanted in a meat producing animal.

Michigan has shipped to Texas and the Southwest over 3,000 blooded rams the past year, one breeder having shipped 1,400 Merinos.

It is said that the English shepherds find cut cabbage preferable to either beets or turnips for sheep. Lambs in early winter are especially fond of it.

The production of coarse wools is now mainly confined in the United States to Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, and does not exceed 50,000,000 pounds per annum.

The wool industry probably represents \$300,000,000 per annum, and the native wool product is four times as large as in 1880, while the average fleece weighs as much as two of that date.

In wintering sheep it is important to separate them into lots of fifty or 100, putting those of about the same grade and condition together, so that the strong will not rob the weak of a fair share of the food.

Sheep pelts tanned with the wool on are very useful on the farm, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune. As saddle or wagon seats they are not only a comfort in winter, but a saving to clothing and to health. Indoors, on chairs, or as rugs, or as covering on the foot of a bed, they are of great service, and the tanning usually gives them an agreeable shade of color. The directions given for home tanning are to wash the pelt in warm water and remove all fleshy matter, using soft soap. When the pelt is entirely free of all fatty or oily matter, cover the flesh side with the following mixture: One quart pound each of common salt and ground alum and half an ounce of borax. Dissolve in one quart of hot water. When nearly cool, stir in rye meal enough to make a thick paste. Spread it on and then fold the pelt lengthwise, and let it remain two weeks in an airy, shady place. Then wash, scrape well, work the pelt well and dry it. The more it is worked the softer it will be.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (FREE) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSISSIPPI ALLIANCE.

Laws Which the Farmers Would Like to Have Enacted.

Jackson, Miss., January 21.—Gen. S. D. Lee and Prof. N. D. Guernsey presented a memorial to the Legislature to-day from the Farmers' Alliance. The following is a synopsis of the legislation desired: "That no more money be appropriated to encourage immigration; opposing the repeal of the railroad supervision law; favoring the employing of so much of the convict labor as is necessary in running a bagging factory, that laws be enacted prohibiting trusts in Mississippi; that railroads, banks and other corporations be required to pay an ad valorem tax instead of a privilege tax; that the common school law be changed so as to equalize the distribution of the public school fund and not allow any discrimination in favor of sects; that whenever the Constitution permits the office of County Superintendent of Education to be abolished, and the Board of Examiners consist of three first grade teachers; that trustees of schools be allowed to open schools at any time during the scholastic year; that they may elect by consent of a majority of patrons; that a law changing the present mode of selecting grand juries and petit juries is necessary; that a law defining rights of employer and employee be enacted; favoring a law establishing a bureau of agriculture, and requiring the teaching of the rudiments of agricultural science in the public schools; that a constitutional convention be called; that a law be enacted compelling boards of supervisors, also mill tolls, and requiring inspection on the hoof of all beef cattle offered for sale in cities or towns." The memorial was spread on the journals and referred to the proper committees. All the recommendations will come up at the proper time for consideration. A majority of the Legislature are Alliance members.

Blue-Grass.

The following clipped from the Western Rural is good, though true only in certain climates and seasons. In Kansas, the wise will test for themselves with caution:—

"We have recently been asked by a correspondent,—to use his own words,—'if blue-grass is good for anything.' Just listen to what a writer says in its favor, and though in some respects he may be a trifle extravagant, in the main all he says is true: '1. It improves with age, and never needs reseeding; a pasture fifty years old is in perfection. 2. It will do to pasture full month earlier than clover, and about as much later in the fall, thus lengthening the grazing seasons. In favorable seasons, I have pastured eight consecutive months on it. 3. It makes the best winter pasture, and when allowed to grow up for this purpose the cattle will thrive on this whenever it is not covered with snow. 4. It is not injured by tramping as are other grasses, as it forms a very dense sward. 5. It is fattening and not washy in its early growth, and a bullock will fatten on it faster than on corn. 6. It grows well on rolling lands and thin soils, and is not injured by shade, and so produces profitable crops in timber plantations' and on steep hillsides sloping to the south, where any other grasses would be killed by the freezing and thawing of winter. 7. Drouth never kills it. No matter how thin the soil or how utterly burned by the drouth of summer, it starts into vigorous growth again with the first rain and soon clothes the fields with verdure. All other grasses and farm crops fail at times, but blue-grass never. In all localities where it flourishes it should find a place on every farm and on broken lands; if three-fourths of the farm were seeded down to it, it would be found profitable."

