

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS
A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XXIII.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 22, 1892.

NO. 30.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

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Address the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Topeka.

The prohibitionists of Kansas are waking up. From all quarters comes cheering news. Our speakers have been working in different parts of the State. Rev. J. D. Monroe, an old soldier, our candidate for Congressman-at-large, writes, Oct. 12, Wichita, as follows:—

"Rev. J. D. Wood has been fighting jointists and his life has been threatened. Last week he was egged. He has made a noble and a fearless fight there (i. e. at Caldwell, where he lives). Monday evening they had eggs to egg both of us, but for some reason they did not attempt it. Tuesday evening we went home guarded and some parties were armed,—and yet this is in 'prohibition Kansas,' where we have prohibition. I. O. Pickering spoke to a large audience at Atchison on the evening of Oct. 12. His audience was fully as large as that of Lewelling's and three times the size of A. W. Smith's. The students of Midland College have organized a prohibition club which is much larger than the republican club there."

Hon. R. L. Davidson writes "I had a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Winfield, Saturday afternoon. About thirty-five of the college boys pledged themselves to enter a prohibition club. They are very earnest and intelligent young men and mean business."

AN INTERESTING TALK.

W. H. Stone Quizzed I. O. Pickering About Prohibition.

I. O. Pickering, candidate for governor of Kansas on the prohibition ticket, and W. H. Stone, candidate for secretary of state on the same ticket, and secretary of the Atchison Y. M. C. A., had an interesting talk on the subject of prohibition in the office of the latter yesterday, before Mr. Pickering left the city.

"What do you think the prohibition vote in Kansas will be this fall?" asked Mr. Stone.

"A conservative estimate of the vote," replied Mr. Pickering, "would, in my judgment under the present political circumstances, be from twelve to fifteen thousand."

"In what sections of the state do you look for the strongest vote?"

"From the eastern, northwestern and southwestern; I expect a very heavy vote especially in the Fourth and Seventh districts."

"Do you look for any considerable vote in what are known as the river towns of the state?"

"The vote will not be so large in the river towns, but it will be large enough to surprise the politicians who are at present ignoring entirely, or attempting to ignore the prohibition party."

"How will it compare with the former vote cast?"

"It will be at least double."

"From what other parties do you expect to derive the most of the strength of the prohibition party?"

"The strength of the prohibition party in Kansas which has not remained and adhered to the party, will be derived largely from the people's party, of those who had formerly been republicans and prohibitionists, with an unusually large number of democrats who are temperance men, but owing to the peculiar political combination and fusion in the State of Kansas, with which they have no sympathy, will this year vote the prohibition ticket. Kansas is a prohibition state. There has been a persistent attempt on the part of the politicians of the other parties to ignore and put in the background the question of prohibition. The republicans this fall feel that they must have the vote of the saloon men in Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Kan., Topeka, Ft. Scott, Parsons, Wichita and other large cities of the state, where the constitution and laws are habitually and flagrantly violated, and that without this vote and those who sympathize with them, heretofore known as resubmission republicans, they cannot hope to carry the state for their candidates. This state of fact is clearly true with reference to Mr. Lewelling and the people's party also. The consequence is that there is a state of affairs in these cities which is a disgrace to the people of the State of Kansas—an open violation of the constitution and laws known to all persons—and yet the other parties are absolutely silent, do nothing, say nothing, and make no promises that this order of things shall be changed in case of the election of the candidates of either of them. The governor of the State of Kansas, under the present law, is clothed with plenary authority—has the absolute power to drive these persons—these violators of the law, out of business in one week, and if the prohibitionists should be successful in the coming election, that thing will be done."

KANSAS CITY, KS., Oct. 19, 1892.

VOTERS OF KANSAS:—

The eyes of the world are upon us. While prohibition is upon our statute books for protection of the home, the sale of liquor in our large cities at least, is taxed and otherwise legalized by the party in power, until \$3000.00 of the revenue received finds its way into our city treasury monthly, destroying the peace and comfort of many a home, to some bringing destruction and death. Who is to blame? Is it the jointist? No. not so much as those who permit the sale and share in the revenue, or the man, let him be minister, layman, or non-professor, who, instead of protesting with his ballot, casts it for a party whose policy it is to permit a continuance of the traffic. There is but one party that dares to antagonize the saloon influence. It has been said that a nation can never rise higher in morals and intelligence than its home. Whatever corrupts the home corrupts the ruler, therefore in self-defense our people should banish the drink traffic. Take all the planks in all the political parties, save that of prohibition, and the basis is dollars, while the competition of those parties for the vote of the slums, and the assiduous courting of the liquor power has made this power the arbiter of the nation, it now seeks to destroy our prohibitory law. Our schools and churches on the one hand, and the drunkard, factor, and its associate evils, on the other, while antagonistic, are both educational. In which would you have your son graduate? God bless my boy, you pray at the altar, then at the ballot box you say, I give my boy up to be damned that my party

may be saved. Don't say you are a prohibitionist or Christian and ask God to banish the accursed liquor traffic until you are ready to help with your ballot, the only successful weapon. Remember that the capitol saloon exists at Washington as well as the joint here in Kansas. One link connects both. I call upon you fathers to tear off the party collar, and let conscience and principle, instead of policy and party, guide you aright. I call upon you, young men, to think what you are doing in casting the ballot, perhaps your first. Shall it tend to make good or bad laws—your man or a hater. Let all have the courage of their convictions, and let the ballot represent them. Shall civilization rise, or barbarism fall? Your vote will help in one direction or the other. Fremont was known as the path-finder. Be a Fremont, find the right path and follow it. Let conscience guide you. The hour is striking for a grand uprising of the people in the cause of justice and right, the cause of the home. Ballots tend to elevate or depress them. Will you help to make that home a heaven or a hell? GEO. H. WHITE.

Handiwork at the Farm-Home.

Among a number of boys and girls there ought to be one for each place of work about the house, from the hemming of towels to the construction of cupboards and sheds. When a boy can keep in order every gate, door, machine, and clock on the place it is time enough to talk about "extra manual training." The notion that this whole business ought to be turned over to the public teachers has spoiled some parents for their share of co-operation in the greatest of all schools—the school of industry. In old times every child was obliged to do his or her "stint" why not now? In the home where aid help with the work and the habit of regular employment is found, the foundation is laid for every trade and calling, from cooking and ploughing to teaching and preaching. Unflagging industry is the universal secret of success. Thought of the farm house as the very centre of industrial education is what is wanting to interest all hands more thoroughly and raise up the stooping forms of father and mother to higher responsibility and better times.

Those who must teach must also learn, and therein is the secret of continual interest and inspiration in the farm work. Smart boys and girls love to be where "something is going on," something to learn, to think about, as well as to do. Where all are interested together in repairing, improving, planning, economizing, there is little danger of young folks scattering. A new tool now and then, of the many fine ones within easy reach, is an added chapter for all. It is not so much the new school and expensive apparatus that is lacking as more interest in the things to be done and made every day. The handsomest Christmas present I saw last season was the handiwork of a country boy on Saturday afternoons—an oaken box carved in oak-leaved panels and lined with red satin. Even the youngest on foot have their share in the industrial home. A mother said: "Jimmy does not seem to be strong enough to pour water without spilling." Instantly the seat by the pitcher was in demand, and even Jimmy, the awkward, learned the art of water-pouring.—New York Tribune.

The fruit ranch of Gen. Bidwell at Chico, Cal., contains 65,560 acres, and from it 5,300,000 pounds of dried fruit were prepared last year. The 10,000 peach trees bore 2,300,000 pounds of fruit, and a single cherry tree produced 1,700 pounds of cherries.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Prohibition Party National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BIDWELL,
OF CALIFORNIA.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
I. B. CRANFILL,
OF TEXAS.

