

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XXII

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 25, 1891.

NO. 18.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copies 25c. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies \$6.00. Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c.

Brennan, the murderer of S. N. Wood, was bound over to appear for trial in September, and returned to jail in Hutchinson.

Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, had the manhood to put a sudden stop to a contemplated prize fight. He simply told the sheriff to do his duty or he would remove him, and placed the state militia at his disposal. Law can easily be enforced where there is a disposition. All honor to Gov. Merriam of Minnesota. The St. Paul sporting club lost \$12,000 and are very sore about it.

The rains on Wednesday evening were among the heaviest of the year. At Auburn the wind did much damage to buildings, orchards and corn. Serious damage was also done around Silver Lake. At points in Nebraska there were floods more damaging than any this season. Three miles south of Topeka Dick Sprague had four horses killed by lightning. A woman in Potwin was stunned by lightning and did not recover for several hours. On the same day a storm in New Jersey destroyed thousands of acres of grain.

A Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Times asserts that there will probably be a fusion between the democrats and the people's party of Shawnee county. Astute politicians, both republican and democratic, secretly favor this. It would result in the local defeat of the republicans, and this the political schemers are willing to allow for the capital it would afford them in the state and nation. Kansas is the centre of the people's movement, and Shawnee the capital county. It is charged that the people's party is an annex of the democratic party, and that the southern states will not go into the third party. Now let the leading county of Kansas fortify this position by practical fusion, and democrats in the South would point to it as evidence against the need of any third party there, and republicans north would show even in Kansas the people party had sold out to the democracy. The people's party movement is still in the crudest form. It must gain the confidence of the people, and of the very best people. Its aim must be high, its moral tone unquestionable. There is far more at stake than the simple election of a ticket. There must be morality, humanity, sentiment, a degree of spirituality. The future politics of this country must harmonize with the higher light. A party not on this plane will not live.

Vacation Time is a little book by H. S. Drayton, M. D., from the press of Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

It is reasonable, with a variety of useful information about summer living, practical hints on eating and dress, and the management of household economies, and has a word of advice to mothers and housekeepers that they cannot but value. By mail 25 cents. FOWLER & WELLS CO., 775 Broadway, New York.

The health of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon shows a shade of improvement.

The condition of Dom Pedro, the ex-emperor of Brazil, who is at Vichy suffering from an injury to one of his feet, is slightly improved.

The grand jury found an indictment against Charles O. Hennessy city editor of the New York Daily News, charging him with misdemeanor for publishing an account of the recent electrocution at Sing Sing.

The consecration of Rev. Phillips Brooks as bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, takes place in Trinity church, Boston, October 14. Rt. Rev. John Williams, bishop of Connecticut and presiding bishop, will be the consecrator.

Labor Commissioner Betten is sending out blanks to all the railroad engineers and firemen of the state, asking them to make statements in regard to their runs, for the purpose of learning how many hours this class of railroad employees work.

High water was reported along the line of the Union Pacific road Wednesday night, and at Newman it was said to be running over the tracks. Trains were delayed slightly in consequence. Thursday the section men were set to work repairing track and road-bed at Calhoun Bluffs.

In recent years large numbers of the Percheron horses, mostly stallions, have been brought to America, and in Ohio and Illinois they are becoming the favorites of the farmers, and are fast displacing the heavier and more sluggish Clydesdales, the cross of the Percheron upon the ordinary mares of the western states proving more satisfactory than that of any other breed.

The last number of Godey's Lady's Book is more than up to its usual high excellence; no falling off with the dog-days, but added attractions. Two beautiful frontispieces, colored and black work and fashion designs, more than supply the demands of the most exacting. The literature is both good and varied, and consists of contributions from the authors of the day. In a word, Godey for August is a gem worthy of the richest setting. If you have not subscribed, send \$2.00 to the Godey Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and secure for yourself one year's subscription to the cheapest and best lady's magazine in America; and also secure a cut paper pattern each month, of your own selection.

The Home-Maker for July has for frontispiece "The Light of the Incarnation," a medal picture by Carl Gutherz; the "Ideal and Real Geneva," superbly illustrated; a "Narragansett Klompener," a story of a Colonial dame; a continuation of "Three Fates," F. Marion Crawford's new American novel; "My Masquerade," by Annie H. Wharton; and several excellent short stories and poems. "Caught" is a picture which suggests a somewhat noted author; and then there is "Our Little World," and the "Arm-Chair," by the Editor. The "Helpful Domestic Club," sensible fashions, notices of books, an illustrated chapter on drawn work, and the fine club or "Cycle" department. A great deal for the money.

National Economist: It is a well known fact that the controlling influence in our government to-day—the power behind the throne—the dominant force back of our national legislature, is Wall street, or the money power of the country. And the great bulk of all our legislation, especially that part of it which involves finance and commerce, is shaped directly, and often, without even the semblance of an apology, by the money kings.

## THE ALLIANCE.

The Peninsula Farmer: It is not crops the people of Kansas need to cure their discontent; it is a very different thing; but our city advisers of the farmers do not seem to know the difference. But the farmers do, and they will just keep on till things are righted.

The Polk County Farmer: If you are an Alliance man you believe in Alliance principles. If you believe in Alliance principles you are opposed to money power. If you are opposed to the money power, you are an enemy to the parties that protect this money power. The power that controls the national banking system, the power that prevents legislation in the interest of the farmer and laborer, this power is the money power. It is the man or the dollar. Take your choice.

The Union: If we as voters are willing to be slaves to a conspiracy created for the purpose of robbing labor, they are fools if they do not work us to the best advantage. Fools if they fail to make laws binding us as perpetual slaves. And if we know that there is a conspiracy of capital to control or defraud labor, and fail to make a lively kick, then we, as free American voters, are fools. Where do you stand? What are you doing? Voting as you are told, to weld the chains which are to bind your children. Lay aside political prejudice and preconceived ideas. Learn the truth and take your position on the side of equal justice, a common freedom.

The Clod-Hopper: You men of little faith that have joined the Alliance, and fought so hard to procure a platform that it has cost you four long years to establish, and in the time of war to avow the wickedness of your whole action by turning against your own sincerity and that of your brethren, should consider well your platform before you make a leap. And to the doubting minds of the membership we have this to say, that you may feel that you have erred, but the Clod-Hopper shall ever be found pushing boldly to the front of the battle, defending its cause and holding in contempt all allurement that would seem to thwart our noble purpose. Remember, the greatest virtue man possesses is to be true.

