VOL. XIV.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOV. 15, 1884.

NO. 21.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD! all our efforts. Potatoes may be mulch A WEEKLY PAPER AT

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The Spirit of Kansas, PROHIBITION AND ANTI-MONOPOLY.

evoted to the interests of the Farmer, Me-nanic, Laborer, Miner, and all working men; in advocate of sobriety, industry, economy, and the social and moral elevation of man-kind; an opponent of monopolies, monied aristocracy, and political machinery for pro-moting officeholders. A paper for the farm and home.

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NATIONAL AND STATE PROHIBITION.

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THE FARM.

"MULCHING"

In sil its applications, objects, and and bring out the experience and abservations of the society to-day. Mit ching, like other human efforts improperly applied, may prove disadvantageit for granted that he will be most successful who mulches most; for retain object of all summer mulching, and so much depends on "the early and later number of stalks in a hill. Twelve rains," that we can set no certain rule for this operation. We find Webster's definition of mulch is half rotten straw but out here in Kansas we have a much broader meining to the word, such as half rotten hay, leaves, stalks, ready intimated, the subject may be and often is overdone, as in mulching a young orehard it tends to bring the roots too near the surface, so that when the mulch has passed away, as pass it will, the roots are left too near the surface and too much exposed to the drouth of summer and the frosts of winter. So much of caution. I now give some experience on the active side of the subject for winter protection. The best mulch I ever used for strawberries is dry wheat straw, or dry prairie hay; it handles much easier than if wet; should be applied late in fall generally last of November or even later, just before heavy freezing; should be about two or three inches thick, and remain there until the crop is gathered the succeeding summer. Raspberries and blackberries do not need mulching as the canes only kill by freezing; have never known the roots to suffer from frost. Some, I am aware, advocate mulching these to keep the weeds down. After all our caution about roots drawn to the surface in young and rapid growing orchards of the apple, peach plum, etc., by mulching, we may well for wool-growers to stand together and or very thick paper. If tar has been suppose that dame nature stands ready take care of their own interests. Their applied directly to the tree it should in the fall to mantle the earth with the future is more largely depended upon leaves of the trees for a good purpose, as an enriching drapery for excelling thing else. - Stockman and Farmer.

ed with half rotten hay and straw to the depth of 6 to 8 inches, according to the material used.

But there is another material not talked of or written about. I mean dry earth, the best and most practical to use in dry weather, when setting or watering any garden plant such as be applied, care being taken that it cabbage, sweet potatoes or other plants. does not get into the eye. After watering, which should be done at night, dust the wet ground over which dry earth; this will to a great degree prevent evaporation, baking and cracking of the ground. The origin of mulching may be lost in antiquity for aught I know, unless we claim that if was a part of the duties of Adam in dressing the garden of Eden.

Again we see the good results of an after math on the tame grasses. They prairie pasture by finding that the nat

EXPERIMENT IN GROWING CORN.

An experiment in corn planting by plantings, all put in the same day (May tion. 6th), each plat being 160 square yards, resulted as follows:-The plat in which the hills were three feet ten inches by twelve inches apart, with one stalk in a hill, produced at the rate of 6906 bushels per acre; the plat planted three feet ten inches by twenty inches apart in the hills, and two stalks to a ends, is the one word or seed-thought hill, produed at the rate of flifty-seven which is expected to enlist the thoughts bushels to the acre; and the third plat, planted three feet ten inches each way, with four stalks to the hill, produced only at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre. This is an important fact to know. deciding a question that has always sugar. ing a sufficient amount of moisture to given rise to great deal of discussion, mature a certain crop is the general alike as to the proper distances between the hills and the rows, as well as the hoe as the crop could be harrowed only tion that may be visible. one way. Whether the extra bushels would pay the additional cost of labor we do not pretend to answer, though the established belief is that it will not, and that is the reason why so few farmers adopt the drilling system .- Germantown Telegraph.

About Buying Eruit Trees.

Many persons go about the country soliciting orders for fruit trees, and it will be well for all who think of purchasing to remember two things in relation to the matter.

First.-It is not best to purchase an extended variety. A few approved sorts are better than many of kinds not tested.

Second.—The following are good varieties for Kansas: Peaches—Amsden, Alexander, Beatrice, Hale, Crawford's Early and Late,
Stump, Mixon, Free and Cling,
Heath's Cling and October beauty.

Apples—Red June, Red Astrachan,
Maiden Blush, Johnathan, Romanite,
Janet, Lawyer, Winesap, Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis.

The way to prevent the bottom from dropping out of the sheep business is tar ahould be put on a strip of canvass

THE HOUSEHOLD.

TO CURE A STY ON THE EYE. Bathe with warm water; at night apply a bread and-milk police. When a white head forms prick it with a fine needle. Should the inflammation be

Tell the housekeepers to grease tin lids of fruit cans on inside when canning fruit and they will never have

TO CRYSTALIZE GRASSES. For every ounce of alum take quart

pass the winter much better. Also we dissolve alum in cold water; when ther state. The time for issuing the Septemlearn the need of mulch when we see oughly dissolved add the salt, let it ber monthly was extended in order to the ill effects of short pasturing our come to a boiling point; then dib in the bring the information down as late as grasses and let dry in dry place. I ural grass soon runs out when so used. have tried it and have had success.

TO TAKE OUT IRON RUST. Put on ripe tomatoes and lay in the the Iowa College, in three separate sun; if not out first time repeat opera-

FERMENTED FRUITS.

All small fruit and tomatoes that have fermented or worked in the cans can be made into catsup or spiced pickles, and will be as nice as though they over and making the same.

FOR BURNS OR SCALDS. A simple and efficient remedy is alum water dissolved pretty strong. Keep wet by wringing out cloths and changous to many crops. We must not take The experiment was conducted with the ing when they get hot. This will take utmost care for the express purpose of out the fire; for healing apply white

> OR WOUNDS. Apply white sugar freely, this will usually stop all ordinary bleeding but inches distance between the hills would if it fails apply a quantity of ground be almost equal to four grains in a hill cassia sufficient for your purpose. Be a given for a period of eleven years past. at three feet ten inches apart, and prac- little cautious as sometimes it will stop tically amounts to drilling, which of bad bleeding so suddenly as to make course would demand additional labor one faint. For healing apply sugar as in removing the weeds and cultivating before stated with a weak solution of

> > TO CURE CHAFING.

Wash with suds made of best Castile soap, then with a weak solution of sugar of lead; dry thoroughly and powder thick with bismuth. Have nursed six children and never had to use the second application.

DRIED WINTER PEAS.

M. Q. R. desires a recipe for cooking dried winter peas. I have always used this at my father's house: Take one pint of peas, pick them over as you do beans; soak over night in three pints of close the sub-division of agriculture. water, pouring off what remains in the morning. Put them on to parboil till the skin begins to loosen, then put them in the oven in a tin or iron basin with plenty of water to cover. Parboil a good sized piece of meat to bake with them. Three hours in a hot oven, but don't let them burn.

It is a mistake to smear a tree with tar to keep off the canker worm. The be removed and all the outer and loose their own actions than upon any- bark carefully scraped off where the tar has had contact.

AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Secretay of the State

The report of the Scretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for the month of September, has just been issued. At a recent meeting of the Board, the Secretary, Hon. Wm. Sims, was directed to enlarge the September report by the addition of matter relating to the resources of Kansas, and that the large portion of the edition be put at the disposal of Hon. Frank Bacon, Commissioner for Kansas to the World's Cotton and Industrial Exposition, for distribution at New Orleans during the coming winter. The volumn thus prepared, covers seventyfour pages of closely printed matter, and contains much that is of interest and water and one-fourth ounce of salt; value to those seeking homes in this

The report begins by a topographical description of the State, prepared by Prof. O. St. John, Geologists to the Board, This description contains: The geographical position of Kansas, its dimensions and area; its surface features, regional characteristics valleys, soils; mineral resources, coal, lead and zinc, salt, gypsum, chalk, building stone, etc.

Following description, is a table by counties giving population on March 1, 1884, area and population to the square mile of total and rural population. A were made of fresh fruit by cooking comparative statement is made of the population of the state on 1860, 1870, 1875, 1880 and 1884. The population of the State on March 1, 1884, was 1,135,-614, and there were 13 97 inhabitants to each square mile. Following this is a table showing the populatiom on March 1, 1884, of the cities of Kansas having over 1,000 inhabitants, placed according to their rank. With these cities in the state that did not return their popul haps be better understood by giving lation separately, there were at the time mentioned 79 cities in Kansas having each more than 1,000 people.

