HE SUCCEEDS PEFFER.

W. A. HARRIS THE NEW SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

A Virginian by Birth and a Confederate Officer Under Longstreet—He Goes West in Pursuit of His Vocation as Civil Engineer.

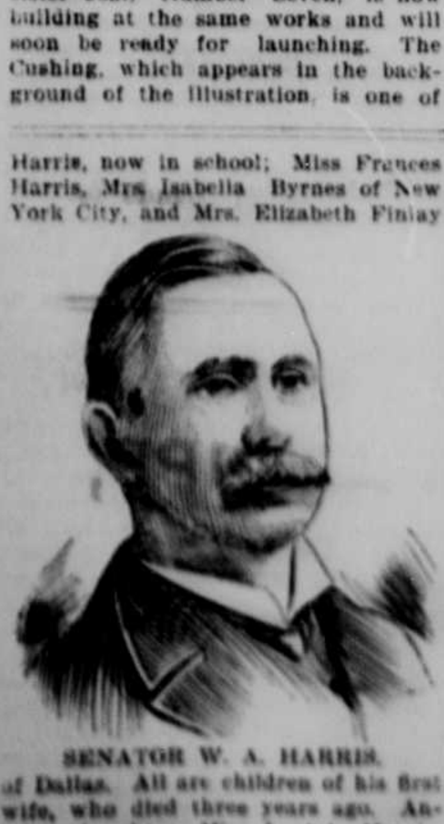
THE people of the whole state of Kansas and of all parties are at present felicitating themselves upon the excellent judgment displayed by the Populists in the selection of a United States senator to succeed Mr. Peffer. It is the universal sentiment that the choice could not have fallen upon a more satisfactory man than W. A. Harris, who received the nomination in the caucus of the controlling party.

Mr. Harris may in truth be classed as a moderate Populist. He was formerly a Democrat and is known to be conservative and reliable from every point of view. He is an educated man, a practical farmer and stock grower, and in thorough sympathy with western needs and conditions.

He is a Virginian by birth and was a soldier in the southern army during the civil war. His education was in the line of work as a civil engineer, and it was this occupation that brought him to Kansas soon after the war, where he was employed in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. He was quick to appreciate and take advantage of the agricultural possibilities of the new and thriving state, and his interests have since that time been closely identified with those of his fellow farmers and stock raisers.

He acquired a valuable tract of land in Leavenworth County, where he has resided since 1884, and is one of the most prominent and extensive stockmen in the state.

The Harris family consists of a wife and five children. Of the latter there are two sons and three daughters—Page Harris of Dallas, Texas; Craig Harris, now in school; Miss Frances Harris, Mrs. Isabella Byrnes of New York City, and Mrs. Elizabeth Finlay



SENATOR W. A. HARRIS.

of Dallas. All are children of his first wife, who died three years ago. Another daughter, Miss Lavinia Harris, committed suicide at Luray, Va., in 1894, shortly after a romantic marriage to a liveryman named Bohannon. The sad ending of the young woman's life was never satisfactorily explained further than that no blame was attached to the husband or to her father, who had long before become reconciled to the strange marriage.

Col. Harris' present wife, whom he married in 1885, was a Mrs. Bernard Murray of Lawrence, Kas. She was divorced from her husband a short time before her marriage to Col. Harris, and the husband instituted proceedings against Harris for damages on a charge of alienation, but the suit was subsequently compromised without serious reflection upon either of the parties.

The Harris home is at Linwood farm, in Leavenworth County, twenty-seven miles west of Kansas City, on the line of the Union Pacific railway, and is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the state. The farm proper comprises 300 acres of land, much of it in blue grass, which the Colonel prizes highly and in which he has great faith in connection with the breeding of fine cattle.

