



A Journal of Home and Household.

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CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

A WEEKLY PAPER AT 60 CENTS A YEAR.

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, moneyed 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.

St. John and Daniel.

- Prohibition Ticket. For President, JOHN P. ST. JOHN. For Vice President, WILLIAM DANIEL. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. At Large J. S. STOCKTON; M. V. B. PARKER. 1st. District, S. L. NORTH, Leavenworth. 2nd. " E. CLARK, Olathe. 3rd. " THOS. WILSON, Cherokee. 4th. " R. L. LOTT, Emporia. 5th. " THOMAS OWEN, Jr. Concordia. 6th. " C. P. STEVENS, Beloit. 7th. " T. C. MILLER, Lyons. State Ticket. For Governor, H. L. PHILLIPS, of Miami. For Lieut. Governor, MILES BROWN, Columbus. For Secretary of State, J. C. HERBARD, Topeka. For State Treasurer, WM. BATTLE, Dunlap. For State Auditor, ALLEN WILLIAMS Lawrence. For Attorney General, H. L. BRUSH, of Howard. For Supt. Public Instruction, FANNIE HANDEL, Emporia. For Chief Justice, H. P. VROOMAN, of Topeka. For Associate Justice, J. D. MORRIS, Sedan. State Central Committee. H. J. CANNIFF, Topeka, Chairman. G. F. KIMBALL, Topeka Secretary. A. M. RICHARDSON, and FITCH REED, Lawrence. D. E. MARTIN, Oswego. J. A. BEAL, Louisville. E. B. PEYTON, Emporia. T. L. MAGOFFIN, Sterling. P. BEAN, Concordia. GEO. E. DUNN, Topeka. D. C. WRIGHT, Lyons. B. M. HOUSE, Newton. W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. LAURA B. FIELDS, Leavenworth.

TWO MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS. To the end of the Campaign Five Cents.

Help Hood the State from now till election. We are asked if we will send the SPIRIT two months on trial for 10 cents. Yes, every time. It will pay the cost. So get the names and send in by scores, and by hundreds.

We will send four numbers for five cents, to cover the campaign. We have work to do. Send in the names. We should have 50,000 subscribers, and that would enable us to make a better paper at the same price, 50 cents a year in clubs.

About Tickets. We shall be able to furnish National and state Prohibition tickets to all who order them in time, at the rate of \$1.10 per 1000, post paid.

They will be printed so that local tickets can be pasted on the bottom. Those wishing to vote the Greenback or Republican or Democratic state ticket can also paste that over the Prohibition state ticket. Orders should be sent in as early as possible.

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.

The new Prohibition party will take the country by storm immediately after election. Republicans and Democrats who vote the full party ticket this year, openly avow that it is the last time. They will come into the new party after this. We are at a loss to know why they should insist in making one more mistake. Probably it is in obedience to some incomprehensible inclination that induces the drunkard to get on one last spree before he reforms.

The stirring watchword of the old Liberty Party in 1848 was "Duty is ours, results are God's." Let this be the motto of Prohibitionists when they come to vote. Do your duty and leave results with God. Vote as you pray.

The New York evening Post, William Cullen Bryant's old paper, has also a good word for St. John as follows:

"Mr. St. John's letter of acceptance as the Prohibition candidate for President goes straight to the mark in more ways than one. He seems to have had Mr. Blaine's dodge in mind in several parts of the letter; for, in one, he declares that since Prohibition involves the 'protection of every home in the land,' it is not a mere local issue but a national as well as a practical question upon which a large and respectable body of citizens—against whose convictions party discipline is powerless—have decided to vote; and, toward the close of the letter, he says, again: 'This is no time for dodging. Moral cowards will never win, and surely never deserves a victory.' Signs multiply that the vote for St. John will be a surprise. In the West it will be especially large, and in New York is likely to be much greater than is generally supposed. A correspondent, writing from a New England State, says that all through that section thousands of dissatisfied Republicans will vote for St. John and suggests that we advise the Prohibition managers to be well supplied with tickets on election day."