In addition to the crop statistics of 1884, the history of principal crops is

The winter wheat crop of this year aggregates 46,681,821, bushels, with an average yield per acre of 21.69 bushels. we do and dry earth, all well adapted the soil between the hills with the hand carbolic acid to keep down any inflamator the past eleven years has been 16.08. A number of extraordinary yields for 1884 are given in this connection, and note yields of 60, 55, 52 bushels per acre. The corn product is slightly decreased from the estimate of August, the number of bushels of this important crop be ing placed at 190,870,686, an average yield per acre of 41 99 bushels, being above the average of eleven years past 760 bushels. All of the field corps cultivated in the state are treated, and the history of their performances during the past years, given. Tables by counties of cres and products of all crops, numbers of the various kind of live stock, and of horticultural and miscellaneous statistics

H. C. Speer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, follows with an article on common schools, and a brief sketch of the three institutions of learning under the care of the state. The subject of manufactures, churches and valuation is next given, and this is followed by a synopsis of all laws and rulings governing the acquirement of government and school lands.

In connection with this is given state ments by land districts and counties of the number of acres of government laud still unsold, with the probable amount at which they would be appraised, and statement by counties of the number of acres of railroad lands still unsold and The meteorological record for September, prepared by Prof. J. T. Lovewell, meteorologist to the Board, closes the

The secretary will be unable to sup-ply but a few of the damands for this re-port, owing to the large portion of this edition being disposed of as before indi-cated. cated.

FARMING IN HOLLAND.

"Holland raises few or no steers, its beef products being mainly derived from the fattening in farrow cows. All bull calves, except for breeding purposes, are sold as veal. The cows generally come in at two years old, and are turned off for beef at the age of seven or eight, before the shrinkage and hardening in the muscular tissues yields but inferior beef. Cattle seldom have any other feed than grass in sum-mer and hay in winter. * * * *

"Holland has somewhat more winter than is usual in our Northern States but the cattle are much better protected and cared for there than here. The cows are put in the barn about the first of November and are not allowed to go out or even to move about in the building until the following April or May.

"The barns are warm and tight, being constructed of brick. They are low studded, so much that a man who measures six feet in height is obliged to stoop in passing along where the cows are tied. Water is pumped from adjacent wells through troughs in front of the animals. In the winter season these barns, warmed only by animaheat seem hot, stifling and illy ventilated to an American farmer, yet the cows appear in good health, give double the average yield which is secured in our country, and the hair is smooth and fine. They receive only hay as a winter feed. They are dried off two months before calving for the necessal

ry rest and recuperation. * * * "Farming in Friesland would perome of the details of a certain 125 acre farm, used almost exclusively as a dairy farm. The annual rental is \$28 per acre, or a total of \$3,500 a year in addition to which \$100 in taxes is paid by the tenant. With average productiveness of American farms it would stagger one of our farmers to attempt to pay \$3,000 for twelve months use of a 125 acre farm and building, but money is made and a good living secured on, such a farm in Holland.

"The farm above mentioned has not a single acre of waste meadow or pasturage. It is all available and, aside from the ditches, every foot is in grass and pasturage. The land was originally reclaimed from the sea, and its surface is now fourteen feet below the sea level, protected by dykes. This very farm, which is now above the average of land in the country is worth \$500 to \$700 per acre. The soil of all these farms is strong and alluvial, containing a large percentage of shell manure.

"Farrow cows are commonly milked through the winter and fed limited quantities of linseed-oil cake. Turned out to grass, they fatten very quickly, and average at killing time a live weight of 1,000 to 1,600 pounds. At present beef there commands thirteen cents per pound live weight; mutton also sells at proportionately high rates, while the lambs are fattened early and sold when not needed to replenish the

flocks.

"Trained farm labor is abundant and offered at low wages. Men servants or laborers command \$1.50 to \$2 per week, and women \$1 to \$1.25 per week with board included. Many a 100-acre farm employs eight or nine laborers. The fare is nutritious and abundant, though the distance in the service of the though the dietary includes very little

No. 29

SKINS.

Leather and ure deals with eep-skins for in their raw unhaired and nner to large d with sumac with coarse ofter finishes. d of fine textr high finishes. if the skin is nning. Goatthe grain and gs of flesh re-id neck to pro-love finishes on ly procured by mapproachable glove leather lity is the laud-The skin of a sheep-skin, is rvice to a goate or "spongy," dily that it can e. It absorbs anner in wear ntries it is ill Sheep-skins facings in almade, and the used to make most of our skins from Enper to have the England, and as our raw maand sheep-skir their famous ish us with our is a large-sized or linings and

ned on the grain or "figured" as d finish is used, gure, and often e to masquerade, e of alligators o have been ex shion's domaid rs for reticules not the docile eared in history a leather," too, quantity in the American tan-darshall Jewell, en Minister to ed an invitation he course of the mixture in some art of the buildpped his fingers, a practical curihis apartments sult of his exrd learned that feetida and birch erials used were r cheapness, and uced a peculiar om several bar-but in the mean ng the secret of come to New mpting to set up wn, entered the firm, who with loped the manu-

usty Odor. d by the presence d or mildew in The so-called ell which comes where there is no y the air which ground constantd being unable to d with the germs nts which exist in eedingly danger-ucing so-called evers, diphtheria, orders. The best

State Historical Sociel

Spirit of Hansas.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1884.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor and Publisher

Drunkenness is an egg from which all vices are hatched

The northwestern editors—Kanshave gone on a jamboree to Omaha.

St. John and Daniel received [50,000 more votes than Hale and Julian received in 1852.

It may seem paradoxical, but the best known man in the Nation is the least known. It is Smith

The sooner the effigy business is stopped the better it will be for the party which must be responsible for it.

Any one who believes that old confed erate money will ever be worth anything no matter who may be president, i bound to suffer disappointment.

The Causaders (Catholic) of Minneso ta have decided that members frequenting saloons for the purpose of purchas ing cigars, billiard playing, etc., violate their pledge in so doing, and their names will be dropped from the rolls

Vice-President elect Hendricks sends word to Gov. Glick that Indiana is democratic, but no word of condolence for our devoted execution. But then it is said that Gov. Glick will deal out the patronage of the state under the new administration.

The Leavenworth Times is now doubly sure that Prohibition is at least driven out of the republican party and if this proves to be true the Leavenworth Times may rest assured that the republican party is crazy drunk, and don't realize that the end has actually come.

If Republican leaders will profit by the suggestion, it will not be out of place to remind them that it could not have been any worse if the Chicago convention had respectfully considered the petition of a million temperance loving

If President Cleveland gives the coun try a better and more economical administration than the Republicans have been giving, he may possibly be re-elected, al though there is no telling what prohibi tion will yet do. It is idle to talk about its cutting no figure in the future.

The Christian Statesman says: "The temperance workers have done wisely to lift up their demand before the Nation for the immediate, total, unconditional abolition of the drink traffic by the voice of the whole Nation speaking in its fundamental law. To the support of that demand let all moral and religious forces be steadily rallied."

A verý good temperance argument is railway officials. The agents of the road are instructed to decline shipment of all intoxicating liquors to the stations assuredly vice versa.

The Democrats turned out in respecta ble numbers to attend the Kansas City jollification Wednesday night. Thursday night was observed in Topeka when a very creditable show was made, a very remarkable one for them to make in Kansas. Several clubs from neighboring towns came in and joined the crowd. they may be pardoned for their enthusiasm over their unexpected success.

With Cleveland, the reformer for president, and Tomlinson of the State Journal passing around the post offices among the hungry horde of "reformers," and inviting Gov. Glick to a cabinet position at Washington, we have a specimen of what that magic word "reform" means among the democratic hoffice seekers of Kansas.

If there is to be a new deal of offices in Kansas, we hope to see some worthy capable democrats whose life has not been squandered in place hunting, selected to fill them.

The majority of our city council refuse to pass an ordinance that will enforce the prohibiting law, and close the

Let the people of this city lay the blame for the present condition of affairs right where it belongs, and when the man who works for his money against another election for city [authorities comes around place men in power who will do what the law, not to mention common decency demands. It is understood that the majority of the council sake of the revenue, but as they can not do that, are bound to have saloons, revenue or no revenue.