The Farmers' Advocate: Now is a good time to begin to formulate a standard to which you desire your representatives to approach. Resolutions are not infrequently adopted among the Alliances to the effect: "We will support no man for representative legislative office who is not in harmony with our wishes and demands as expressed in our Alliance platform." The mere assertion and reiteration of this declaration will accomplish no good whatever unless it is backed by our organized effort to execute it, and whenever would-be representatives become convinced that your assertion is no longer an idle threat, but a fixed determination, they will either brave you to your teeth, or concede your demands and advocate your claims.

The Alabama Mirror: It is useless for the farmers and laboring men of the United States to expect any relief from either the Republican or Democratic parties as at present constituted. There must be a complete revolution in both parties before either will come to the relief of the masses against the favored classes, who now control the political machinery of both parties. The grand uprising of the people in November in many of the states must be succeeded in all future elections by the nomination of men who are in favor of such legislation as will bring relief to the country. There is no necessity for but one party in this country, and that should be composed of all who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the government in the interest of the whole people.

## THERE ARE MANY USES FOR SAPOLIO.

To clean tombstones. To renew oil-cloth. To renovate paint. To brighten metals. To polish knives. To scrub floors. To wash out sinks. To scour bath-tubs. To clean dishes. To whiten marble. To remove rust. To scour kettle-bells.

### EVERYBODY USES IT.

Dentists to clean false teeth. Burglars to polish their instruments. Confectioners to scour their pans. Mechanics to brighten their tools. Cooks to clean the kitchen sink. Painters to clean off surfaces. Engineers to clean parts of machines. Ministers to renovate oil chandeliers. Housemaids to scrub marble floors. Chemists to remove some stains. Carvers to clean the tombstones. Shoemakers to scour old straw hats. Soldiers to brighten their arms. Manufacturers to clean carriages.

EVERY ONE FINDS A NEW USE.

## Why Everybody Laughed.

A certain young newspaper man who rolls for his ducats not far from the "North American" office recently became the proud father of the handsomest baby in the world. (He says it's the handsomest and he ought to know.) Last Saturday was his day off and he and his wife thought they would give the town a treat by taking the baby out and exhibiting it to the admiring multitude. They made two short calls on friends and the lady concluded to do some shopping, too, while she was out.

The baby is a fine, healthy youngster, and after a while it began to get heavy. Hubby had been carrying it, and to relieve him and allow him to stretch his cramped arms the young mother took a turn with it. Before long the proud father was again staggering along with the precious load, and after that they took turn about in carrying it. Then a brilliant thought struck the father. Why not buy a baby coach! They needed one anyhow, and might as well buy it while they were out and wheel tootey wootey home in comfort.

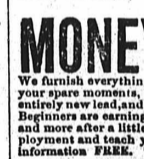
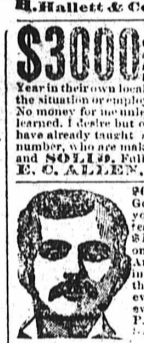
To think was to act, and in a little while the fond parents were pushing a gorgeous coach down Chestnut street, with the hope expressed by the father, that some of the boys on the other papers could see the finest baby they ever laid their eyes upon. At first they were oblivious to everything but how well the baby looked in the coach, but hubby finally began to notice that people coming toward them seemed to see something funny. He could not understand what it all meant and concluded to investigate.

"You wheel the coach while I go ahead and see what's the matter," he said to her. He passed the coach a dozen yards or so and then turned back. One look at the coach made him blush and then shake with laughter. They were near Ninth street, and he told his wife to cross over while he wheeled. She crossed the street ahead of the coach, then turned, gave a glance, and with a feeling that beat sea sickness and the grip combined clutched a lamp post for support.

There in front of the coach was the placard which the careless dealer had forgotten to take off, marked in big black letters, "Our own make."—Philadelphia North American.

The rain last Monday stopped the threshers for several days.

The Enterprise Gazette, Senoia, Ga.: Chauncey M. Depew is reported as having said: "Acres do not govern the country, but brains." He should have said dollars instead of brains. It would indeed be a good thing if the country were governed by brains, it certainly needs it. But it does not need the kind of brains possessed by the money powers and protected monopolists. Mr. Depew is by no means infallible and may find there are brains enough to be found on the acres of the farmers to govern this country.



Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Joe Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. You can get a copy of our book, "Why Everybody Laughs," for 25c. It contains the story of the baby, and the story of the man who made \$3000 in a week. It is a very interesting and profitable book. It is now in its second edition, and is being sold in every part of the country. It is a very good book, and is worth a try. It is now in its second edition, and is being sold in every part of the country. It is a very good book, and is worth a try.

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The Arkansas Exposition, Eureka Springs, is fully alive to the situation: The St. Louis Republic is weeping over the bankrupt condition of the United States treasury. While the billion dollar appropriations of the Fifty-First congress can be excused, still there is no call for this passionate weeping. With over seven hundred millions of idle money in the treasury and the present power of coinage in the hands of the treasurer; with the annual receipts through the custom houses, at the lowest estimate within a few millions of previous years, there can be no bankruptcy unless purposely brought about by the administration. And as for issuing new interest-bearing bonds, the people will not consent to it in a time of peace, and when no valid reason can be given for doing so, and it is death, sure and certain, to the party controlling the administration that does it.

The Nortonville News has been coming to us for some time full of local news and columns well filled with home advertising.

**Look To It.** So long as there are women in the cities who are forced to buy their bread only by selling their womanhood, so long as there are men in the rich coal fields of Illinois that must stand without, shuddering at the door with pick in hand and muscle ready for work, while wealth locks the coal fields up against them and a shivering population, so long my hand and heart are enlisted in any and every movement that gives fair promise of the emancipation of man by the emancipation in industry.—Lyman Abbott.



Payments always in advance and papers stop promptly at expiration of time paid for.  
All kinds of job printing at low prices.  
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SATURDAY, JULY 25,

Lawrence is doing more building than Topeka.

Ohio people's party will make a full state ticket.

Ingalls will take a three months trip in Europe.

The democrats of Ohio have re-nominated Gov. Campbell.