The family residence is on a gently rising eminence situated nearly a quarter of a mile from the main road. It is distinctively a southern house, with broad and inviting porches, large halls, library, open fire-places, and everything suggesting convenience, comfort and refinement. There are delightful shade trees about the place, the buildings are all kept in excellent condition, and the broad lawn with its rustic seats and carpet of green give a hearty welcome to the visitor. Not far away are the houses of the herders of the famous imported short-horns—the Cruikshanks—of which Col. Harris has a herd well known to stockmen all over the United States. The cattle were imported direct from Scotland and are of the very best strains.

Mrs. Harris has already spent one winter in Washington, while her husband was filling the post of congressman-at-large, to which he was elected in 1892, defeating the Republican nominee, George T. Anthony, who had been a Union soldier. This was accepted in Kansas as a timely and complete burial of the "bloody shirt" issue in politics, on which so many former battles had been fought and won. Two years later, to show that the issue had not been entirely wiped out, Col. Harris was defeated for re-election to the same office by Col. R. W. Blue, a Republican and a distinguished Union soldier. This year the war again cuts no figure in the campaign between the two leading parties, and Kansas, the great soldier state, sends to the senate a Confederate officer who was a pupil of Stonewall Jackson in the Virginia Military Institute and a member of Gen. Wilcox's staff in Longstreet's division. Col. Harris is counted upon by his friends to make a meritorious record during his term in the senate and to greatly strengthen the People's party in the state and nation.

The Czar Carries a Revolver.

Ever since the assassination of the Czar Alexander II the young emperor of Russia, it is said, has carried about with him a small revolver, which was given to him by his mother, the dowager empress of Russia, who exacted the promise that whenever he was away from the royal palace he would carry it with him. Since he has been traveling in Europe the emperor has kept the revolver ever by his bedside, the idea haunting him, as it haunted his mother, and still haunts his young wife, that whenever the fated assassin appears (as appear he will, they all firmly believe) he will be as swift and determined as was the "patriot" who blew up his grandfather, surrounded as he was by his trusty guards and hundreds of police. When driving, the emperor has his revolver, always loaded in its six chambers, in a pocket of his carriage, just near his right hand.

In places where soda water is made the atmosphere runs sometimes higher than 2 per cent of carbon dioxide, yet without harmful effect.

WHAT'S A PATTERAN?

The Gypsy Method of Leaving a Trail Visible Only to Their Fellows.

"You don't know what a patteran is?" inquired surprisedly of the group about him a man at the Authors' club the other evening, says the New York Journal. "Why, that was one of the first things I learned when I began to study the gypsies. The patteran, or patrin, is what the Romanies use to indicate the route taken by a party of their people journeying from place to place. It has a great many forms which would pass unnoticed by those not initiated. In some instances a clod of turf, lying at the intersecting point of four cross roads, is sufficient to tell a straggler from the gypsy camp the direction to which his friends have gone. Only last summer, out in Pennsylvania, I came across it many times. Once I remember just because some school children had kicked the clod into a ditch an old gypsy woman who had lingered behind to tell a fortune wasn't able to find her people for two days. Seeing the clod at the cross roads, you know, the straggler will glance down each of the different ways until he sees a similar sign which shows him the right one. In every country where there are gypsies, there you will find the patteran—among the Zigeuner of Germany, the Zincali of Spain, the Czijanyok of Hungary, all those roving tribes which are descended from the original wanderers from the East—and there is very little doubt that the patteran dates very far back in the history of their race. Sometimes it takes the shape of a cross, scratched on the ground with a sharpened stick, the longer line of the figure being drawn in the direction in which the trail leads. A cleft branch or two sticks so placed as to point in a certain direction is also used. Stones, leaves and handfuls of grass are occasionally employed, and many of the gypsy families formerly had their own particular signs, understood by none but themselves. By following these patterans or trails the first gypsies on their way to Europe never lost each other. It is strange that this curious practice of the Romanies has so long escaped the attention of the romancist; but it is only comparatively recently that a writer of detective stories made his astute man hunter track a gypsy desperado by means of the patteran."