Mr. John Foster, a year ago County Attorney of Saline county, undertook, as some other County Attorneys have done, to stand in with the liquor sellers who were defying the law, in violation of his plain duty, and his official oath. For this he was ousted from office by the Supreme Court of this state. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and with a pusistency worthy of a better cause, has fought this case from the lower courts, through to the highest tribunal in the nation. Every technicality that able counsel could think of has been plead in his behalf. All the delays subterfuges possi ble have been invoked in an effort to save him. But the court of last resort has decided that John Foster was rightly and lawfully removed from an office he had disgraced, and in connection with this matter has also decided that our prohibitory law is constitutional, and that the courts will enforce the law against faithless officials. The claim was widely made that a large majority of the citizens of Saline county, stood by John Foster, and up held his lawless course. But the verdict of the ballo box at the late election, when he again sought to be chosen to the office from which he was ousted, removes forever that stigma from the people of his county. Any official in other counties, who are meditating on a scheme of ignoring, or evading, or defying their duties under our laws, will do well to read up the history of this case, and make a note of it. There is one class of officers against our prohibitory law that even Glick cannot pardon, and if he could, his day of opportunity is about

Prohibitionists the land over can reoice to know that the courts sustain the right, and the principle of prohibition.

A certain class of patriots are just now howling with anguish over the work of John P. St. John which they claim has given the presidency to Grover Cleveland. As the emoluments of Post offices, present and prospective are fading from their hopes and the party they have sacrificed so much of principle for is unable to care for them now, they must needs have some scape goat to blame the disaster upon.

This office seeking element in all parties is the curse and weekness of them all

If St. John had cared more for personal romotion than to further the cause of temperance which he has so ably championed he deserves some of the abuse heaped upon him. When he accepts favors or promotion from the Democratic party it will be time enough to denounce him as a traitor to his cause and his friends. We will go back of the present canvass for the moving cause of Blaine's defeat if he is defeated. That Chicago Convention which utterly ignored the great evil that given us by the Northern Pacific of intemperance and the uppermost question in American politics, invited disaster to the republican party. Kansas prohibitionists supported the State republican lying within the boarders of the Indian ticket, because of the platform, and bereservations. But why not defend the cause of the intense feeling of disgust white man also? What is good for the with the present incumbent of the Gov-

But now they propose to take counsel together and to work hence forth for the success of prohibition and for the destruction of the saloon, and if the republican party will not fall in line for this wark it will be be bad for that party and its candidates. We are quite of the opinion that St. John has been as consistent as the pack of aching for office, howlers who are now hunting him down. Their They have been so long defeated that thirst for gore would be better satisfied with an office

In a couple of months our legislature will convene and in theintervening time it will be well for the people to carefully consider what legislation is needed for the good of the State and make preparation to ask for it.

Prohibition, railroads, stock interests taxation, and rates of interest, among other things all need a little looking after A lot of frauds that have been fattening on Kansas people ought to be extermi nated, and at their head stands a lot of so called Cooperative Insurance Companies, whose co-operation consists of united sys tematic work on the part of manager and agents to obtain money on false pre tences. In this they have been a grand uccess; as many thousands of hones hard working people can testify, when they tell of the money exchanged for oily talk, and lying promises of future good. Let us have a little legislation to protect the sharks who prey upon his class. We have Shylocks who are cutting the flesh from the heart of honest needy ignorance The law should protect the weak and simple from the greed of such monsters. would like to license saloons, for the Let us have some law that will save the poor, and ignorant, and needy from the robbing of the strong who know no law but that of piggish greed.

Only fools kindle fires to burn men in

Douglas county gave St. John 286 rotes, Cloud county 223.

Mr. Blaine has not lived in vain. He id much to give prohibition a boom. It was not the Prohibitionists who threw their votes away; they made a gain of 200,000.

The Democrats might have carried Kansas too if they had nominated Judge John A Martin instead of Geo W. Glick.

Prohibition is the cause of the people It could not be crushed by the Demo crats opposing it nor the Republicans in ignoring it.

Leavenworth is the only Democratic ity in the State. All the Anti-prohibitionists will sooner or later join the Democrats while those of the opposite belief will come to the new Prohibition party.

Now that party politicians cannot use prohibition as a stepping stone they are bound to have it that the cause has een put back ten years or more And still the ball will roll right on. They will be the mugwumps yet.

The disappointed Republican polititicians scold like fishwives but what are they going to do about it? The people will accept the situation gracefully, and this manifestation of spite will convince them it was quite time

Any man who calls St. John a Judas or an Arnold is simply a fool. St John no more betrayed any one or any principle than did John P. Hale or Lyman Frumbull when they left the Democrat ic party: no more than Abraham Lincoln did when he left the Whig party and helped make the Republican.

We advise Prohibition Republicans to do no more straddling. They cannot stand on Prohibition ground with one foot and kick St. John with the other. St. John is only a man and there are many as great as he, but he is a recognized representative of the principle and it cannot be burned away is interesting and suggestive. Then in efflgy.

The Prohibition question is just as much the leading question in Kansas as it has been. It will never be settled until it is settled right, and will never be settled right until all the saloons are closed. The people now have the matter in hands and the politicians had best atempt no more straddling.

The Commonwealth alludes to St. John as the last of a Kansas fraud. The Commonwealth is quite mistaken. The Republicans who are burning him in effigy are doing more to give him prominence than was done by the Prohibition party in nominating him for president. Fraud or not he is the most noted man in Kan sas. He cannot be cried down nor burn ed down, and those who are attempting it are but helping him and his party Persecution of this sort stimulates activ ty. It helps the persecuted. They are E. C. K. Garvey departed this life. The Independent. In a single department not frauds who become the victims of death of this old and respected gentle- its story department—we find, among persecution; they are the ones who win. man was not a surprise to those who Englishmen such contributors as Sir Sam-John is fortunate: his enemies wheth er Democrats in 1882 or Republicans in eral years past, but the news was receiv-1884 are determined he shall be a hero ed with dire regret upon every hand. and a hero he is. We are not writing in There is hardly a man, woman or child St. John's interest, but are telling the actual results of Republican folly.

The legislature just elected, according to the information we have, is decidedly anti-prohibition but we doubt if it will now venture any anti-prohibition legislation. Anything of the kind would now be taken by the great mass of Republian Prohibitionists who stood by the party nominees as the most complete vindication of the Third party Prohibitionists who voted for St. John and Daniel. Nothing is now left the Republican party of Kansas but the most thorough and sincere endorsement of Prohibition, Labor Reform, and Anti-Monopoly. The immense Republican majority recently given will not count a row of buttons if the legislature elect takes up with the active member of the business fraterni-Democratic idea on these and other cog-

The Legislature a few years ago, organized a county called St. John. One of the first acts of the incoming Legislature should be to wipe that blot from the map of the State. No county in Kansas should be disgraced with the name of this shameless apostate and demagog .- Atchison Champion.

from a paper whose editor has just been elected governor of this State, is a disgrace that shows a want of common sense and common decency. Yes, let persecution of St John show its puny hand and petty spleen to this extent. It will not hurt him and will help the cause of Prohibition. Go on little Brownies with your small work.

The Republican papers have all taken down the roosters that got up before the break of day to learn that a ray of light which they saw was all moonshine.

Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire, is a Prohibitionist, and so is E. J. Gay, of Louislana. Senator Blair's constitutional amendment will yet be adopted.

The Prohitition party has nothing in common with the Democratic party no more than with the Republican. At the next election the Democracy should be beaten by the Prohibitionists.

We shall continue to stand by the guns. And they will be increased in so doing we are required with the gennumber, and double shotted-loaded to the muzzle. They will be played them placed as the corper-stone of our against Democrats or Republicans as they will do the most good. Prohibi- that tried men's souls is a better intertion has come to stay, and let it not be forgotten.

No matter to what extent we may differ from St. John as to the policy he has pursued, it will be best to bear in mind that he has done nothing crimibit of ice bound land the pugrims nal nor in any sense dishonorable. It would be simply the subversion of republican principles to deny the right of any man to vote for and encourage fact, very gratifying to us, that the the election of the man of his choice, or the right of any man to run for any office to which he may be eligible. No matter what the result, it could not be worse than the proscriptive policy we have seen encouraged within the last ten days. One result will be to convince a great many candid people that the time had come for a change.

We are in receipt of the Fourth Blennial report of the state librarian, and a very interesting report it is. The state library it seems is already a credit to the state. It numbers over 20,000 volumes. The librarian suggests that a volume of Andreas's History of the State, otherwise known as the "Kan sas Herd Book" be purchased and furnished to each state and territorial library. It is not a bad suggestion for with all its trash the overgrown volume contains much about Kansas that latures of the United States "Immediby a little advertising all that is need- for putting an immediate stop to the ed could probably be had from parties in the state at; less than the publishers

We notice that St. John has been burned in effigy in a number of places. That sort of child's play is more apt to help than harm him. - Manhattan Nationalist.