The Highest of All Enjoyment.

One of the highest and best enjoyments comes through what is done for others. This is believed in theoretically, but seldom practically. If a man has money, he imagines that the way to enjoy it is either to keep and accumulate it, or to spend it on personal gratification; yet he misses the very finest of its delights when he refuses to share it or its benefits with others. So with our time, our talents, and our thoughts,—kept to ourselves, or used for our own delectation; they do not give us a tithe of the real enjoyment that they afford when we use them liberally for the benefit of the family, or friends, or the community. No one who has once tasted the sweets of ministering successfully to the happiness of others will ever again relapse into a purely selfish use of his advantages.—New York Ledger.

A farmers' institute is to be held in Stockton February 6 and 7.

A bald eagle was captured in Labette county during the heavy sleet recently, that is a beauty. Its wings measure six feet from tip to tip.

An Abeline woman aged 36 married a young man only 18. She probably has her ideas of a model husband and will proceed to verify them.

A. B. Pomeroy, president of the Topeka, Westmoreland & Marysville Railway company, is now in the east with other members of the company making further negotiations for the material for the new road.

D. A. Valentine, of Clay Center, received the appointment from Governor Humphrey of agent of the State university to succeed J. F. Billings who resigned to become special agent of the land office with headquarters at Denver.

Books and Magazines.

The St. Louis Magazine for February contains a very instructive illustrated article on China by Wong Foo Wick, of San Francisco; "Public Charity" is an able paper by Prof. Lauron Hooper; Editor A. N. De Meill has article on Will Carleton, Literary Periodicals, and others, and the bright, humorous "Light Moods" department; Dr. Page has a valuable paper on "Health"; and there are stories, poems and other features. Price only 15 cents. Specimen copy 6 cents. We will send [regular price \$1.20] for only \$1.50 for our paper for one year and The St. Louis both.

Everybody has the "Angelus."

The number of copies of the "Angelus" that are scattered through the country is simply marvelous. Since Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of New York offered an exact reproduction in size and color of the "Angelus" as a prize to each new subscriber free of charge, the "Angelus" has been seen in many households. It is a beautiful picture, and is a fit companion for Frank Leslie's Weekly, which this week illustrates the hearing at Washington on the World's Fair, a summer trip in Alaska, the recent cyclone in Kentucky, the perils of stagecoach travel on the Western plains, the burning of church mortgages in Jersey City, and pictures of prominent persons.

Vick's FLORAL GUIDE is one of the handsomest catalogues published. The illustrations are intended to give the reader a correct idea of the plant or flower illustrated. The grossly exaggerated, absurd pictures which deface so many catalogues and reflect upon the integrity of those who issue them, do not appear in this. The list of potatoes is good, and several new kinds are offered, among them the Early Market. It is said to be of the Ohio Class and is especially recommended for early marketing as the quality is excellent in the early stages of growth or "unripe" condition. The entire catalogue is one that the R. N. Y. greatly commends to the examination of its readers.—Rural New-Yorker, New York, N. Y.

Send 10 cents (which amount may be deducted from first order) to James Vick, seedsman, Rochester, N. Y., for copy of Guide.

Mrs. Deland's serial, "Sidney," is a great attraction in the February Atlantic. E. Holmes contributes the third of his papers, "Over the Teacups," and describes the people at his tea table, and tells the curious dream which Number Five relates to her companions.