It is said that the Pacific Railway company propose to remove the Bismarck Fair to Salina, and the removal of their shops from Armstrong to the present Bismarck Grove.

Every campaign subscriber to the SPIRIT will be credited to Jan. 1, 1885, 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.

That Grand Jury.

A howl of rage went up from Gov. Glick's pack of fawning hounds when it was known that John Martin had ordered a grand jury for Shawnee county. Standing in with the criminal classes, doing all in their power to encourage lawlessness, the crowd that are led by a disloyal Governor are doing their best to bring this state into dishonor and contempt. It begins to be painfully evident that the man who encouraged the rebels during the war, needs reconstructing as badly now as then. What a spectacle, when the governor of a great state prostitutes his official position and violates his oath of office by encouraging defiance of law.

What are we coming to? Are we already Mexicanized? Have we reached a state of anarchy? Are our courts to be bulldozed and brow-beaten by executive authority in the interest of vice and crime? When the Supreme Court gave its decision in the Gleason case, able lawyers at once said this necessitates a return to the grand jury system. We know nothing of the reasons which induced John Martin to call this jury. But we know he is an able, upright, fearless Judge. We know that crime is rampant, that lawlessness abounds, that unless the strong arm of the law is put forth to stay the tide of crime that is mounting higher and higher, dark days are in store for us. For shame, that the executive head of this state is arm in arm and cheek by jowl with the lawless elements in society, that he is bargained, sold, conveyed delivered and paid for by the saloon power, and that too of his own wish and earnest desire.

We Vote as We Talk.

The state canvass seems to be narrowing down to a square issue between anarchy and railroad supremacy on one side, represented by Glick and Holliday, and law and decent government on the other. There is daily becoming less and less room for a third state ticket.—Junction City Tribune.

The above paragraph contains the honest sentiments of an editor of the Tribune. Why do you not display sufficient moral courage to haul down Phillips, and place the name of Jno. A. Martin at the head of your columns for governor? Do that and your judgement will be corroborated by your conscience.—Russell Record.

Thanks for plainness of speech in judgement of other men's consciences. Can a man who daily advertises and encourages an illegal traffic in his paper be relied on as a "champion" of law and decent government? We are supporting the only law-abiding candidate in the field. We vote as we talk.—Junction City Tribune.

Guerrilla Losses.

We notice that considerable interest is being manifested in various parts of the State over the payment of losses caused by guerrillas during the war. As is well known, several of our towns were robbed and burned and heavy losses incurred by our citizens. It is claimed that similar losses have been made good in other states, and that they ought to be here. The object of this meeting is to memorialize the Legislature to take some action in the matter, and all persons in this city and vicinity interested in the payment of these losses are requested to meet at Guild's Music store, No 214 Kansas avenue, at 2 o'clock p. m., on October 21.

Prohibition Work.

The Schoharis Globe, says: "A Prohibition Pole and flag were raised at Schoharis last Saturday. The crowd of people present was almost as large as at the Republican pole raising. The speech by Rev. C. King was better than both the speeches at the Republican pole raising, and it was well received by the people present."

ST. JOHN GIVES BLAINE A FACER.

He Declines to Withdraw and Sizes up the Republican Party.

The Blaine people, having become alarmed at the number of "temperance voters that St. John is likely to draw from the republican ranks, Professor Woolsey, Judge Noah Davis and others published in the Tribune an appeal to Mr. St. John to step down and out. Mr. St. John does not see it exactly in that light, and has addressed a reply to agitated Blaine men, from which the following selections are made: GENTLEMEN—In the New York Tribune of this date I find your names appended to a request that I withdraw from the canvass as the prohibition nominee for the Presidency, together with an elaborate statement of reasons why, in your judgment, I should take this course. Permit me to reply that I have given your statement and request such careful and candid consideration as coming from men of your high character, they merit, and that I can neither agree with the one nor comply with the other.

Your assertion that "a large part of our Convention opposed placing a ticket in the field" has never before been made to my knowledge, is not justified by the detailed reports of proceedings printed in leading journals at the time, and is emphatically contradicted by reliable witnesses, delegates, and spectators. I see nothing more "confusing" in the prohibition movement than in any other, unless you mean that it is confusing the politicians.

