

State Historical So

State Historical Society

State Historical So



A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and any Goods. Pure deals with sheep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaird and aner to large with sunnac with coarse after finishes. of fine text. high finishes, if the skin is ting. Goat the grain and of flesh ree to pro- neck to pro- fine finishes on y procured by approachable glove leather timent, and to ty is the land- sorooco manu- the skin of a sheep-skin, is vice to a goat- or "spongy." ily that it can It absorbs inner in wear- tries it is ill Sheep-skins facings in al- made, and the used to make most of our ins from En- a high duty to have the England, and our raw ma- have a great and sheep-skin heit. favors us with our a large-sized linings and on the grain "figured" as fish is used, ce, and often masquerade of alligators ave been in a demand for ashlines if the docile ad in history "ather," too, antity in the merican tan- shall Jewell, distinguished Minister to an invitation ouse of the sure in some of the build- his fingers, ctical curri- apartments the odor of of his ex- arned that in and birch used were pness, and a peculiar urnal bar- the mean secret of e to New duty, never doubting that He will take care of the results. Very Truly Your Friend, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

VOL. XIV.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCT. 4, 1884.

NO. 9.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!
A WEEKLY PAPER AT
60 CENTS A YEAR.
Ten copies one year or 20 copies six months \$5.00.

The Spirit of Kansas,
PROHIBITION AND ANTI-MONOPOLY.
Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, Laborer, Miner, and all working men; an advocate of sobriety, industry, economy, and the social and moral elevation of mankind; an opponent of monopolies, monied aristocracy, and political machinery for promoting officeholders. A paper for the farm and home.
Ten copies one year, Twenty copies six months, or Forty copies three months, \$5.
Twenty copies one year, Forty copies six months, or Eighty copies three months, \$8.
Entered in the Post Office in Topeka as second class matter.

St. John and Daniel.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

NATIONAL AND STATE PROHIBITION.
TOPEKA, SEPT. 11, 1884.

TO PROHIBITIONISTS:
The campaign in this State is now opened. The issue is Prohibition vs. Anti-Prohibition. Disguise it as they may this is the fact. The whisky monopoly of the Nation is determined to beat Prohibition in Kansas. Money is used freely. A quarter of a million dollars has been placed at the disposal of Anti-Prohibitionists to secure resubmission, and as much more pledged to defeat the amendment if again submitted.

Every effort is making to secure a legislature that will repeal the prohibitory law, if the necessary two thirds cannot be carried to resubmit.

The work of undermining is going on through both old parties, a favorite method of all monopolies, and of the whiskey power in particular.

We are without a state prohibition paper. The necessity of a paper published from the capital of the State was urged by the State Central Prohibition Committee to day, and the undersigned asked to undertake its publication.

To meet this want as best we can we will issue a special edition of the KANSAS SPIRIT as a cheap campaign Prohibition paper.

The subscription price will be 10 cents for the campaign in clubs of ten or more to one address.

All friends of Prohibition are urged to enlist for the war and to send in clubs.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT has been a temperance Home paper for 15 years. It has helped to make Kansas Homes and to develop Kansas farms. It will now help protect Kansas homes and defend Kansas laws.

Will you help give us 25,000 circulation within thirty days?
Yours for Prohibition,
G. F. KIMBALL.

Go to work at once and organize St. John and Anti-Monopoly clubs. There is work for you to do, and this campaign is only the beginning of it.

Send in clubs for the SPIRIT. Ten copies for the campaign, to one address, by One Dollar. Then raise another dollar and send it to weak-kneed voters.

PUSH ON THE COLUMN.

The Prohibition Fight has just begun. Much that has been done must be done over again. The Prohibition Party will do it this time, and the work will stick. The People's Fight has just begun. The struggle against Monopolies, against Autocracy and oppressive systems has but had a beginning. This paper will speak for the Homes, for Labor, for Independent Manhood, for the Democratic Idea, for the People. It will represent the Spirit of Kansas Thought. The People will want it. Therefore we ask every reader to help us to swell our list. Solicit names at ten cents for two months, on trial.

Send in the names. Every one can get half a dozen ten-cent subscriptions by asking for them. Try and get ten.

From The People.

A. M. R. Lawrence. We have organized a St. John and Daniel alliance of 25 members in this city, and expect to double up in a few days. H. C. Patterson, President; and W. F. Preaby, Secretary. The colored men are moving to organize a club among themselves. Requests are coming in from different parts of the country for aid in organizing St. John clubs. The people are tired of the dictation of politicians and propose to do their own voting and select their own candidates. The Legislative slate that is being prepared by the Republican leaders in Douglas county is anything but favorable for prohibition. There will be a deal of scratching unless we have a Prohibition ticket. We shall vote our principles let who will get hurt or left.

True Blue, Auburn. The St. John club of Auburn, held an enthusiastic and successful meeting at Moore's school house last night. Speeches were made by several of our leading citizens declaring in strong terms for Prohibition, among the number was Mr. S. H. Moore, who has been a radical Republican, strong for Blaine but the conventions in Topeka cured him. They are good medicine for "Republican Prohibitionists." Nine names were added to the club roll, one of which had been a member of the Blaine club. The Republican County committee seem to be troubled about Auburn to the extent of canvassing the township to find out the number of St. John votes. Well, that's all right, they could have found out by waiting till November.

This is admirably put, and we commend it to the Commonwealth, which said a few days ago, that there are but three prohibitionists in the county. The tactics that "Republican Prohibitionists" have adopted in Shawnee county, does not differ from that adopted in other places. As "True Blue" says, it is good medicine. The result is that already "Prohibition Republicans" have nominated a legislature of Anti-Prohibitionist sufficient to break down the prohibitory law and what are you going to do about it.

It is said that \$16,000 is the sum appropriated for the sidewalk around the new post office in this city. Is it to be made of silver dollars? If not will some one tell us how even one-fourth of the money can be legitimately spent. And then will some one tell what will become of the surplus.

Leavenworth is jubilant over its selection as the location for the new soldier's home. Atehison is very sore because Col. Martin's influence did not secure it for that place. Topeka complains that the Board did not deign to even see what we had to offer. Our state pride only, is gratified by the selection of Kansas as the site.

STATE and other conventions will become reliable when the people refuse to abide by nominations unworthily made.

A Hypercritical Critic.

It strikes us that one A. B. C., in Sunday's Capital, is ready to make a mole-hill into a mountain. He complains at what St. John said to a Capital reporter as to the effect of the Maine election on Prohibition.

Mr. St. John said, "It was very encouraging, indeed." This was the kernel of his whole reply. Does any one doubt that it was encouraging. But this A. B. C. scholar in prohibition, is angry because Mr. St. John was reported as saying that Maine went 50,000 for prohibition when it really voted 84,731 on the question, of which 64,507 were for the amendment and 20,224 against it, making an actual majority of 44,283. St. John put it in round numbers at 50,000, as he did at his Chicago speech when the exact figures were uncertain. It makes no practical difference whether it was 44,000 or 50,000 majority. The result was encouraging indeed. It was majorities that he referred to.

There was no misrepresentation whatever, and no attempt to mislead the public, as the A. B. C. critic says.

The child reasoner then grumbles because St. John said there must be something in prohibition when Maine, after trying it thirty-three years, concludes to put it in her constitution. This is very clear. No matter whether it was necessary to put it in the constitution or not. Admit that it was not necessary. It is still evident that the people of Maine showed their belief in prohibition by putting it in the organic law, and there is nothing in the least deceptive in saying so. If anybody "misrepresents," or leads astray, it is this quibbling A. B. C., who rushes headlong into print and fails to make a point.

Although there were 78,906 votes that were not cast for the amendment, it is clear they were not very much opposed to it, or they would have been so cast. That is the nature of the beast that votes that way. They probably felt as A. B. C. does, that the amendment did not give the constitution any additional power, and so did not vote at all.

A man who writes for the papers ought to say something or nothing.

St. John's attempt to elect Cleveland will be a failure.—Commonwealth.

A man without a moral idea can, of course, have no comprehension of moral sentiment in any one else. It is one of the ill effects of our political system, or one of the effects of the abuse of that system, that it blunts the moral perceptions of the small-bore politician.

Not only this, it warps and prejudices the reason, so that men who see clearly, and reason closely on other matters, absolutely grow into mental darkness when they touch political questions.

No one knows better than the Commonwealth, that the Third Party Prohibitionists, with St. John at the head, by virtue of his nomination, can have, and do have no more sympathy for Cleveland than for Blaine. Neither one is of any earthly consequence to them.

It is true that in some States the Prohibition movement will work in the interest of Cleveland. This is the result in Republican states perhaps. The same movement in Democratic states will help Blaine. The Republicans have no particle of hope in West Virginia, which they now claim, except through the Prohibition movement.

But this is not thing to the Prohibitionists. It is not their purpose to help nor injure any one party in preference to the other. It is their avowed purpose and plan to build up a Third Party that shall overthrow both old parties, or to divide

them, and then to draw to itself the better part of the two.