The Behring Sea Question is discussed by Charles B. Elliott; and Mr. K. Kaneko, the head of the Japanese commission which has been visiting various countries in order to establish a Japanese parliament, has a paper on "An Outline of the Japanese Constitution." The article which will arouse the most discussion is by Gen. Francis Walker, about Mr. Bellamy and the new Nationalist Party. There are four articles devoted to recent books on political and historical subjects. One of these, Mr. John T. Morse's review of Davis's "Recollections of Mississippi," under the apt title of "One of the Unreconstructed," is sure to excite a laugh. A review of Brown, and poems by Mr. Woodberry and others, close the magazine. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston.

Professor W. C. Kitchen, Ph. D., of Cambridge, has written a picturesque and vivid historical novel entitled "The Fall of the Christians," which is running in the New York Ledger. The religious and the historical elements are dominant in the work, and in narrating the overthrow of Christianity in Japan in the seventeenth century, the author has entered a field fresh in English literature. "The Fall of the Christians" is written by a scholar who has made a specialty of Japanese history, and is based on manuscripts which were discovered by the author, while he was occupying a distinguished scholastic position in Japan. In the opening chapters of this story the terrible struggle between the Christians and their implacable foes, the Japanese Pagans, in the distant and unfamiliar day, when England, Holland and Portugal competed for supremacy in commerce with Japan, is described with clearness, power, and picturesque skill. In fact, the author has made the most of a fresh theme and a fresh setting.

Cut down the supply of cattle, is the cry, and prices will advance. Certainly if there were no cattle in the country a well fattened steer would be worth a small fortune. But what good would that do the man who hadn't the steer? Good prices when there are cattle to sell is what we want.

Thursday's Manhattan Republic contains a long letter from Prof. Shelton, who writes from San Francisco under date of January 11th, the date, by the way on which his ship, the Alameda, was to have sailed, but was delayed until the 14th. Barring slight delays occasioned by snow-storms, the journey from Manhattan to San Francisco was made without incident. The following paragraph, opened after a visit to the ship, will give the reader some idea of the quietude which possessed the long voyage ahead of him: "On first entering our cabin my attention was attracted by a peculiar tin receptacle attached to the front rail of each bed. This vessel had a capacity for about three pints; it was neatly painted, had a cover, and could easily be moved back and forth along the bed-rail. At first the horrible significance of this peculiar piece of furniture did not strike me; but I soon found myself drawn to it by an irresistible fascination. I know not, dear reader, what the technical or, rather, nautical name of this bit of ship's gear is,—whether it is a marine-spiks, a jib-boom, or 'three sheets in the wind and feather flying,'—so I dub it here and now Neptune's contribution box. Of this I feel certain, that long before this sees the Kansas sunlight I shall have demonstrated the usefulness of this bit of ship's furniture by a most thorough and practical experiment."

Success in Creameries.

Farmers must learn that the good and well-fed cow is the bed-rock of the successful creamery; and have lots of them, in close proximity to a good central point, before it is anything but a "delusion and a snare" to talk gorgeous creamery building and equipment to the dairy farmer. The disproportionately costly creamery may be the very thing to crush out the true interest of the dairy-man, instead of being a help to him. In a general way, we say to all farmers who think of engaging in co-operative dairying and are visited by oily-tongued emissaries of secondarily manufacturers, who try to make them believe a \$6,000 or \$7,000 creamery is essential to a good start, that if they have any many curs, set them on such follows; but never use a decent, respectable dog for such purposes.

There is not one place for a creamery or cheese factory in a hundred at which it is wise to invest more than \$1,000 to \$2,000, till after the cowkeeping end of the enterprise has scored an enlargement. Consult the documents and price-lists of such manufacturers of dairy tools as Cornish, Curtis, & Greene, and others of our advertisers, who we know will do the fair thing, and it will be seen that our advice is sound. Besides that, it is based on practical knowledge. We have no word to say against a factory growing to be a big thing—but let the growth of cows, and the growth of the dairy-farmers in practical knowledge of their business, precede the gorgeous factory, that generally ends in being an "elephant." There are lots of folks, by courtesy called men, now loose, who ought to be in jail.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Profit in farming is to be found in making everything on the farm pay. Our farmers can no longer make a sufficient profit from their cows by letting the calves suck the cow. The cows milking qualities must be made to bring in cash.