Prohibition Party State Ticket.

For Governor,
I. O. PICKERING.
For Lieutenant Governor,
H. F. DOUTHART.
For Secretary of State,
H. W. STONE.
For Auditor,
C. W. HOWLETT.
For Treasurer,
JOEL MILLER.
For Attorney General,
R. L. DAVIDSON.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
MRS. ALICE M. HENDERSON.
For Associate Justice Supreme Court,
C. P. STEVENS.
For Congressman at Large,
REV. J. M. MONROE.

For Members of Congress.

First District... T. J. McCormick, Brown County.
Second District... D. W. Houston, Anderson.
Third District... M. V. B. Bennett, Cherokee.
Fourth District... J. R. Silver, Shawnee.
Fifth District... Horace Hurley, Geary.
Sixth District... Ben Brewer, Lincoln.
Seventh District... W. E. Woodward, Rice.

Pickering estimates the prohibition vote of Kansas at 15,000.

Watson, the people's party member of congress from Georgia, was not re-elected.

It is probable that we will soon have a new version of the Lamentations of Jeremiah, by one Simpson of Kansas.

All the telegraphers on the Santa Fe system went on a strike at ten o'clock Monday morning, on a bogus dispatch that was sent and it was several hours before the foolishness was rectified.

The Non-conformist says there is absolutely no sincerity in either the democratic or republican party, and the same is just as true of the people's party. Either one of these parties would make an alliance with a second in order to gain a point, no matter how inconsistent it might be.

GREAT MEETINGS.

One Half Rates on all Railroads.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Young men's Christian Associations of Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory will be held at Lawrence, Kansas, Oct. 26-30. For many years the Kansas Y. M. C. A. State Conventions have been known as the largest and most helpful gatherings of Christian workers held in the west, and the Convention this year promises to eclipse even the remarkable gatherings of former years. Dr. W. H. Marquess of Fulton, Mo., Evangelist Harold F. Sayles, of Chicago; College Secretary, F. S. Brackman of New York; Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Topeka; Supt. F. G. Mitchell, of the Bible Training School, Kansas City; Rev. David Winters of Wichita, and others will give Bible Readings, addresses, &c. The singing will be in charge of Mr. H. B. Chamberlain of Topeka, assisted by the Original Gospel Wagon Quartette, several Y. M. C. A. Quartettes, a large Male Chorus and Orchestra. The Railroads have granted a reduced rate of one fare for the round trip, and the citizens of Lawrence kindly offer free entertainment to all who will come.

Delegates are invited from City and College Associations, Ladies' Auxiliaries, from Churches, Young Peoples Societies, &c. The program of the Convention will be of such a character as to be exceedingly helpful to all who are interested in the welfare of young men, and all such will be heartily welcomed. Five hundred Christian workers—fathers, mothers, young men and young women—are expected to be in attendance upon this Convention.

Additional information can be had by applying to any Y. M. C. A. Secretary, or by addressing F. E. A. Smith, Acting State Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

We have received No. 20 of Best Selections from Penn Publishing Co. Philadelphia. It contains many excellent selections and among them are contributions from two of our Topeka citizens, Z. F. Riley, of the Book Exchange, and C. E. Pond. We understand that Z. F. Riley has a contribution in Holiday Selections, just published by that house.

Campaign Funds.

The first and, in most cases the chief, source of revenue is the assessment of candidates. The amount of these assessments varies in different localities and under different circumstances. A common assessment in Illinois, for example, in districts that are not considered especially doubtful in ordinary elections, is five per cent. of the annual salary; and it is expected that all candidates, unless there is some special reason for exception, will pay this assessment. However, it not infrequently happens that the most valuable candidate for the party is a poor man who is unable to pay the regular assessment. In that case, the committee, taking all the circumstances into account, ask him to pay what seems reasonable, or he may be even entirely exempted from assessment, as in the case of a crippled candidate for county recorder in Indiana in 1890. A wealthy candidate, who can well afford to pay more, is sometimes assessed a lump sum without any special reference to the salary that he is to receive if elected.

In national elections local county committees expect to receive money also from the national committee, usually through the hands of the state committee. In the campaign of 1888 the Republican committee in one county of Indiana received \$800 from the state committee, which they supposed, as a matter of course, came from the national committee.

In the campaign of 1880, in that same State, the two leading county managers of one of the parties went to Indianapolis and met there a representative from the national committee. They went to his room in the hotel to talk with him regarding funds. When he asked their needs, it was replied that they did not come to beg money from the national committee, but that their county stood ready to match dollar for dollar whatever sum he was willing to give them. "You're the kind of men I have been wanting to see," replied the gratified representative from New York. "You can have as much money as you want; help yourselves." He took down two valises, and threw them open, showing them packed full of bills. One of the most astute of New York political managers is of the opinion that while they doubtless took what they needed, they failed to keep their promise to match the sum "dollar for dollar" from their own county; but they did keep their word.

Another source of revenue, and one that is much larger than we should expect, if we did not consider the great enthusiasm that a close campaign arouses, is voluntary contributions. I am not speaking here of the large sums that are raised by national committees from wealthy men, especially from those who feel that they have much at stake in national legislation, but the amount that is contributed to county and city committees in local campaigns. In the campaign of 1888, in the same county that received \$800 from the national committee, one little city of 4000 inhabitants raised \$1200 a day or two before the election, after the assessments had been collected. The money was given voluntarily by enthusiastic men. In that campaign, in that county, some \$7000 was spent by one party alone, the greater part of it in the purchase of votes. From "Money in Practical Politics," in the October Century.

Between twenty and thirty women have already registered as students of the post-graduate department at Yale.

A Chance for Sportsmen

Those of our readers who are fond of shooting with shotgun, rifle or revolver; who ride a bicycle; who class themselves as fishermen; who fence, box, play base ball, cricket, or lawn tennis, or who indulge in any form of outing or field sports, should write *Shooting and Fishing*, of Boston, Mass., the old established sportsmen's journal of New England, for the remarkable Fall premium list they have issued, a copy of which has just reached us.

Many a shooter would love to own a good gun or rifle but can't afford it. They will not own a cheap gun, and they are not able to spare the money for an expensive one. *Shooting and Fishing* makes a present of as fine a gun, rifle, or revolver as money can buy, on conditions which any bright young sportsman can easily comply with. On the same conditions, it offers any one of the popular makes of bicycles from the lowest to the highest priced; also shooting coats, gun cases, rifle cases, pleasure and hunting boats, ammunition cases, fencing foils, fishing rods and reels, photographic cameras, hunting boots, boxing gloves, base ball, cricket, and lawn tennis outfits, and an hundred other valuable articles belonging to a sportsman's equipment.

We have seen many premium lists offered, but none so complete and generous in their conditions as the ones before us. The full list, with instructions as to how any of these handsome premiums may be obtained, without the cost of a dollar to the sportsman, will be mailed to any of our readers, on application to *Shooting and Fishing*, 20 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Our readers who write for the list will favor us by mentioning the name of our paper.

An Interesting Exhibit for the Great World's Fair.

A Brief History of the Thrilling Adventures Through Which the Staunch Old Whaling Vessel Has Passed.

A most interesting exhibit intended for the world's fair has recently arrived in the city. The "Progress," a model whaling vessel completely fitted as if ready to start upon one of the many long voyages it has made in the past, is now anchored at the wharf in Chicago. Those who have read of the thrilling adventures of the whalers will find in this ship many things of deep interest. Everything is seen in its proper place. On the sides of the vessel are the whale boats used in killing the monsters. There are also harpoons, lances, bomb-lances, guns, charts, compasses, quadrants and all the adjuncts of the first-class whaling bark.