The prohibition party is making up its own tickets in several of the states.

In Kentucky the democrats are getting scared at the progress of the people's party.

Chairman Quay has resigned. He has long been a disgrace to the republican party.

Any successful reform movement of this age must include the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Banks are still breaking Florida, Texas, Missouri, New York and Virginia are the last to report.

Another attempt to blacken the character of Postmaster General Wanamaker has signally failed.

Certain local reporters seem to delight in the companionship of chiggers and so roll them as choice morsels under their pens.

Church factions seem to be growing. Old ones are split in two, and new sects formed by seceders.

Sect religion once begun Bequeathed from bigot sire to son Divided oft is never won.

It is hoped there will be no serious trouble over the wheat product of Kansas, whether it is 59, 55, or 40 millions as the several estimates put it.

Twenty six Topeka drug stores with permits to sell intoxicating liquors for legitimate purposes, it is thought by temperance people to be too many and they are looking into it.

The seceders from the Lecompton Lane University have gone to Enterprise and have organized Central College and so the United Brethren are to be disunited and have two colleges.

Shawnee county democrats will hold their convention on the first of August. They didn't fuse with the people's party because they couldn't. There is nothing common between the parties.

A few of the main arguments used by some remnants of a respectable old party, are such refined terms as: "Calamity howlers," "Jerry, the clown," and "Sister Lease, the Yawper." All this must be very convincing to the intelligent and cultivated.

Illegal liquor selling is increasing in the state. It comes from the action of the political managers resolving to let loose of prohibition in the hope of winning back republican liquor votes. Let it go on and the worthy republicans will go over to the people's party, whose members are mostly sincere prohibitionists.

Ex-Congressman Perkins is the biggest sorehead and the loudest calamity howler in Kansas. He has been proclaiming that not a shingle has been laid in Kansas this season. Thereupon Senator Pepper picked up a sound one, and turning the sore congressman across his knees proceeded to lay on at least one shingle until the poor fellow was well plumbottomized.

Peaches are almost a drug in the market.

A Wichita cigar house has failed for \$38,000.

Kentucky state election one week from next Monday.

The saloon is the chinch bug of society. Prof. Snow has found a remedy for one and prohibition is a remedy for the other.

The Santa Fe has introduced the chair car into Texas, and the travelers between Houston and Galveston are delighted.

We wonder if the Topeda Capital expects the southern people of this generation to get over a degree of sympathy for the "lost cause," so long, even as they live.

When one reads about the people's party going to pieces, it will be best to wait a little longer. Evidence where the wish is father to the thought is not worth much.

The republican politicians were as certain last year that there was no third party in Kansas as they are now certain that there is none in Georgia and some other southern states.

It is reported that Stanley and his wife have proven that marriage is a failure, and the great explorer may return alone to the heart of Africa, the only heart he seems to have fully conquered.

The whiskey makers have a large surplus, and it is taxing them heavily to carry it. It is said that they will ask relief from the government and they will be much more apt to get it than if they were farmers and laborers.

The unveiling of a statue of Stonewall Jackson at Lexington, Va. on the 21st, the anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run seems to have been a very innocent affair, although the Capital attempts to give it a tinge of the bloody shirt. Of Gen. Early's oration, the press report says it was "mild throughout and little more or less than an eulogistic sketch of Jackson's life."

Right in the face of the fact that Arkansas has already organized a people's party, and that Kentucky is in the midst of a third party campaign that will close next week, we are daily reminded by the old party press that the south refuses to go into the third party, and that it is only a democratic side show. Just as soon as the politicians get done lying the millennium will begin.

The Union Pacific tried to buck against all other Kansas roads, and not run any harvest excursion trains this year, but it was forced to give in. This road has become the most arbitrary in the state, and it is the one most dependent upon the good will of the people. It is almost everywhere paralleled by other roads and as a result of its action it is becoming the general practice of many people to use other lines, and the policy of the road will but increase this practice.

A fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind. The Kansas City Times and the Topeka Capital have got up a little side show mutual admiration over their extreme partisanship. It is, however, perfectly consistent. The billionaire monopolists of Wall street, republican and democratic, do not let sham politics interfere with their social, religious or political relations. They are as one when it comes to pulling the wool over the eyes of the people for money's sake. Why should not their little harpies be the same?

The legislature of Florida has abolished the railroad commission on the grounds that it was a damage to the state, had checked railroad building and harmed the roads already in operation.

### The Tariff Improperly Emphasized.

In the last presidential canvass, for instance, the discussion was cunningly confined to the tariff, while other abuses, tenfold more baneful in their results upon the national prosperity, were entirely unnoticed. Neither party opposed the inequitable tariff system itself, the most unjust and unequal mode of taxation ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and neither party opposed that most pernicious adjustment of the system by which the great masses of the people are taxed, by the levy of protective duties, for the benefit of one or more particular industries. Both parties were pledged to the tariff system and to its protective feature; the one by its record and its platform, and the other by the bill then pending in Congress. The sole issue which engaged the attention of a great nation of more than sixty millions of people was whether, in the distribution of favors by a protective tariff, the producer should share the spoils with the manufacturer; one party claiming that the robbery of the consumer public by the tariff should be shared by the producer as well as the manufacturer, while the other party claimed that public interest demanded that such robbery in the behalf of the producer should cease, and that it should be sanctioned alone for the benefit of the manufacturer. And thus the ability of our statesmen and the attention of our people were centered exclusively upon the particular amount of the tariff tax, and not upon the overburdened taxpayer that should go to the government and upon the particular amount that should go to the favored industries, while the weightier matters—the oppression of the people by the pernicious tariff system itself; as well as by a number of other equally indefensible instrumentalities—were entirely ignored. The great cormorants of aggrandized capital and of corporate power, which are now preying upon the very vitals of all the industries of our national commonwealth, are, indeed, well pleased when public attention can thus be diverted from their wholesale plunder of our people to the far smaller plunder involved by any particular arrangement of tariff duties. Those statesmen, so called, the scope of whose vision is inadequate to the discovery of any governmental abuses except those inflicted by some objectionable adjustment of our tariff laws are, although perhaps unwittingly, the most servicable stool-pigeons of corporate and capitalistic power, inasmuch as they draw attention exclusively to the wrongs of tariff robbery, thus leaving these greater public robbers free scope to continue their unstinted pillage both of the public treasury and of private pockets.—From "The New Political Party," by the Hon. Sylvester Hannon, Governor of Oregon, in North American Review for August.