The countryman, when told that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place," exclaimed, "It don't have to" when success hits the nail on the head it never stops to argue. Like lightning, it don't have to.

This is why Drs. Starkey & Palen, instead of argument, offer example.

Drs. Starkey & Palen—Your Compound Oxygen Treatment cured me of consumption of four years standing. L. A. PEACOCK, M. D., Smithville, Ga., Jan. 11, 1889.

Drs. Starkey & Palen—I had pleurisy pneumonia; your Compound Oxygen Treatment cured me. JOS. S. HOWARD, 67 Main St., Mansfield, Pa.

A brochure of 200 pages containing the history of the Compound Oxygen Treatment in cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all complaints of a chronic nature, will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALLEN, No. 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia Pa.

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with this advertisement (this is essential) before Jan. 1, and you will receive **The ART AMATEUR FOR 15 MONTHS** (viz: one full year's subscription, which may begin with any month, and three back numbers of our own selection), each number containing everything in the \$4.00 edition, with the exception of the 25 colored plates. Specimen copy (containing 2 superb colored studies), 25 cents.

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TREES Root Grafts—Everything! No larger stock in U. S. No better. No cheaper. Pike Co. Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

\$60 Salary \$40 Expenses in Advance allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, MARKS & Co. Pitts., O.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND. Sells and always reliable. Ladies, use Druggist for Diamond Brand, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in patent boxes with blue ribbon, are dangerous counterfeits. Send for (stamp) for particulars. Retail at "Baker for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Home Paper. Chichester Chem. Co., Wallingford, Vt., U.S.A.

FREE OUR NEW GOLD WATCH. Worth \$100. Perfectly waterproof. Warranted heavy. Makes gold hunting cases. Both ladies' and men's sizes. With watch and case of equal value. Our ransom in each locality can secure one such valuable line of timepieces. These samples as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you—that always results in valuable time for you, which holds for years when counterfeits are used. We pay all express, freight, etc. After and then we are equal. If you would like to go to work for us, you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you know all. Address: Boston & Co., Box 511, Portland, Maine.

Do not let tree or vine over produce. It is believed that if this rule were followed the apple crop would be more regular.

Do not plant seed too deep. Amateur planters are pretty nearly sure to do so. We have known amateurs to plant flower seed six inches deep.

Most of our text books on horticulture are written from an Eastern standpoint. An Eastern publication of any kind is not fully suitable to Western necessities.

Buy your seeds of reliable houses, and be very careful about your management of planting. The seed houses are sometimes liable to censure for neglect, but the grower is sometimes very negligent.

An apple grower of experience writes: The man who happens to find a seedless apple, or a hundred of them, and jumps to the conclusion that there is a seedless variety, is a very unsafe horticultural guide.

Shake the rose bugs off in a pan in which there is water and kerosene, says a writer. Well, if you shake them off in the pan, there might be several ways of ending their existence. Shaking them off is the gist of the business.

The matter of growing forests in this country is a very important one. A Nebraska man thinks that there is no more important question. We should not agree with that, but freely admit that it ranks very high in point of importance.

An Iowa professor defends the striped ground squirrel. He thinks he eats more insects than grain. Perhaps. We reckon that few have kept a very close account with him. By the way, a correspondent asks how he shall treat seed corn to keep the squirrels from taking it. Mix it with tar.

Fruit growers pack too much trash, says one of them. That is what THE RURAL AND STOCKMAN has been saying for years. Keep the trash at home, and send only the best to market. You will get more money out of what you send, and have the poor fruit left, some of it, such as apples, being valuable for stock food.