The Commonwealth may know this if it has any comprehension of political philosophy whatever. So may the other newspaper whiffets that call the Prohibitionists assistant Democrats. So may the spouting lawyers who go about stumping the school districts. It is base pro-variation. It is stupid lying, a confession of ignorance, or a ready willingness to misrepresent.

Democrats, over in Missouri, are making the same kind of senseless arguments to the Prohibitionists of that state.

The only regret of the Prohibitionists is that they cannot beat both parties. They will be instrumental in beating one this year. They care very little which one it is. In four years more they will tackle and whip the other.

ST. JOHN.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

OLATHE, KAN., Sept. 29, 1884.

To Hon. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the Committee:

MY DEAR SIR:—In formally accepting the nomination for President tendered to me by the National Prohibition convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, 1884, I take the opportunity to state that while the honor was neither sought, nor desired by me, yet is greatly appreciated, bestowed as it was by a convention composed of delegates who in point of moral worth and mental ability were fully equal, if not superior, to any political convention that ever assembled in this country.

The war for the Union is over, the rebellion has been crushed, African slavery abolished, old issues have passed away and with them should go old prejudices and sectional strife. To-day the products of the north and south float in friendly relations in the same channels under the same flag, every section of our country acknowledging allegiance to the same government. There never was a time when our people could better afford, and when it was more important that they should stop and think, than now. With manufactures shutting down, banks breaking, merchants failing in business, securities unsettled, western wheat selling at the home market for forty cents per bushel, and hundreds of thousands of industrious mechanics and laboring men, who are willing to work but can get nothing to do, it seems to me that the time has come for people who are the source of all political power to call a halt and stop and think, for there must be a reason for this condition of things. The little time and space the old parties can spare after dealing out the full measure of personal abuse and vilification that each seems to think the other merits, is mainly devoted to discussions of the tariff question, ignoring all matters that relate to the moral relations of the people. I am of the opinion that the manufacturer, who by reason of a depressed condition of business, has been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, will not find relief in the agitation of that question, nor will the average farmer become very enthusiastic over its discussion, with his wheat not worth as much in the bin as it cost him to produce it.

The amount received by the government for duties on imports is less than \$200,000,000 annually. There are about 175,000 retail dealers in intoxicating liquors in the United States, each of whom pays to our government \$25, in consideration of which sum they are permitted to carry on their business for a term of twelve months. When we add to this the amount paid by distillers, brewers and

wholesale dealers, we find that the interest of the government in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is about \$80,000,000 annually. This traffic sanctioned as it is by the laws of our country costs the people at the lowest estimate a thousand million dollars a year, not to speak of destroyed homes, debauched manhood, poverty, heartache, crime and corruption it produces. This disgraceful business should be suppressed and the enormous sum of money that under the present system is worse than thrown away saved to the people and thus a protection would be given to the industries of this country that would enable us successfully to throw our doors open wide to the competition of the world.

The Republican and Democratic parties favor the continuance of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while the Prohibition party demand that the same be forever suppressed. Thus an issue is presented to the people in which is involved the protection of every home in the land. It is not a mere local issue either, but it is a national as well as practical question upon which a large and respectable body of citizens, against whose convictions party discipline is powerless, has decided to vote and they will not be found halting between two opinions touching this matter, but will work, pray and vote against this great evil until it is driven from our land never to return. The government is simply a reflex of the individuals composing it. If we want an honest, sober government, we must have an honest, sober people; but we can never have an honest sober people as long as the government sanctions that which makes its citizens dishonest, drunken and corrupt.

The declaration which I endorse as set forth in the platform of the Prohibition party is entitled to the thoughtful consideration and earnest support of all good citizens, without regard to locality, or former political affiliations. Our country needs an administration that will rise above mere partisan considerations, and in the selection of public officials make honesty, sobriety and efficiency, and not service to a party, a test. It should be conducted not in any particular section, party or race, or color, but in the interest of the whole people. To accomplish this all good citizens should step to the front and be counted for the right. This is no time for dodging. Moral cowardice will never win and surely never deserve a victory.

Then let us look to God for his guidance and fearlessly and faithfully do our whole duty, never doubting that He will take care of the results. Very Truly Your Friend, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

Every campaign subscriber to the SPIRIT will be credited to Jan. 1, 1886, or over 18 months, on receipt of fifty cents at any time between Oct. 1 and Nov. 15 for renewal of subscription. Ten cents for campaign in clubs.

THE SPIRIT will be 15 cents for the campaign of eight numbers; Two copies 25 cents; Ten copies or more 10 cts. We intend to make it a lively campaign paper. Chip in all and raise the biggest club possible, and send it to your unconverted friends.

Wichita Eagle: "Young Walter W. Vrooman, the fifteen year old phrenologist who lectured in this city a short time since, has been taken up by Dr. Turner, who says he is the best examiner in the world and who offers five hundred dollars to any one who will point out a mistake made by the boy." Walter is a son of Judge Vrooman of this city.

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1884.

THE Republican papers that have now control of the party, such as the Leavenworth Times, Troy Chief and Wichita Eagle, are congratulating themselves that prohibition is finally dead, killed by and within the party.

THE fight for prohibition in Kansas and in the nation is but just begun. The cause is not dead because it was betrayed by the Republican politicians, and deserted by Democrats. Prohibition will retire from politics when it has won, and not before.

THERE are Republican statesmen who are above suspicion. So there are Democrats. Both parties had true high minded men. Why then did they take up men for president against whom the best elements of the nation instinctively rebel.

It would be a shame for either Blaine or Cleveland to be President of the United States, or for Glick or Martin to be governor of Kansas. The disgrace can be averted if the people will shake off the spell that binds them and work manfully and vote bravely for men of principle and convictions.

THE Democratic party for twenty-five years has served no purpose but to enable the Republican party to live and grow from bad to worse. The Republican party served its purpose long ago. It can do the nation better service by dying now than it has done in fifteen years past. It must go.

THE Ohio state election will come off one week from next Tuesday. In no state in the Union has the Republican party treated the Prohibitionists so treacherously and so infamously as in that state. They should be scourged from the temple this year, and so they will be if the Prohibitionists are true.

POLITICAL newspapers, stump speakers and managers of political conventions, who talk about sumptuary legislation would do well to study a dictionary. No one can beat the ordinary politician in outraging the language. After pursuing one of these diatribes the innocent reader is lead to believe that what is sumptuary relates to what one eats or drinks. The term "sumptuary legislation" is a kind of political slang.

THE Lawrence Tribune, a Republican Prohibition paper, which opposed the Prohibition state convention in that city and whose supporters composed the mob that interfered with its proceedings, now bolts the nomination of George J. Barker for the Senate, and supports the Democratic Independent Anti-Prohibition candidate ex-Gov. Robinson. Here is consistency for you, just as much as you see in the party anywhere this year. Possibly the people will yet open their eyes to Republican treachery.

THE moseback Republicans are insisting that Prohibition is not an issue in this state. Even John A. Martin had the temerity to say this in Chicago. In reality there is no other issue here. If Mr. Martin is elected governor at all it will be by those who vote for him on this issue alone, as a better temperance man than Glick. If the Democratic candidate was any fair minded man, if he was Judge John Martin for instance, he would beat the Republican John A. Martin beyond all recognition.

It is a sad commentary upon the management of our political parties that neither the Republican nor Democratic candidate for the presidency can command the respect or support of the best sentiment of the country. The leading religious papers are decided in opposition to both. Even Howard Crosby repudiates both Blaine and Cleveland, and comes out for St. John. In a letter to the New York Independent, he places him far above the other candidates in moral character, and although not in full accord with governor St. John or the details of prohibition, announces a purpose to support him.

VERY four years as regularly as a presidential election comes around we are sagely told by the demure old party hacks that the paramount need of the country is the election of a Republican president, and that without regard to his moral fitness or capacity. It is about time to consider this "paramount duty" business as played out. The Republican party is trifling with the dearest interests of the people both in Kansas and in the Nation. That the Democracy does no better does not argue a pin's worth for the Republicans. Down with both parties. Our duty is straight ahead regardless of both.

The League with Hell.

It has been consummated. The bargain was made. The price has been paid. The saloon is triumphant. The party has been saved. It has gained the whole of its little world and lost its own soul.

The nominations for the next legislature have nearly all been made. It matters very little whether one party or the other wins. The legislature, in either event, will be for the repeal of the prohibitory law.

The Manhattan Nationalist admits that at least one branch will be anti-prohibition. Next week we will probably give a complete list of nominations by both parties showing that both branches will be anti-prohibition and in favor of the repeal of the law.

If elected governor, Glick will sign such a law. John A. Martin is always in sympathy with the majority, when it is in harmony with his own taste. He would sign such a bill. The law would then be removed from the statute books and his gilded promise to enforce it would not rest heavily upon his conscience.

