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STOCK FARMING THE BASIS OF OUR INDUSTRIES.

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NINTH YEAR.

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

NUMBER 28.

FOR BARGAINS GO TO
KYLE'S.
 He Keeps Constantly on Hand the Best
 of Everything in
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS,
 AND SELLS THEM AT
BOTTOM PRICES.
 WILL ALWAYS PAY THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.
 DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
KYLE'S.
 WA-KEENEY, - - KANSAS.

WERLICH & KERSHAW,
 Are again in trade at their old stand and are prepared to
 supply everyone with
Groceries, Flour, Feed, Hardware,
STOVES, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.
 Have a Car Load of Barbed Wire at the Lowest Prices.
 Give Us a Call and See Our Prices.
 AGENTS FOR THE STUDEBAKER WAGON & MCCORMICK REAPER & MOWER.
 We now have a Tinner employed, and are ready to do
 any kind of Tinwork.

WA-KEENEY MEAT MARKET.
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE & PRESSED CORN BEEF A SPECIALTY.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
 BEST PRICES PAID FOR CATTLE AND HOGS.
W. S. HARRISON, - - - Proprietor.
CHAS. N. BENEDICT,
 DEALER IN
Fruits and Vegetables
CIGARS, TOBACCOS, AND CONFECTIONERIES.

Wants to buy all the produce, at the highest market price, which
 the farmers have to dispose of.
CALL AND SEE MR.
CHAS. N. BENEDICT.
W. B. KRITCHFIELD,
 DEALER IN
FURNITURE, CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES, PICTURES
 And Everything in Home Furnishing Line. Picture Frame Mouldings, Organs, Sewing
 Machine Repairs. UNDERTAKER. Burial Robes, Cases, Caskets, Etc.
 Mammoth Stock and Reasonable Prices in Everything.
MOTTO:—LIVE AND LET LIVE

THOMAS CADDICK,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
 Wa-Keeney, - - Kansas.
 Has a splendid line of
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
 A nice line of
CLOTHING!
Boys', Youths' and Gents'.
FLOUR AND FEED,
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE.
 A nice display of—
DRY GOODS.
 I will allow the Highest Market Prices for
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 For a big "cart wheel," I give a pile of goods away.
THOMAS CADDICK,
 At the old stand on the corner,

LAND OFFICE BLANKS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
WESTERN KANSAS WORLD OFFICE.
 AT THE
 These Blanks are not equaled in Topick in point of excellence, and
 our prices are reasonable.

EXTRACT from the London Tele-
 graph: "It is amusing what absurd
 statements our contemporaries have
 made with regard to Buffalo Bill. This
 distinguished personage, we learn from a
 trustworthy source, was at one time a
 planter in Cleveland, Ohio, where during
 many years he raised bananas and a
 peculiar sort of fruit which the
 Americans call squash. After selling out
 his farm in Cleveland, he went
 further east to St. Louis, where he be-
 gan the somewhat dangerous business
 of bear trapping. His first exploit of
 any moment was his fight with Gen.
 Custer, whom he mortally wounded.
 He was, after this, in the wholesale
 jewelry business with Hon. Jesse
 James, Governor of Missouri. But he
 never gave promise of greatness until
 after he went into the war between
 Kentucky and Mexico. He commanded
 the right wing of the Kentuckians and
 received Santa Anna's sword at Shiloh.
 A detailed history of his life might
 make an interesting book, especially his
 adventures among the Missourians."

AARON GOVE, President-elect of the
 National Educational Association and
 Superintendent of the Denver public
 schools, is 49 years old. He is a native
 of Rockingham County, N. H., and has
 resided in the West a quarter of a cen-
 tury.

The whole length of mail routes in
 operation in the United States amounts
 to 375,000 miles.