Not help a whit more than such editorials as the Nationalist the Atchison Champion and other republican papers are giving. All kinds of persecution helps one who is working in a good So burn and write gentlemen till your senses return, then come

DEATH OF E. C. K. GARVEY. Due of the founders of Topeka-A No ble Man.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. have known of his poor health for sev- uel W. Baker, the celebrated Egyptia who has lived in Topeka any length of time but knew the deceased or of him, and he was universally respected.

He came to Topeka in 1855 from Ohio. and was consequently one of the early settlers. He was a wealthy man, and brought with him an immense stock of general merchandize, and a full printing office outfit, including a steam printing press, the first ever brought west, and started a newspaper known as the Kansas Farmer, the first pa; er in Topeka His immense wealth carried the first Territorial Legislature through, and was freely expended towards the establishment of a permanent state government, thus it is safe to say that but for his effort, Topeka would not have been the capital city of Kansas. He was a most ty of the city in late years, and many prominent land marks are yet visible in this rapidly growing city where the name of Mr. Garvey will forever be recalled as the foundation of their history. He built the block of brick buildings on the east side of Kansas avenue near Fifth street, including the frame building on the corner and now owned by Frank Durein. For several years past the deceased has been an invalid, and We submit that this kind of stuff the cause of his death was the outgrowth of this weakness, slow paralysis. He would have scored 71 years had he lived until February next. He leaves a ties desirous of entering into the matriwife and seven children living, four of whom are grown and three married. The sons hold high positions of trust, and have ever been recognized as true representatives of their father's sterling

There can be no gainsaying the assertion that the good and brave men who laid the keel of the good ship of state that has carried us so far successfully on the voyage, were as wise as to the principles of liberty secured to this people through the Constitution they framed for us as any who have come after them. And it is comforting to go back to their day, through the pages of history, and wherewith to fan what of the fires of patriotism we may bave burning in our hearts. By eral idea of the equality of man, by government. The history of the days preter of the constitutional liberty than the latter day pot-house politicians who have come here to pull down and not build up the theories that made us a God loving men from the spent their first year in until it spanned the continent. A study of the history of the early days reveals the founders of the government, understanding fully what was meant by being "free and equal," did not understand that the freedom extended so far as to be a license to any man to persue a business destructive of the general welfare, or injurious even to a possible minority, however small it might be. It is a latter idea-brought from

over the sea, where liberty is understood to mean license—that a man must be permitted to, do whatever to his own notion seemeth good, regardless of the ruin it may impose upon innocent and uninterested parties.

Prohibition was recognized by the God fearing patriots of the revolution as the reserved right of the people, and in accordance with the knowledge they had that it was so, the first continental Congress, in 1774, passed resolutions recomending the several Legisately to pass laws the most effectual pernicious practice of distilling, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly prevented." This bit of history is worth much to Prohibitionists, as it gives them assurance that their suggestions for cutting off the pernicious business of rum making is constitutional, as understood by the constitution makers.-

The Great Newspaper

The Pall Mall Gasette, of London, Eng. land, did not overstate the case when it said that the New York Independent is 'one of the ablest weeklies in existence.' It is as overwhelming as a monthly or quarterly magazine, with all the matter in its many departments. Any monthly might indeed be proud if it could show as distinguished a list of contributors as The explorer: Thomas Hardy, W. E. Norris. James Payn, F. W. Robinson and Henry W. Lucy, the well-known and deservedly popular novelists; while among Americans we notice the names of Edward Everett Hale, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Sarah O. Jewett, J. S., of Dale, Rebecca Harding Davis and Harriet Prescott Spofford. The Independent printed also, recently, the last story from the pen of the late Ivan Tourgeneff, having secured the only translation from the Russian into English. This department is but a sample of the others. It would seem to us that The Independent offers not only "fifty-two dividends during the year," but, in addition, a stock divdend with each department. We advise our readers to send for a free sample copy.

Drunkards Shall Have no Wives. An excellent prohibition law, though it be under German principality. We know of some Republics in which its enactment would do more good than harm. In Waldeck a decree has been issued that no license to marry will hereafter be granted to any individual who is addicted to drunkenness; or having been so, he must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to that vice. The same government has also directed that in every report made by the ecclesiastical, municipal and police authorities upon petition for dicense to marry, the report shall distinctly state whether either of the parmonial connection is addicted to intemperance, or otherwise. - Boston Mail.

St. John was not defeated. The cause of which he was standard bearer has made a grand gain.

No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and ney Goods. are deals with leep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaired and ner to large with sumac with coarse ofter finishes. d of fine texthigh finishes. if the skin is ning. Goatthe grain and gs of flesh red neck to pro-love finishes on ly procured by mapproachable glove leather eriment, and to lity is the laud-The skin of a r sheep-skin, is rvice to a goat-e or "spongy," dily that it can ie. It absorbs anner in wear Sheep-skins facings in almade, and the used to make most of our kins from Enas a high duty

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England, and

or linings and ed on the grain r "figured" as d finish is used, ure, and often to masquerade, of alligators o have been e hion's domail s for reticules not the docile eared in history a leather," too, quantity in the American tan-farshall Jewell, distinguished ed an invitation mixture in some rt of the build-ped his fingers, a practical curi-his apartments and the odor of sult of his exrd learned that fætida and birch rials used were cheapness, and ed a peculiar me several barut in the mean g the secret of come to New npting to set up wn, entered the firm, who with oped the mainnow imported Newhall, in

usty Odor.

by the presence or mildew in The so-called l which comes there is no the air which round constantbeing unable to with the germs ts which exist in edingly danger-leing so-called vers, diphtheria, rders. The best

Forty-four of the eighty-four school districts in Shawnee county have Webenough, an energetic man or woman can talk to the winds of heaven. collect the money in two hours by sub-

The school in the Ritchie addition began last Monday. Mr. A. B. Smith is principal, and Mrs. A. M. Matson assist-

The Tecumseh school became so crowded that the board was obliged to employ an assistant. Miss Gladys Bernard takes the place.

Some time ago Chillicothe, Missouri, issued bonds to the amount of \$30,000 bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. The interest being found burden some, the holder of the bonds, a resident of Massachusetts, was written to with the view of getting him to reduce the interest. In answer to the question he made this proposition: He would reduce the interest to 8 per cent., provided the city would annually invest the difference of 2 per cent. in books for a school library. The proposition was accepted, and to day the Chillicothe schools have a library worth \$5,000. Now if some large-heart ed Massachusetts man would invest in the bonds of some Kansas town!

In St. Joseph, Missouri, there is a school building five stories high. The statute for the preventien of cruelty to children should be enforced. No schoo building should be more than two stories

A resolution recently passed by the Topeka board of education seems to foreshadow the abolition of corporal punishment in the city schools. The members of the board are respectfully requested to pause and consider these immortal words of Pete. Jones, a distinguished educator of Hooppole deestrick, Southern Indiana, "Lickin' and larnin' go together."

And this reminds one that several years ago a citizen called upon one of the teachers in the Hannibal school to make a complaint of some kind. "Now," said he, "I don't want you to understand that I am opposed to capital punishment. I'm in favor of it and when any of my boys need any capital punishment you let

A number of teachers are using the course of study prepared by Mr. Speer, the State superintendent. Were it adopted in every school district, the work of school teachers would be greatly simplified, and pupils would have many incentives to dilligence. The course pro vides for three grades: Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar. On finishing the work in the lower grades, the pupil receives promotion cards and on completing the work in the grammar grade he receives a certificate of graduation. The course was published rather too late in the season to allow opportunities to bring it before the district boards; it is prayerfully hoped by all true teachers and educators, that in the near future this course will be made the basis of instruction in every district school. Under existing laws, the adoption of a course of study is in the hands of each district board, and hence it is as difficult to secure uniformity in this matter as in the adoption of text-books. Still, let us work, and pray. Under the direction of the W. C. T. U. petitions are in circulation throughout the State asking the Legislature "to enact laws requiring instruction in Physiology Hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics up on the human system given in all schools supported by public money or under State control."

It is hoped the Legislature will follow the example set in several eastern States, and pass a law requiring this instruction to be given. The intent of a law of this kind should not be to bewilder children with scientific talks on periosteums, synovials the transverse colon, vermiform, appendix, and sigmoid flexure of the colon, but to teach them in plain Saxon, and on common sense principles, some thing about their little bodies, how they live, move and have their being, how they are injured by stimulants, defective ventilation, late hours, and tight lacing; and how health is promoted by regular habits, sobriety and cleanliness.

