

## THE EDITOR.

**BEFORE.**  
Who in his sanctum sits up late,  
And strives with sentences of weight,  
To set to right affairs of state?  
The editor. Admire him!

Who deeply molds the public thought?  
For money who can ne'er be bought?  
Who always for the right has fought?  
The editor. Respect him!

Who notes what great men do and say,  
And flies obituaries away  
When they shall die, to print next day?  
The editor. Revere him!

Who gives us cure for cough or cold,  
Who suffers patiently and long  
And seldom uses language strong?  
The editor. Don't chide him!

Who ignorance must ne'er confess,  
Who knows of all things more or less—  
Or what he don't know sure can guess?  
The editor. Consult him!

When youthful talent seeks to rise,  
Who views its growth with friendly eyes,  
Its merits quick to recognize?  
The editor. Oh, bless him!

**AFTER.**  
Who doth good judgment sadly lack,  
Who has of taste not e'er a smack?  
Who sent my little poem back?  
The editor. Confound him!

—Exchange.

### Some Facts About Tea.

Tea came into use almost by accident. Some Buddhist priests, going on a missionary expedition from northern India to China, took with them the dried leaves and also some cuttings of an indigenous shrub which was said to have the power of correcting any injurious properties in the brackish water they might meet with on the way. The decoction thus made pleased the missionaries so well that they continued, as a matter of taste, to drink it after they had reached China, and introduced it to their converts. They also set about planting the precious shrub, and although it did not thrive so well in China as in its native Assam, becoming smaller both in stem and leaf, it was so well liked that it soon formed the foundation of the favorite beverage of all China. Thence it was brought to Europe, to be drunk and desired by Englishmen of every degree. And it is only of late years that Assam tea has come into the European market, to be looked upon rather suspiciously as the rival of its own degenerated Chinese daughter.—London Standard.

### Birds and Telegraph Wires.

It has been supposed that birds become accustomed to the presence of telegraph wires, and are careful to avoid them in flying, but it would seem either that this is a mistake, or that the birds on the Scotch and English moors are less intelligent than their fellows. Systematic observation there along a line of telegraph wires has shown that great destruction of bird life goes on throughout the year, and that at certain seasons the roadside is literally strewn with the remains of unfortunate grouse, black game partridge, snipe and other birds. Every morning at dawn marauding bands of rooks come from the lowland woods to feast on the dead and dying, and the farmers and shepherds in the region declare that more grouse are killed annually by the telegraph wires than by all the sportsmen.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### A Case of Mind Cure.

A correspondent of The Fairfield (Me.) Journal gives the following instance of mind cure in the early days of that town: Dr. Thayer, who lived near what was called the Back Meeting House, was one of the best physicians in the county, but his skill was no avail in the case of his wife, who kept her bed for more than two years. One day there was no grown person about the house and her little boy came running in with a bad cut on his finger or hand, bleeding profusely. With true motherly forgetfulness of self, she sprung up, found bandages and properly dressed the wound; then, sitting down to rest, she looked around; everything seemed so pleasant and she felt so nicely, she decided not to

take her bed again, and she did not. She lived several years in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

### Facts About Life.

The statistics recently published by a leading life insurance company contain many interesting points.

Americans live longer than our foreign born citizens.

Among foreigners next to the Americans stand the Irish, English and Germans, in the order named.

Few Germans or Englishmen die of apoplexy.

Germans furnish the highest percentage of suicide.

Native Americans are comparatively free from diseases of the liver.

Typhoid fever has the most victims in the northwest and the fewest in the south, but in the latter section there is a large mortality from other zymotic diseases and more liver disease, but less kidney disease.—Atlanta Constitution.

### What Are "Morganatic" Marriages?

The term "morganatic," applied to marriages, had its origin in an ancient custom by which the bridegroom on the day after the wedding gave his bride a morning gift—morganabe. In the case of a nobleman wedded to a wife of low estate this morning gift constituted the wife's portion, or endowment, and from this gift such marriages took the name morganatic. The German law, continuing this tradition, allows the members of the reigning house and certain noble families to contract marriages in all respect legal and valid, except that it gives to the partner of lower birth and to the children no share in the rank, titles and distinctions of the privileged house. Such marriages have often been eminently happy ones.—London Life.

### Good Boys' Rewards.

Visiting Aunt—Ah! Johnnie, I am very glad to have your mother tell me that you are such a good little boy. Of course you know where all good little boys will go?

Johnnie—Yes, ma'am.

"Well, tell me."

"Their papas will take 'em to the circus."—Exchange.

### Who Pays?

The farmers of the United States comprise one-half of the working males. They bear one-half the burden. They are the chief borrowers. They must pay their debts by labor. If with them we include those engaged in the trade and transportation of farm products—who sink or swim, survive or perish, with them—nearly three-fourths are interested in agriculture, and are in the same classification. Every cent that is made by the rich through this dislocation of gold and silver must be lost by the workers, the producers, and the farmers must pay from one-half to three-fourths.—T. E. Willson, Editor New York Weekly World.