Every conscientious Republican Prohibitionist ought by this time to be able to see the league that the party leaders made with hell on the day of the late Republican convention. It was a shameful sacrifice of a great principle, of moral heroism, of common manhood, to serve the Moloch of party that was witnessed that seventeenth day of July. The night before had been spent by Prohibition leaders like Albert Griffin, A. B. Campbell, Philip Krohn and others, in coquetting with such political harlots as Anthony and Walruff. Mr. Griffin says in the last number of the Nationalist that certain pledges were made by the prohibitionists during the lison of that night and it now threatens dire vengeance if they are not carried out. Mr. Griffin is an earnest and honest prohibitionist. But he believes all that the beautiful syrens pour into his ear. He worships the Republican golden calf. We have seldom felt more humiliated and ashamed than when he stood up in the Republican convention and admitted that he had been compromising with satan. But then a large part of that convention seemed to be lured into the belief that they were getting a good bargain when they gave all their souls to the devil while they got only the bones.

It was stated there, that it was a compromise. There can be no fair compromise with evil. There should be no compromise with wrong. Read what John B. Gough says about this in another column of the Spirit. Any compromise with the liquor interests in Kansas, when we already have the constitution and the statutes in support of prohibition is worse than a covenant with death and a league with hell. It is a complete surrender to the devil and hisimps.

The time was when the watchword of the Republican party was Unconditional Surrender. There are now greater issues at stake than when Grant sent this cry echoing from Vicksburg to every corner of the known world. There are more liberties threatened, more homes in danger, more interests involved, more hopes to be blasted by temporizing now than then.

We want no compromises now. We want no pledges from brewers or distillers or any of their followers. We demand Unconditional Surrender. Republican Prohibitionists who stood up in that convention and consented to any thing less are cowards and not fit to be leaders. They must go to the rear and serve in the ranks.

Compromise with an enemy whose guns are spiked, whose ammunition is burned whose commissary is exhausted, whose ranks are decimated? Accept pledges from an enemy that has been outlawed, that stands a thousand times perjured, whose whole life has been recreant to truth, to manhood to law. The result is before us. The sacrifice was made to save a party and instead of saving, it only dishonors it and disgraces it in its death. Will the people of Kansas submit to slavishly carry out this league with hell. It is not too late yet to thwart the infamous purpose. Let the revolt begin. Sound the tocsin of danger. The Spirit of Lincoln calls for one hundred thousand strong to put down the new rebellion against law and the constitution.

Men to the front! Back with the league with hell! Down with the Republican golden calf.

If Prohibition has been eliminated from the Republican party as the Leavenworth Times, the Commonwealth, the Wichita Eagle, the Troy Chief and some other party papers insist to be the case it will be a sorry looking skeleton that is left.

A Thorough State Organization.

In another place we give a plan for local organization. Prohibitionists are advised to take copies of this constitution and get signers thereto and organize in every school district. When this is done let delegates from each club be elected and a county alliance be formed with proper officers.

It is asked that as these clubs are organized, both district and county reports be sent into this office for the use of the Secretary of the State Central Committee. Give the name and postoffice of the President and Secretary of each club or alliance. These will be made a matter of record, and in due time a call will be made for the organization of a state alliance, by delegates from each county.

We must have a more thorough state and county organization than Kansas has ever known. It must be an organization that will stand true to Prohibition, and not sell out to any political party.

Nothing is now clearer than that the work for prohibition in Kansas must be done over again. We have said the same many times and it is the expressed opinion of Gov. St. John and others. Whatever may be the result of the present campaign in this state, the fact remains that the enemies of Prohibition have largely succeeded, in making it odious. Politicians have aided in the nefarious work.

It is not improbable that the people will again be called up to vote upon the question. It will be several years before the vote can be reached, but it is hoped to defeat the intent of the amendment, in the meantime, by repealing the law and making prohibition a greater failure.

It is hoped that two or three years of unsatisfactory experience will induce the people to vote against the whole thing when it comes up again. The very serious mistake made by Republican Prohibitionists at the late convention and through the present campaign will surely put back the cause, and the effect will be felt for years to come. They are beginning to realize it already, and will no doubt join the true Prohibitionists early in the new campaign that will open after the November election.

So go to work and organize, not for this campaign only, but for the new campaign that is to come. Enlist for the war. Keep the Spirit posted as to your work. Make close organizations. Enlist the women and the young men as honorary members, but keep a separate list of voters and report the same to the Secretary of your County Committee every three months and let him report to the State Secretary for his county.

We wish to make the Spirit the medium of communication between all parts of the state and therefore propose to furnish it at reduced rates to Prohibition clubs.

These rates we have decided to make fifty cents a year to single subscribers or forty cents in packages of ten or more to one address.

The money can be sent at one time for the year or it may be collected and sent quarterly. That is, the members of a club can say in ten cents each, every three months to their secretary, or what is perhaps better to some one appointed as agent for Temperance literature whose duty it shall be to look after this matter.

We hope by these easy terms to secure the largest circulation ever attained by any Kansas newspaper and at the same time do a vast amount of good for Prohibition. This offer is made to Prohibition and temperance unions of all kinds where papers mailed to one address can be properly distributed and where ready means are afforded for the quarterly collection of ten cents.

Let there be a liberal response from every club and temperance union in Kansas.

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS, LEVI DILLON AND SONS.



DILLON BROS. NORMAL, ILL. IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF NORMAN HORSES. (Formerly of the firm of E. Dillon & Co.) NEW IMPORTATION Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals. STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL. Opposite the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address, DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Plan of Local Organization for Prohibition—Recommended by the National Committee.

PREAMBLE. Believing that the best interests of our country require the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic drinks; that the time has come for this and other needed reforms; that no reasonable hope can be entertained of these reforms being seriously attempted by any but a party organized and planned for this purpose; and recognizing the Prohibition party as an organization adapted to secure these desirable results, we therefore unite as a club under the following constitution, viz:

CONSTITUTION OF TOWNSHIP PROHIBITION CLUB.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be the _____ Club, No. _____ of _____ township, county of _____ and state of _____.

ART. 2. Its object is to promote the success of the Prohibition party.

ART. 3. Any person of either sex may become a member of it by signing the preamble and constitution.

ART. 4. Each club can establish regular monthly or quarterly dues for local purposes, if deemed best, but must open a subscription book, upon which shall be entered the sums voluntarily subscribed by members or others for local use.

ART. 5. The officers shall be a president, secretary and treasurer, who, with two others elected by the club, shall constitute the local executive committee. They shall be elected by the club at a regular meeting, and shall hold office for six months, or until their successors are appointed.

ART. 6. Each club shall be entitled to elect one representative for every ten members, or major fraction thereof, as a delegate to the county club and the first county convention, and until that basis is changed by the county club or convention.

ART. 7. A regular meeting of the club shall be held as often as once a month. Its meetings shall be open, but it may at any time hold executive sessions if a majority so vote, thus excluding all but regular members.

ART. 8. The local executive committee shall meet at least twice a month, to consider the interests of the club, and to perform such duties as the by laws may direct.

ART. 9. In any incorporated city, ward or precinct, clubs may be organized and shall be treated in all respects as township clubs.

ART. 10. This constitution may be altered or amended by the county club at any regular meeting.

BY LAWS. ARTICLE 1. The president shall preside at all meetings when present, call special meetings at the request of five members, and perform such other duties as the club may direct, or that usually pertain to the office. In his absence a president pro tem may be elected.

ART. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings, report immediately after each local, state or national election the votes cast for each candidate of each political party in his township to the national, state and county headquarters, with such other information as may be desired.

ART. 3. The treasurer shall accept all funds for local work and disburse the same only on orders signed by the president and secretary, and make a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures at the semi-annual meeting held for the election of officers.

ART. 4. The executive committee shall devise ways and means for increasing the membership, raising funds, and holding public meetings, distributing literature, soliciting subscriptions for the national organs and other reform papers, and other strengthening the movement.

ART. 5. The regular meetings of this club from Sept. 1, to May 1, shall be held at _____ o'clock _____ on _____ During June, July and August the meetings shall be held at _____ o'clock _____ on _____.

ART. 6. The regular monthly dues shall be _____ per capita.

ART. 7. These by laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of those present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1. Call to order and reading of minutes. 2. Reports of officers. 3. Report of regular committees. 4. Reports of special committees. 5. Admission of members. 6. Unfinished business. 7. Communications and new business. 8. Good of the cause by arranging for (a) subscriptions to the local funds; (b) public meetings or caucuses; (c) increase of membership; (d) distribution of literature; (e) subscriptions to reform papers; (f) petitions and pledges; (g) election of officers or delegates; (h) strengthening and extending the movement; (i) county work, etc. 9. Speaking and other entertainment. 10. Adjournment by laws may be suspended in whole or in part at any meeting.

Regular parliamentary rules will govern in the absence of others provided by the club.

The Leavenworth Times affirms that the last Republican State convention was engineered in behalf of the Prohibitionists by three whisky men notorious for their capacity as drinkers. There is too much truth in the statement for any conscientious man to deny it. Whisky men have done too much of the engineering of prohibition all along, and are doing it to day. That's what's the matter. They avowed a determination to make it odious.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

Adopted September 2, 1884.

"WHEREAS, It is customary for party organizations in appealing to the people for their support to announce the principle which they espouse and propose to maintain, therefore, resolved,

First. That we regard the constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor traffic, both in the State and Nation, as the most important issue of the present time.