THE HOUSEHOLD.
 Systematic Housekeeping.
 Housekeeping should be conducted on
 a system. No business is well conducted
 without systematic rules which are strictly
 adhered to. Housekeeping is as much a
 business as bookkeeping, though but few
 housekeepers ever look at it in that light.
 There should be a place for everything, to
 begin with. A great deal of vexation, of
 loss of time and extra labor, results from
 not having things where they belong. If
 you are in a hurry to find anything it gen-
 erally happens that it can't be found; or,
 if found, it has to be hunted for. This
 can all be avoided by forming the habit of
 putting each article in its proper place and
 keeping it there when not in use. It is an
 easy matter to do this when once the habit
 is formed. Do not allow yourself to lay
 anything down wherever it becomes handy
 to do so. If your kitchen has not con-
 veniences of the kind required, make
 them or get them made. Insist on having
 a set of small drawers in which to keep
 spices, etc., near your mixing table. Have
 these drawers labelled plainly. Have a
 place by itself for such vessels as you use
 for baking and other cooking. Never let
 these vessels get into any other depart-
 ment. This concentrates your labor; there
 will be no necessity for running here and
 there for what is wanted. When you want
 anything you know where it is.
 Let the idea of a place for everything
 and everything in its place be carried out
 in all departments of the household. To
 reduce housekeeping to a system, you
 must arrange your work after a plan, and
 let this plan be adhered to. Take it up in
 an orderly way—not, as so many others do,
 in a jumble, doing a little of this now, and
 then a little of that, or trying to do half a
 dozen things at the same time. Get one
 thing out of the way before you begin an-
 other. Think your work over and decide
 the order in which it can be done to the
 best advantage, and, having ascertained
 from experiment what that order is, make
 it the daily program. In a short time you
 will see household matters moving like
 clockwork. There will be no clash, no
 confusion. In doing housework it should
 be the aim of the housekeeper to save
 time and labor as far as possible. When
 one step will answer never take two. By
 having things in their proper place, and
 knowing just what is to be done at a par-
 ticular time, you can economize time and
 labor to a great extent. Some women
 make a half dozen trips to the cellar where
 one would be sufficient if they worked as
 well with their heads as they do with their
 hands. They do not take the trouble to
 think, before going to the cellar or store-
 room for one thing, that several other
 things will be required from that place.
 All might be brought at the same time,
 and thus much time saved and many steps.
 It pays to think these things out.

A Good Joke.
 Boys are often fond of playing prac-
 tical jokes. Such may sometimes be
 done, but never to any one's inconven-
 ience. In one of our colleges a profes-
 sor who made himself very friendly
 with the students was walking out with
 an intelligent scholar, when they saw
 an old man hoeing in a cornfield. He
 was advancing slowly with his work
 toward the road, by the side of which
 lay his shoes. As it was near sunset,
 the student proposed to play the old
 man a joke. "I will hide his shoes; we
 will conceal ourselves behind the
 bushes, and see what he will do."
 "No," said the professor, "it would
 not be right. You have money enough;
 just put a dollar in the old man's shoes,
 then we will hide behind the bushes
 and see what he will do."
 The student agreed to the proposal,
 and they concealed themselves accord-
 ingly.
 When the laborer had finished his
 row of corn, he came out of the field
 to go home. He put on one shoe, felt
 something hard, took it off, and found
 the dollar. He looked around him but
 saw no one, and looked up gratefully
 toward Heaven. He then put on the
 other shoe, and found another dollar.
 He looked at it, and looked all around
 him, but saw no one. He then knelt
 upon the ground, and returned thanks
 to God for the blessings which had thus
 been conferred upon him. The listeners
 learned from the prayer that the old
 man's wife and one of his children were
 sick, and that they were very poor; so
 that the two dollars were a great relief
 sent to them from Heaven.
 "There," said the professor, "how
 much better this is than to have hid the
 old man's shoes."

The ladies of the Methodist Episco-
 pal Church at North Branch, Mich., re-
 cently hit upon a unique way to raise
 funds for church purposes. They made
 a silk quilt, a number of ladies
 donating a block each. They then se-
 lected four girls, aged from 11 to 15
 years, to canvass the town for votes at
 10 cents each, the one receiving the
 most votes to be awarded the quilt.
 The young ladies did their electioneer-
 ing quietly but energetically. The
 canvass was to last thirty days, and
 each girl carried a sealed box in which
 the votes and money were deposited.
 The result was that the canvass be-
 came a lively one in which older heads
 took a hand. The ladies thought if
 they could raise \$35 on the quilt they
 would be well repaid for their trouble.
 They were much surprised when the
 count was had to see the following
 amounts turned out of the little boxes:
 Miss Grace McDougall, \$44.42; Miss
 Edith Lippincott, \$42.80; Miss Jonnie
 Hart, \$16.48; Miss Mabel Eutler, \$74.
 85; total, \$178.55. The three unsuc-
 cessful competitors were each present-
 ed with a beautiful gold ring with a
 diamond setting.