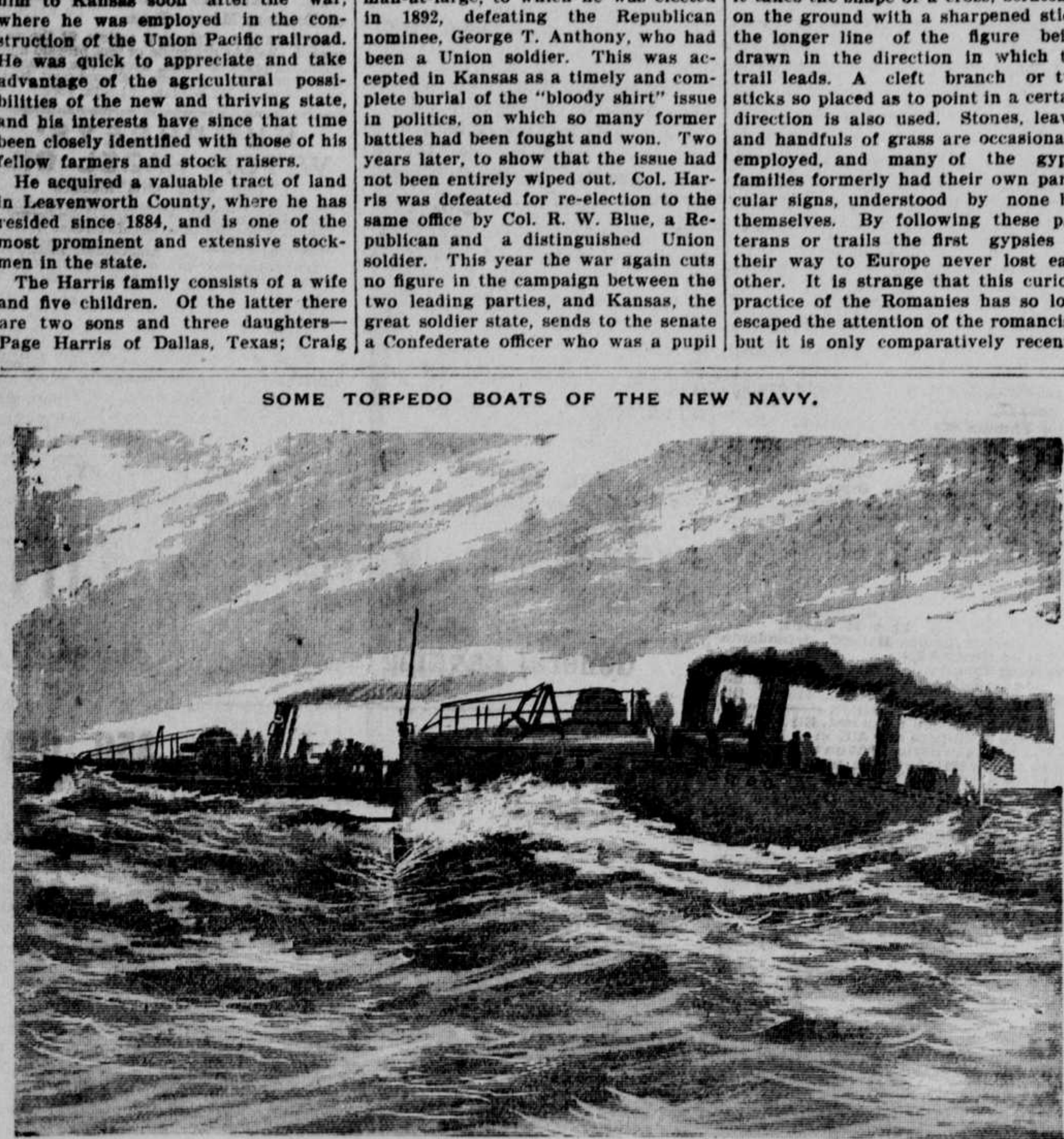
Egyptians Embalmed Alive.