It is said of Jay Gould that whatever corporations he owns stock in he is pretty apt in one way or another to control. This is true of more financiers than he. The ease with which a man of means may purchase and hold stock in any American corporation in absolute secrecy suggests curious reflections to people who know the names of some of these very quiet stockholders in great corporations which have never in any way been connected with their names or operations. At least one American millionaire so absolutely owns a certain great Anglo-American ocean ferry company that he could give a bill of sale on its big ships, yet the name of this man and his railroads has never by any manner of means been in any way associated with the names of this steamship company and its ships. It isn't Jay Gould, either. Railroads and telegraphs are supposed to be Gould's fancies; as a matter of fact, however, statistics show that he is the great American coal king. Mr. Gould has never cared to be known as the boss of the coal trade, yet such, beyond a doubt, he is. What a sequel that would have been to the attempts of a certain dashing promoter to get Mr. Gould to go into the ice business if the effort had been found a success! The same little man, so nervous that he can't sleep without drinking warm milk, hating certain people with an absolute detestation and physical abhorrence, loving few if any, outside of those of his own family, holding the telegrams of this country absolutely by right of ownership and control, making himself master of our births and deaths and joys and sorrows, controlling intercontinental transportation and interstate commerce so that a man may travel anywhere by rail without leaving the Gould system, absolutely dictating the quantity and quality of the coal which we burn, and, what's more to the point the prices we pay.

The lines in the Transmissouri Passenger association have practically agreed to run harvest excursions.

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Paying Dividends April and October.

## STOCK OF THE Ga.-Ala. Investment & Development Co.

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- FIRST. 8,000 City Lots, or 2,022 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Haralson County, Georgia, the residue remaining unsold of 2,500 acres, on the centre of which the city was originally built. Present value, \$1,084,765.
  - SECOND. 2,458 acres of valuable mineral land, adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa, all located within a radius of six miles from the centre of the city. Present value, \$122,900.
  - THIRD. The issued Capital Stock of the Georgia, Tennessee & Illinois Railroad Company, chartered for the purpose of building a railroad from Tallapoosa, Ga., to Stevenson, Ala., 120 miles, that will net the company nearly \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of the railroad, paying 7 percent. dividends.
  - FOURTH. The Tallapoosa Furnace, on the line of the Georgia-Pacific Railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga.—the said furnace being of 50 tons capacity, manufacturing the highest grade of cold and hot blast charcoal car-wheel iron. Present value, \$250,000.
  - FIFTH. The Piedmont Glass Works, situated on the line of the Georgia-Pacific Railroad, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., said plant being 12-pot furnace capacity, and manufacturing flint-glass flasks and prescription ware. Present value \$100,000.
- There is already located on the property of this Company, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., 2,800 inhabitants, 3,000 of whom are northern people, who have settled in Tallapoosa, within the last three years, 632 houses, 15 manufacturing industries, and 40 business houses, schools, churches, water works, electric lights, \$75,000 hotel, and new manufacturing industries building, etc.

**\$50,000 SHARES TREASURY STOCK.**  
Are now offered to the public, the proceeds to be devoted to locating new manufacturing establishments and developing the Company's city property, at a

**SPECIAL PRICE OF \$3.50 PER SHARE.**  
This stock is full paid and subject to no assessments. It will pay dividends April and October, and the price will be advanced to \$5.00 per share, when the 50,000 share are sold.

Orders for stock will be filled as received, in any amount from one share upward, as it is desired to have as many small holders in all sections of the country as possible, who will, by their interest in the Company, influence emigration to Tallapoosa, and advance the interests of the Company.

Address all orders for stock, and make checks, drafts, or money and express orders payable to  
**JAMES W. HYATT, Treasurer, Ga.-Ala. Investment & Development Co**  
Globe Building, 244 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

80-page illustrated Prospectus of Tallapoosa, Stock Prospectus of Company and Plat of city, with Price-list of building lots, mailed free on application. Reliable agents wanted to represent the Company in every county.

**New Fossils.**  
Dr. S. W. Williston has been defining the boundaries of the Cretaceous formation in western Kansas and has traced its southern limit further than has ever been done before. Dr. Williston brings back with him over two tons of fossil specimens for the university museum. This enormous quantity of prehistoric animal remains was shipped in fifty boxes.

The largest Pterodactyl obtained measured eighteen feet in wing expanse. This is a kind of great bat with teeth set in a bird like beak. The longest saurian was fifty feet long and almost perfect from tip of nose to last tail joint. One of the most valuable specimens in the lot is a fossil mosasaur, an animal resembling a lizard, which was absolutely perfect in every respect. It is ten feet long.

The museum of the University of Kansas is now with only one exception the richest in the World in regard to Cretaceous animals, and has to-day the most perfect specimens of fossil animals above ground.

To these vast quantities of animal remains must be added the remains of Judge West's trip, before the work of the season can be estimated.

One truth about irrigation in the arid regions is that many private individuals are investing their money in plans for utilizing the river water so that the now barren soil will produce crops. They are not asking the government to help them, but are doing the work themselves, and have as much right to do it as eastern farmers have to make cranberry bogs.

**CANCER** and Tumors CURED! no knife, no book free. Drs. GRANTON & DIX, No. 103 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.  
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Is a smart, industrious, ambitious foreman on a farm justified in discouraging, curtailing or embarrassing the work of other smart and industrious hands in order, by contrast, to selfishly enhance the value of his own labor in the eyes of their common employer?

### Camp-Life at Peekskill.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for the week ending July 25 has a supplement which copiously illustrates military camp life at Peekskill, N. Y., the descriptive text being furnished by Mr. H. C. Duval, private secretary of Chauncey M. Depew. A striking interesting article relates to the remarkable Field family, of whom fine portraits are given, including Cyrus W., David Dudley, Henry W., and Stephen J. There has never been, possibly, a more remarkable family than this. Other illustrations include a handsome portrait of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, a picture of the railroad disaster at Moenchstern, Switzerland, "Summering on a Farm" and many others. Price, ten cents.