Second. That we pledge ourselves as a party to use our best endeavors to secure the election to office of men who believe in prohibition as a principle, and who will use their official power for its adoption and enforcement.

Third. We propose to modify and amend the Prohibitory law of our state so as to render its enforcement throughout the State more effective and certain.

Fourth. We insist the government should use all its constitutional powers to abolish polygamy and the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the territories and in the District of Columbia, and that it should issue no revenue permits for the sale of such liquors, and should prohibit the inter-state traffic in the same.

Fifth. We believe in Civil Service Reform, and that capability and honesty, and not party ties or personal favoritism, should govern the selections of men for positions of public trust. And in the management of our State Institutions—whether charitable, criminal, or educational—we should have no man appointed or removed for partisan reasons. We believe that the post-masters and post-mistresses of the country should be chosen by the people whom they serve; and that the United States Senators should be elected by the people of the state, and the President and Vice-President by a popular vote of the United States.

Sixth. We believe that women have the same right to vote as men, and, in the language of the Republican State Platform of two years ago, "we request the next legislature to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the States as will secure to women the right of suffrage."

Seventh. We believe that any discrimination against race, color, or religion is contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, unworthy of a true christian nation. We would open our doors to the oppressed of all lands and bid welcome all who desire to assimilate with us.

Eighth. We are opposed to monopolies of every form and character managed by the few to the detriment of the many,—to grants of public lands to corporations, putting them beyond the reach of actual settlers,—to the distribution of government offices by government officials,—to legislation that discriminates in favor of one section of the country, or one class of citizens to the disadvantage of the other, and to any system of taxation that increases the cost of the necessities of life; we are therefore in favor of raising a revenue by taxing the luxuries and superfluities of life, thus laying the heaviest burdens on those most able to bear them. We favor cheap postage, a sound national currency, and we regard the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court of the legal tender act as a final settlement of the currency question.

Ninth. We favor a wise and liberal provision for all soldiers and sailors who have been disabled in defending the government and union. We also urge that all non-commissioned officers, privates, and sailors honorably discharged from service in defense of the union should be pensioned by the government on reaching the age of fifty years.

Tenth. As a right to enter upon and hold the public domain, under the homestead and preemption laws, is regarded as the settled policy of the country, we hold that those seeking homes should be permitted to settle on the same without interference or molestation, and that all disputes in regard thereto be settled by the government immediately.

Eleventh. We endorse the platform and action of the Pittsburg Convention as presenting the only practical basis for uniting and consolidating the prohibition sentiments of the country, so as to make it a controlling power in our national politics, obliterating sectional lines and laying party animosities, and we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the National Prohibition Party."

Sawing Made Easy.

MORRIS LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE SENT ON 30 DAYS TEST TRIAL.



For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove-wood, and all sorts of cutting,—it is unequaled for speed and accuracy. A log 24 in can saw logs 24 in and 20 in diameter, 12 in and 10 in diameter, and 8 in diameter. It is also brilliantly illuminated in its colors. Price \$125, and also by monthly payments. Write for circular. MORRIS LIGHTNING SAW CO., (L) 205 State St., Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED

Getwell Asthma Cure never fails to relieve the most distressing cases. It is a powerful, safe, and pleasant remedy. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists. Write for circular. GETWELL'S ASTHMA CURE CO., 111 N. Wabash St., St. Paul, Minn.

SKINS.

Leather and Sheepskins.

Leather and sheepskins for sale. Dry salted, unshined and sized to large with sumac with coarse after finishes. Fine textured finishes, high finishes, of the skin is of the grain and of the flesh neck to provide finishes on approachable glove leather and to be the land-rocco mantle skin of a sheep-skin, is free to a goat or "spongy." It is that it can absorb water in wear. It is ill. Sheepskins facings in al-made, and the used to make most of our hats from England, and our raw material have a great deal of sheepskin with our large-sized linings and on the grain figured as used, and often masquerade of alligator by being made to resemble the real thing. The docile and in history "lather," too, and in the American tanshall Jewell, distinguished Minister to an invitation to the fire in some of the build-her fingers, actual curi-apartments the odor of his ex-arned that used and birch used were grass, and a peculiar several bar-the mean secret of set up entered the who with the manu-imported what, in

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

The profit derived from farming or stock-raising does not depend upon how much is produced, but upon its cost.

Ink stains may be removed from wood by washing with a solution of chloride of lime in vinegar.—Cleveland Leader.

The object of plowing is not merely to invert the soil but to pulverize it. Old ground is like mortar when plowed wet, and will not break up and become mellow.

The tomato plant bears till frost. It is similar to the orange in one respect, and that is its ability to contain blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit at the same time.

mellow; hence it might as well be planted without plowing at all. Sward ground will be partially pulverized by the elements evolved by the decomposition of the grass roots in the soil.—Prairie Farmer.

Waffles: Three eggs beat well together, then add a little milk, and then beat in flour—half flour and half grits—that has been heated and cooled; just before baking add a teaspoonful of soda.—Boston Budget.

Fried tomatoes: Take ripe tomatoes, cut them in halves and fry them on both sides in hot lard and butter. Place them upon a hot dish and serve. This dish makes an excellent breakfast relish.—Caterer.

Unlike most other fruits, autumn and winter pears should be gathered from the tree before they are fully ripe and kept in the house until they are soft and mellow. They must, however, be kept warm as cold destroys all their best qualities and renders them hard and tough.—Indianaapolis Journal.

Few farmers value the common soap water as they should, or really appreciate that it forms one of the most valuable applications to all garden crops. Applied to vegetables—especially celery—it materially aids in their growth, besides making miserable the multitude of worms and bugs that do so much damage. In addition to this it is a good fertilizer.—Utica Herald.

Boiled custard: To every quart of milk, eight eggs—leaving out the whites of four. Sweeten the milk to your taste. Beat the eggs well before mixing with the milk; then put on the fire and let come to a boil stirring it all the time; then take it off and strain and flavor; beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and when the custard is ready to serve float them on top.—The Household.

Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, Indian corn, wheat, bran, shorts or middlings, oil meal—these are all good food, says the National Live Stock Journal, for fattening sheep. But it is a good plan to give a variety. The writer says the best ration he ever knew was composed of equal parts, by weight, of corn, oats, peas and millet, and to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flaxseed, and all ground together. Two pounds of this with hay gave excellent results.

How to Can Fruit and Save Your Sugar.

I presume all know that there are several kinds of sugar. Cane sugar, grape sugar or glucose, and milk sugar are the principal varieties. Of these, cane sugar stands pre-eminent for its sweetening properties, being rated at one hundred, while grape sugar is only rated at forty. In other words, it takes two and one-half pounds of grape sugar to equal one pound of cane sugar. I presume, however, that your readers do not all know what is known by every chemist, that when cane sugar and fruit are boiled together the action of the fruit causes a chemical change in the sugar to take place, which changes the sugar to grape sugar.

I do not suppose they intend to throw away six pounds of sugar out of every ten they use in the preparation of fruit. Yet such is the fact. They have, as a result of the boiling, ten pounds of glucose, which is only equal to four pounds of sugar; and besides this loss the fruit has to a great extent lost its true flavor, and is, of course, inferior in quality to that sweetened with cane sugar. How can fruit be sweetened with cane sugar without making this change or loss of flavor? As that is the principal object of this paper I will answer the question.

First, cook your fruit until it is "done," then, if you have time, let it get cold, and then add your sugar, mixing it well; let it stand an hour or more. The sugar by that time will be absorbed by the fruit. If you have not time to wait, add your sugar when it is only partially cool, and you will only lose five or six per cent. of the sugar.

In the making of preserves there are two ways to avoid the loss of sugar. One is to use only glucose and fruits in equal parts, so as to make it of the highest priced sugar. Another way is to cook your fruit as before described, then add one-half a pound of sugar to the pound of fruit and seal up the cans, or steam the fruit when practicable, lay it in the cans and fill up with hot sirup made so as to contain the proper proportion of sugar, and seal. You will then save nearly all the sugar. Preserves made in this way will ferment unless sealed in air-tight cans.

In the ordinary canning of fruit no sugar should be used, as a part of it turns to glucose while hot, and if the fruit in the cans ferments through some imperfection in the process, as frequently happens, your sugar is lost entirely. Open your cans an hour or more before meal-time, add your sugar, mix it well and let it stand; the sugar will thor-

oughly permeate the fruit by that time, and no sugar is lost.

I suppose everybody uses glass cans to a greater or less extent. A good many years ago a lady taught me how to fill a cold glass can with boiling fruit without the danger of breakage. I have seen the plan tried often enough to have entire faith in it.

Place in the empty can a spoon that is long enough to reach from the bottom to the top of the can, pour in your boiling fruit, remove the spoon and seal. The can will not break. Please do not ask me to explain the philosophy of it, as I dislike very much to plead ignorance, so I hope you will ask some of the knowing ones in your vicinity and let me know the explanation.—Cor. Indiana Farmer.

Bill Nye On the Dugout.