Professor Maspero, the renowned Egyptologist, is authority for the statement that among the royal mummies unbandaged in 1866 was one of a young man who had evidently been embalmed alive. The body had been tightly bound in three places and then coated with bitumen, lime and pounded resin, and then wound from head to foot with bandages which had been soaked in some glutinous preparation. The agonized expression of the face and other evidences gave the scientists their clew. His age was probably about 23. The gold ornaments on his body indicated that he was one of high rank and likely the victim of some terrible tragedy.

Chalk for the Whole World.

The English island of Thanet (forming a part of the county of Kent) is almost wholly composed of chalk. The island is ten miles in length and about five in breadth, and has more chalk exposed on its surface than any other spot of equal area on the globe. British geologists say that there are not less than 42,000,000,000 tons of chalk "in sight" on Thanet, and that it would take 10,000 men and 5,000 horses and carts 20,000 years to move it, providing it were dug up ready to be carried away.

SOME TORPEDO BOATS OF THE NEW NAVY.



The new American torpedo-boat, Number Six, is a fine type of the up-to-date war vessel. She was launched last September from the famous Herreshoff works at Bristol, Rhode Island, and is now being fitted up for speed trial in Narragansett Bay. With a capacity of only 186 tons, she will carry a crew of about twenty-five. She is fitted with one bow tube and two deep tubes for dynamite shells. She will also carry two small quick-firing rifle-guns. Her sister boat, Number Seven, is now building at the same works and will soon be ready for launching. The Cushing, which appears in the background of the illustration, is one of the three torpedo-boats now in commission. She has been in use for about four years, and is at the torpedo station at Newport. She has a tonnage of 105 tons—little more than one-half that of Number Six. Her equipment of tubes and guns is very similar. Three torpedo-boats, Number Three, Number Four and Number Five, are to be all of the same size—132 tons. They are now building at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, and will be ready this spring. Eleven other torpedo-boats are in process of construction. Service on a torpedo-boat when in action will be extremely hazardous. With the exception of a very thin "turtle-back" steel covering over the bow, the boat has no armament. A single well-directed shot from an enemy's gun would send her to the bottom. Even the magazine is unprotected, save by being placed below the water-line. How dangerous the service will be can be determined only when a naval battle shall have been fought by fleets of modern construction. An essential requisite for these boats is high speed. They must have the power to make sudden attack or rapid retreat. If once they are able to plant a dynamite projectile against the hull of an enemy, no weight or strength of steel can withstand the deadly explosion.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

THE wonderful productiveness and ease with which the improved artichoke can be produced is always a surprise to those who cultivate them for the first time. They are an excellent food for cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, and also one of the cheapest and healthiest hog food raised. And for milch cows they exceed any root grown for increasing the flow of milk and make it much richer. Last winter they were tested at the Fremont creamery on a small scale, and the report was good.

I will now give the chemical analysis of a few important roots to show that the artichoke is as high as any root in nutrition:

	Flesh Forms.	Fat Forms.
Carrots	6	66
Sugar Beet	9	136
Mangolds	4	102
White Turnip	1	40
Artichokes	10	188

The above statement is taken from the American Corn and Hog Journal. The nutrition of an artichoke is in the form of sugar in solution, therefore, always ready for use with very little internal preparation on the part of the eater. They are highly important because no insect, blight or rust has yet struck them and the tops make a fodder superior to corn fodder when properly handled. An acre will keep from twenty to thirty hogs during the fall and winter months. The improved variety is very easy to be eradicated after once being planted. My plan is to keep the hogs in the patch a little late in the spring, they will take the last one in the ground. The variety I grow is the Improved White French. They grow to be about six feet high and in the fall are covered with a yellow blossom. They grow very compact in the ground, making it very easy for digging, and often yield as high as 800 bushels per acre. Low black soil, which is too frosty for corn and many other crops, is fine land for the artichokes, for freezing will not hurt them. Before I close I must give my method of keeping them through the winter, for this is very important. Last winter I kept 700 bushels in pits without scarcely losing a bushel. I picked out a dry spot and shoveled out a pit not over ten inches deep and about five feet wide and as long as convenient. I piled the tubers up to a peak and put a shallow layer of straw on top to keep the dirt from rattling through and then I shoveled on dirt not to exceed five inches deep. If more dirt is put on they will surely heat and spoil, and if they freeze it will not injure them in the least. I will now close trusting that these words will be of some benefit.