Thousands of trees are ruined by propping the limbs to prevent their breaking down.

Wire netting makes a good support for vines of nearly all kinds. It is cheap and durable.

Peach trees are more quickly injured by growing in grass than almost any other variety of fruit.

If berries are to be shipped to market they should not be picked while wet with dew or rain.

Pack your fruit in such a way that you will not be ashamed to stencil your name and address on every package.

Some correspondents are still asking if wheat ever turns to chess or cheat. Chess is a well known and distinct grass, that where sown reproduces itself perfectly. Wheat when sown so isolated that there can be no error made, always produces wheat and never anything else.

Every man who is in the business of farming should make a study of his business. He must be conversant with agricultural literature. He must study the principles of stock feeding, the compositions of foods and of soils. Many farmers do too much of their farming by proxy. Every detail of management and operations should receive the personal attention of the owner.

In selecting land for planting chestnuts attention should be paid to the nature of the soil upon which they are usually found indigenous. This is generally loam, sand or gravel. They are seldom found on wet, heavy clay soils and not at all on swampy lands. As a general thing they flourish on rather thin, poor soils. Perhaps no branch of tree culture would pay better than this as the chestnut is valuable both for its fruit and for timber.

Canning of fruits is destined to become one of the important branches of fruit industry. It will not be long before much of the land now given up to wheat and corn will be devoted to the production of fruit, and every small town have its canning establishment. The advantage to be gained by this change is that some kind of fruit will always make a good crop, and it can always be utilized.

Do not be afraid that your orchard or small fruit garden will give you no profit in the case this should change to be a good fruit year, as the indications now are that it will. If the price is low the demand will be increased, as it will put fruit with in the reach of all. Thin the fruit on the tree, guard against insects, handle and pack with unusual care, placing only the best fruit in the market, and at the end of the season you will have no cause for complaint.

Rivalry among swine breeders is a good thing, so long as it does not lead them to disparage the merits of others.

Of the seven to nine months required to feed a hog for market, from five to seven of them should be spent in good pastures.

In a majority of cases it is the breeder and feeder who looks after the little things in the management that makes the most money.

It is to the credit of hog breeders that in comparison with other classes of stock fully as much improvement has been made, says the Iowa Farmer.

The best profit is not realized with the greatest weight in swine, says an exchange. It is medium weight and early maturity that is the most desirable.

Many beginners get discouraged in attempting to improve the quality of their hogs because prices get low, but this should only be an inducement for further improvement, says a writer.

**\$100 Reward. \$100.**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.  
Address F. L. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

#### Canning Berries.

Make the syrup in a large enamelled sauce pan which can easily be lifted to the table. Of course the syrup must be frequently renewed, but that is easily done. The jars are rinsed in hot water for a second, then placed upon a folded cloth wet with hot water. Fill the jars until they will not hold another drop, and let the air out by thrusting a silver knife blade into the jar, adjust the rubber, which must be new and cover at once. The economy which saves fruit jar bands is costly, for rubber disintegrates by exposure to the air, and becomes porous. In buying the bands insist that they are new goods for they will become worthless as readily in the store as in your pantry.

The housekeepers who burned green wood instead of coal or gas, who pumped or drew water from wells and cisterns, who made their own candles and burned them instead of lighting their homes by the forces of nature, who smoked themselves brown in soapmaking, who white washed where now an artist decorates, who had wens on their wrists from lack of a wringer, who injured their spines by lifting tubs, who heated dish water in an iron pot, and scoured knives and forks with pulverized brick, who amused themselves with carpet rags and patch work, would have found much to long for, as do we, had they possessed the many conveniences which are ours, for, then as now, contentment was among the virtues not often found.

It will hardly pay to abandon the sheep business now.

The male is an important item in breeding to secure choice pigs.

If sheep are made a specialty, it will nearly always pay to raise some roots to feed them.

The conditions under which stock are fed will make a considerable difference in the results secured.

An old meadow that is badly run out can often be used to a good advantage as a sheep pasture.

Soils which are well under drained and have been plowed deep will stand a drought better than if not in that condition.

An Iowa farmer says that the best disposition he can make of the poultry is to turn the whole stock over to the girls! As a result of this arrangement, he says: "We find it very profitable, for we have all the poultry and eggs that the family can use, and I am not called on for pin money."

Leavenworth Kan., July 15.—A. Smith, generally known throughout the West as "Apple-packer Smith," started to pack apples at this place to-day for the twentieth consecutive season. He is paying \$1.25 per barrel for early apples, the highest price ever paid. The same apples were purchased last year for 80c, and the market was over stocked with them. Mr. Smith who travels over the Western States in the early summer and is well posted on the apple crop, says that "the Southern crop is not good at all; in Illinois and the Central States it is very poor, Missouri very light, but Iowa is best of all. Kansas is ahead of Missouri and second only to Iowa, which is owing to the fact that the trees in Kansas are younger." He further says, "although there is only 40 per cent of a crop of summer apples, there will be at least 60 per cent of a fall crop." The fruit in this locality is very smooth, and not at all knotty and speckled, and needs very little culling. He expects to pack over 15,000 barrels between now and the middle of November, when the Kansas apple season ends.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August.

Great interest is now taken in anything pertaining to Alaska, and those who cannot go and see what that part of our country is like for themselves will be glad to read of the experiences of two persons who have been there, as set forth in "A Trip to Alaska," by Dr. A. Victoria Scott and Emily J. Bryant, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August. The article is profusely illustrated. Other highly interesting illustrated articles in this number of the Popular Monthly are: "Down the St. Lawrence on a Raft," by J. J. Bell; "Medieval Epidemics," by Joel Benton; "The Old Boston," telling of an ancient English town from which came the founders of our "Hub"; "A Malagasy Man," by Lieut. Shufeldt, U. S. N.; "Women as Inventors," by Frances Stevens; "A Black Giant," an interestingly told story of how steam engines are run; and Nelly Hart Woodworth contributes another of her charming bird articles. There are six short stories, besides an exciting installment of the serial, "John Maggs, Barbarian," and several pretty poems.