As to imputations upon the republican candidates, I find only such as appeal to facts, and that appeal you can make as well. They should serve every occasion of truth. The republican party was merely asked to submit the question to the people. If for it to have done this, as you assert, "would have been political suicide," then I see no hope or possibility of the republican party ever granting even so slight a concession to the temperance men, and I am amazed that you should urge my longer loyalty to that party. If that party which you call "the party of fair play" and of "majority rule" cannot now nationally declare in favor of both without political suicide, what hope have we that in any State it will long favor either, or that as a national body it will ever support the national policy for which I stand, and in behalf of which the national prohibition party has declared? Uncompromising hostility to that policy cannot so surely and fatally delay its success as can covert enmity cloaked in friendly disguise. You are not republicans, I may assume simply because you expect to elect your ticket. We cannot forego being prohibitionists merely because we have no sure promise of at once electing ours, and while it may be unreasonable, as you insist, "to favor a change from bad to worse simply for a change," it is always reasonable and best to favor right and to stand by principle, regardless of what change may be brought about as a result. As to parties and candidates if "it is wrong," as you affirm, "to elect a party to power that ignores its principles and evades discussing the policy it intends to pursue," it must be radically wrong for either of us to help elect the republican party, since, if it has any temperance principles it ignores them, if it has any temperance policy it evades discussing it. Indeed, that party's chief aim now is to hold both the liquor and the temperance vote, which purpose utterly forbids any positive temperance principle, and encourage only a practical liquor policy.

With regard to candidates, intellectually and morally, I have not a word to say. I prefer to leave personal abuse and vilification to those who have nothing better to uphold their cause. But when you speak of Mr. Cleveland's gross blunder while dodging the tariff question, common fairness should forbid your excusing Mr. Blaine for his equally gross neglect of duty in dodging a vote on the prohibition amendment in his own State. For the slightest analysis of the situation show you that it was only as to the submission of such an amendment that his party's National Convention had laid any "authority" upon him, while the long time policy of the party in his State, submission being granted, should have commanded him to vote on and for the principle. If prohibition were not as Mr. Blaine said a national issue he surely was not justified because of any action or failure to act on the part of his National Convention, in dodging it when presented as a State issue purely. I have been many years an humble worker in the temperance cause, am considerably familiar with the several temperance organizations of New York and until three days ago had never heard of the New York State Temperance Assembly from which your request purports to emanate. And as I observe that only three of your number reside in New York State I am compelled to believe that its organization is only for campaign purposes and its membership so small that those who control it were forced to go outside the state for co-operation. In view of the fact that my party presents the only Presidential nominee standing on a temperance platform, would it not be more consistent for "steadfast temperance men" at once to demand the immediate withdrawal of your own candidate and thus avoid all "possible calamities to which you refer including as you term it, "a thing of such doubtful propriety as to put Governor Cleveland into the White House?" For you may rest assured that, so far as I am concerned, I shall neither withdraw from the canvass nor assume a neutral position.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

The editor of the Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, in this week's issue propounds the following gigantic problem. How would St. John if elected, make up the annual revenue of 80,000,000 to the government, providing whisky was done away; now if the above noted Editor don't stop such silly cackle, I shall begin to think that he is becoming weak kneed in the upper story. Pooh! school boy as I am, I can raise my hand and answer such easy questions as that. From the easy earnings of those men who quit drinking the \$700,000,000 worth of yearly manufactured whisky. Easy aint it?

J. W. S.

In view of the leading propensities of the Republican and Democratic candidates our printer's devil says one may be turned a dodger and the other a gutter-snipe.

We were asked a day or two since how Neal Dow stands. The following is the latest we have seen from him:

PORTLAND, ME, September 15, '84. HARRY WESLEY, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have achieved a glorious victory for prohibition. The republican party stood hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder with us in the fight. Mr. Blaine gave his valuable assistance, and assured me he refrained from voting at the request of prominent Ohio republicans on account of the bigoted Germans. Respectfully yours, NEAL DOW.

No. 29.