On the main deck may be seen the try works, high furnaces for melting the blubber from the whale, and making it into oil. Between decks is located a museum containing a varied collection of curiosities, representing the trophies and experiences of a whaling vessel in nearly a half century of active service in the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Arctic oceans. Ambergris, that costly article, worth four hundred to five hundred dollars a pound, and which is the result of a whale's suffering and serious illness; skeletons of marine monsters; an Australian mummy over five hundred years old; rare shells; sea fans; horns of the narwhal, six or seven feet long, of pure ivory; Esquimaux skin boats, and hundreds of other curios form this remarkable collection. A Fiji island king, the first one to visit the interior of this country, is also on board.

The "Progress" has been what is known among seamen as a "lucky" ship. Built in 1843 it started on its first voyage, around Cape Horn to the Sandwich islands and north to the Arctic ocean, in 1844. During the war it was purchased by the United States government and used as one of the noted stone fleet to be sunk at the entrance to Charleston harbor to prevent blockade running, but escaped injury. After the war it was sold to private parties, and fitted out for whaling in the far north. In this field it earned in two seasons the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Among its adventures which are worth relating is one that occurred in the Arctic ocean in 1871. In company with thirty-eight whaling vessels, it was surrounded with huge icebergs that hemmed them in on almost every side. Fearful of being crushed by the great masses of ice, the captain raised anchor and set sail, and after five days of peril, in which the ship was in constant danger, they found themselves in clear water. The next day five other ships, sole survivors of the fleet of thirty-eight, came in sight. The following day a whale boat with the captain and part of the crew of one of the lost ships was picked up. They reported the fleet as crushed in the ice, and the crews in great danger. A hasty consultation was held on board the Progress by the officers of the surviving vessels, and it was decided to sacrifice the valuable cargoes, and make room for the cast-aways. The work of rescue was at once begun, and in a few days the entire crews and occupants, numbering twelve hundred and including a number of women and children, were aboard these vessels and sailing for home.

For a number of years the Progress has been laid up at New Bedford, but recently was bought by Chicago parties. It was put in perfect order, manned by old sailors and placed in charge of the old captain who had sailed it in many of its voyages. The boat was towed to Quebec, then to Montreal, and from there made its way to Chicago by way of the lakes.

SAWFISH AND PILOTS.

Two Funny Curiosities That Always Accompany One of Larger Size.

Yesterday morning some men were hauling a seine in the gulf, and when they were inside the second bar they noticed a large fish in the haul, says the Galveston News. In shallow water the fish was found to be a sawfish, and a large one at that. The seine was dragged to the beach and the fish secured. On its back were six pilot fish, which held on as if they were part of the prize. With difficulty they were detached and four of them saved. The sawfish measured 13 1/2 feet in length and 4 1/2 feet in breadth and weighed 650 pounds.

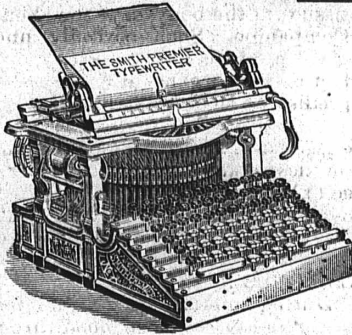
The pilot fish were quite small. In deep water they swim before the sawfish on each side of the snout or saw, and on reaching shoal water they attach themselves to the back of the large fish by an oval sucker. This sucker resembles the sole of an old-fashioned rubber shoe, and the power of suction is such that it requires a strong pull to detach them. Their special use or duty has long remained a matter of dispute.

A King Pockets Cake.

When the royal family moved to San Sebastian recently from the Spanish capital, a luncheon, as usual, was given by the city in honor of the guests. As the repast was served at 3 o'clock King Alfonso was not hungry. In order to show his appreciation of the action of his subjects, however, and to provide against contingencies, he took two of the best pieces of cake from a plate, and remarking to a neighbor: "They are for after awhile," placed them in his pocket. This childish action greatly pleased the people of San Sebastian.

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Attention Prohibitionists!

1. Kansas is the battle ground of the nation for prohibition. The other political parties have allied themselves with the liquor power, and are determined to wrest it from us. There is an open whiskey rebellion in our state.

2. Arouse the people. We must make an aggressive campaign. Many circumstances are in our favor. Will you improve them?

3. We must hold as many large rallies throughout the state as possible. Prepare your county for one or more without delay. Get all our people to work. See my letter head, to which I add the following:

4. Hold meetings at school houses or in your homes. If you have no speakers, make a social. Use prohibition music. Train one or more children to sing. Get loaded with our facts (Send 5c. for samples). Talk them over with your neighbors, asking their opinions. Avoid discussions. Get them to thinking. Present our platform, followed by our voters' agreement. Hold similar meetings in town.

5. Get up musical music or other bands when possible. This prepares your county for a big rally.

6. Banners on the street, hung, carried or standing on prominent street corners are cheap and most valuable advertising. Advertise extensively. Get a crowd.

7. For funds, canvass with enthusiasm business men of all parties; they are interested in having a crowd come to town, and will contribute as a matter of business; hotels and restaurants ought to be liberal.

8. Make the campaign hot in your county. Develop your home talent. Draw on your county and district candidates. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, send to me, giving date, for list.

9. Do not fail to nominate a county ticket, and inform me of it. We must not disfranchise our people. We cannot vote our principles on any other ticket. Make one as far as possible; leave the rest blank.

10. Secure a good man to handle tickets at every precinct, and let me know by Oct. 1st how many tickets are needed for your county.

11. New and important converts are coming to us every day. Send us all facts showing converts in your section. Such reports are very inspiring. Give the names, business, and former politics, and state position formerly occupied in their old parties. When prominent, brief interviews, giving their reasons for joining our party, are acceptable. Send encouraging news, showing activity and determination on the part of Prohibitionists.

12. From all parts of the state come cheering news of our meetings; well attended, enthusiasm on all sides. We have the best and most self-sacrificing speakers in the history of any party, but this work cannot be done without money. Results will be measured largely by what you give, who will come forward to help our grand cause in this way. Every little helps, but give all you can. Pay promptly, or the work will suffer. If you have pledged, cannot you increase it? Get all others to give. Do not put this off.

Do you take the Kansas Lever or

SPIRIT OF KANSAS?
Yours for Humanity,
W. J. NEWTON,

Five Grand Rallies!

ST. JOHN AND PICKERING

AND POSSIBLY THE RENOWNED SINGER,

MISS RUNELS, of New York.

Will be held the last week of October at those points that will make the best preparation: Now is a chance for those places who have called so often in vain for the Governor, to have a splendid rally, and it will be an opportunity of a lifetime to hear that noted singer. Write the State Chairman at once

W. J. NEWTON,
Ottawa, Ks.

6TH HALF-YEARLY COMPETITION

The most interesting Contest ever offered

by The Canadian Agriculturist. One Thousand Dollars in Cash, a Pair of Handsome Shelland Ponies, Carriage and Harness, and over two thousand other valuable prizes for the Agriculturist's brightest readers! Who will have them? According to the usual custom for some years past the publishers of THE AGRICULTURIST now offer their Sixth Half-Yearly Literary Competition. This grand competition with no doubt, be the most gigantic and successful one ever presented to the people of the United States and Canada.

One Thousand Dollars in cash will be paid to the person sending in the largest list of English words constructed from letters in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist."

Five Hundred Dollars in cash will be given to the second largest list. A Handsome Pair of Shelland Ponies, Carriage and Harness, will be given for the third largest list. Over one thousand additional prizes awarded in order of merit: One Grand Piano; \$300 Organ; \$400 Piano; Dinner Sets; Ladies' Gold Watches; Silk Dress Patterns; Portiere Curtains; Silver Tea Service; Tennyson's Poems, bound in cloth; Dickens in 12 volumes, bound in cloth, etc.