J. H. Van Ness.

Newaygo County, Michigan.

Illinois Horticulturists Meet.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

Prof. Haskins of Chicago was present and spoke on educating the children on sociological lines. He represents the Columbia College of Good Citizenship.

F. D. Voris spoke on the cultivation of the apple orchard for the first five years. Lay off the ground and plant the trees by November, setting them 30 or 40 feet apart. Give Minkler, Northern Spy and the like wider space than fruit like Grimes' Golden. Plant at a good depth, two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. If the weather in the fall is not right, then plant as early in the spring as possible. Protect the trees against rabbits by wrapping the trees. Another pest to be guarded against is the borer. Dig them out with a knife or a wire. They are worse than rabbits, because they will follow an orchard as long as it lives, while the rabbits will not trouble a tree after its first five years of growth. In preparing the ground, give it good culture. Trim the trees very little. Keep the caterpillars and other worms well picked off. Corn is a better crop to plant in an orchard than any other, because it will protect the trees to some extent. The corn will also furnish food to some insects that would feed on the leaves of the fruit trees, were the corn not there. It is a mistake to leave orchards in grass, for it will attract insects, which, their food failing, will take to the trees. This has been my experience.

Mr. Phillips—The gentleman speaks of removing in the spring the wrapping that protected the trees in the winter. Recently I read in a paper an article advocating leaving on the wrapping as a partial protection in the summer. I leave mine on all summer.

Mr. Voris—If you leave them on they afford a great retreat for the borers.

Mr. Morris—I do not believe that there is any need of having borers in an orchard, or any rabbits. I paint my trees with paint containing among other things white lead, the whole mixed with fish oil. We also put on coal oil. We begin with one or two-year-old trees in the nursery, and we have no trouble with anything. We use each season about 25 pounds of white lead. This we mix with one gallon of linseed oil and dilute the whole with five gallons of coal oil.

Mr. Augustine—I think we should be careful how we recommend painting trees, for we may make some fellow lose his orchard. As to wrapping, I leave the paper on for three years.

Mr. Morrill—I can't understand why some men can put coal oil on their trees and have them survive, when other men have tried it and lost their entire orchards. Men in my state have tried it and lost their trees. It may do well for some, but it is not a safe thing to recommend for all. There have been made in our state some experiments along this line. Some of the orchards have survived, but others have died. J. H. Hale of Connecticut, a veteran orchardist, has a formula that he recommends and uses with good results. Other men have taken that formula and had ruinous results from it. One man lost 40 acres of trees by it. So there must be something in conditions that makes the difference. I think that a tree will stand vegetable oils, such as linseed oil, but not mineral oils, like coal oil. I would not use mineral oils on my trees for a thousand dollars.

H. M. Dunlap read a paper on cold storage and cool storage. Hand pick the apples carefully. It is important that packing should be attended to at once. When apples need sorting they need selling. Cool storage is of more importance to the apple grower than is cold storage, for it is within reach of all. The cellar for cool storage should be so fixed that it can be ventilated easily and quickly, letting in cold air when the temperature in the cellar gets too high. A cellar should be so ceiled up that the temperature will not be affected by the rooms above it. We ventilate entirely for the sake of lowering the temperature, and therefore as soon as the air is cool enough we must shut up the cellar, so the cool air will not get out and warm air get in in its place, by a change of temperature on the outside. Cold storage, on the other hand, is of great importance to the commercial orchardist.

Beet Culture in France.