P. SKINS.

Leather and any Goods. We deal with sheep-skins for their raw "dry salted," unshaired and anner to large with sumac with coarse after finishes. of fine text high finishes. If the skin is ting. Goat the grain and of flesh red neck to provide finishes on y finished by approachable glove leather linings and to by is the land-grocco manu- the skin of a sheep-skin, is ice to a goat- or "spongy." ly that it can It absorbs mer in wear- tries it is ill Sheep-skins facings in al- and, and the used to make most of our ns from En- a high duty r to have the England, and our raw ma- have a great id sheep-skin rich fatness us with our a large-sized linings and on the grain "figured" as fish is used, and often masquerade, of alligators ave been a's peculiar for restles- if the docile ad in history "ather," too, anty in the erican tan- ball Jewell, distinguished Minister to invitation face of the are in some f the build- his fingers, sical curi- apments the odor of of his ex- rned that is and birch used were pness, and a peculiar several bar- the mean secret of to New to set up entered the who with the manu- imported whal, in

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1884.

Our State Ticket.
Our readers will find the full state prohibition ticket in our columns this week.

It is the ticket that ought to be elected and that will be elected if all prohibitionists vote as they pray. There are some candidates that ought to especially be elected. Among these we name first our candidate for chief justice.

No Democratic prohibitionist should hesitate a moment to scratch the name of Campbell from that ticket, and no Republican prohibitionist should hesitate a moment to strike off the name of Horton.

It was he who wrote the late decision of the supreme court that at once threw open a hundred saloon doors in this city. It was a decision that was not necessary and that required a stretch of legal judgment to make.

Mr. Horton was the especial choice of the re-submission, anti-prohibition members of the convention. He was put in nomination by D. R. Anthony, the leader of that element. His nomination was a part of the compromise. He should be beaten.

Mr. J. C. Hubbard is the best man named for Secretary of State by any party. He ought to be elected by all means.

Mr. Phillips for Governor is the only prohibitionist named for that office. This place has been left vacant to give Col. John A. Martin time to answer certain questions that have been put to him, and which he refuses or neglects to answer. There are prohibitionists who will vote for him, and there are others who will not unless he gives them some assurance of his sympathy with prohibition.

The other candidates are all deserving and true. There is a wide demand for a State ticket. It is but just that they want one. It works no injustice to any one. Without such a ticket people cannot be forced to vote against their will; with it, all can vote to suit themselves.

Hiding the Truth.

Last week Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Lafayette, Indiana, one of the ablest temperance speakers of the day, made three important addresses to large houses in Leavenworth. Neither the *Times* nor the *Standard*, both daily papers, representing the two old parties, gave any report of these meetings. The *Commoner*, an enterprising weekly alone, gave any such report: It says:

There has been in our city during the week a lady, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar lecturing on temperance to crowded houses and, strange to say, the two daily papers have not seen fit to give their readers any account of her meetings—nor was there ever a better opportunity for a gentleman like Mr. Fenlon to talk on the liquor question as she had offered to discuss the subject publicly with any lady or gentleman. Mrs. Gougar told her audience Sunday evening that agents are out in different parts of Europe getting emigrants to come to Kansas, of a class to aid in their efforts to rescind the prohibition law, and that the gentlemen who are so actively advocating re-submission are well paid by the National Liquor League. Here we have two papers, each belonging to different political parties, and several gentlemen making big speeches on this question all receiving pay out of the same barrel. Mrs. Gougar proposes to meet the liquor association with all their money and influence, and upset their calculations by giving the ladies a vote. She very aptly points out that men vote for policy, but that the women would vote for principle—and we think she is right. If men have not the nerve to deal with this great evil, the best plan would be to hand it over to the women for a short time, and give them a chance. Matters could not be worse, and they might be better. If ladies are fit to be mothers, we think they know what is best for their children. Those who believe in temperance ought to do everything possible to hasten the time when every woman should have a voice and a vote in choosing those who have to be placed in power over them.