#### A Pretty Custom.

One of the prettiest of the customs now observed at English weddings is the introduction of tiny pages to hold the train of the bride. They add greatly to the picturesque effect of the occasion in their pretty costumes. At a recent wedding two little pages were attired in "reseda" velvet, fastened with silver buttons, and slashed with cream silk, with broad white silk sashes tied on one side, deep Spanish lace collars and cuffs, "reseda" stockings, and tan leather shoes with white buckles. At another wedding, the pages wore cream serge Fauntleroy suits braided with gold, and white silk collars and sashes. They also wore silver watches and chains, the gift of the bride. On another occasion the pages were dressed in Charles I. costumes of pale blue satin, with puffed sleeves, cloaks lined with white satin, collars and cuffs of Vandyke Irish crochet lace, blue lace caps with white ostrich plumes, and blue satin shoes with buckles.

#### A Merchant's Scheme.

With all our precautions, business men cannot always prevent the forgery of signatures; but the latest plans to avert this danger seem successful so far. Here is the method of operation: after signing a check I turn it up, draw a long line through it from left to right, and it looks as if the signature had been cancelled. The peculiar line twice at the end where the long line crosses is the forger's little difficulty; he doesn't understand it, but the cashiers of the banks do, and they know instantly whether the signature is genuine or not. You see, also, this line drawn through the name makes the check look as if it was no good in case it is lost, and the finder will not present it for collection. It's a great idea, and is being adopted by many business men of the city. Of course we have to explain it to the bank people, who, once they know it, have no further trouble with us over it.

#### Lord But's Costly Palace.

The largest and costliest private mansion in the world is said to be that belonging to Lord But, called "Mont-stuart," and situated near Rothesay. It covers nearly two acres and is built in Gothic style, the walls, turrets and balconies being of stone. The immense tower in the centre of the building is 120 feet high, with a balcony around the top. The halls are constructed entirely of marble and alabaster; all of the rooms are finished in mahogany, rosewood and walnut; the fireplaces are all carved marbles of antique designs. The exact cost of this palace is not known, but it has never been estimated at less than \$9,000,000. This proves the greater purchasing power of money in Europe, since the New York Court-House cost about that sum and is a mere shanty by comparison.

#### Important to Ladies Only.

We want a woman to every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichol's Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages from \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses. Settlements monthly; Position permanent. \$3.00 outfit free; increase 18 cents stamps to pay postage etc. address with references, G. D. NICHOLS & Co., 25 East 14th St., New York.

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#### CHURCH WORK:

BY LEADING CHURCHMEN.  
The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., the Great National Weekly for the Home and Fireside, will shortly begin the publication of a highly interesting series of articles on the condition, development and prospects of the great Churches in this country, by the leading men of the great Churches. The articles and their contributors are: Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal tribunes, Archbishop of Baltimore, Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop John P. Newman. Protestant Episcopal Church, Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. H. M. McCracken, Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. Unitarian Church, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished author. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Prof. E. J. Wolff, of the Gettysburg Seminary, Congregational Church, Rev. J. N. Whiton, of the Trinity Church, New York City. Baptist Church, Robert S. McArthur, D. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City.

The Jewish Synagogue in America, Abram S. Isaacs, editor Jewish Messenger and Professor of Hebrew in University of City of New York. Subscription price of paper \$1 a year; three months, containing these articles, 25 cents. Address—The National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

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IS THE NAME OF THAT

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That Cures Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Canker, and Bronchitis.  
The testimonials to these FACTS are NUMEROUS and STRONG, similar to the following:  
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CHICAGO, July 24, 1890.  
S. H. KLINCK—DEAR SIR: I am pleased to say that I consider your remedy the best medicine in existence, for the human afflictions you claim to cure. I suffered from catarrh with bronchitis for many years. During that time I employed physicians and faithfully tried many so-called remedies advertised to cure this disease, without any material benefit, when a friend induced me to try your remedy, claiming others had been cured by it. The first bottle gave me the most pleasing results. I have continued its use and I can say too much for it. It found me too near the grave for comfort and restored me to health again. It adorns my toilet stand and by using it occasionally I would not be without it if it cost \$25 per bottle. I earnestly recommend it to all my afflicted friends.  
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**EASTERN PRICES: J. K. WHITESIDE,**  
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### That Blessed Old Maid.

"There is no other way, Clara. I am the only relative she has left, and we must invite her here for the winter, anyhow. She and John stayed with father and mother while I was roaming here and there. Now they are all gone, Martha's alone, and it's no more than right for me to look out for her for a while. I'll write immediately."

"Yes, Nathan, that is right, I know; but I can't help dreading it. I always had a horror of old maids!" and Mrs. Tracy looked nervously around the plain kitchen of the little farmhouse.

"You needn't be afraid of Martha; she isn't very old; and, I venture to say, not like the trying, disagreeable old maids we read of."

In spite of his reassuring words, Mrs. Tracy dreaded the arrival of her husband's maiden sister, whom he had not seen since the day he left his New England home to try his fortune in the new West.

But, as Clara soon discovered, there was nothing to fear in the quiet, sad-eyed woman who came to them; whose life had been so full of devotion to others, and of noble self-sacrifice, that there had been no time for growing hard and bitter, because some of life's sweetest blessings had been denied her.

The children, Bert and Mabel and baby Ray, with the unerring instinct of childhood, felt the depth of her quiet kindness, and took her at once into their loving little hearts.

Miss Tracy, although wholly unobtrusive, was observant. This, together with the interest she felt in her brother's family, led her, before she had been many weeks an inmate of his house, to make a discovery.

Nathan, in his desire to get on in the world, was missing much that would have made life pleasant. In thinking so constantly of the future, he was losing all the sweetness of the present. That this was affecting the whole family was only too apparent. It was seen in Clara's anxious, weary face, and repeated in a less degree upon the countenances of the children.

There seemed to be no rest for them; no relaxation in the struggle for existence; nothing to vary the weary monotony of every-day labor, which, like some huge juggernaut, was crushing beneath its wheels all that might have made life pleasant. Martha shrank from interference with the habits of her brother's family; but, looking ahead, she saw for them nothing but sorrow and disappointment, and felt that something must be done to save them.

Watching for an opportunity to talk alone with Nathan, she gladly accepted an invitation one morning to ride with him to town. They were rolling rapidly over the level prairie, when Martha broke the silence.

"It is truly exhilarating in this bracing air over these fine roads, especially with so nice a rig, as you call it. The buggy is easy and the horses really fine animals. You must be doing well now, Nathan."