As there are more than 1000 prizes, anyone who takes the trouble to prepare an ordinary good list will not fail to receive a valuable prize. This is the biggest thing in the competition list that we have ever placed before the public, and all who do not take part will miss an opportunity of a lifetime.

RULES.—1. A letter cannot be used other than it appears in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist." For instance the word "egg" could not be used, as there is but one "g" in the three words. 2. Words having more than one meaning, but spelled the same can be used but once. 3. Names of places and persons barred.

Each list must contain one dollar to pay for six months' subscription to THE AGRICULTURIST. If two or more lists, the largest list which bears the earliest postmark will take the first prize, and the others will receive prizes in order of merit. U. S. money and stamps take as par. The object in offering these magnificent prizes is to introduce our popular magazine into new homes, in every part of the American continent.

Every competitor enclosing 30 cents in stamps extra, will receive free, by mail, post-paid, one of THE AGRICULTURIST'S Elegant Souvenir Spoons of Canada.

Prizes awarded to persons residing in the United States will be shipped from our New York office free of charge. All money letters should be registered.

OUR FORMER COMPETITION—We have given away \$25,000 in prizes during the last two years, and have thousands of letters from prize-winners in every state in the union and every part of Canada and Newfoundland.

Lord Kilmourie, A.D.C. to the Governor General of Canada, writes: "I shall recommend my friends to enter your competitions." M. S. Branden, Vancouver, B. C., "received \$1000 in gold" and we hold his receipt for same. A few of the prize winners: Miss J. Robinson, Toronto; \$500; J. J. Brandon, Fenelon Falls, Ont.; \$100; David Harrison, Syracuse, N. Y.; \$35; H. Beavis, St. Louis, Mo.; \$300; Jas. Bapko, West Duluth, Minn.; \$50; Miss Grace Robertson, Oak St., Brooklyn, \$100; Fred. H. Ellis, 359 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.; and thousands of others. Address, THE AGRICULTURIST, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

The sculptor Ewell is making a bust of Miss Mary E. Wilkins.

A Splendid Map.

In these times when the press keeps the people posted on the world's doings, not only in our own great country, but in the other continents, every home should have a world's map as complete and authentic as possible for frequent reference. To know exactly what events are occurring. Such a map is sent prepaid to any address in the United States by the publishers of that great agricultural paper, The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., with that paper one year, for \$1.70. The map alone is sold regularly for \$5, but by a special arrangement for a great quantity of the maps the above special offer is made possible.

This map is Rand, McNally & Co.'s new reversible chart of the United States and the world, and gives on front side the latest general map of the United States, size 66x46, new, thoroughly corrected, shows all railroads and important towns, counties and rivers. Each state is colored separately and each county outline plainly marked.

The back is covered with large scale maps of the world. In the ocean spaces are given large maps of Germany, Norway and Sweden, and the British Isles; also comparative diagrams of rivers and mountains of the world; also descriptive sketch of every country on the face of the globe, with its area, population and location shown upon the map.

Picturesque Plant Life of California.

California has become the paradise of the rosarian, the seed-grower, the hybridizer, and the nurseryman. The wild grape is used as a stock for wine and raisin grapes, and, in some cases that I know of, men have grafted Italian chestnuts upon one species of the native oaks. All the hillsides of the tree region, when not too steep to plow, nor too far above the sea-level, will grow the fruits and varied horticultural products of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and southern France. The pomegranate, a garden shrub in many districts, and the almond is a roadside tree. The drooping, acacia like leaves of the scarlet-fruited pepper-tree grow with magnolias, palms, and cedars of Lebanon. Oranges and lemons stand in many an orchard with apples and peaches. Among the notable plants of the State are many adopted species, such as the acacias and eucalyptuses of Australia, and the bamboos and persimmons of Japan.

When Americans came to California, they were surprised at the variations that they observed in familiar plants. The elderberry, which is only slightly different from the elderberry bush of the Atlantic slope, often becomes a tree of from two to four feet in diameter and thirty or forty feet high. This is merely a matter of local environment, rich soil, and shelter; the same species is a mere shrub on the rocky hillsides of the Coast Range. The bronze-leaved Ricinus, which makes a semitropical summer garden in front of many an Atlantic coast cottage, grows for year after year in California, until a section of its stem a foot and a half in diameter can be obtained by any collector of vegetable curiosities. Geraniums, nasturtiums, tomatoes, and many other plants, useful and otherwise, escape from cultivation, modify their habits of growth, and at last become wild again. Many plants of Mexico, Peru, Chile, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Mediterranean shores have already become dangerous weeds. The loquat, choice fruit of Japan, is already growing wild in some canons where picnic parties have left the seeds. Apricots, peaches, cherries, and English walnuts have been found in the forests—chance seedlings, growing with the madroños and manzanitas. —October Century.

A Code by Gail Hamilton.

Wildness is a thing which girls cannot afford, wrote Gail Hamilton recently to the New York World. Delicacy is a thing which cannot be lost or found. No art can restore the grape its bloom. Familiarity without confidence, without regard is destructive to all that makes woman exalting and ennobling. It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in a woman are immorality. Awkwardness may be ineradicable. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be condoned, and not banish man and women from the amenities of their kind. But self-possessed, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a State prison offense and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life.

It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Do not be restrained. Carry yourself so lofty that men will look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke.

The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained in propriety. A man's ideal is not wounded when woman fails in worldly wisdom; but if in grace, in fact, in sentiment, in delicacy in kindness, she should be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt.

The census bulletin just issued on the statistic of education shows the following figures for Kansas: There are in the State 8,811 school houses. There are reported 5,590 pupils in Catholic and 3,000 in Lutheran schools. In private schools, there are 324 male teachers and 201 female teachers and 11,382 pupils. In the parochial schools, there are 106 male teachers, 137 female teachers, and 3,108 pupils. Population of State, 1890, 996,096; enrolled in public schools, 1890, 246,128; population in 1890, 1,427,096; enrolled in public schools, 1890, 399,322; gain of population, 43.27 per cent; gain of enrollment in public schools, 62.40 per cent. The total number of teachers in the public schools is 12,260; males, 4,890; females, 7,370.

The Homeliest Man in This Place

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

Exercise.

Much of the food actually digested and assimilated is not used to the fullest extent, for want of sufficient oxidation to make it yield the greatest amount of vitalizing power to the tissues of the body, says the Youth's Companion. Such partially unoxidized products have an irritating effect on the organs and tissues and predispose them to disease if they do not directly affect them with it. Exercise has a stimulating effect on all the tissues and organs. This increased oxidation is attended by a greater demand on the part of the system for oxygen, as indicated by the greater number, force and frequency of the respirations.

During exercise the heart beats faster and forces more blood through the lungs to all parts of the body, bearing in its little blood cells the precious life giving factor oxygen. These little cells, one constituent of which, homeoglobin, has the wonderful faculty of quickly loading and unloading itself of oxygen—thus act as direct aids to the process of oxidation in the tissues and organs.

It is the combining of oxygen with unoxidized products in the blood that gives to each individual cell its possibility of sustaining life. Any process which increases the oxygen supplied to all parts of the body tends to strengthen the life in each individual cell, and to give it more power to resist disease.

Exercise, of all factors, does this most effectively; and besides actually producing in each individual cell a greater vitality, it gives a favorable opportunity for the waste products of the tissue to be thrown off rapidly. But thus causing a further oxidizing of certain matter in the blood, it conduces in a double sense to life and health. Habitual out-door exercise, with suitable protection from extremes of weather, is the most effective means of prolonging life to old age.

In this age of rush and hurry, when time is too precious to use for systematic exercise, and when the cultivation of the brain too often debars the remainder of the body from a complete development, it is not to be wondered at that the body succumbs to diseases which overtake in its prime, because it has not the vitality to resist their inroads.