There's no use talking, roughing it in pleasant weather with good company, and as little civilization as possible is pleasant and healthful. Shooting or fishing all day in the mountains, with plenty of blankets, a bonfire and a briar pipe at night, after a sage chicken, or trout, or elk supper, is not really roughing it after all, but a dugout is certainly the abomination of desolation. I can stand a grown person's dose of poverty, I believe, and never squeal; but I will never sleep in a dugout until this mortal has put on immortality. I've slept in a log cabin with no roof over it whatever, in logging camps where I could count the principal stars in the firmament while the thermometer was below forty degrees, and have roiled myself up in a pair of Government blankets and the zodiac at a height of nine thousand feet above the high water mark, with the Uriah Heep coyote slinking in the distance, and singing anon that weird style of song that makes your heart sink, but I never slept in a dugout. That is a job that I never have experienced. The dobe is not a very bad house, whether it be the original Mexican dobe of sun-dried brick, or the corruption thereof, which is found further north, and which is sod. These houses are built of the tough, square block cut from a grassy flat, and some of them are good-looking and comfortable, but the dugout is a hole in the ground with a dirt roof over it in which you live like a prairie dog and get good fresh air on ground hog day, if the Indians will let you. The rustic dugout I am glad to see is not holding its place in our modern architecture, and looks now as though it might some day disappear entirely. It had its good points and it had its disadvantages. In the days when valley tan roamed over the land, the dugout was a boon to many, for the householder could come home at any hour of the night and fall into his house. But here the way was opened for a serious drawback. The architecture of the house allowed the vagrant male and the high-spirited Texas steer to fall into the house also, and no one knew, when he sat down to dine, whether it would be a stray jack or an absent-minded grizzly that would fall through the roof into the pork gravy or fill the stungullion with hair and gravel. Others may like excitement at meals, but I do not. It certainly does not aid digestion, and a man who has once picked a grizzly out of his coffee does not wish to do so again.

But the deserted dugout is the most cheerless place I know. The drainage of a dugout is never good and after the inhabitants have gone and there is no one to get the water out on bail the home-like and cheerful air that should dwell there is gone. Dear reader, if you are disposed to brag on your steady nerve and regular pulse let me ask you to spend the night in a deserted dugout in the bosom of the earth, a hundred miles from feed or water. If you do not hope before rosy morn that some border ruffian will come and kill you you must be, indeed, hardened. I would rather crawl into the sarcophagus of a total stranger than to spend the night in the deserted dugout of my most intimate friend.—N. Y. Mercury.

Grumblers.

It is your well fed, comfortable fellow who grumbles most. The countryman is as happy as a grig upon potatoes and oatmeal. He changes his oatmeal for something better as soon as he can, but even after this step is affected, when rolls and anchovy toast take the place of porridge, he grumbles not, or turns up his nose at the remembrance of his former fare, but eats it. Your city gentleman is a very different sort of animal. Were he kept to potatoes and oatmeal great would be the grumble. When he is prompted to something better he grumbles for another step; when he gets it he is again for a still further elevation, and at length, were you to set him down to the very best dinner he would grumble at it for not being a better one. If he cannot grumble with his beef, it is hard if he cannot be indignant with his mustard. "Excellent dinner," you remark. "Excellent—really good; but the waiting, disgusting."

As a general rule the fattest men grumble more about their meat, and stylishly dressed men have most holes to pick in the coats their tailors provide for them. And here note the difference between complaining and grumbling. The poor wretch who crouches by the area railing, and writes "Starving," with chalk upon the pavement, complains mutely, unobtrusively; the "fat boy" who dines at the fashionable restaurants, and finds the champagne just one degree under-iced, and the beef one turn overdone, grumbles and

neither mutely nor unobtrusively; on the contrary, he thinks himself an ill-used individual, and the pavement chalker may think himself lucky if he gets a cent from the other stuffed with the flesh of the ox and the wines of Epernay.

One source of grumbling not to be lost sight of is that which is supplied by our feelings of self importance and innate dignity. People think it beneath them to be too easily pleased; they are not the sort of folks that anything will do for—not they—and they seek to prove by grumbling at what they have the superior quality or what they ought to have. How many are they who are nothing if not critical; but it is not their discernment that makes them spy faults; it is the wish to be thought to have discernment. Talent is proved in their estimation by fault-finding. They grumble over a work of art, not so much to show what a stupid fellow the author is as what smart fellows they are for having found out his shortcomings. Goldsmith taught a golden rule to the art grumblers: "Say that the had the painter taken more pains." Safe and sure, no criticism enunciated, no theory advanced, but a grumble successfully achieved. The grumbler thinks that if he professes too much pleasure with a picture or a statue he is showing himself to be one of the mere herd, "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw," he picks out defects, and upon these stepping stones he hopes to spring into the dignity of knowledge and ability.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Velveteens and Ribbed Cloths.

Velveteen is a marvel as at present produced and is bound to still more largely supersede velvet for all the purposes for which the latter is used. The Nonpareil remains the popular brand of velveteen and comes in all the new choice colors of the season. Some of these are lovely. All the green shades, the hazy blue and garnet tints are very handsome, and it is with difficulty that an expert can detect the rich black Nonpareil at two dollars the yard from Lyons velvet at ten dollars. The first will certainly wear better than the latter. For complete dresses, suits, jackets, basques, overdresses, children's clothing and the like, it is in every way desirable and looks as well as Lyons velvet at fifth of the cost. This velveteen will be much used for redingotes, lined with satin surah. It is equally as handsome as Lyons velvet, and can not be distinguished from it, except that the pile does not rub up or pull out nor flatten so easily. The sarsaparil poplins brought out for the early fall trade exhibit some of the characteristics of the old-time Irish poplins, but are decidedly finer in quality than the latter. They have a lustrous surface finish, which renders them particularly desirable for handsome costumes, and come in all the new tones of favorite colors.

Slightly ribbed cloth is more largely imported than the smooth habit cloth, and the rough bourette bison cloths will be worn a gain this winter. A new effect is given these by the arranging of threads in small cross-bars. Figures in a new shade in which these cloths appear, which is called Gordon blue, and there are bright greens which are called Little Duke green, and the cresson green, already familiar to our ladies. Those most admired are the mordore, or golden brown, the dahlia, prune and plum shades, the red plum, and blue or damson tints. Some of the recent woolsens show broad in figures like velvet, and others have large balls of loosely woven silver or gilt threads arranged on separate breadths, so that they will be only used at the foot of the skirt, and there are bats and cross-bars of tinsel worn in the same way. In some instances the trimming for the new cloths is arranged on the dress pattern, and consists of bands of Astrakhan cloth, or designs in velvets outlined with Escorial cord. Another style shows the new cable-cord put on in borders, and fringed out fluffily at the ends. The Astrakhan bands are used as a border put on the foot of the skirt and on the jacket, and from six to ten inches deep. Another style is to place the Astrakhan bands across the entire front and side of the skirt, below a short apron drapery. Wide velvet ribbon may be used in this way on cloth dresses, and there are vines of applique figured velvet for the same purpose. "French cashmires" come in all the new shades, with tiny silk figures that look very much like embroidery, but these are only to be used for the basque or parts of the skirt, while the plain cashmere makes the foundation of the dress. One pretty piece is in Gordon blue, with embroidered spots of red with a gold rim.—Brooklyn Eagle.

British Guiana Forests.

In the quiet reaches of the river between the cataracts the scenery was extremely beautiful, but the thickness of the forest made it impossible, except when very near the shore, to distinguish the picturesque kinds of vegetation peculiar to the tropics from the vast wall of green which hedged us in. It was only when taking our midday rest, or at our camps for the night, that I was able to study the flora around me and note the beauty and profuseness of its forms. Orchids were abundant enough, and although I saw no species of great rarity, yet several kinds which were in flower at the time were very lovely. Bromelias and tillandsias grew in thousands, and the immense leaves of the pothos were seen everywhere. In one or two places I noticed the rare and beautiful climbing palm (desmoncus), and in the open parts of the forest were great numbers of cadidums, the colored leaves of which are so familiar in our hot-houses.

Animal life was in no way prominent, although there could be no doubt that the forest was thickly peopled, for at night as we sat around the camp-fire or lay in our hammocks many were the weird sounds that came from the thick jungle near by. The nightly concert was usually started by the bo'sun, a large scold, who sat in the tree-tops and blew a tremulous whistle which could be heard to a great distance. He was followed by the hylas, or tree-toads, who gave vent to every conceivable sound, from that of the sawing of wood to the clanking of many chains, and were accompanied in their vocal efforts by their relations in the marshes, who kept up a deep and not unmusical bass. All night long the goatsuckers never desisted from their melancholy moaning, and once in awhile a strange, mournful wail came from the forest, causing us to start and shiver as we heard it. It was the note of the bird called lost soul. Once or twice the loud, deep roar of the jaguar was heard, and it never failed to cause a panic among the Indians, who invariably moved their hammock-poles nearer the bank and raised the hammocks higher in the trees to be out of the tiger's reach should he pass our way. Out of all the appalling, blood-curdling sounds that were heard in these tropical woods none of equal the noise that came from the throat of the red-coated, black-faced, howling monkey (myetes seniculus), the "baboon" of the colony. Occasionally some of these baboons favored us with a little rehearsal during the night, but it was towards morning that the concert itself began, and then, until I became accustomed to it, there was no more sleep for me. Words are inadequate to describe the sound which these animals produce. It is something between a howl and a roar, with an occasional grunt thrown in, the whole being delivered with about the intensity of a fog-whistle, and the concert being participated in by baboons for miles around. When all these fellows are attending strictly to business the result in the way of a noise may be imagined.