A 10-YEAR-OLD boy at Greenwood,
 Ark., became enraged with his mother,
 went at sunset to a grove near by,
 climbed a tree, and declared he would
 roost there all night. His mother tried
 in vain for an hour to persuade the kid
 to come down. Then she threatened
 to cut the tree down, and finally sent
 for the Town Marshal, who climbed
 the tree, placed a rope about the
 youngster's body, and lowered him to
 the ground. So great was his yearning
 to play raccoon and sleep in the
 tree-top that he had to be kept securely
 fastened in the house all night.

Patti was commanded to do a little
 singing at Buckingham Palace to help
 out the jubilee. But royalty refused
 to pay Patti prices, and the diva
 allowed that her Majesty's commands
 might be laid on somebody else. She
 wouldn't sing, not a note, for less
 than her price. She didn't get her
 price, and the jubilee had to get on
 without Patti.

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN.
 In an interview in London with Red
 Shirt, who is with Buffalo Bill's Wild
 West Show at the American Exhibi-
 tion, that intelligent savage is reported
 to have said:
 "The red man is changing every
 season. The Indian of the next genera-
 tion will not be the Indian of the last.
 Our buffaloes are nearly all gone; the
 deer have entirely vanished; and the
 white man takes more and more of our
 land. But the United States govern-
 ment is good. True, it has taken
 away our land, and the white men have
 eaten up our deer and buffaloes; but
 the government now gives us food that
 we may not starve. They are educat-
 ing our children and teaching them to
 farm and to use farming implements.
 Our children will learn the white man's
 civilization and to live like him. It is
 our only outlook in the future.

"Now we are dependent upon the ra-
 tions of the government, but we feel
 we are fully entitled to that bounty. It
 is a part of the price they pay for the
 land they have taken from us, and
 some compensation to us for having
 killed off the herds upon which we sub-
 sisted. For myself I know it is no use
 fighting against the United States gov-
 ernment. I accept my fate. The red
 man cannot kill all the white men who
 live in villages as big as the largest
 forests. But some of our young men
 do not know this, and they may, per-
 haps, elect to die like their fathers,
 with their tomahawks in their hands,
 rather than starve to death like a dog
 upon the prairie. I understood these
 things a little before, but how much
 clearer is it to me now! I started
 from my lodge two moons ago knowing
 nothing, and had I remained on the In-
 dian reservation I should have been as
 a blind man. Now I can see a dawn.
 The great wooden houses which cross
 the mighty waters, the great villages
 which have no end, where the pale-
 faces swarm like insects in the summer
 sun, the white man's lodges for the
 Great Spirit whose pinnacles reach the
 sky, and which have stood for more
 seasons than the red man can reckon—
 all strikes me with a terrible wonder.
 And the Great Spirit speaks to me
 sometimes since I have been here.
 When I was in the Great Spirit Lodge
 where the kings are buried (Westmin-
 ster Abbey,) I laid my face upon my
 hands. The words of the preacher I
 do not know, but they sounded like the
 soft winds through a leafy forest, and
 my eyelids were heavy. Then I heard
 soft music and sweet voices, and a
 great cloud came down towards me; and
 when it nearly reached me it opened,
 and I saw a blaze of light, and girls
 with wings who beckoned me. And I
 was so certain that what I saw was
 true that I called out to my young men
 who were with me, 'Come and see what
 this is;' and the young men replied,
 'You have been dreaming.' But what
 I saw was true, for when I looked
 round the great lodge afterwards I saw
 on the wall the same girls with wings
 that I saw in my dreams. Our people
 will wonder at these things when we re-
 turn to the Indian reservation and tell
 them what we have seen. It will all
 tend towards the white man's civiliza-
 tion, which is the Indian's only hope.

How Do Quails Hide.
 The little school-ma'am has heard
 that a gentleman of Texas, named
 Henry Ray, has discovered the secret
 of the quail's being able to hide so well.
 He was walking in a field when a covey
 of birds was flushed, or, in other words,
 startled from its resting-place. One
 alighted near him, and the moment it
 did so, seized a dead oak leaf, crouched
 to the ground and managed to hide
 itself completely under the leaf. Mr.
 Ray said that he had to go and turn
 over the leaf before he could believe
 the evidence of his own eyes.
 Now, my young observers and in-
 quirers, after this, don't forget to take
 special notice of quail whenever you
 happen to be near their possible haunts.
 You needn't turn over every oak leaf
 in the woods; but keep your eyes open,
 that's all—"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," in
 St. Nicholas.
 It is a great mistake to set up your
 own standard of right and wrong, and
 judge people accordingly.