"I suppose I am, Martha; but it has been a hard pull, with losing crops, sickness, and so forth. We are in debt yet, but with hard work and economy, I guess we can rise above it in another year."

"Then what will come next?"

"I intend to have a nice large barn and some choice cattle; then I shall build a good house and prepare to take comfort. There isn't a better farm than mine for miles around, and I must make the best improvement possible. Then, some day, we'll have the best of everything."

"But who will share it with you?"

"Why, my family, of course!" opening his eyes wide with astonishment.

"All except Clara, you mean," solemnly.

"Why, Martha, how you talk! It is for her I'm working—who else, I'd like to know?"

"Now, Nathan, just take a few plain words from your sister, who means only kindness. I've had experience, and, in my judgment, Clara hasn't vitality enough to take her through another year of hard work. I have your interests at heart, and would not needlessly arouse your fears; but I am convinced that your wife is wearing out. She must rest from this constant labor, or your children will soon be motherless."

"Don't, Martha, talk in that way! Clara is as well as usual. She was always slender and delicate. I'd gladly have kept her in esse, but she knew she married a poor man, and was willing to work up."

John Tracey seemed a little annoyed at his sister's plain-spoken words.

"I doubt not you have been kind and good to her, and now that she has helped 'work up' so far, I know you will be glad to give her a vacation. You do not realize what it is to care for three children and do all the work that must be done in a farmhouse. She might have been slender when a girl, but not careworn. To-night, if you look at one of her old pictures, you will be convinced I am right."

"Suppose I am; what then?"

"How much would it cost to send her

back to Ohio for the winter? I can keep house."

"Simply 'out of the question. She would not go, anyhow, Martha."

"I thought you didn't know it; but she is as homesick as a child to see her mother and father. She hasn't said so; she never complains; but an unutterable longing fills her eyes and quick tears when she speaks of them. Sure of your consent, and my willingness to keep house for her, she would go gladly."

"And you think it would do her good?"

"Undoubtedly, and it would be the cheapest medicine you could give her, and the surest. Will you not think it over a day or so, Nathan?"

That evening, Martha was not surprised to see a startled, anxious look on her brother's face, as he closely regarded his wife, whenever he thought himself unobserved. Husbands are often the very blindest of all persons with regard to their wives; but Nathan was convinced. That night, when they were alone, he suddenly exclaimed,—

"Clara, how would you like to visit your mother this fall?"

She looked at him a moment in silence, while a wave of crimson swept over her pale face. Then, turning away, she said brokenly,—

"Don't talk about it, Nat; I know we can't afford it, and I'd rather not speak of it."

"But we can afford it, and Martha is willing to keep house for me. Now, do you want to go, dear?"

There was an unconscious look of pain in his face, and a tone of reproach in his voice which she could not understand.

"O Nathan!" she sobbed, with her face hidden on his shoulder, "don't imagine that I love you any less, or am tired of our little home; but I do want so much to see my father and mother."

"Well, then, you shall go, little wife. Don't cry so! I didn't know you cared so much; but that settles it—you shall go!"

After Mrs. Tracey and the baby were gone, Martha looked around the unornamented rooms and resolved there should be something new, something bright and pretty, to welcome back the housekeeper. The "front room" had never been furnished, but, after considering her resources, Martha thought she could manage it if she could persuade Nathan into buying a carpet.

"A carpet? Why, Martha!" he exclaimed at her proposal, too astonished to say more.

"What was Clara's old home like? You don't want her to notice too sharp a contrast on her return," said the sister, quietly.

"I may get a new carpet," thoughtfully; "but so many things would have to follow."

"Nat, when father and mother died, we were going to divide the things; but you had no home then, and while John and I stayed, everything remained the same. When I came here I sold or packed everything, and there is a big box for you, which is on its way out here. Besides bedding and clothing, there are pictures, curtains, vases, a table-cloth, and some of mother's nice rugs. They will help to furnish the room. I guess you can afford to buy a cane-seat rocker and two chairs, and we'll make the rest."

"I'd like to know how."

"There are two bottomless chairs in the granary. I will bonize the frames, cushion seat and back, and with stripes of embroidery and heavy fringe they will be handsome. The old rocker, which is forever coming to pieces, can be mended and treated likewise, minus the rockers, and you'll have an easy chair. A pine table, which you can make, stained and varnished, and covered with the cloth, will do nicely."

"Well, it sounds practicable. I'll help all I can, Martha."

"There will be ottomans to make, a mantel to put up, and a cornice for the curtains. It will take all our spare time this winter, but how pleased Clara will be."

"I intend to have everything nice for her some day."

"Yes, Nat; but a woman must have something to live on in the meantime. There's a love of the beautiful in every woman's heart, and it must be satisfied. If surrounded by grand scenery, the mind can feed on that; but here, in this level, monotonous country, I believe the homes should be very bright and attractive."

"There may be some truth in that, but I never thought of it before," replied Nathan.

"It is not common for the man to think about the home as a woman does, for he mingles with the world, while most of her hours are spent inside the four walls. Clara had no time to fix up anything; the baby was a sight of trouble; but if you and the children help, we can do wonders."

And they did. When Clara came home four months later she scarcely knew the place.

"Come and look at your wife," whispered Martha, when Nathan had finished his chores and was ready for a happy evening.

There she was in the pretty room, chatting with the children. Joy and gladness shone through her face, which had lost its sharpness and pallor, and there was an elasticity in her movements which recalled her girlhood.

"She looks ten years younger, Martha, and if I can help it she shall never work so again. You've taught me a lesson I'll not forget. We'll take all the comfort we can now, if we never get a big house."

"Martha has made it so pretty that we shan't want another," exclaimed Clara, hearing his last remark as they entered the room. "I'm so thankful to you for all this pleasant home-coming."

"Martha deserves the thanks, for she planned it all," said Nathan, catching up the baby.

Poultny Bigelow, who was a schoolmate of the German Emperor, will contribute an article to the Midsummer (August) Number of The Century on the first three years of the Emperor's reign—the third anniversary of his ascent to the throne having taken place on the 15th of June. Mr. Bigelow believes that "since Frederick the Great no king of Prussia has understood his business like this emperor," and in this article he gives what he considers the secret of the power of William II. with the people, and incidentally contributes many facts regarding his life.