In one of the excursion trains to Madi son there were 366 teachers, of which New Thing," etc.; J. S. of Dale, author of these used tobacco in any form. It is probable the percentage would be greater in a train of Kansas teachers. Considering how prevalent the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigars has become among boys from ten years old and up- Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes", wards, could not the teacher fling his cigar away forever, and thus emphasize Hale, author of "Ten times one is Ten," words of warning concerning the effects

supported by example is but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. The teacher who lectures his boys on the beauties ster's Unabridged. During this year of uprightness and purity of life, and each of the remaining forty should pur- then at recess or noon calmly pulls out chase a dictionary. The cost for a school his cigar or worse yet, stealthily inserts district is trifling, and if there be not tax in his mouth a vile quid, might as well Four months......

JOHN MACDONALD.

Our Little Ones And the Nursery, published by the Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass., is admitted to be the leading juvenile magazine of the day, and should be found in every home where there are small children. It is instructive as well as amusing, and the subscription price is only \$1.50 per annum

Peterson's Magazine for December comes to us ahead of all others, a perfect marvle of beauty. There are more ter; two supurb steel-plates; a colored more papers or magazine, in connection pattern, costlier even than a chromo; a with the Incependent, can save money by colored fashion, double size printed ordering from our club list. Address from steel; and more than half a hundred wood-cuts of fashions, worktable patterns, etc., etc. The stories are exceptionally good: though "Peterson" always has the very best. It is a standing wonder to us how this magazine can be furnished at its low prices: it can only be explained by the enormous circulation which "Peterson" has had now for more than thirty years. The December number ends the year. Now therefore, is the time to subscride for 1885, or to get up clubs. Specimens are sent gratis if written for in good faith. The price is but two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz: Four copies for six dollars and a half, with an extra copy of the magazine as a premium to the person getting up the club. Or five copies for eight dollars, with both an extra copy of the magazine as a premium to the person getting up the club, and also a superb illustrated book of American poets, called "the Pearl of Price," or a large sized steel-engraving, for framing, "The Lion in Love." No other magazine gives such costly premiums. For large clubs, the prices are still lower, while even more premiums are given. Address CHARLES J. PETERon, 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,

Fifty-two Dividends!

The Independent of New York, is acknowledged to be what the Pall Mall Gazette, of London says it is, "one of the ablest wreklies in existence." It occupies two fields, religious and litera-

It publishes each week from twentyfive to thirty-three per cent. more reading matter than any of its contemporaries. With the exception of its column of "Selections," every line in every issue is new original matter, written expressly for it. It pays more each week for literary matter than any three of its contemporaries put together. It has stagnation had not existed, although it the largest and best corps of contribu-tors of any periodical in the world. It surpassed in literary ability. Its reviews of books are unexcelled in journalism. Its editorials are fearless. Its departments of Science and Biblical Research gives valuable information unob tained elsewhere. Its Market reports and commertial Matters are eagealy sought for by those wanting correct information upon those subjects. Its department for "Old and Young," is filled with articles in prose and poetry.

The Independent has twenty-two spec ialists, which includes Biblical research, Sanitary, Fine Arts, Music, Science Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn, Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Snnday-School, News of the week Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, Selections and Agriculture. Thirty-two pages in all.

The Independent is a family newspaper of the first-class, and is recognized one of the great educators of the land. Every one who wishes to be well informed upon a great variety of subjects should subscribe for it.

During the past year the Independent desiring that its subscribers should have stories by the very best living authors, has published contributions from W. E. Norris, author of "Matrimony," "No of "Guerndale," "The Crime of Henry Vane," etc.; Julia Schayer, author of 'Tiger Lilly and Other Stories"; Sir Samuel W. Baker, the celebrated Egyptian Explorer; Mrs. J. H. Riddle author "Two on a Tower," gEdward Everett words of warning concerning the effects etc.; James Payne the celebrated Engof evil habits. The precept which is not lish Novelist; Lucy C. Lille, F. W. Robinson, Fred D. Storey, Henry W. Lucy, Harriett Prescott Spofford, Rebecca Harding Davis, Sarah Orne Jewett Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen Irvan Tourgeneffi and others.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Crn any one make a better investment of \$2 00 to \$3 00 than one which will pay twenty-five dividends during the year? Every intelligent family neds a good

newspaper. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of the Independent is to send 30 cents for "Trial Trip" of a menth. Specimen copies free. No papers are

ent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired. The Independent's clubbing list will be sent free to any person asking for it. than a hundred pages of reading mat- Any one wishing to subscribe for one or

> THE INDEPENDENT, P.-O Box 2787,

Miss Fannie Cundall lectured in the Presbyterian Church Friday evening to a large audience on the American schools and missions in Syria The lecturer gave a description of the country, its people, and the different religions, and of the difficulties to contend with in over coming their superstitions and prejudices. The greatest amount of good has been done among the boys and girls. When the missionaries entered this land, woman and girls were considered nothing more than cattle and treated as such. Now men send their daughters to learn to do sewing, to read, write and play the organ. From the boys school a large number of young men have graduated as ministers, doctors, surgeons, and lawyers and have gone out among the people and are spreading the fame of the missionaries. Already these young people are longing for the time when they shall be as free as their rulers, as the Americans are; and then they will not be afraid to openly confess Christ. The lecture and the singing native hymns was very interesting and seemed to be very much appre ciated.

The following disabilities are what kept Snifterkin dewn; what causes his wouble will be found in the initial leters: W-orms.

H-eadache I-ndigestion. K-idney out of order. Y-ellow Jaundice

DeLand's Soda and Saleratus.

Use them once and you will use them again. We guarantee them to be the best on the market or money

A general revival of business is noticed now that the political excitement is

The Fashions.

Fine pastry has become an actual necessity now, and those who use De-Land's Chemical Baking Powdor, provide their guests with the most deliclous food, without any bitter taste. It is so much more economical than the cheap goods offorded that the table can be supplied with fine wholesome food every day in the week. Sold in cans only. Most economical.

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THE SHORT LIME SETWEEN THE EAST & WEST.

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or Omahs and Gleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and all points East—making
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inghouse Airbrakes, Miller Platforms and
Coupler, elegant new Reclining Chair and
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Eloomington, Ill.

BAND MEN

The Electrical Motor. Scientists, inventors and capitalists are united in endeavoring to apply electricity to human uses, especially as a motive power. A few years back the problem to be solved was how to so wanted the electricity as to produce manufacture electricity as to produce illumination. This has been accomplished, the only question being that of cost. The electric light is confessedly cost. The electric light is confessedly an immense improvement on the ordinary gas-light. It is more powerful and can be put to more varied uses. It is destined in time to make our nights, not only indoors but out-of-doors, as luminous as is the day. But while the radiance will be garish, it will be more agreeable than that of the sun. But now the problem to be solved is electricity as a motor. Stephen D. Field, of New York, has united with the famous inventor Edison in taking out patents for propelling cars by electricity. He claims to have anticipated the famous Siemens accumulator. This new motor is to be thoroughly tested upon the elevated roads of New York. The advantages of electricity over steam are manifest. vated roads of New York. Ine advantages of electricity over steam are manifest. Heavy locomotives are dispensed with, coal is not used, hence there is no smoke. There is less jar in stopping the trains, but as in the case of illumination, the roat is the undatarmined. nation the cost is the undetermined part of the problem. In every part of the world we hear of electric motors. Electric cars were moved through the crowded thoroughfares of Paris by the Powell Storage Company. Nine miles an hour was made with ease. At the electric exhibition in Vienna, an electric electric exhibition in vienna, an electric railway made a mile-in three minutes. The Daft motor has made a successful trip on a Saratoga road. There is an elevated railway in Berlin operated by electricity. There is also one at Portrush, Ireland, the power for which is drawn from a neighboring. at Portrush, Ireland, the power for which is drawn from a neighboring waterfall. An omnibus has been run in Paris, the motive power being electricity, and the heavy vehicle was handled and turned with facility. On the water, electricity as a motor, here the water, electricity as a motor has made no less rapid progress than on land. Last summer an electric boat was plying on the Danube Canal, taking thirty or more passengers six miles an hour against the strong current, and eighteen miles an hour with the stream. Two years ago a launch propelled by electricity was shown on the Thames, and the following year a boat of that character, forty feet long, attained a speed of eight miles an hour on the measured mile—this boat being the one, we believe, already spoken of as used on the Danube. Its trips were accomplished, of course, without measured mile—this boat being the one, we believe, already spoken of as used on the Danube. Its trips were accomplished, of course, without measured miles and the course miles and the course miles are the course miles are the course miles are the course miles and the course miles are the plished, of course, without smoke, or heat, or smell of oil, and also without heat, or smell of oil, and also without noise of engines or vibration. As for the application of electricity to submarine torpedoes, it is now the subject of much study, attended with some success. Electric small arms have already been invented, and one such weapon was operated not long ago by Colonel Fosbery at London, before an assembly of army officers and others, by means of army officers and others, by means of a small accumulator secreted under his waistcoat. The gun was the invention of Piepersof Liege, who has fired more than a hundred rounds with it in