"Duty is ours, results are God's." This was the sentiment that destroyed slavery. It is the sentiment that will destroy alcoholism. Don't pray for the overthrow of the Rums' power, and then go and tell God by your vote, that he must bring about prohibition through your old party or not at all. Paul says we shall not do evil that good may come. Vote straight for principle. Do your duty and leave results with God.

The Republican and Democratic parties together form the devil's two edged sword. Don't fool with it.

Governor St. John's Letter.

From the New York Independent.
GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S letter of acceptance will be found on another page. It is short, contrasting therein most advantageously with the streams of verbiage which poured through whole columns in the letters of Blaine and Butler. It is strong, possessing a directness and vigor which were not displayed in the acceptance of Cleveland. The prohibitionists may claim that, as a state paper the letter of their candidate is the ablest which has appeared in this canvass.

When the prohibition ticket was nominated it was regarded by many as little better than a joke, a mock nomination, a playing with politics. But the course of events has given it a prominence which, at first, no one anticipated. Even those who drew up the ticket can hardly have expected it would ever stand before the people in the position it holds to-day. But the nomination of Blaine made great numbers of strong Republicans feel that allegiance to their party principles demanded their rejection of the party ticket, while the unveiling of Cleveland's private life made the better class of men unwilling to vote for him; and thus great numbers who, a few weeks ago, had no thought of supporting the prohibition candidate now declare their intention of voting for him. In his personal character, Governor St. John is one who commands respect. In his private life, and in his official action, his course has been one which indicated purity of heart and honesty of purpose. No one charges that his private history contains repulsive chapters which demand concealment; no one charges that he ever sought to use his position of Governor for his private emolument. There is no reason to believe that he ever wrote "burn this" or any letter of his to woman or to man. Though the contest in Kansas on the liquor question was a bitter conflict, Governor St. John's opponents have not impugned his personal integrity. The man who is ashamed to support Blaine or Cleveland can support St. John. Therefore, many who are not prohibitionists will vote for him on the grounds of personal character.

And the course of the two leading candidates has been such as to drive voters to St. John for temperance reasons. When the prohibition ticket was nominated, many who believed in prohibition saw no reason to vote for it. They were willing the question should be left out of the canvass. But the two leading candidates have taken a course which brings it into the canvass; and earnest temperance men are repelled by both. Governor Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, goes out of his way to make a bid for the liquor vote. Mr. Blaine, in the Maine election, dodged the issue. He refused to vote upon the prohibitory amendment, on the ground that it was a local issue. But has not Mr. Blaine a local influence? Is he not a citizen of Maine, and was he not in duty bound to give his opinions on that important local question just as much as any other citizen who voted that day?

The question whether the amendment should be enacted was no more local than the question who should be Governor, on which he did vote. The fact is, every intelligent man is satisfied that the reason why he did not vote for the amendment was because he was not willing to offend the brewery vote of the West. Now if being a candidate, he is unwilling to show his hand on the question for fear of losing votes, would he not, if elected and desirous of a second term, be just as unwilling to do anything to aid the temperance cause, lest it should hinder his reelection? If, as a candidate, he refused to vote for prohibition, lest it should lose him votes, would he not, as President, refuse to do anything which would offend the anti-temperance element? Such a course does not command the respect of men who have principles, and earnest temperance men must be as reluctant to vote for Blaine, who dodges the temperance issue, as for Cleveland, who openly condemns prohibition. Under the circumstances therefore, good Republicans and good Democrats, whose convictions lead them to reject the candidates of their parties, can cast an honest vote for Governor St. John and prohibition.

Whenever you attempt to compromise with Satan you may be sure he will get the best of it. Vote straight for prohibition if you ever pray for it.

Remember that prohibition is the only real issue in this state, and that it will be the issue until the nullifiers and law breakers submit to the will of the people as expressed in the constitution.

A correspondent says he believes in submission, but not re-submission. The Rum Power must be taught submission before it will be permitted to demand re-submission.

Fashion Notes.

Very slender bracelets are in vogue. No two alike are worn at the same time. Astrakan is to be used this winter for trimming purposes more than fur. It comes in a sort of *frere* and in all the new shades.

The newest slippers for house wear are made in garnet and crimson alligator, kangaroo or angola skins, which are durable as well as soft.