Tracks of the tapir were several times seen in marshy places near the river bank, and I sometimes got a shot at flocks of the little, red-sackawiki monkeys, which were very common on this river. Iguanacs called "Wainuacs" by the Indians, frequently tumbled from the branches into the stream when we paddled near the shore, and on two occasions some of our men brought in peccaries, or bush-hogs, which they had shot with their arrows near our camp, and which proved a most welcome addition to our larder, notwithstanding their rankness; but visible game was scarce, and a man would have had a poor living who depended on his gun for support.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

The Mechanic.

A man who is thorough master of a trade carries his capital in his head. He is independent, and should be self-reliant, as his services will always be in requisition, unless, perchance, he has drifted into some section of the world where trade and manufactures are in a state of decadence. It may be an excellent thing to endow a youth with splendid education, but often we find such young men failures in a business way. But there is no excuse for a first-class mechanic or engineer ever being found in such an unfortunate plight. The man possessing a good scientific or mechanical education who can not make his way successfully through life must be composed of very poor material. The good mechanic needs no golden ladder to aid him in rising to success, nor is there occasion for his reliance on social standing, or on the good offices of influential friends to open a path to fortune. Indeed, instead of seeking for friends they will seek him. An expert galvanizer a few weeks since was thrown out of employment, and scarcely had the doors of his mill been closed ere there came a telegram from a mill 1,000 miles away urgently requesting his services. A representative of an extensive manufactory, in speaking of good mechanics recently, said: "We still have difficulty in obtaining all the expert help we need. This matter sometimes assumes a serious aspect, and we fear often that we can not run our works to their best advantage for lack of the proper assistance."

We here speak of the higher grade of workmen—of men who are proficient and who have mastered their calling; but mechanics who have not risen to eminence, but have acquired a good reputation, are in most favorable positions, far better than the horde of ill-paid clerks, salaried men and collectors,

who have chosen a calling that will save them from begriming their hands with dirt and permitting them to wear good clothes. The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in speaking of the importance of the position of the mechanic, very forcibly remarks:

"Each ensuing day makes more prominent the fact that we have come upon the time when the mechanic is master. We have crowded professions and ill-filled trades. A chance to fill the position of sub-assistant clerk in a wholesale house is eagerly grasped at by a hundred applicants, though the wages received be scarcely more than a chance to learn the business. Let a master workman try to obtain an apprentice at three times the salary offered the clerk, and his applicants will be poor alike in quantity and quality. A skilled workman in any trade need never want for hire; he is eagerly sought after by a hundred employers; he is independent of the condition of the market; the skill and cunning of his hand and eye are too valuable to lose, and must be paid whether the products are slowly or rapidly consumed. If business ceases, the master hand is eagerly seized by some rival house, which knows and values the product of his skill. He who would crush down the obstacles to success in our own days must have as well as the wit to see the crowd, the strength to deal the blow. This is an age of the steam-engine, and it is the engineer, not the conductor, who is master."

The men who can do a piece of exact mechanical work, or who can invent a successful working machine or plan its erection, is a valuable member of society. He is a producer, and the world is both richer and better for his presence. His calling demands a fine development of intellectual thought, and although the mental conception requisite to do a fine bit of mechanical work may not be of the same high order as that required of a sculptor or painter, yet it is of a high degree of merit, and may equal, in special circumstances, the efforts of the best artist in any of the various schools. It is a narrow-minded man who despises the mechanic because of the surroundings of his labor. Those who look down on him are generally men of inferior intelligence, who possess a poor conception of what is worthy of admiration, and whose esteem would be of little credit to any one.—Jeweler's Journal.

They Drove Him In.

The owner of a place on Sibley street appeared in front of the house yesterday morning with a step-ladder and a saw and began the work of trimming up his shade trees. While he was at the first limb a pedestrian halted and queried:

"Going to trim your trees, eh?"

"Um, I see. First-rate time to trim trees. Um, Exactly."

He hadn't got two blocks away before number two came along and called out:

"Going to trim your trees, eh?"

"Yes."

"Ah! I see. Ought to have waited a month later."

The limb was off when No. 3 halted, stood for a minute with his hands in his pockets, and then asked:

"Going to trim your trees, eh?"

"Yes."

"Ought to have done that last month."

No. 4 said that April was the proper month. No. 5 wouldn't trim a tree except in May. No. 6 thought November the best time of year, and so it went until every month in the year had been named and there were five or six individuals to spare. Before the last tree was finished the seventeenth pedestrian halted, threw away the stub of his cigar and loudly demanded:

"Going to trim your trees, eh?"

The man hung his saw to a limb, got down off the ladder, and spitting on his hands he walked close up to the inquirer and said:

"Supposing I am! What are you going to do about it?"

"Oh, nothing," answered the other, as he dodged around a pile of brick; "I was simply going to ask you if you used tar or porous plasters to cover up the scars."

The citizen got his saw and ladder and disappeared in the house, and the remainder of the work will be done at night.—Detroit Free Press.

In the shop of a boulevard pastry cook in Paris a young masher questioned the freshness of a tart. The shopkeeper was touched to the quick, and remarked: "I made tarts, young man, a good while before you were born." "I don't doubt it," was the reply, "and this must be one of them."

Forty-nine out of fifty unmarried school-teachers, who recently took up their abode in Washington Territory, have resigned and accepted matrimony. There is also a good show for the fiftieth, although she is said to be mortal homely.—Chicago Tribune.

4% LONG LOANS.

Principal need never be repaid so long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Highest rate of interest of moderate means can send 5 cents for particulars, loan forms, etc. Address T. G. Sargent, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DELaware Co. CREAMER.

Send for CIRCULAR.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LABOR SAVING SPECIAL OFFER.

DELaware Co. CREAMER CO.

TO ADVERTISE

requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly judged advertisement. To secure such information DISCUSS CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SKINS.

Leather and Sheepskins.

deals with sheepskins for their raw "dry salted."

unhaired and finer to large with sumac with coarse after finishes.

of fine text-high finishes, if the skin is fine.

Goat-grain and of flesh red-neck to prove finishes on procured by approachable glove leather garment, and to is the land-procure manu-her skin of a sheep-skin, is ice to a goat-or "spongy," ly that it can

It absorbs mer in wear-which is ill Sheepskins facings in al-made, and the most of our us from En-s a high duty r to have the England, and our raw ma-ld a great deal sheep-skin nei- fatious us with our a large-sized linings and

on the grain "figured" as fish is used, ce, and often unmasquerade as a cheap one.

the demand for articles of the docile in history rather," too, antity in the merican tan-shall Jewell, distinguished Minister to invitation course of the ture in some of the build- his fingers, actual curi-apartments the odor of of his ex-arned that in and birch used were gnance, and a peculiar several bar-the mean secret of e to New to set up entered the who with the manu- imported what, in

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

presence milder in so-called ch comes there is no constant- unable to the germs exist in designer-scaffold ptheria. The best recenting ventilation a good high as all matches to in the precept- of as fol-wers, of heat of shed up on fire slowly, it is one to these

ador.

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1884.

A Fine Tribute to a Political Opponent.

The following splendid tribute to St. John is from the pen of that brilliant young journalist, R. J. Burdette, in the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

"If Governor St. John should be elected President of this United States, there would be a perfectly unspiced citizen in the White House. The elevation would not hurt him a particle, and his friends of to-day would still be his dearest friends of to-morrow. Unassuming, modest, strong in his friendships and convictions, I believe there is no honest man in public life in America; no man more conscientious, more consistent in his teachings and his practice. Through a long, hard, single-handed struggle with adverse fortunes St. John at last reached a high place and reaped high rewards, and he has come through this long fight with clean hands; without a smear or a taint upon his character. And strong and pronounced are his qualities as a leader of men, an executive officer, an orator, the brightest traits of a man's character shine forth most brilliantly in his domestic life; in the social circle. It has often been my good fortune to have him a guest in my home, and no man meets a warmer welcome at its doors. From the little woman whose voice will never bid him welcome to an earthly home again, down to the Prince, the whole house was glad when his well known voice was heard in the hall, and many a long afternoon and merry evening has flown away like an hour with anecdote, reminiscence, argument, suggestion, story of travel and adventure of long ago, dropping from his lips. All children love St. John and he knows how to talk to them. Some of the best addresses to the little people I ever heard were made by him in the little villages of Ardmore and Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, to the most delighted audiences that ever listened to a Presidential candidate. His voice, his manner, is pleasing, easy, and attractive; his eyes are as tender as a woman's; his sympathies quick and earnest, and withal, he carries in his well-poised head a stock of hard, honest common sense. He comes of good Huguenot stock, as his name indicates, and "Sain't" is the quaint and pleasant name by which his near relatives address him. He makes friends of men without apparently trying to win them; where he is best known his strength is greatest, and whether he polls ten thousand votes, or ten million, he will be the same St. John—a big-hearted, clear-headed, honest, consistent man. I am aware, by the way, that the Hawkeye isn't an overwhelmingly St. John paper, but then it is a great broad-souled paper, that refuses to speak the truth about a foe man worthy of its steel pen."