Thugs. Commenting upon the increase of crime in India during the last four years, the London Times speaks of the organized bands of robbers as follows: Dacoity and thuggee represent two different branches of the great profession of robbery in England. Dacoits of old were bands under their regular chiefs, resembling the madisval barons of the Rhine or the Apenaines. They conducted their robberies as openly as kings made war. When circumstances favored they rose to be rajahs and nabobs themselves. Under an efficient police they subsided into petty nobles Commenting upon the increase of police they subsided into petty nobles and land-owners. British administrators of the vigorous type stormed their castles and broke up their camps. Pres-ent dacoits are of a humbler sort. Of their ancient nature they have kept the habit of association in gangs, and the popular legend of a right to rob commensurate with the incompetence of public authority to coerce and chastise. public authority to coerce and chastise. An Indian village is as confessedly help-less before an organized raid of dacoits as a company of Hindoo women at a well before a man-eating tiger. Thugge, though originally it was no less of a system than dacoity, is very unlike in its characteristics. Of all the montangle of the state o a system than dacotty, is very unlike in its characteristics. Of all the mon-strosities generated by the religious, political and social peculiarities of In India thuggee stands in the front line. In-dia it had been well known long before dia it had been well known long before the commencement of British ascendency. It had always labored in darkness. Under British dominion it burrowed still lower. If Englishmen had ever heard of its existence, they flattered themselves they had frightened it into extinction. The late Colonel Meadows Taylor was one of the first to suspect that it had merely gone under ground. In 1829, while he was administering a district in Hydersbad, his police found as he has recorded in the "Story of My Life," dead bodies, evidently strangled, by the roadside. In other spots jackals had laid bare disfigured buried corpses. All he was able for the moment to learn was that recently two compafor the moment to learn that recently two compawas

the cold-blooded miruteness and can-dor exhibited by these wholesale mur-derers in chroniching their misdeeds. pigeons in the Deccau Colonel Weadstandarone defatogeous Librarder, selin
edit accessed southward the Aranes
anamessad killer and the Standard Aranes
anamessad Melania, chiefut anamessad Melania, chiefut anamessad Melania con to the search of the searc hideous in the Deccan. Colonel Meadows Taylor was employed there to col-lect evidence. He and his men searched for bodies wherever the approvers bade them look. They invariably found them, sometimes single, sometimes large parties. At length the ghastly hunt become so unendurable that it had to be discontinued. The

Revelations by thug approxess is Gen-tral India gave the clew to attrocities as

thuggee as it was. Modern thuggee works by the same machinery of drugging. Its incentive is the same motive of thieving and fraud. There is no reason to suppose that the criminals constitute a combined profession, or that the opportunities of assassination add an actual zest to the purposit of the add an actual zest to the pursuit of vuladd an actual zest to the pursuit of vulgar gain.

But the germs of any Oriental practice die hard. Modern Indian thuggee may be comparatively innocent. Its total of crimes is not conspicuously large. If it should be led to imagine that it enjoys any sort of impunity, it is impossible to say it might not engraft itself on the old stock. The division and subdivision of Indian society into a multitude of sections leave a fair field for public sections leave a fair field for public pests to prey upon the whole. A higher and vaster responsibility is cast upon the State than elsewhere. In communities a communities a communities are than elsewhere. nties crioving a healthy aggregate of opinion a multitude of beginnings of ewils are sufficiented in the cradle. A wholesome public life affords them no space to mature. They are accounted in India nobody's concern, not even They are accounted that of their victims. In order to counteract the dectared tendency of crimes of violence, whether thuggee or

daccity, townshiply, the public admin-istration of British India must show the individual aggressive energy it mani-fested through the Malcolms, the Met-caffes, the Sleemans, and Meadows Taylors haif a century back. Dacoits more than a hundred rounds with it in two minutes. We may yet see electricity revolutionize the manufacture of small arms. What is claimed as an infringement of the Field patent has been tested in the street cars of Cleveland, O., and proved very successful. At Brighton, England, there is an electric railway in successful operation. It really seems as if we were on the eve of a mighty revolution in the use of motive power, and that the days of the cumbrous, noisy, smoky locomotives are numbered.—Demorest's Monthly.

be the clear precursor of direct ceedings for an abatement of the mis-chief at its sources.

How Russian Doctors Work.

The following story illustrates the manner in which Russian physicians shirk unpleasant work: During a quarrel a peasant in the province of Norogorad was struck in the chest with an ax, fracturing several ribs and wounding the lungs. He was in an extremely critical condition, and a doctor from the nearest town, sixty miles distant, was sent for. The surgeon, as is customary in Russia, took his time and reached his patient by the slowest stages. The man by this time had nearly succumbed to his injuries and stood very little chance of recovery. The doctor made an examination and pronounced the wounds as fatal. He waited several hours, thinking that the man in the meantime would die, but things did not turn out as he expected, so in order to facilitate matters and save him the trouble of again visiting his patient he made out a death certificate and started home.

started home.

For some reason or other the man took it into his head to get well and he began to grow better until he recovered entirely. The authorities learning of the strange proceeding demanded the return of the death certificate, which was refused, and now the man walks about in the full presence on the strangely approximately app was retused, and how the man about in the full possession of the con-solation that he is legally dead and that his body lies buried in the village churchyard, according to his death certificate.
—Hamburg News.

Official raiders caught an unlicensed liquor business in full operation in Adams, Mass. The keeper hastily emptied his keg of whisky into a sink, whereupon the enemy plugged the vent, so as to secure some of the fluid as evidence. A hard fight ensued, in which many eyes were blackened, and the hole was repeatedly stopped and unstopped but a sponge was saturated with the escaping beverage, and carried off to he carefully squeezed and tested. Haston Januara.

No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and ney Goods. are deals with eep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaired and iner to large with coarse fter finishes. l of fine texthigh finishes, if the skin is aning. Goatthe grain and gs of flesh red neck to pro-love finishes on ly procured by napproachable glove leather ity is the laudrocco manusheep-skin, is vice to a goate or "spongy," dily that it can e. It absorbs anner in wear-Sheep-skins facings in al-made, and the used to make kins from Enper to have the England, and as our raw mais have a great and sheep-skir their famous sh us with our

ed on the grain r "figured" as d finish is used, gure, and often to masquerade, e of alligators eared in history a leather," too, quantity in the American tan-Iarshall Jewell, distinguished d an invitation mixture in some rt of the build-ped his fingers, a practical curi-his apartments and the odor of sult of his ex-rd learned that totida and birch cheanness, and uced a peculiar me several bar-out in the mean g the secret of come to New npting to set up wn, entered the firm, who with oped the manunow imported Newhall, in

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by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which round constantbeing unable to l with the germs ts which exist in edingly danger-ucing so-called wers diphtherla, rders. The best

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1884.

THE CORN. The corn, the corn,
The smiling corn,
Budding forth in fulsomeness upon
der toe!

The corn, the corn,
The smiling corn!
How many a tongue could tell of woes thei
tender toes have borne!
How many a maid,
Austere and staid,
Hath vented forth a curse, and saintly men
have sworn!

The corn, the corn,
The smiling corn!
There is a lesson to be learnt in every tender There is a resource shoot:
Shoot:
Corns seesthe light
Because men fight
Because men fight
To get a foot 15x6 into a ten-inch boot.
—Arkansaw Traveler.

THE SUMMIT OF THE EARTH.

Up in the northern Catskills there i a rock which the guides call "Prospect Point," whose summit affords a won-derful view of the surrounding high-lands. You can see the Berkshire Hills and the rocky west-shore of the Hud-son, and far in the north the blue heights of the Adirondacks with the dome-like summit of Mount Marcy, the highest mountain in the State of New York. At sunrise the top of that dome often looms like a huge blue cloud above the haze of the horizon, and considering its distance from the Catskills it ing its distance from the Catskills, it seems strange that the height of such a lofty summit is hardly one-fourth of the altitude attained by several extinct vol-canoes in the Sierras of Eastern Cali-

In Central Asia, however, there is In Central Asia, however, there is a mountain whose elevation exceeds that of the highest California peaks by not less than twelve thousand feet, and whose top, if it could be transported to New York, would tower above the ridge of the Adirondacks like a tallpine-tree above a cofipice of hawthorn and hazel bushes. Mount Everest the English surveyors have named that English surveyors have named that summit of the earth, but the natives call it the Nunaghir—the "Abode of Light," because the morning are because the morning sun gilds its crest a full hour before the first glimmering of dawn reaches the valleys of the foot-hills. The best view of its gigantic peak can be obtained from the rocks above the defile of Kaskan, which crosses the main ridge of the Himalaya on the road from Thibet to Northern India.