If you desire fertilizers to do your grapevines the most possible good, you must apply them where the small roots will reach them. Applying fertilizers close to the stem is not the proper way. Sometimes the little rootlets are deep in the soil. Then the fertilizers should be buried. In thin soils they are not so deeply fixed.

A modern high-powered naval gun will throw a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds at a velocity of over a mile in four seconds equal to 27,213 tons of metal falling a distance of one foot on an object. It requires 370 pounds of powder to fire this shot at this velocity. The cost of each discharge is about \$1,000. A shell containing 500 pounds of dynamite from Zalinski's gun averages about \$90 in cost of material.

We Give it Away.

The Kansas Farmer, published at Topeka, Kansas, despite the close times of the past three years, has steadily increased its circulation and usefulness, as well as greatly improved the paper in every respect, and today it stands as one of the best and most practical agricultural journals published in America. It is everywhere recognized as authority on western farm matters, and should be taken by every farmer who desires to prosper and improve in his business. The Kansas Farmer is now printed on toned book paper, with enlarged pages, and contains not less than sixty-four columns of valuable and important matter every week.

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Six women in Kentucky are in business as insurance agents, and are doing well.

Southern Dakota is growing apples successfully, and Prof. Keffer says that the apple line will go northward every year.

The King's Daughters of Atlanta, Ga., support a free hospital in that city. It has been open a little more than a year, and has accommodated 125 patients.

Horticultural meetings, like juries, sometimes have just one intelligent man in them. He is on one side and all the balance of the assembly is on the other. It is one bright star shining at midnight.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Kansas, is devoting a month to work for the Pennsylvania W. S. A. She has spoken at Pittsburg, Allegheny, Swatmore, Kennett and other places, and the newspapers give good reports. In Pittsburg one result of her lecture was a movement to put some women on the board of the Public Library.

Victor Hugo and Dom Pedro.

Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil once called on Victor Hugo and asked the privilege of dining with him. The two men talked until 3 o'clock in the morning. Hugo asked the Emperor what countries in Europe struck him as being the happiest.

"Switzerland, France and Scotland," was the answer. "What reason do you assign for this?" continued the poet. "The fact that Switzerland is an old republic; that France has accomplished a republican evolution, and that Scotland has a republican form of church government," exclaimed Dom Pedro. "The Church has given a moral strength to Scotland which is unique, and her climate has imposed hardy habits on the Scotch people."

Forty Years of Farming.
We are in receipt of a copy of Harris' Rural Annual for 1890. It is forty years this spring since Mr. Harris moved on to his present farm of 250 acres, near Rochester N. Y. For ten years he was editor and proprietor of the Genesee Farmer. His "Walks and Talks on the Farm," commenced in the Genesee Farmer, and continued for many years in the American Agriculturist, have made his farm known to tens of thousands of readers, who will be glad to get a copy of the Rural Annual. It will be sent FREE to any reader who will send his or her name to the publishers.

Address, Joseph Harris Seed Co.,
Moreton Farm, Monroe Co., N. Y.

The Sterling Alliance agency has been organized with \$100,000 capital. Tobacco or any other foul odor will contaminate milk if it comes in contact with it.

It costs as much to ship corn as when as when it was worth 50 cents a bushel instead of 15.

It is strange that every farmer does not keep a few hives of bees. Why is it that they do not?

Secretary Mohler, of the agricultural department, will issue next week a pamphlet which will treat exclusively of the sugar industry in Kansas. It will give a pretty good idea of the condition of the industry at the present time. State Inspector Kellogg's annual report recently made will be presented in full; it will also contain the addresses of Judge W. L. Parkinson of Ottawa and Colonel Eldred of Medicine Lodge on the subject of Kansas sugar. A paper by Judge O. B. Hamilton of Meade regarding the roasting process in sugar manufacture will also be included, making altogether a very valuable document.

Samuel J. Craigmile, an old citizen of Lawrence, was run over by a Santa Fe train about 8 o'clock Friday morning and instantly killed.