The United States consul at Havre, France, says: The beet crop pays the farmer better than wheat or any other agricultural product, and hence a large acreage is under beets. In 1894 the area was 1,700,000 acres, and the production nearly 18,500,000 tons, or nearly 11 tons to the acre; 50 to 60 per cent of all this is used for the production of sugar. The experience of French cultivators is stated to be that the cost of growing an acre of beets is £2, omitting the cost of fertilizing, which it is not always necessary to employ. It is said, too, that the leaves and stalks left on the field will furnish much more manure, after they have been fed to cattle, than the beet requires. The bounty paid on sugar exported from Germany has led to less activity in beet sugar production in France in the last two years. Nevertheless, the total quantity exported in 1894-95 was 186,287 tons, of which 119,139 tons went to England. The advantage of beet cultivation is that there is no waste; every part of the vegetable can be used in one way or another. The pulp, after the juice has been expressed for sugar, is largely eaten by cattle and is found to be very nourishing. The leaves and stalks, when fresh, increase a cow's milk; when dry they afford excellent winter food. "Altogether, the beetroot or the residue after the juice has been expressed supplies, with the leaves and stalks, nourishment for cattle and sheep more abundant, perhaps, than any other forage that could have been cultivated on the land." It is said that the leaves are frequently used for adulterating tobacco. The French experience is that all lands suitable for growing wheat will also grow beets; but it is necessary to avoid a soil too compact or containing too much clay. The report enters into some detail in the question of soils, position, manuring (when necessary), modes of cultivation, harvesting and preserving the crop, and a few words are added as to the manufacture of sugar. Something is said, also, as to experiments being made in France, under the authority of the ministry of commerce, for obtaining illuminating alcohol from the roots.

A Tick Destroying Bird.

There is no remedy for any animal or vegetable pest better than introducing a natural enemy to the pest, says the Australasian. As an enemy to the tick that is now causing such destruction among the Northern Queensland herds the most promising appears to be the rhinoceros bird, "Buphaga erythrorhyncha." These birds gain their living by feeding on the ticks that infest many of the wild animals in South Africa. Among wild beasts their attention is chiefly directed to the rhinoceros, the Cape buffalo, the sable antelope, and the wart-hog, while among the domestic animals horses and oxen are their favorites. Mr. J. G. Millais, in his work, "A Breath from the Veldt," says of these birds, "It is no uncommon sight to see an ox lying stretched on the ground on his back exposing the under parts of his body to them." The rhinoceros birds have tails of horny feathers, and claws of extraordinary strength and sharpness, by which they can cling securely. They can hop backwards quite as well as forwards, and they often make long drops from the shoulder to the foreleg, or down the side of the animal. This bird could be easily brought from South Africa to Queensland, and if it took to tick-killing as readily in Australia as it does in the Cape, it would be of incalculable benefit to the stockowners of the north.

Geese and Ducks.

Geese and ducks should lay in February. Let their houses be made clean, dry and be well littered with short straw or chaff, and do not let them run out early in the morning, says Southern Planter. If kept up until 8 o'clock the layers will generally have laid and you will thus secure the eggs. If turned out they will frequently lay anywhere about the farm, as they are careless about their eggs early in the season. There is money in raising geese and ducks if the right kind are kept. Personally, we prefer Toulouse geese and Pekin ducks. They mature earlier than other varieties and consequently sell better.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, MARCH 7—ACTS 8: 26-40—"THE CONVERT."

Golden Text: "Then Philip Opened His Mouth and Began at the Same Scripture and Preached Unto Him Jesus"—From Acts, Chapter 8, Verse 35.