### A Dog's Curious Death.

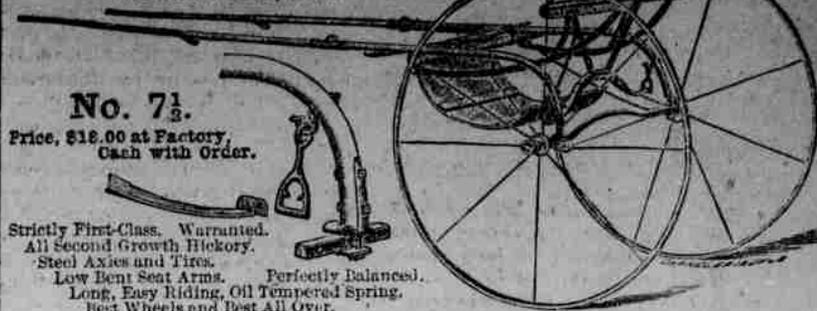
Mr. M. E. Butler, of Washington, this county, owned a large, unmanageable and vicious dog. Last Tuesday while all the men were at work in the field, the brute made an attack on a young son of Mr. Butler, who happened to have in his possession a pitchfork with which to defend himself. As the dog jumped for him, the lad held out the fork, and the animal jumped against the tines, one of which penetrated the throat just under the jaw, killing him instantly. The death of the dog undoubtedly was the salvation of the child, as there is no doubt he would have killed him if he had had no means to defend himself.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

As soon as you read this paper, hand it to some neighbor, have him read it and hand it to another neighbor, and keep the ball a-rolling.

Get up a Club and catch a Prize.

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### Silver and Wheat.

Why has the price of wheat, cotton and other farm products in the United States declined 35 per cent., while the burdens of mortgages and other obligations have continued to increase? The answer is plain, and easy of demonstration. Take, for example, the article of wheat. Its price has been two rupees in silver for more than twenty-five years without any material change, except slight fluctuations depending upon the crop in particular years. Silver in the silver standard countries has the same purchasing power which it possessed before it was rejected as a money metal by the western world. Before silver was demonetized a rupee of silver was equivalent to forty-eight cents in gold, and two rupees to ninety-six cents. A rupee of silver is now worth but thirty-two cents, and two rupees sixty-four cents.

In all the silver standard countries wheat is produced on a silver basis for the same quantity of silver money as formerly, while in the United States and the Australian colonies wheat is produced on a gold basis. The result is that neither the United States nor Australia can compete with the silver standard countries in the production of wheat. To supply the deficiency in her home production Europe obtains wheat from the United States, Russia, India, the Argentine Republic and the Australian colonies.

In 1880 the United States contributed 60 per cent. of the aggregate furnished by the countries named; since which time, the proportion furnished by the United States has been constantly declining, until in the year 1889 the United States contributed less than 23 per cent. of the total from the countries named, while the exports from India, Russia and the Argentine Republic, the silver standard countries, were vastly increased. The export from the Australian colonies in 1880 was 13,000,000 bushels, while in 1889 it was only four and one-half million bushels. So long as the United States adheres to the gold standard, and produces wheat with dear money to sell in competition with Russia, India and the Argentine Republic, which maintain the silver standard, our farmers must sell in Europe for the price of Indian wheat—two rupees, or sixty-four cents in gold.—Senator W. M. Stewart in Bedford's.

### A Great Power.

More than thirty-two thousand public schools of the United States have each been supplied with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Think what it means. If there is an average of 50 scholars to each school, it means that constantly a million and a half of American youth have the privilege of consulting and studying this great work in the course of their education. Who can estimate the power for intellectual stimulation and development which is thus actively at work all the time? The pre-eminence of the American people for general accuracy and facility in the use of the English language is not likely to be lost. Well and truly has Noah Webster been called The Schoolmaster of the Republic.

SEND us items of news. Let us know what you are doing. Make your letters short and to the point.

### "I Never Scratch."

What class of voters really exercises the most influence in shaping the affairs of this nation? Is it those who never scratch a ticket? Not by any means. They exercise less influence than any other class of voters. They are regarded as safe and sure anyway, and no attention is paid to them. Their wishes and desires are entirely disregarded, for it is known that they will take the dose no matter how or by whom it is administered. Attend a caucus of party leaders once, and hear them discussing their plans. You will very soon learn that it is the man who scratches that they most fear. They will speak of the utmost contempt, and curse him viciously, but he is the one they take into consideration when they make up their slates and lay their plans. They need his vote, and know they cannot get it, unless they do things that he desires shall be done. All know this is the truth. All parties placate him, and so manage matters as to get his support. Hence, we think it very clear what class of voters exercises the most influence. The man who never scratches, but always votes the same way under any and all circumstances, really has no vote so far as the influence of a vote is concerned; his vote can be counted just as well before as after the election, and their voting is simply a matter of form. The real necessity of the election itself is to afford an opportunity to count the doubtful voters, and after all they are the ones who rule the country, provided there are enough of them to hold the balance of power.—Progressive Farmer.

Jay Gould's income every day is more than two average farmers make in a long lifetime, more than five mechanics or ten day laborers make in twenty years of slavish toil. What's the matter with a system that allows such things to be?—Topeka Republican.

### "Woman's Work" Athens, Ga.

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### SEE OUR OFFER TO CLUB-RAISERS.

### SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF Phoenix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn,

Made to Supt. of Insurance, of Kansas,  
January, 1890.

Assets	\$4,781,255.65
Cash Capital	1,000,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	3,176,351.65
Unpaid Losses and Other Claims	504,899.99
Net Surplus	401,824.97

### SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF United States Branch North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.,

London & Edinburgh.  
Made to Supt. of Insurance, of Kansas,  
January, 1890.

Total Assets in U. S.	\$3,450,826.54
Total Liabilities in U. S.	1,654,168.57
Surplus in U. S.	\$1,796,657.97