John B. Gough for St. John.

At the great temperance meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, last week, addressed by Judge Pitman, William Daniel and others, one of the speakers was John B. Gough. The following is the Boston Herald's report of his remarks:

Mr. John B. Gough, who was warmly received, said: Fellow Citizens, I am no politician, and I am not going to make a political speech. For forty-two years I have been fighting this liquor-trade—against the trade that robbed me of seven of the best years of my life. I have long voted the Republican ticket, hoping always for help in my contest from the Republican party. But we have been expecting something from that party in vain, and now when they have treated the most respectable men in this country with silent contempt, I say it is time for us to leave off trusting and to express our opinion of the party. [Applause] I do not believe in compromises of any sort, nor have I believed in them at any time in my career. I have fought the drink traffic right straight through, and I want prohibitionists to show an uncompromising front to that traffic. ["Hear, hear."] We are fighting a tremendous evil, and we must make sacrifices if they become necessary. But there must be no compromise with the enemy. You must stand to your principles. They talk about protection, but we temperance people have no protection whatever. [Cheers.] We want protection from the liquor traffic for the widow and the orphan and the child. [Applause.] That is why I changed my politics, and if I live until the first Tuesday in November, I shall give my vote for a prohibitory candidate. With political parties and with demagogic methods of abuse and argument and abuse we have nothing to do. I have defined my position and, with God's help, I will stick to it the remainder of my life. [Loud cheers.]

We mean business, and have authorized every grocer to refund cost to any customer who is dissatisfied with DeLand's Saleratus and Soda. Try it if you have not already. We run all risks.

Republicans Do It All, Do They?

Republicans are fond of claiming all the credit for what has been done for prohibition. The Rev. O. B. Cheney of Maine writes as follows:

"I will say that as a member of the Legislature of Maine, I had the honor of voting for the bill for the suppression of drinking-houses and tipping-shops, approved June 2, 1851—the original Maine law. The law was not a party question, Democrats, Whigs, and Anti-slavery men voting together. And yet the Democratic party having the Governor and both branches of the Legislature, were responsible for its passage."

As reported by the Lancaster Daily New Era, the prohibition candidate for Vice-President, Hon. William Daniel, at a camp-meeting held a short time since near Lancaster, Pa., stated as follows:

"Thank God, we are not running an abusive campaign, but are making our way by argument and fact. You say, all you got has been from the Republicans. The Democrats gave us a prohibitory law in part or in whole in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. The Republicans came into power and repealed the laws in Ohio, Michigan, Rhode Island, Minnesota and Pennsylvania, continued the law in Maine, and now, in later years, the Republican States of Kansas and Iowa have adopted constitutional amendments. In the Democratic strongholds of Maryland, we have been successful, and in the only reliable Republican county we have been beaten by 1,500 majority. Georgia and Alabama, Texas and Tennessee are Democratic, so then, really the Republicans can't claim more than the Democrats. In the Northwest the vote is Republican, but when you cross the line the Republicans are against us. In North Carolina they throw their whole influence against us, and by their control of the Negro vote, beat us."

Both Sides.

If any man has ever looked upon Gov. Glick as an anti-monopolist, the following ought to cure him of the delusion. We give both sides of the latest case as far as now developed:

From the Topeka Capital, Sept. 13, 1884.

A CARD FROM JUDGE HUMPHREY. To the editor of the Capital.

TOPEKA, Sept. 12.—You publish in your issue of the 11th instant the following "Special dispatch to the Ft. Scott Monitor."

TOPEKA, Sept. 8.—Topeka was thrown into a fever of excitement to day over the leaking out of an inkling of a meeting of prominent Democrats here recently who are disgusted with Gov. Glick's recent sell out to the railroads. It will be remembered that several months ago Gov. Glick declared that he would suffer his right arm to wither before he would sign the patents for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe lands. Simultaneously with the renomination of Mr. Glick and that of Mr. Holliday the Governor forgot his declaration and signed these same patents. His action in this matter has created such a disgust on the part of such consistent Democrats as Judge Humphrey, one of the railroad commissioners, Hon. Isaac Sharp, Hon. A. A. Harris, who is one of the counsel for the state in the Union Pacific case, Osborn Shannon, W. C. Terry and other Democrats of similar standing that they have a serious notion of organizing a bolt which will leave the Governor without any standing whatever as a candidate.

The above was news to me. I did not know nor had I any information until yesterday that any patent had been issued by Governor Glick to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company. I have never expressed any disgust or disapprobation of the Governor's action in issuing it, nor have I heard the matter discussed by any Democrat in the state. There has been no meeting of Democrats either in Topeka or elsewhere at which this subject has been mentioned or considered, or a bolt thought of. Upon inquiry I learn that the patent referred to embraces lands the right of the company to which is not the subject of dispute.

JAMES HUMPHREY.

From the Manhattan Nationalist, Sept. 17, 1884.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11, 1884. Hon. Albert Griffin: My DEAR SIR—Upon my return this morning, I found among others, yours of the 9th inst. Replying would say that the certificate from the Governor for the 189,384 acres of land in list No. 1833 was received by the Governor Oct. 1, 1883. The same was filed in my office August 1, 1884, this being the date I received the same from the Governor. Letters of Patent were sent to and signed by the Governor August 27, 1884, and the patent was delivered to the A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company Sept. 4, 1884, upon their demand.

Hoping that I have covered the questions, I remain, very truly, yours, E. F. McCABE.

The above letter from the State Auditor refers to the land about which we spoke last week. Judge Humphrey says he is "informed" this is land about which

there is no controversy. Our information is that it was the last lot of land claimed by the A. T. & S. F. Co., in this state. If there was no controversy about the land why did the Governor keep the certificate in his pocket ten months, and publicly boast that he had saved that amount to the people?

From the Abilene Gazette, Sept. 17, 1884. Geo. W. Glick boasts that he saved large bodies of land to the people. How about signing the papers to hand over to the Santa Fe railroad 189,000 acres of land, which the said company was not entitled to—and then signed his name to the transfer! Glick is not a success as a truthful public official. His claims for great things he imagines he has done are very thin. Let him answer on the 189,000 acres of land. Dare he deny the charge?

On the Wrong Track.

The Republican politicians seem to think they own the voters of the country in fee simple. Whenever they bear of a Third Party man they blurt right out, "Why you will beat Blaine," or "You will beat Martin," as if prohibitionists cared a fig for one party more than the other. When they see that this has no effect they accuse us with being in league with Democrats. This is an old dodge and a good response is made to the charge, by the Chicago daily News as follows:

The rabid Blaine papers in this state, discussing the prohibition movement, term it an unholy alliance with the democracy to turn the state over to the latter party. Such a charge is simply malicious, and is made with the full knowledge and belief that it is absolutely false. It cannot be denied that prohibitionists have the same right to nominate a candidate and vote for him as the republicans or democrats have, nor will any one deny that the liquor question is as vital an issue as civil-service reform or the tariff. It is equally true that the advocates of that issue are as honest, earnest, and determined, to say the least, as are the members of the other two parties. The fact that there is little prospect of their electing their candidate for president or governor puts no figure in their right to put candidates for those offices in the field and to vote for them.

This is not the first time in our political history that this charge of an "unholy alliance" has been made. In 1840, when the abolitionists held a convention at Warsaw, N. Y., and nominated Birney and Le Moine, the whig parties of the North decried the movement as intended to draw votes from the whig party at the North, and thus secure the election of Mr. Van Buren. Again in 1844, when the abolitionists, under the name of the liberal party, met at Buffalo and nominated Birney and Morris, the charge was again made that it was an "unholy alliance" between the abolitionists and the democrats, which must result in the election of Mr. Polk. The same argument was used in 1852, when the free-soilers nominated Hale and Julian. The claim was then made that the anti-slavery people had more to expect from the whigs than from the democrats, and that they ought to remain with the whigs; just as it is now affirmed that as the temperance people have received all they have had, little as it is, from the republicans, they ought to remain in that party. But the whigs would never accede to the wishes of the free-soilers, just as the republicans have not met the temperance people's demand.

The result was that from the despised gathering in 1840 at Warsaw sprang the party that in 1860 took control of the government and has held it ever since. Is the republican party to follow in the footsteps of its whig predecessors? There are many points of similarity between the abolition and the prohibition organizations, and it becomes a serious question with the republican party whether or not the record of that organization will be a repetition of the history of the party upon whose ruins it was founded by the men whose principles it ignored.