Douglas county puts forth as her candidate for State Treasurer Robert R. Moore, who for fifteen years filled the office of deputy state treasurer.

The city water works of Topeka daily pump 1,500,000 gallons of water through thirty-three and a half miles of pipe, to 1,824 customers. They also supply two hundred and ninety-seven fire hydrants.

The value of the school buildings in Junction City, says the Union, is \$55,000, and we need several more rooms. Our school population is 1,100 and the current expenses are \$10,148.

A practical farmer who has tested it thoroughly says that seven pounds of dry corn fodder is equal to eighteen pounds of hay. Two and a half tons of such fodder is only an average yield per acre, making an acre of corn fodder worth as much for feeding as sixteen tons of hay.

Harris' Rural Annual For 1890.

72 PAGES.
240 ILLUSTRATIONS.

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"ME KILL COMANCHE."

The Boss of the Pawnees at Philadelphia subdued with a Larlat.

There was a big time at the Gentlemen's Driving park last night, says the Philadelphia Times. Tall Chief, the boss Indian of the Pawnee tribe, was howling drunk and made things interesting for Indians, cowboys, and everybody else. How he got the whisky no one knows. At first he was on his dignity and walked up to Trapper Tom, who has charge of the guns and ammunition, and said:

"Chief want gun. Me big chief. Give um gun."

"You go to bed," said the trapper.

"What do you want with a gun this time of night?"

"Me big chief of Pawnee. All the boys do what I say. Me kill Comanche."

"You will?" exclaimed Trapper Tom in surprise. "Now, you get away from here pretty quick or I'll make you think a cyclone struck you and landed you in a bear pit a hundred feet deep. Now, you git."

"Me kill Comanche, sure," muttered the chief as he moved away toward his tepee.

In a few minutes armed with a fence-paling he crawled over to the Comanche camp and was about braining a big Comanche buck when Trapper Tom, who had watched him, yelled:

"Look here, Injun, you drop that club or I'll let daylight through you."

The Indian turned and saw Tom's right arm extended toward him, and his old black pipe, which in the dark looked like a revolver, pointed toward him.

"Up with their hands, Injun, quick," said Tom.

Down went the club and the Indian's hands were held high above his head. Cyclone Jack, the expert lasso-thrower, who always wears a red shirt spotted with white diamonds and a big straw hat with a red feather in it, was taking a ride around the camp on a new mustang. He saw Trapper Tom's pipe, and, like the Indian, thought it was a pistol.

"Don't shoot! don't shoot, Tom!" yelled Cyclone Jack. "I'll git the Injun for you." In less than two seconds the cowboy's lasso went swinging through the air and fell over the Indian. Cyclone Jack dug his spurs into the broncho and pulled the big chief a few yards along the ground, the way the cowboys treat a horse-thief.

When the horse was stopped and the larlat loosened all the fight was taken out of Tall Chief, and after Trapper Tom was done swearing at him he submissively followed his squaw to his tepee. The Comanches now swear vengeance against the Pawnees, and Capt. Henry Horn carries a couple of revolvers and keeps a repeating-rifle near him. He told the Indians that the first one that started to fight would bear from him in a way that could not be misunderstood.

"I'm going to have peace," said Capt. Horn, "if I have to kill all the Injuns in camp!"

Female Fighters.

Two well-dressed women and several men met recently to make arrangements for a prize-fight. The principals were Hattie Leslie, who is doing a club-swinging act in a variety theater, and Alice Leary, a sero-comic. The articles of agreement signed are as follows:

"We hereby agree to fight a fair stand-up prize-fight with skin-tight gloves, according to the new rules of the London prize ring, to take place between August 20 and 27, 1888. place to be agreed on August 20, the fight to be for \$500 a side and the championship of the world. The fight is to take place within 100 miles of Buffalo. Half the stakes are herewith posted, the remainder to be put up August 20."

Hattie Leslie is 20 years old, five feet seven inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, and is muscular and well developed.