OCCURRENCES related in today's lesson took place in 37 A. D. Places, road between Jerusalem and Gaza. The text follows:

26. And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise, and go toward the south, unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert. 27. And he arose and went: and behold, a man of Ethiopia, a eunuch of great authority under Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship. 28. Was returning, and sitting in his chariot, read Esaias the phophet. 29. Then the Spirit said unto Philip, Go near and join thyself to this chariot. 30. And Philip ran thither to him, and heard him read the prophet Esaias, and said, Understandest thou what thou readest? 31. And he said, How can I, except some man should guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him. 32. The place of the Scripture which he read was this, He was led as a sheep to the slaughter; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so opened he not his mouth: 33. In his humiliation his judgment was taken away: and who shall declare his generation? for his life is taken from the earth. 34. And the eunuch answered Philip, and said, I pray thee, of whom speaketh the prophet this? of himself, or of some other man? 35. Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus. 36. And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? 37. And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. 38. And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. 39. And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more: and he went on his way rejoicing. 40. But Philip was found at Azotus: and passing through he preached in all the cities, till he came to Cesarea.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

"God buries his workmen, but carries on his work." As Stephen falls Philip catches up his mantle and labors in his spirit. We see in Philip the traits of a successful worker. He lives in the atmosphere of heavenly communings. Notice how closely these men walked and talked with God—Stephen (7. 55, 56), Philip (8. 26-29), Peter (10. 13, 19, 20). Every step in the onward movement of the Church is taken under a divine direction. The worker keeps in telegraphic communication with headquarters. He is obedient and self-denying. Verses 26, 27. It is a strange command, to go from the city to the desert; from a loving congregation, to preach to one foreign man riding in his chariot. Yet at the call of God the true worker never hesitates; and in the end he finds an abundant reward. He is aggressive. Verse 30. Not sharp or severe, for he opens with a pleasant sentence; but earnest, eager for his work. He runs to meet the man; he begins the conversation without waiting for an invitation. The worker must seek men, without waiting for them to seek him. He is scriptural. Verses 30-35. He finds his text in the word of God, and finds from his text a path straight to Jesus Christ. The worker for Christ needs to be familiar with his weapon, the sword of the Spirit, the word of God. He is practical, both in his aims and methods. Verses 35-37. He seeks to lead his inquirer directly to Christ and to union with the Church. No merely theoretical knowledge, without heart experience and profession of Christ, satisfies him. He is broad-minded. Verses 27, 28. This man was a Gentile, and at that time most people, even most apostles, would have hesitated to receive him into the Church. But Philip had learned from Stephen that in Christ there is neither Jew nor Gentile. Another example might be shown in the Ethiopian treasurer, as the sincere seeker. 1. A noble seeker. 2. A diligent seeker. 3. A teachable seeker. 4. A believing seeker. 5. A confessing seeker. 6. A rejoicing believer.

Henry IV. as a Phrase Maker.

Henry IV., the idol of the French people, was also a king of phrase makers. During one of his tours through France he arrived at a small village and ordered that the most intelligent villager be sent to converse with him while he dined. When the rustic appeared the king ordered him to take a seat opposite to him at the table. "What is your name?" asked the monarch. "Sire, I am called Gaillard," replied the peasant. "What is the difference," said the king, "between gaillard (i. e., a jolly fellow) and paillard (i. e., a rake)?" "Sire," was the reply, "there is but a table between the two."

A Stroke of Diplomacy.

Applicant—I have called to ask you, madam, to use your influence in my behalf. I am an applicant for a position in your husband's private office, but I have one dangerous rival. He seems to prefer——. Madame (interrupting)—I'm sorry, sir, but I never interfere with my husband's business. Applicant—If I were as pretty as she is I might——. Madame—She? Applicant—Yes, madam; my competitor is a most bewitching girl. Madame—Just call tomorrow, sir, and I may have the position for you.—Washington Times.

STRAY ITEMS.

The total cultivated area in the United Kingdom is nearly fifty million acres.

To get into the Kansas legislature it cost Samuel Ernst of Atchison only $8.35.

The demand for low-heeled footwear is increasing every day, according to the reports of shoe dealers.

If the whole sky were filled with full moons, the light would be no brighter than that of ordinary daylight.