Our legal authorities would confer countless blessings upon "millions yet unborn" if they would pay more attention to increasing the number of public parks and places conducive to indulgence in out-door sports.

John A. Brashear, the accomplished telescope and spectroscope maker of Allegheny, whose instruments are known all over this country, and whose handiwork is found in some of the leading observatories, is an exceptionally modest man, and will not allow any one to call him "Professor." He has a high respect for his trade, however. "The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph" tells this story of him: Not long ago two men called on him and inquired if he thought he could make a very small lens, of a peculiar kind. Mr. Brashear could make any lens, they were informed. So their order was given. They were very anxious about it, and called several times in the course of manufacture. When finished it was to be inserted in a walking stick in a certain peculiar fashion. Even the erudite Mr. Brashear had never seen such an instrument before. One afternoon, however, it was ready, and the two men got what was evidently a treasure to them. Mr. Brashear had turned away on giving it to them to make some entry in a book, and on his return in half a minute discovered his two clients sitting. One had the stick between his knees and they were playing cards. "It shows them perfectly," said the fellow who had conducted the negotiations. Mr. Brashear pretended to examine the stick again, got it back into his possession and kept it. They offered him five times its value, they entreated and they threatened, but the instrument maker would not prostitute his talent to aid a couple of sharpers, for such he was confident they were.

Are You Engaged?

Or are any of your friends to be married? Even if you are not you will be interested in weddings, and want to know all the details of a modern fashionable wedding. You should certainly read the very fully illustrated and exhaustive article, "The Modern Wedding Festival," published in *Demorest's Family Magazine* for November. The girls will enjoy reading about Kitty's debut tea, which is described in a sparkling manner, and will learn just how a coming-out tea should be conducted. You will appreciate the advice given in "The Care of Outdoor Plants in Autumn." The stories are excellent; the numerous departments are full to overflowing, there are nearly 200 illustrations, including a superb tinted portrait of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. \$5 a year, single copies, 20 cents. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 12 E. 14th St., New York.

MALARIA AND BILIOUSNESS.

Furred Tongue, Bad Breath, Poor Digestion, Dizzy Head and Yellow Skin.

All these symptoms are caused by malarial poisons in the system. Peruna will rid the system of these poisons; and, after taking a course of treatment with this remedy, a person feels twenty years younger.

Miss Carrie Smith, 186 Vance Street, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "I was cured of chills and fever by Peruna. Hundreds of bottles of Peruna are being sold in this neighborhood, and everybody praises it. A young lady friend of mine that had malaria and chills, whose complexion was as yellow as a pumpkin, began to take Peruna recently. She has now taken three bottles and is looking splendid. Her color and health are better."

A treatise on malaria sent free to any address by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Attention, Prohibitionists!

Now is the time for every one to go to work. The people are thinking. Let us do all in our power to get the facts before them. Get up meetings, rallies, discussions, scatter literature. Go to work with your neighbors. We have a fine list of speakers, and more volunteering continually. Bring out your home talent. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, write me.

Hon. I. O. Pickering and others will make a splendid canvas of the state. Write me for dates.

W. J. NEWTON, State Chairman.

WORK IN THE FIELD.

The Campaign.

Is going forward all over the state. Prohibits are getting their "war paint" on, and pushing the fight. County conventions are being held and tickets being put out where we had no hope a short time ago.

Enthusiasm is growing throughout the state. State organizer Leonardson has been having large and enthusiastic meetings in the northern part of the state, and now goes to the southeastern.

Major Pickering has been having excellent meetings in different parts of the State. He will enter the first district the 10th inst. speaking in Northern Kansas, reaching Lyons in time for the grand rally on 18th inst. After spending a few days in the seventh will work eastward.

Davidson is working in the seventh. Monroe is central. Many other speakers are in the field, and there is fire all along the line. Let every one study and do their duty now.

W. J. NEWTON, State Chairman.

Cows are protected by prohibition in Rochester. The board of health of that city has passed an ordinance adding "brewery grain" to the list of articles which must not be fed to cows. If cows are to be protected by law against the least harmful part of the brewery output, we can not see why human beings should not have some sort of legal defense against the quintessence of disaster and devilishness going out in the form of beer.—Home Advocate.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

THE BELIEVER'S HAND-BOOK is one of the best little books yet issued from the press. It treats upon all the leading and vexed questions of the Church, the State, the Social circle and especially does it discuss the relation which the Church should sustain to the poor and the masses. No one can read it carefully from beginning to end without feeling well repaid for the trouble.

This little book should be in every home and read by every Christian, regardless of sect or creed. Price 50 cents, in paper cover. Address Dr. M. G. LESTER, box 706, Clay Centre, Kansas.

"I have been greatly interested in reading your little book, the 'Believer's Hand-Book,' which everybody could read it."—Ex. Gov. JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

"I have read your book with great interest. The chapter on civil government is as clear as a bell."—Rev. M. A. GAULT, National Lecturer for 'Nal' Reform Assoc."

Campaign Supplies.

The following can be had of State Chairman Dr. Newton, Ottawa, Kan.:

1. White Roses, full blown (bisque) 40 cents each.
2. White Roses, in bud (bisque) 25 cents each.
3. Buttons, showing our vote in 1890, 1884 and 1888, ten cents each.
4. Bidwell and Cranfill buttons, 10 cents each.
5. Prohibition buttons, 10 cents each.
6. "Battle Songs of Prohibition," 10 cents each; New Era Co., Springfield, O.
7. "The Battle Cry," 35 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen. Fillmore Bros. 141 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Send to publishers for this book.
8. "Silver Tones," 35 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen. W. A. Williams, Warrenton, Ohio.
9. Million Voter's Agreement blanks. Free.
10. St John's Great Speech at Garnett, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
11. St John's Great Debate with McKinley at Monona Lake, Wis., 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
12. State Prohibition Party Platform of 1892, with ticket and sketches of candidates, 20 cents per 100; \$1.50 per 1000.
13. Campaign Text-Book, 25 cents each; \$1.00 for 500. Invaluable.
14. National Prohibition Party Platform of 1891, 10 cents per 100.
15. Sketch of General Bidwell 15 cents per 100.
16. Sketch of Cranfill, 15 cents per 100.
17. Bidwell's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
18. Cranfill's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
19. Which—if either—is the Temperance Party? 15c per 100.
20. A New Party—When Needed—When Justifiable. 15 cents per 100.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN VOTER.

21. A Defense of the Jericho Robbers, by W. W. Satterlee. 25 cents each. Most excellent.
22. The National Convention of 1892, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.
23. From the Liquor Journal, "The Bar," 25 cents per 100; \$1.25 per 1000. Valuable.
24. Local World's Fair Directory's Position, showing the position of the average voter. 75 cents per 100. Excellent.
25. Solid for Prohibition. John G. Wooley's great speech before the National Christian Endeavor Convention. 75 cents per 100.
26. Why Christians Should Vote the Prohibition Ticket, by Geo. R. Scott, 10 cents per 100.
27. The Voice of the Churches. 12 cents per 100.
28. O. I. C. LEAFLETS AT 20 CENTS PER 100, AS FOLLOWS:
29. A Short Story, by Tallie Morgan.
30. Who is Responsible, by Bishop Fitzgerald.
31. The Three Johns, by John G. Wooley; also statistics showing the increase per capita of the consumption of intoxicating liquors and the comparative expenditure for liquor and necessities.
32. Sol Slocum's Letter, by Tallie Morgan.
33. A Funeral Today, by Helen M. Gougar.
34. The Farmer and His Gun, by Tallie Morgan.
35. A Calf Story, by John P. St. John.
36. The Rum Devil, by Bishop Foster of the M. E. Church.

FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

37. Bodies Without Souls, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.
38. BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
39. The Prohibition Tariff Plank, by R. S. Thompson, 15 cents per 100.
40. Liquor and Labor, by John Lloyd Thomas, 15 cents per 100.
41. The Liquor Traffic a Burden on Legitimate Trade, by J. C. Fernald. 10 cents per 100.

SWEDISH LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.

42. A Welcome to the Stranger.
43. The Advice of a Friend.
44. Stop and Think.
45. Duties of Citizenship.
46. Prohibition.
47. Prohibition Will Win, by Geo. W. Bain.

48. Needed.—Only Pieces of Paper, by Geo. C. Hall.

GERMAN LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.

49. A Welcome to the Stranger.
50. Bible readings on Temperance.
51. To the German Citizen.
52. Stop and Think.
53. Our Drink and Tobacco Bill.
54. Archbishop Ireland on the Need of a Prohibitory Law.
55. Personal Liberty.
56. Duties of Citizenship.
57. Shall We License the Saloon?
58. How the Liquor Traffic Defies the Law.
59. How the Saloons Pay Taxes.
60. How the Saloons Help Business.
61. Why the Germans Should be Prohibitionists.
62. Why Should We Not Have High License?
63. The Soliloquy of a Voter. Needed.—Only Ballots.
64. A New Party Needed, 25c per 100.
65. A vote for constitutional convention is a vote to turn tiger loose, and not from my bottle, (combined), 75c per 100.

To Consumptives.

The simplest having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

SOME REFORM PLANKS

Found in the Platforms of the National Prohibition Party.—A Twenty Years' Fight for Reforms in Finance, Land, Labor and Transportation, as well as for the Abolition of the Greatest Monopoly on Earth, the Liquor Traffic.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.)

That we favor the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.)

We are opposed to any discrimination of capital against labor, AS WELL AS TO ALL MONOPOLY AND CLASS LEGISLATION.

National Prohibition Platform, 1872, (twenty years ago.)

That the rates of inland and ocean postage, of telegraphic communication, of railroad and water transportation and travel should be reduced to the lowest practicable point, BY FORCE OF LAWS WISELY AND JUSTLY FRAMED.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of color, race, former social condition, sex or nationality.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

The appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

The suppression, by law, of LOTTERIES and GAMBLING IN GOLD, STOCKS, PRODUCE, and every form of money and property, and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of gambling and lotteries.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

The separation of the money of Government FROM ALL BANKING INSTITUTIONS. The National Government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper money.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.

The preservation of the public lands for HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE and their division in limited portions to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.

The abolition of all monopolies, class legislation and special privileges from Government injurious to the equal rights of citizens.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.

The control of railroad and other corporations to prevent abuses of power and to protect the interests of labor and commerce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1884.

That the public lands should be held for homes for the people, and not bestowed as gifts to corporations or sold in large tracts for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products of popular consumption.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

For the establishment of uniform law governing marriage and divorce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

That monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public lands should be reserved to actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

That ANY FORM of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that ANY PARTY that supports regulation, license, or taxation, ENTERS INTO ALLIANCE WITH SUCH TRAFFIC AND BECOMES THE ACTUAL FOE OF THE STATE'S WELFARE.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

Hunt up Half a Hundred Forceful and Incisive Adjectives, Suitable for Description of Sublime and Inspiring Scenery; Then Take a Trip to the Grand Canon of the Colorado, And You Will Throw Them Aside As Being Inadequate.

The world's greatest wonder is the Grand Canon of the Colorado river in Arizona. Yellowstone Park and Yosemite take second place; Niagara Falls is dwarfed; and the Adirondacks seem like mere hills, compared with the stupendous chasms and heights of the Grand Canon.

This hitherto inaccessible region has just been opened for tourists by stage line from Flagstaff, A. T. on the trans-continental highway of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. The round trip can be made comfortably, quickly and at reasonable expense.

Nearest agent of Santa Fe Route will quote excursion rates, on application. An illustrated pamphlet in preparation, fully describing the many beauties and wonders of the Grand Canon. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kan., or J. J. Byrne, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Chicago, or Arnold & Stensfeldt, agents, North Topeka, for free copy, which will be mailed when ready for distribution.

REVOLVER IN A FLOWER POT.

What the Warden of a Pennsylvania Penitentiary Found in a Present.

"Do you know," said a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern penitentiary to a Philadelphia Telegraph man, "that there are fifty prisoners at Cherry Hill who would commit murder upon the slightest of even upon no provocation whatever? Why, the overseers daily go about the institution with their lives in their hands. Let me give you an illustration of the care that has to be taken. The warden and those about him have to be constantly on the alert. About the time of the last chrysanthemum show in this city a number of chrysanthemums were sent out to the penitentiary to the prisoners. There was one that was remarkably fine, and I was asked to go upstairs to see it. While looking at it the warden said: 'Let us first make an examination.' Then he began removing the earth. Down, down into the pot he proceeded, taking out the earth until he reached the bottom. There he discovered a small revolver. Next he discovered a box of cartridges. Now, the sequel to this was that two men were sentenced to the penitentiary together. One received a shorter sentence than the other. On making an investigation with reference to the plant it was found where it was sent from, and then it was learned that the prisoner who had the shorter term lived in that neighborhood. He had sent it. It had been made up by them that when the latter got out he was to send him the revolver."

"Well, he didn't get it," remarked the reporter.

"No," said the gentleman, "he didn't get it. Everything sent to prisoners has to be first examined before being given to them. It is necessary that such precautions should be taken. If after that there are no objections the articles are given them."

No one is better acquainted with the institution and its management than the gentleman whose narration of the incident has here been given. He stated it was often a marvel to him how things got along so well in the institution. He regarded the overseers as being exposed to more danger than the policemen. The latter, he says, occasionally come in contact with a burglar and assassin, but the former is obliged to be where a large number of such murderous characters are congregated.

A CONGRESS OF LAWYERS.

An International Bar Association for the World's Fair.

Henry Wade Rogers, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence and law reform, has issued a call for a congress of lawyers, judges, legal authors, legislators and law officers of the government during the fair. An endless variety of topics will be discussed. The committee says it is hoped that a permanent international bar association will be the outgrowth of these conventions, and adds: "An international bar association, composed of representatives from the bars or bar associations of all civilized countries, will not only bring together the representative lawyers of the world from time to time to discuss, perfect and gradually harmonize the laws of their respective constitutions, but will also promote the forming of those ties of universal brotherhood which are the chief elements of modern civilization. Such a world's bar association will doubtless prove the main instrument by which shall be brought about the formation of international tribunals, the codification of the laws of nations, the formulation of the rules which shall govern those tribunals and the methods of practice for the administration of justice therein. Such an association will also naturally furnish the material out of which tribunals will be constructed, and will also be of great assistance to lawyers of different countries in matters arising under treaties or the general international law in their respective countries, in the protection of clients while in foreign jurisdictions, and in many other matters unnecessary now to detail." Women have been recognized by the committee, in view of their interest in civil government.

DILEMMA OF A PRINCE.

He Has Two Rather Compromising Lawsuits on His Hands.

Our Rome correspondent sends us some interesting details of two lawsuits now going on against Prince Sciarra-Colonna, says the London Daily News. In the first the government is charging him with the sale and exportation of rare pictures and objects of art to France, and in the second his creditors are suing him. As to the pictures, it has been found how the prince succeeded in exporting them. At the back of his palace is a theater, the Quirino. Into the courtyard of the palace large boxes were carried similar to those in which theatrical companies transport stage properties. Then the "Violin Player" of Raphael and pictures by Titian were packed in these, together with the scenery, and the whole was sent to France scheduled as "theatrical furniture." The "Violin Player" is famous as being one of Raphael's last works. It bears the date 1815—two years before his death—and it is interesting as bearing a resemblance to the painter. This act has been impugned as illegal, firstly, because the gallery is entailed, and secondly, because, even if it were not so, the exportation of objects of art is prohibited unless the right of preemption is offered to the government.