The Leavenworth Times, says the county and district conventions, have been more reliable guides to party sentiment than the late state convention, which would not entertain the idea of a state constitutional convention. This is all a sham and arises from the simple fact that people are disgusted with the primaries and will not go out. This leaves the whole thing in the hands of demagogues and managers who are ready to compromise anything to save a vote. The district conventions have nominated a legislature that will oppose the prohibitory law. This accords with the ideas of party leaders, but not the people.

The Manhattan Nationalist utters dire threats if the whiskey elements of the party do not abide by the pledges they made at the State Convention. It will be better policy in the future to make no compromise with the enemy. Pledges from such sources are always more liable to be broken than kept. It will be safer to trust the people than whiskey politicians.

A Potential Voice from New England.

In the Republican National Convention of 1876 and of 1880, James G. Blaine would have been nominated had he not received the support of the New England delegates; but in 1884, there was such a careful purchase of delegates from Southern states that New England support became a superfluity. The Chicago Times gives the following from one of the most distinguished men of the old Granite State:

Two years ago, ex-senator Bainbridge Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, a republican of ability and distinction, wrote a paper entitled "Our Foreign Policy," in which he used the following vigorous language: "With the advent of Mr. Blaine there came another change, and a portentous one. Jobbery seemed to be installed in the vacant throne of slavery. It sought no field for profitable experiments among the nations of Europe, guided by war ships or bribing, like the French porcupine, with bayonets, but fastened on the comparatively weak American republics. Like slavery, it prated of the glory of the American flag, but unlike slavery, it loved the the jingle of shekels better than the clanking of shackles."

And again: "Against any such policy as that shadowed forth in the six months' rule of Mr. Blaine every intelligent, honest and patriotic man should vigorously protest by word, act, and vote. It would lead to foreign wars and internal corruption, and eventually to national ruin. The foreign policy of the United States should not be made subservient to personal ambition nor audacious jobbery."

This is a terse and truthful characterization of the methods which Mr. Blaine applied to the management of the foreign relations of the government while he was secretary of state. If the policy then adopted had been persisted in, the consequences would not doubt have been fully as grave as pictured by Mr. Wadleigh. Should Mr. Blaine be elected president, it is reasonable to expect that his policy will be re-adopted, and the most important functions of the government again prostituted to the service of reckless personal ambition and promotion of audacious jobbery. It is certainly the duty of every intelligent, honest, and patriotic man to vigorously protest by word, act, and vote against a candidacy so pregnant of evil. It does not appear that ex-Senator Wadleigh is faithfully discharging this duty, but it is significant that this is the first national campaign in many years in which his voice has not been lifted up for the republican candidates. Under the circumstances, his silence is most eloquent.

Protecting American Labor.

James G. Blaine, a remnant of the old Whig party of thirty years ago, a thorough bred Pennsylvania high tariff protectionist, slashes around all the time, so to speak, on the "great issue of 1884"—protecting American industry. A convention of Greenbackers in the Ninth Congressional district of Ohio thus gives an intelligent comprehensive expression of Buckeye sentiment:

Resolved, That we sympathize with the five thousand oppressed workmen of the Hocking Valley and their suffering families who have been discharged and evicted by James G. Blaine's syndicate—the Standard Coal and Iron Company—which heartless corporation having unsuccessfully directed Italian lazarettos, now threaten to import contract paupers from Sweden and Hungary to replace our fellow American citizens who are thrown hopelessly upon the charity of the world for daring to demand honest pay for their honest toil; and in the sacred name of liberty, patriotism, and right we urge all laborers and unprotected producers to throw off at once the shackles of the promise-breaking twin parties, show their demands at the polls in order that the wrongs labor suffers, may be ended, the right of farmers and mechanics recognized and benefited by legislation, that for years has been solely in the interest of banks and other corporate monopolies.

Topeka Stock Yards

MONTHLY SALE, Will take place at their Yards, Tuesday, October 7th, 1884, CONSISTING OF 300 HEAD OF CATTLE.

60 head of fine three year old Steers, 150 head of fine two year old Steers, 25 head of 1 yr old Steers.

Balance Cows, Yearling and 2 year old Heifers. Also, some stock Hogs.

Parties wishing to have any kind of Stock sold on that day can do so by applying at the Yards.

WOLFF & MCINTOSH, A. J. HUNGATE, Salesman.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO. Established 1862. Incorporated 1863. We offer for sale the largest stock of Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Catalogue for Fall of 1884 now ready and mailed on application. 600 ACRES, 13 Greenhouses.

YOU ARE A LIAR \$60.5 TON WAGON SCALES. Jones & Sons, 200 Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

The American Agriculturist for October, 1884.

The leading feature of the American Agriculturist for October is a fifteen column tabulated list of settlers in the Western States and Territories who are willing to furnish free, all information regarding their respective localities to applicants in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States. This is a double number, embracing two hundred and fifty columns of matter—over one hundred illustrations, and two hundred articles on every variety of topics pertaining to the farm, garden, and household. Joseph Harris, besides his instructive Talks and Talks, has a timely article on "Sheep in Winter," and Gathering Crops. D. D. T. Moore writes on Agricultural Fairs as Educators. Adobes, the choicest building materials of the far West described by J. L. Townsend of Utah. Remarkable milk and butter records of Holland Cows are given by Dudley Miller. The ailments of numerous Farm Animals are prescribed for by Professor D. D. Slade, of Harvard University. Col. M. C. Weld tells us what he saw "Among the Farmers," and writes on Milk-fever, Sheep, Breaking Colts, etc. Beautifying the Farm is treated by Elias A. Long. David W. Judd continues his notes of travel in the Far West. Dr. Byron D. Halsted writes about Experiments in Crop Feeding, The Cottonwood Beetle and other insects. The Ripening and Decay of Fruits is treated by Doctor George Thurber, who describes an Entirely New Plum Japanese Radishes, and has numerous other horticultural articles. Legal points in Hiring Farm Help are made plain by H. A. Haigh. Housekeepers will find full directions for making pickles by Aunt Hattie. Ethel Stone gives hints on Table Etiquette, and useful and ornamental articles are illustrated. The Boys and Girls have an illustrated story, the Doctor's Talks, a Dakota Boy's Letter, Puzzles, etc. All interested in the trotting feats of Jay-Eye-See, will be glad to see a portrait of this horse. The full page and other illustrations are executed by leading artists as Forbes, Bennett and Seranton. Price, \$1.50 a year, single numbers 15 cents. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

Literary Note.

THE WOMAN AT WORK, published at Brattleboro, Vt., begins its eighth volume with September as THE WOMAN'S CENTURY. It is a name fully in harmony with the character of the magazine, which is devoted to Art, Literature, Biography, Home Science, and Woman's Work in Industries, Missions, Charities, and Reforms, Miss Frances E. Willard contributes to this number a sketch of Mary Allen West, and Kate Sanborn is announced for forth coming papers. A beautiful engraving, Genevieve of Brabant, with descriptive article by Fred Myron Colby, gives the magazine a fine literary stamp. 10 cents a copy, Frank E. Housh, Publisher.

The Hard Thing to Deal with.

It is the apathy of the masses under their wrongs that accounts for the flourishing of those wrongs. It is the apathy of the people under the blackmailing of monopoly that accounts for the continuance of that blackmailing. It is the apathy of the people about the encroachment of the money power that accounts for the growth of those encroachments.

It is the apathy of the people under the rapacity of the Wall street jackals that accounts for the increase of that rapacity.

It is the apathy of the men who groan under the workings of the wage system that accounts for those groans.

It is the apathy of the farmers under the jugglery of the speculators that accounts for the success of that jugglery.

This popular apathy does not justify the conduct of the wrong doers, but it accounts for it.

Strange that there is the necessity of forever urging the people to adopt measures against the wrongs under which they suffer, but which they have full power to put an end to. Why groan under burdens which they can throw off, or tolerate abuses which their votes would abolish?—John Swinton's Paper.

Short Horn Sale, AT HARRISTOWN, ILL., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1884. For Catalogue, address, as above, PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH.

BAND MEN Prepare for Campaign of 1884. Every MAN should read our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, Uniforms, Equipments, etc., and CAMPAIGN BAND MUSIC. CHURCH & LEE, 200 to 206 Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

SKINS.

Leather and Sundry Goods. One deals with sheep-skins for their raw "dry salted." Unhaired and larger with sumac after finishes. Of fine texture, high finishes, the skin is going. Goat's skin and other fresh raw fleeces to be prepared by approachable glove leather facings in alabaster, and the used to make most of our hats from England, and our raw material sheep-skin facings with our large-sized linings and

on the grain "figured" as fish is used, and often masquerade of alligator have been seen at a distance for miles. The docile and in history "after," too, antity in the merican tangle Jewell, distinguished Minister to an invitation of the pure in some of the build- ings, fingers, actual curri- apartments the odor of his ex- arned that a and birch used were dress, and a peculiar general bar- the mean secret of e to New to set up entered the who with the manu- imported what, in

ador. presence milder in so-called sh comes here is no air which constant- nable to the germs it exist in danger- so-called phacteria. The best preventing method we a good match as all matches vo in the receipt- as fol- wners of sheet of shed up on the slowly is one to be