Alice Leary is six feet tall, 24 years old, weighs 180 pounds, and is also a brunette. She is very handy with her fists, and is quarrelsome. She has not as much science as her opponent, but she is more of a slugger. Her backer is Jack Kehoe, a Bradford sport. She will be trained by Kehoe and Charlie Dwyer, and is to be put through a regular course. Hattie Leslie will not go into training immediately because her club-swinging requires that she keep in good physical condition.—New York Sun.

Sherman's "Hummers."

Gen. Force tells some amusing stories of Sherman's hummers. He says these forgers acquired a perfect instinct for the ferreting out of provisions and good things, and that concealment only sharpened their preternatural powers, of which the following instance is given: One day a sergeant went into a country-house. The planter and his wife were there. After a little talk the sergeant, with great solemnity asked: "Has any one died here lately?" The planter quickly said: "No, body." "The sergeant gravely said: "I thought somebody had died here." The planter said: "No, sir." "His wife said: "Oh, yes; don't you remember, my dear, that colored boy that was buried yesterday?" The sergeant, with increased solemnity, said: "I only wanted to let you know that I have opened that grave and taken out the corpse." There were loud expostulations then, for this corpse, so called, was the plantation supply of ham.

Mrs. Lamb's article "America's Congress of Historical Scholars" is a great attraction in the February Magazine of American History. It answers in the author's clear, vigorous style the question so often asked, even by the most cultivated people, "What is this new national association of historians, and what does it do?" The illustrations of the theme are unique, supplementing the pictorial text, one of which is a group of portraits of its six successive presidents, and another a section of the whole distinguished body on the steps of the national museum at Washington. "Recent Historical Work in the Colleges and Universities of Europe and America," a comprehensive and scholarly survey by President Charles Kendall Adams, L. L. D., of Cornell University, is the longest paper in the number, and brilliant with information upon a popular subject about which every one wishes to learn. It was his inaugural address before the historic association of which he was president. "The Spirit of Historical Research" is philosophically discussed in the next contribution by James Schouler, the well-known author of the History of the United States. "The Fourteenth State," by John L. Heaton, is more dramatic in character from the very nature of the subject, Vermont having figured as a picturesque coquette before slipping its willing head into the harness of Union. Mr. Heaton has written apparently with exact knowledge of Vermont's affairs, and his paper is delightfully readable. Following this George M. Pavey gives interesting data about "Modern State Constitutions," which will be found well worthy of permanent preservation. There are also four shorter papers, two of which are extracts: "Washington's Conception of America's Future," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "The Uses of History," by Rev. John Hall, D. D.; "Washingtoniana," by Henry T. Drowne; and "America's indebtedness to a Fried Chicken," with poem, "Tarleton's Raid," by Hon. Horatio King. The portrait of the eminent historian, George Bancroft, forms the frontispiece to the issue; and an interesting sketch is given in the "Portrait of Mrs. James B. Toler." It is altogether a notably rich number. Price, \$5.00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

Judge O'Brien has decided the suit of the New York Base Ball club vs. J. M. Ward in favor of the Brotherhood.

Many inquiries have been received regarding the condition of range cattle in Wyoming. Cattle generally are in unusually good condition.

The czar of Russia has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of St. Anne, the highest in the empire, upon the French minister of finance.

"Calamity" Weller of Nashua, Iowa, well-known in connection with Iowa politics, has been seriously ill for several weeks and is not expected to recover.

The first case this winter of death by freezing in Montana is reported from the Flathead valley, near Missoula, where the body of Thomas Elliott, a wealthy farmer, was found.

At a meeting of the Wyoming territorial democratic committee a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring statehood and urging congress to take immediate action looking to this end.

A North Topeka young man named Bowman, hired a rig and took his girl to Grantville Sunday night to church. He found after services, that his rig had been stolen. He took his girl home by railroad, and the horse is still missing.

The agricultural products of Colorado now exceed in value the output of her mines.

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