Platform.

The Prohibitionists of Kansas in convention assembled, acknowledging their responsibility to Almighty God and to their fellow-citizens for the proper exercise of the elective franchise, make the following declaration of principles:

First—We declare for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and we declare that taxation or license of this criminal business, in any form, is an alliance of government with criminals for felonious purposes, a fraud upon the victims, and the abrogation of the ordained use of civil government.

Second—We denounce the hypocrisy of the republican party of Kansas in pretending to oppose re-submission, and then providing for a constitutional convention; in declaring in platforms in favor of enforcement and then electing three-fourths of the officials who are known to be opposed to the law and in favor of non-enforcement; in declaring in favor of enforcement in the present state platform, and at the same time in all the county platforms endorsing the non-enforcement policy; of the state administration in attempting to deceive the people by the enforcement plank while at the same time saloons are run openly, and license fees are collected systematically in our cities and towns, in appointing and retaining police commissioners who are enemies of the law under the federal constitution. The state, not the municipality, is the unit of government, and we insist upon the dominant party suppressing the municipal rebellion against the state.

Third—We deplore the number of pardons granted to persons convicted of violating the prohibitory law, both by the present and past administrations, and declare that the absolute power to pardon is as dangerous in a republican government as is absolute power to condemn and punish, and should not exist. All power of the executive to pardon should be limited and regulated by law.

Fourth—We are opposed to the calling of a state constitutional convention as an unnecessary expense and an attempt to sugar-coat re-submission and force it unwittingly upon the people.

Fifth—Our inter-state commerce law should be amended so as to prohibit the introduction of intoxicants into prohibition territory.

Sixth—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and we

Eleventh—Speculation in margins, the cornering of grains, money and products, and the formation of trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be prohibited.

Twelfth—Our immigration laws should be so revised as to exclude from our shores all paupers and criminals. The required time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should vote within a year after naturalization papers are issued.

Thirteenth—We believe in organized and combined labor, and that such labor organizations should have the right to be incorporated, and should have all the rights to which organized and aggregated capital is entitled.

Fourteenth—Taxable property should be listed at actual value, less any bona fide indebtedness of the owner.

Fifteenth—We favor postal savings banks; the reduction of letter postage to one cent; the paying of salaries instead of fees to all officials; the enlargement and the enforcement of the civil service system, and we denounce the hypocrisy of both of the old parties in their treatment of this question. We favor the Australian ballot system, and we denounce the double-dealing of the republican party on this question, as shown by their legislative record.

Seventh—The circulating medium of the country may rightly consist of gold, silver and paper, and should all be legal tender, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and labor, and not less than \$50 per capita. We favor the free coinage of silver, and we denounce the act of 1873 by which silver was demonetized. All money should be issued by the general government.

Eighth—All systems of transportation and communication should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people.

Ninth—We favor the raising of revenue for the economical support of the government, by a levy on what we possess and not on what we consume; hence after protecting ourselves against foreign governments which levy tariff on us or bar out our products from their markets, we favor raising the remainder by a graduated income tax.

Tenth—Non-residents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed, and no further portion of the national domain should be thus granted.

The efforts of the old parties to disfranchise minority parties in the enactment of such laws. We favor the election of president, vice-president, senators, post masters, and all district federal officers by direct vote of the people. The president and vice-president should be eligible to but one term of six years. We favor municipal ownership of all public improvements, such as water, street cars and illumination plants; we favor liberal pensions for our war veterans; laws protecting social purity; uniform divorce laws for all the states, based upon the divine law; the protection of all men in one day's rest in seven. Arbitration is the way to settle all disputes, both between capital and labor, and between nations. We favor speedy opening of the Cherokee outlet to settlement. We favor such legislation as will encourage irrigation in western Kansas. We denounce Pinkertonism and Carnegieism. We denounce convict, pauper and child labor, and oppose grants of money to sectarian schools.

Sixteenth—The ballot box is the corner stone of the republic. The ballot is the most sacred right of the American citizen, and should be protected from violence in the south, and from corruption in the north.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The following books have been received from the publishing house of Cass, H. Kerr & Co., Chicago:

THE COMING CLIMAX IN THE DESTINIES OF AMERICA.—By Lester C. Hubbard. 480 pages of new facts and generalizations in American politics. Radical yet constructive. An abundant supply of new ammunition for the great reform movement. The text-book for the Presidential campaign of 1892. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 50 cents.

It is an intensely interesting book, and as usual is only indicative of the colossal forces that lie behind it. Aside from any discussion of specific measures the book is a striking one as an arrangement of present conditions.—Chicago Times.

The author is a prophet, or a "calamity screamer," according as the reader is of radical or conservative views. His message is well and earnestly given, and as he has for years been a close student of the great labor movement, he is worthy of a respectful hearing.—St. Louis Republic.

As a vivid reflection of the universal unrest of the masses and portrayal of their wrongs it is unequalled by any book which has resulted from the rush of events which darken and thicken like clouds on the horizon on a summer day.—Midland Journal.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION TO SAVE AMERICA FROM HAVING A GOVERNMENT OF THE FEW, BY THE FEW, AND FOR THE FEW. Considerations in favor of a succession tax and a system of public manual training schools. By Augustus Jacobson. Paper, 50 cents.

This is a small book, as books go nowadays, for it is not a treatise, but a stirring appeal. It demands comment out of all proportion to its size, for it is both original and powerful. The author's style is clear, crisp, and concise. The plan is a brilliant one. It has many excellent points. We admire its author's enthusiasm for the manual training school.—Science, New York.

Mr. Jacobson's book is scintillant with ideas on the labor question, in which he seems to be thoroughly versed.—Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

A thoroughly sensible study of the labor question.—Journal of Education, Boston.

THE RICE MILLS OF PORT MYSTERY.—By B. F. Heuston. A romance of the twentieth century, embodying the most telling argument against a protective tariff that has appeared in many a day. 12mo, 206 pages; cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

It is a strong showing for free trade, and any one that reads it will be convinced with good arguments should read it.—Detroit News.

The author has clearly made a hit. It is a clever and ingenious production, and its isopropyl is the very opening passage of the book.—Madison Democrat.

Most entertainingly written, and will be as enjoyable to the general reader as it will to the economist.—New Orleans Sunday States.

THE MORALS OF CHRIST.—A comparison with the contemporary systems of Moral, Platonic and Greco-Roman ethics. By Austin Bierbower. Paper, 16mo, 200 pages, 50 cents; cloth \$1.00.

Mr. Bierbower's book affords an admirable example of the scientific treatment of an historical subject. He has carefully analyzed the old-world ethical systems which chiefly concern the modern civilized world, and in this book he has so classified them that they stand out clearly and to give them a high scientific value. His book is almost as systematic as a treatise upon one of the rambling, ethical discussions of which we hear so much and which leads us nowhere. How systematically Mr. Bierbower has gone to work appears in the very opening passage of the book.—Chicago Daily News.

LESSONS FROM THE WORLD OF MATTER AND THE WORLD OF MAN.—By Theodore Parker. Selected from notes of unpublished sermons by Rufus Leighton. 12mo, 430 pages, cloth, \$1.25; paper, 50 cents.

"It has been a great comfort to me often to think, that after I have passed away, some of my best things might still be collected from my notes and put into the hands of those who are winged words. The things I value most are not always such as get printed."—Theodore Parker to Rufus Leighton.

This volume is by all odds the best one-volume introduction to the great practical knowledge of the world of matter and the world of man. The passages caught on the wing by the stenographic pencil of an appreciative listener, they give the glow of the one who dispensed both light and heat in days that were dark and chilly. The reduced price ought to give this perennial book a fresh lease on life and a new lease on the hearts of those who read it. The cloth edition contains one of the best portraits of Theodore Parker extant, good enough to be cut out and framed if the owner is willing to mutilate the book.—Unity.