The Himalaya foothills are clothed with forests of sago-palms, mangos and other tropical trees; eight thousand feet other tropical trees; eight thousand feet higher up the vegetation resembles that of Northern Canada, and where the last dwarf pines dwindle to mere shrubs, the traveler is still several thousand feet below the highest point of the pass. But that height itself is only a hallway station of the snow region; where there station of the snow region; where tiers of icy precipices rise from the tableland up to a ridge that stretches away to the double pyramid of everlasting snow, the twin-summit of the Nunaghir.

Near the deile of Kaskan there is a little dagakhund, or mountain-house, where travelers can obtain food and shelter, and where English tourists offen spend a few days to enjoy a prospect that is supposed to be the grandest mountain-view of the Eastern Continent. To the north the highlands of Turkistan, Afghanistan and Thibet are in full view; in the west the valley of Turkistan, Afghanistan and Thibet are in full view; in the west the valley of the Upper Indus and its tributaries, which, according to the Indian tradition, were the five rivers of Paradise. In the east the snowy crests of the Himalayas are visible for a distance of several hundred miles; and in the south the terrace land of Northern India extends like a boundless ocean of undustrial traditions. tends like a boundless ocean of undu-lating hills toward the plain of the const of the Arabian Sea.

On a clear day one can see the to-

On a clear day one can see the towers of Peshawar in the valley of the Indus. The height of Mount Everest above the bottom of the valley is about twenty-eight thousand feet, or more than five English miles, so that a pole five miles long, if you could plant it bolt upright, would just about reach up to the level of the Nunaghir. That same pole would reach to the bottom of the deepest sea, for it is a strange fact that the greatest depth of the ocean corresponds almost exactly to the greatest elevation of the mountains of this earth. But if a nation of giants could build a But if a nation of giants could build a dight of stairs from the foot-hills to the crest of Mount Everest it would take a traveler at least three days to climb up traveler at least three days to climb up to the top, for that staircase would be seventy-five miles long and contain about half a million steps.

The native Highlanders have learned

The native Highlanders have learned to estimate altitudes by the color of the sky. At the height of fifteen thousand feet the hue of the firmament is a deep reddish-blue, higher up it becomes slate-colored and at last almost black, for the bluich times of the sky is due for the bluish tinge of the sky is due to the presence of moisture in the air. On the ridge of the Himalayas the at-mosphere is so dry that timber never rots, and the monks of the Buddhistic

rots, and the monks of the Buddhistic convents can preserve the bodies of their dead without embalming them. In looking down from a high mountain upon a large plain the elevation can also be estimated by the extent of the view, for with every thousand feet upward the visible horizon recedes about fifty English miles, so that a person standing on the top of Mount Everest, where no mountain on earth could obstruct his view, would have a lookobstruct his view, would have a look-out of nearly one thousand five hundred miles in every direction. Looking for-

ward and backward by turns he could ward and backward by turns he could see (only in dim outlines, of course) regions as remote from each other as the City of New York from the City of Mexico; the boundaries of his horizon would enclose an area of eighty thousand square leagues. Such mountain ranges as the Mexican Sierras would look like agged rocks two miles beneath his feet, the European Alps like low foot-hills, and the Adirondacks would seem to blend with the unsulastions of the plain. ions of the plain.

But in reality no human being has ever reached that "Summit of the Earth," nor any height within six thousand feet of it. The steepness of the peak is not the chief obstable, for with reveal and incaver the travelers in ropes and ice-axes the travelers in Switzerland manage to climb up almost

perpendicular precipices, but at an elevation of twenty thousand feet above the sea-level the air is so thin that breathing becomes very difficult. People who have ventured to ascend to twenty-two thousand feet have been almost evercome with dizziness and a most overcome with dizziness and a pain resembling a nervous headache pain resembling a nervous headache combined with neuralgia, their eyes have grown dim, their ears have rung, and at last a feeling of exhaustion has obliged them to return to a less rarefied atmosphere. And after reaching a height where the air becomes absolute-ly mendurade for human lungs the

height where the air becomes absolutely unendurable for human lungs, the ridge of Mount Everest is still seven thousand feet above you, and it is probably easier to reach the North Pole than the very top of the peak.

Even the ascent of the table-land above the Kaskan Pass is no child's play, but the marvelous sights and sounds of that ice-world amply reward the tourist who has learned to brave the dangers of the glacier-clefts. From the dangers of the glacier-clefts. From the ridge of the plateau which has been called the "Roof of the World," some caned the "Roor of the World, some fifteen thousand square miles of ice-fields and snow-peaks are in sight, and in spring-time the echo of the avaluation of the spring-time the roll of canting the roll of some property of the state of the resembles the roll of continlarge masses of mingled rocks and ice detach themselves from the cliffs, and in the clear air of the highlands their in the clear air of the highlands their descent over the steep mountain-sides can sometimes be observed from such a distance that a full minute passes before the reverberation of the hills announces the fall of the ponderous rocks. From the higher ridges the mountaineers hear now and then a sound that resembles the echo of a distant explosion, whose origin, never explosion, whose origin, never explained, is the subject of many fanciful speculations. It is supposed that the influence of the warm summer days, alternating with the cold ights, expands the ice-crust of the glaciers till the strain overcomes its power of resistance and splits it asunders a hot water bursts the shell of an egg. It is certain that the crevasses, or clefts, in the upper glaciers often reach down to the very bottom of the ice-mass, with a horizontal extension of ten or twelve thousand vards. of ten or twelve thousand vards. Peo-ple who have heard the whip-like crack produced by the breaking of the ice on a frozen river may imagine the detona-tion when a mountain of solid ice bursts open for a distance of seven English miles. Hard winters conceal these clefts with a cover of snow, and make the passage of the glaciers extremely dangerous; but it must be a wonderful sight when the storm-wind raises the snow in drifts that soud over the ice-fields in the forms of the storm of

ing pillars, and often seem to dance to gether like specters in fluttering windon clear days the shadow of Mount Everest moves slowly over the table-lands of Thibet, and fifty miles north of the Himalayas there are valleys whose inhabitants fear the south wind (coming straight from the icy high-lands) as the people of our prairie States dread a northwest gale. The shadow of the Nunaghir is their sun-dial, and in midsummer its snow, peak is almost constantly in view, as a white er its snowy peak pyramid in daytime and as a luminous beacon during the larger part of the night, for in June the rays of the sun linger on its crest till after ten o'clock, and reappear before two in the morn

fields in the form of funnels and whirl-

and reappear before two in the morning.

No living being, perhaps, has ever been up there, for even the eagles dread the air of the icy heights; but fifty miles west of the peak, where the backbone of the Himalayas rises several thousand feet above the snow-line, troops of wild sheep often cross the ridge at a height where a man would perish with cold. The hill-foxes, too, have accustomed themselves to the rarefied air in a way which shows the power of habit when its influence extends through many generations. ends through many generations.

Hunting-dogs are as unable as their masters to breathe the atmosphere of the higher ridges, and even at an elevation of twenty thousand feet they hesitate they have a supplied to the supplin tien higher ridges, and even at an elevation of twenty thousand feet they hesitate to go any further, and betray their uneasiness by uttering a kind of coughing bark and rubbing their noses against the snow. But the mountain sheep go several thousand feet higher, and constantly cross the ridge between the highlands of Thibet and the head waters of the Indus. Their favorite pasture-grounds are the valleys at the very foot of the glaciers, where they browse a kind of short, sweet grass that is found nowhere else. Their chase is the favorite sport of the Himalaya mountaineers, but without stratagem and a perfect knowledge of the territory it is almost impossible to approach their haunts, for at the first sign of danger they make straight for the snow-fields and retire to heights where no hunter can follow them.—Felix L. Oswald, in Youth's Companion.

-Correct returns show that drunkenness is decreasing in England.

Our Young Readers.

THE CRUEL SPARROW.

Once a sweet little boy sat and swung on a limb,
Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum dee:
On the ground stood a sparrow-bird looking at him,
Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum dee.
Now, the boy he was good, but the sparrow was bad;
So it shied a big stone at the head of the lad, and it killed the poor boy and the sparrow was glad,
Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum dee.

Then the little boy's mother flew over the trees,
Tweedledum, tweedledum dee;
Tell me where is my little boy, sparrow-bird,

please,"
Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum dee,
'He is afe in my pocket," the sparrow-bird And another stone shied at the fond mother's

head, And she fell at the feet of the wicked bird, Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum dee. You imagine, no doubt, that the tale I have

You imagine, no doubt, that the tale I have mixed.

Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum dee: But it wasn't by me that the story was fixed. Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum tweedledum dee: Twas a dream a boy had after killing a bird. And he dreamed it so loud that I heard every word. word, And I jotted it down as it really occurred. Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum dee. —N. Oonant Foster, in St. Nicholas.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

A True Story.

"Oh, dear, if only it wasn't so warm."
"Never mind, we're sure to have a
good time, Kate."

good time, Kate,"

"And it wouldn't do to miss it.
Think of those splendid seats being wasted."

"But think of the long speech," said Kate, as she tried on her coquettish little bonnet before the glass.

"We needn't hear any more of it than we choose. Kate, that is just the prettiest bonnet! I almost wish I were in half-mourning, lavender looks so in half-mourning, lavender looks so

"And it just suits Kate's complexion," said Josie.

"Stop making remarks, and come along," said Kate, as she took up her parasol and started out. "We don't want to be late." The day was very warm, as Kate had said, but the streets were crowded with people in holiday dress, all hurrying toward the square where the unveiling of the Farragut statue was to take place.

Kate Josia and Fannia ware in white the Farragut statue was to take place. Kate, Josie and Fannie were in white, but each wore ribbons of a different color, and the consciousness of looking remarkably well made them feel in unusually good spirits. Through the kindness of a friend of Kate's father, they had secured seats on the stand in they had secured seats on the stand in the row reserved for senators and their families, and this was looked upon as a families, and this was looked upon as a piece of great good fortune, for other-wise they would have been forced to go very early in order to find seats, and might not have been able to secure de-sirable ones even then. The stands were already crowded when the girls reached the square, and policemen were busy keeping back the men, women and ohildren who were clamoring for en-trance to the aisles. The tickets Kate presented admitted herself and two

companions at once, and they were es-corted to the seats reserved for them with an alacrity that made them smile. They were delighted to perceive as they sat down that the President, Mrs. Farragut and Vinnie Ream Hoxie were seated in the next row but one in front. The President was holding a large um-brella over the widow of the gallant Admiral, a small delicate-looking wom-

an in the deepest mourning.
"I think President Garfield has just the nicest face," said Kate, in a low

"Yes, so do I," said Josie.

"Yes, so do I," said Josie. "I was never so close to him before."

"That is Senator — just in front o. us," whispered Fannie. "I've known him by sight a long time."

"He is real nice looking," said Kate, "I wish he would turn around so I could see him a little better."

could see him a little better."

could see him a little better."
"Turn, Whittington, turn," said Fannie, and then they all laughed.
The roofs of all the houses about the square were covered with people. The square itself was literally packed with struggling, anxious humanity. Back and forth in the adjacent streets marched squares of military, and the bands played the most inspiriting martial airs. The three girls forgot the dust and heat The three girls forgot the dust and heat in the glory of the occasion, and became almost wild with excitement. They laughed and talked so loudly as They saughed and tarked so loudly as to attract the attention of every one about them, but they ascribed to admiration the numerous glances cast upon them

Kate was by far the gayest of the three, for a remark she had overheard about her beauty had acted like an about her beauty had acted like an elixir on her already high spirits. Her lively sallies called forth constant laughter from her companions, and when the orator of the day arose, she found abundant food for her wit in his

found abundant food for her wit in his appearance and gestures.

"Hadn't we better keep still while he is talking," said Josie.

"No, we don't care to hear what he says," said hate, "it's the same old thing we've heard a dozen times, with slight variations," and she continued to whisper and laugh as before.

whisper and laugh as before. Several times Senator turned and looked at her, and silly Kate im-

and looked at her, and silly Kate imagined him profoundly impressed with her beauty and wit, and fondly imagined that he would endeavor to obtain an introduction to her when the ceremonies were over.

"It's this bonnet, I'm sure of it," she The President also turned several times and glanced at her, and Kate thought that he, too, was impressed with her beauty and gaiety. It did not occur to her for a moment that any rene might be disturbed by her clattering and giggling. Because she did not care to hear what the orator was saying she imagined that it could be of interest

imagined that it could be of interest to no one, that people were making a mere pretense of listening.

When the cremonies were at last over, she saw the Senator in conversawith a gentleman with whom she was acquainted, and she whispered to Josie that she felt sure he was seeking an introduction to them. troduction to them. "And just think of all we will have to

"And just think of all we will have to tell the girls at school to-morrow," she said, "won't they envy us!"

She walked from her seat very slowly, so as to give the Senator a chance to intercept her, but he did not even glance at her as she passed by. Feeling a little piqued, but in no wise crest-fallen, she left the stand and because the battle for agrees from the gan the battle for egress from the square. As she was struggling along, wishing that people would not crowd her so hard, she heard a voice just be-

hind her say:
"Well, Senator, how did you like the

A hasty glance showed Kate that Sen ator — was close beside her.
"He doesn't mean to lose sight of us,"
she thought, and listened eagerly for his

reply.
"I can't say I heard much of it," he "I can't say I heard much of it," he said, in a clear distinct voice. "There were three forward girls just behind me, who kept up such an outrageous giggling and chattering that I couldn't distinguish a word of the speech. I felt like calling a policeman and having them removed. The President, too, was very much annoyed."

Poor Kate! Her face was perfectly crimson as the Senator ceased. She

Poor Kate! Her face was perfectly crimson as the Senator ceased. She dared not glance at Josie or Fannie, but a tug at her sleeve told her that they had heard, too. The tears came into her eyes from very mortification and chagrin. While she imagined them admiring her, they had thought her simply forward and impertinent! She was glad to get out on the street, and hurried toward home as if every moment was precious.

moment was precious.

"Wasn't it horrid of him to say that?" said Fannie.

"Don't talk of it?" cried Kate.

"Never, never mention that man's

"Never, never mention that man's name to me as long as you live,"

She bade her companions good-by at the door of her home, and rushed up-stairs to her own room. Locking the door, she tore off the pretty bonnet, throw horself into a chair, and burst the door, she tore on the pretty bonnet, threw herself into a chair, and burst into tears. She cried until she could cry no more, and her resentment against the Senator was very keen. But when she was calm again, and in a condition to think the events of the norning over without prejudice, shame took the place of every other feeling, and she saw how unlady-like had been

her conduct.
She was, in reality, a modest, unas She was, in reality, a modest, unassuming girl, and she felt her disgrace very keenly. Never-before had her natural gaiety escaped all bounds, and she resolved that it should be the last time. But though she realized that the But though she realized that she had richly deserved the unexpected re-buke she had received, she could never again endure the mention of the name of the Senator whom she had once admired so ardently. - Florence B. Hallo well, in Chicago Standard.

Water from Boiled Vegetables.

The water in which green peas are boiled should not be thrown away. It contains much of the saline constituents of the peas, some soluble casein, and or the peas, some soluble casein, and has a fine flavor, the very essence of the peas. If to this, as it comes from the saucepan, be added a little stock, delicious soup is produced, requiring nothing more than seasoning. I add a few words in advocacy of the further adoption in this country of the French practice of using as notage the water in tion in this country of the French practice of using as potage, the water in which vegetables generally (excepting potatoes) have been boiled. When we boil cabbage, turnips, carrots, &c., we dissolve out of them a very large proportion of their saline constituents, which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health; salts, without which we become victims of cour. They which we become victims of gout, rheu-matism, lumbago, neuralgia, gravel, and all the ills that human flesh, with a and all the ills that human flesh, with a lithicacid diathesis, is heir to, i. e., about the most painful series of all its inheritances. The potash of these salts existing therein, in combination with organic acids, is separated from these acids by organic combustion, and is presented to the baneful lithic acid of the blood and its tissues, the stony torture-particles of which it converts into soluble lithate of potash, and thus enables them to be carried out of the system. I know not which father of the church invented fast-days and soup church invented fast-days and soup

maigre, but could almost suppose that he was a scientific monk, who had learned the beneficent action of organic potash salts on the blood, and therefore used the authority of the church to enforce their frequent use among the failhful.—Knowledge.

—P. T. Barnum is now seventy-one years old. He has gone through a wider variety of employment than any other man on record, the range including the sale of lottery tickets, keeping an oyster salcon, editing a paper, tending bar, negro melodist, boarding house keeper, book canvasser, making bears' grease, Bohemian dramatic critic, preacher, bank president, author, partner in clock factory, Jenny Lind concert manager, museum proprietor, and, last of all, traveling showman. He is worth about three millions. — N. E. Herald.

-Victor Hugo, though now a very old man, still gets up at 5:30, and writes for several hours every morning, stand-ing at a high desk.



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