This number of The Century will be especially rich in illustrated articles and complete stories, and the illustrations of Mr. Bigelow's paper will include a number of views of the palaces at Berlin and Potsdam, and engraved portraits of the Emperor and Empress will form a double frontispiece.

Lady Macdonald, the widow of the late Premier of Canada, opens the August Ladies' Home Journal with her first contribution to literature, in the opening article of a series which she has written for that magazine, descriptive of "An Unconventional Holiday," which, with a party of friends, and in her private car, she enjoyed last summer through the most picturesque portions of Canada. Lady Macdonald's article is written in that delightfully fresh and unconventional manner of which we see so little in our modern literature, and yet which possesses such a charm. Anna R. R. and Juliet Carson give some dainties for the summer table; little Elsie Leslie writes of "Children on the Stage"; and a very helpful haul of articles are those which treat of all the "Summer Hiss and Summer Dangers"; our different "Types of American Girls" are treated by four able writers; Dr. Taimaga writes from his seashore home; Elizabeth Butlerworth and Robert J. Burdette tell some "Bright Things for Boys"; Miss Mallon has the best fashion articles, reported by many magazines; Maria Parlow and Juliet Carson give some dainties for the summer table; little Elsie Leslie writes of "Children on the Stage"; and all through this number there is the breath of summer and the strength of merit. The Journal shows in this issue how well it is conducted. One dollar per year. Published in Philadelphia by the Curtis Publishing Company.

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### FARMERS' REVOLUTIONS.

Never Begun Until Forbearance is No Longer a Virtue.

It is hard to believe that the quiet, long-suffering and conservative farmers are ever revolutionary in their ideas and methods, says the Atlanta Constitution. They submit to a good deal of oppression and plundering, but it is dangerous to crowd them to the wall. In at least two great modern revolutionary movements the farmers took the lead, and came out on top. In England, in 1881, the farmers and the masses generally had scarcely any rights that were respected by the governing classes. The story is too long to tell in detail, but something like a Farmers' Alliance was organized, with Wat Tyler at the head. The movement spread to the towns and cities, and the people were soon banded together to resist unjust taxation and oppressive laws. The countrymen with their town allies got together in a compact body and swept over the land like a prairie fire. From county to county and from town to town, they pushed their rapid march until they reached London, where, after losing their leader in a skirmish, they dispersed when the king had made them certain promises. The government succeeded in punishing many of the prominent ringleaders, but the solid fruits of victory rested with the revolutionists. From that time for about a century English farmers and workmen had the use of as much land as they could cultivate, and were free to combine together for self-protection. That period was the golden age of England. Then there was no poverty. All were well fed, well clothed, and well paid. After that, in the sixteenth century, the monopolists of privileged classes, forcibly gained control, and the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few plunged the many into poverty.

Another farmers' revolution was the one in France in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The French countrymen were as much oppressed as the English brethren were in the fourteenth century. The organized local societies with a central society, and in the course of a bloody carnival of several years' duration brought their king and queen and thousands of their oppressors to the guillotine. Generations of suffering made them unreasonably violent, and they gave France what is known in history as the "Reign of Terror." Yet this revolution was a great triumph for democracy. It greatly modified monarchical rule in Europe, and paved the way for the present French republic, under which the farmers are the most prosperous people on the face of the earth. These two revolutions were essentially farmers' movements. There is much in them that will shock the readers of to-day, but it should be remembered that in those days the people did not have the ballot to right their wrongs, and they had to resort to force. In both England and France these popular upheavals resulted in substantial victories for the farmers. The uprising in this country at the present time of the agricultural population recalls the historic events which we have briefly outlined. Like the tillers of the soil in England and France, our farmers are kept down by unjust taxes, oppressive law and monopolists, who, in their way, are as dangerous as the feudal barons of old. But our people, armed with the ballot, understand the power of organized action, and they know the full significance of the supremacy of numbers. Yet, while this great struggle for reform is thoroughly peaceful and in the interests of peace, it bids fair to be as sweeping a revolution as the others that we have mentioned. The cause of the united farmers is the cause of democracy. It is an effort to restore a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, with equal rights for all and special privileges for none. It is a cause that will win, and its triumph will be all the more glorious because it will be a victory of peace, a victory of honest labor, won through ballots instead of through bayonets, won at the polls and not on battlefields. This hurried glance at the past is suggestive. It shows what organized farmers have done, and fore-shadows what they will do.

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### A Lesson Well Learned.

I was a mere youngster when I learned two important lessons in business matters: never to lose anything and never to forget anything. An old lawyer gave me an important paper, with instructions what to do with it. "But," I inquired, "suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?" "You must not lose it!" "I don't intend to; suppose I should happen to?" "But I say you must not happen to; I shall make no provision for any such occurrence; you must not lose it!" This started me on a new train of thought, and from that very hour I resolved never to fall in these particulars. I once had an intelligent young man in my employment who deemed it sufficient excuse for neglecting any important task to say, "I forgot it." I told him that would not answer. If he was sufficiently interested he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot it. I drilled him with this truth. He worked for me three years, and during the last of the time he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget anything. His forgetting, he found, was a lazy, careless habit of the mind which he cured and it has ever been a lesson to him as it should be to all others. It has saved him many a dollar. A lad telling his employer, "I didn't mean to" was answered by the employer, "Well, young man, 'You must mean not to.'"

### The Brookhaven, Miss. Leader:

The naked, unvarnished truth of the whole matter, as we have said before, is that the financial policy of both of the old parties is dictated by the money power, and both need bringing to their senses by the farming and laboring classes of the country standing shoulder to shoulder and demanding their rights. For the farmers to stand together and elect sub-treasury senators from this state will go an immense distance toward sobering the leaders of both old parties and warning them that the people are terribly in earnest, and the lesson will be as good for one set of old party leaders as the other. The National Democratic party has been posing as the special champion and sympathizer of the dear farmer and laboring man for lo these many years, and yet it has its Standard Oil millionaires in the United States senate and in the cabinet shaping the party policy, and a millionaire railroad magnate as chairman of its executive committee, who is so far above the masses that he cannot travel on the same train with the common people, but rides everywhere in a private palaco car of his own.

### THE PECOS VALLEY.

#### THE FRUIT BELT OF NEW MEXICO.

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