THE GENIUS OF GALLIE.—An historical novel. By Anson Uriel Hancock. Cloth, 12mo, 507 pages, \$1.50; paper, 50 cents.

A companion piece for Wallace's Ben Hur is Hancock's Genius of Gallie. In these two books we have two points of view from which the forces of opposing thought are approaching. Carlsbad—the one accepting the letter of scripture, the other reducing the whole story to a basis of pure naturalism.—Fittsboro Times.

Written by a broad-minded liberal thinker, who though profoundly religious (in the true acceptance of the word) is not blind to the facts which give the scientific and scientific discovery have closed. Part of the scenes are laid in Rome, although the opening and closing chapters are in Palestine. The book as a story is very interesting and will be read with delight by thousands.—The Arena, Boston.

INQUIREND ISLAND. A novel. By Hudson Genone. 12mo, 253 pages; cloth, \$1.00, paper, 50 cents.

"This book is to me a delightful surprise. I anticipated a somewhat dry, philosophical dissertation on the absurdities of conventional religious thought, treated in the rather popular style of a burlesque on religion, in which, as is so frequently the case in such works, truth is held up to ridicule with error—the wheat condemned with the chaff. In this, as well as the general character of the work, I find my preconceived impression wholly at fault. The work is in the first place what it purports to be, a tale of adventure; a story which in many more or less spirited adventures on the strange island of Inquirend; a love story cleverly wrought out, and sufficiently well written to hold the reader's attention to the end. In my judgment it is a stronger piece of fiction, considered as such, than Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward, which at times it resembles. The purpose of the work, for it has a purpose, a noble and most praiseworthy aim, is to expose the absurdities of the dogmas, the rites, forms, and ritual of modern Christianity, which has been so lamentably exalted above the spirit of its founder; to show that it is not every one who says 'Lord, Lord,' who shall enter into the Kingdom of God; that its service is not religion. It is a merciless exposure of Pharisaism and hypocrisy, which Jesus so severely condemned, and which is so prevalent in fashionable Christianity of to-day. It is a good book, and while it will offend many, should be read by all."—The Arena.

THE LAST TENET; IMPOSED UPON THE KHAN OF TOMATHOZ. By Hudson Genone,



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THE AURORAPHONE.—A ROMANCE. By Cyrus Cole. 12mo, 249 pages. Cloth, 1.00; paper, 50 cents.

To say that the Auroraphone is ingenious, is to give a very feeble description of the book. There is logic and science and adventure, a ghost story and a love story—indeed, a whole museum of interesting and suggestive matter on the living questions of the day.—Saturday Evening Herald.

A good story of adventure in this world and another, presented in graphic language and exceedingly interesting.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

LIBERTY AND LIFE. By E. P. Powell. 12mo, 208 pages; cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

The Albany Argus says of this book: "The style is clear and forcible, and the author shows himself abreast of modern thought."

BLESSED BE DRUDGERY.—A sermon by William C. Gannett. New edition from new plates. White hand-made paper cover, stitched with silk, 30 pages, 10 cents.

THE ROYALTY OF SERVICE.—A sermon by Frederick L. Hosmer, uniform with "Blessed be Drudgery," 23 pages, 10 cents.

WHAT CAN ETHICS DO FOR US?—By William Mackintire Salter. Paper, 12mo, 32 pages, 10 cents.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND OF SPEECH.—By William Mackintire Salter. Paper, 12mo, 29 pages, 10 cents.

Number one, Vol. 1 of *The Whole Family* has been received. It is up to its name and contains something for every member of the family. It is printed on fine paper, has twenty-four pages, and the illustrations and stories, music and fashions, household and flowers, all are of the best. The list of contributors contain the best known names in poetry, fiction and science. The price is exceedingly low even in this age of low priced periodicals; 75c. pays for it one year; 8c. for one number. It is published by the Russell Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

All who desire to keep informed on current issues in politics will be interested in a 30 page pamphlet which we have just published, entitled "People's Party Shot and Shell," by Dr. T. A. Bland, Chairman of the Bureau of Information of the Reform Press Association. The author discusses briefly the history of parties, the currency question, railroads, telegraphs, silver coinage, the tariff, etc. Mailing price, 10 cents. Address CHARLES H. KERR & Co., Publishers, 175 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November contains a notable article entitled "Cholera via the Transcaspian Railroad," written and illustrated by Valerian Gribayedoff. It traces the progress of the deadly epidemic from its outbreak in the hotbeds of Central Asia, westward along the line of Annenkoff's great desert railroad to the Caspian Sea and European Russia, and thence throughout all Europe. Other illustrated articles are, "In Literary Chicago," with portraits of Eugene Field, Joseph Kirkland, Sloan Thompson, George P. Upton, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and others, "Al-sace-Lorraine," by George C. Burlbut, "Personal Recollections of Sir Richard F. Burton," by A. L. Rawson; etc.

Mrs. H. H. Pettijohn, of Las Vegas, was admitted to the bar of New Mexico, at the spring term of court, after a rigid examination lasting many hours.

NATURE'S DYE WORK. A Crystal Stream Blondines H. Rouges Cheeks.

Had Ponce De Leon, in his search for the "fountain of youth," wended way to Little Sandy, Elliott county, a point about nine miles from here, a plunged beneath the placid waters of Red spring, he might not have had his days prolonged until now, but most certain it is his color would have been changed to a bright crimson.

On the Freese Hardin farm the Red spring is located, and for years has been used by the old ladies in that vicinity to color their carpet rugs, by the young ladies to color their dress goods and ribbons and to blonde their hair. The water of this spring looks as clear as crystal and is remarkably cold at this season of the year, much more so than the water of wells in that vicinity.

This water is much used at the approach of Easter Sunday to color eggs, and a strange thing about it is the difference in color upon articles of different quality or substance. The hair it blondines, colors eggs, ribbons and dress goods a crimson red, the flesh of persons a light blood red. The color is permanent in both cotton and silk goods dyed by the water. The blondining of the hair generally lasts about three weeks, while a person who bathes in its waters is given a coat that lasts about six weeks.

Soap applied to any article dyed by the water but strengthens the intensity of the color. People for miles around come and carry the water away in bottles, jugs and barrels, to use in dying various articles. A family by the name of Brand, whose numbers are quite large, and whose color has always been a phenomenon, is now explained, it is believed, by their having always used the water for drinking and bathing purposes. So long have they used it, says a dispatch from Greenup, Ky., to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, that its qualities seem to have permeated their systems, and its effects are seen in their progeny to the fourth generation. They have known of this spring for years, and for a long time kept its qualities a secret, but it was divulged recently by a young man who had married into the family.

A Victim to His Theory.

Some time ago an eminent Cincinnati physician said: "When I began the practice of medicine a young man whose constitution was even more powerful than my own started in to practice with me. His pet theory was that a man couldn't have too much fresh air, that he wanted to have it circulate inside and outside of his body, and to that end when the rigors of winter came on he spurned thick clothing, which I insisted on wearing. If we rode together the heaviest garment he had was an ordinary sack coat. I wore mufflers and a great coat buttoned up to the chin. My young and ambitious partner has occupied a narrow home in the cemetery a great many years, placed there after a long and painful wrestle with consumption. He stuck to his thin clothing and became a martyr to his pet theory. I stuck to my heavy clothing when the weather demanded it, and I think the graveyard is a good many years from me still."

A woman may vote as a stockholder up on a railroad from one end of the country to another. But if she sells her stock and buys a house with the money, she has no voice in the laying out of the road before her door, which her house is taxed to keep and pay for.—George William Curtis.