In Paris dog collars are more than ever worn around the neck, and crosses and lockets are frequently attached to them.

Long side plaits are seen on many of the new fall dresses. The plaits are usually confined to one side of the dress, while the other is left plain or ornamented by bows of satin ribbon.

Black satin is very fashionable for street and carriage costumes, and is especially favored by ladies past middle age. Chantilly lace is used for trimming.

Little white frillings are put inside the capote bonnets, now fashionable. These frillings are generally of fine lace and are very becoming to most faces.

Among new fancies are the Italian aprons, made of silk or linen, with bands of lace insertion and edging, and Greek aprons of satin or surah, richly decorated with embroidery.

Belts of velvet are to be used on walking costumes trimmed with velvet, instead of those of alligator skin. The latter will, however, be worn with flannel and cloth dresses, but only for morning or school wear.

Little veils of colored illusion are still worn over the face. They reach to the end of the nose. When placed over bonnets and hats they are drawn up neatly in the back and tucked underneath the brim.

The Carmen hat, with stiff brim and square crown, moderately high, is worn by young ladies. It is of light mushroom brown straw, trimmed with fine feather tips and an egrette of a darker shade. Fine folds of velvet encircle the crown.

Entire lace dresses are exceedingly fashionable for dinner and ball dresses. Some of the lace is put on over hand-painted satin, and the effect of the satin gleaming through the meshes of the lace is most becoming.

Bison cloth is finding great favor this year for walking dresses. The dark blues and browns, showing patterns of interlaced rings and whips in contrasting shades, are the most popular. Dark blue and red, brown and gold are among the combinations.

Rubies are to be fashionable this winter, especially for young girls. Some very pretty collet necklaces are made of these stones. One seen recently was made of square links of gold, and in each square was set a circle of rubies with three turquoise in the center.

Miss Philadelphia—And so you enjoyed your tour of Europe?

Miss Boston—Oh, indescribably. Did you see the aqueducts in Rome?

"Yes, and they swam beautifully." "Swam! What swam?"

"The aqua-ducks, of course."

His Suspicions Were Confirmed.

A mild-mannered, athletic-looking young man stepped up to a stranger at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets yesterday and pulled a twenty-dollar bill out of his vest pocket. "I suspect," said he, confidentially, "that that is a counterfeit. Can you tell me if it is?"

The stranger looked the bill over and handed it back, saying that he couldn't tell himself whether it was bad or not, but if the mild-mannered, athletic-looking young man would step over to the sub-treasury in the post-office he could very readily find out, he was sure.

The young man crossed over and presented the bill to the clerk behind the bar. He suspected the twenty was bad, he said. The clerk turned it over and held it up to the light. Then he went over to a corner of the inclosure and brought a big heavy stamp down on the bill. When he handed it back to the mild-mannered young man the word "counterfeit" was cut across it in large letters.

"Why, you poor thing," said the young man, "you have spoiled it! What are you going to give me in place of it? I can't pass that thing now." "Lucky thing for you," said the clerk, calmly, "you won't have a chance to try. I didn't spoil it, it never was good." And the clerk went about his work.

This angered the athletic young man. He almost frothed at the mouth. "You red-headed, white-livered, black-hearted son of a gun," he cried, "come out of your pen here and I'll wallop the life out of you."

The clerk didn't come out of his pen, and the athletic young man had simply to go away cursing.—*Bo. ten Globe.*

Keep the Best.

The New York Tribune says that one capital error—because a waste of capital on the farm—is to keep poor horses and cows. A \$50-horse is not worth one-fourth as much as one that is worth \$100. It will eat as much and cost as much for harness, and will neither do as much work nor live so long. A \$20-cow, that makes three pounds of butter in a week, costs as much for everything, labor and utensils included, as one worth a \$100, that makes ten pounds a week. Another error is to work poor land. Many a man has broken his back and lost his heart on a poor farm which he has suffered to run down by poor management. He has spread his labor and capital over 100 acres, when by confining himself to 25 or 30, he might have become happy and rich. The way to repair such a capital error is to begin with one field and get that into good condition, and let the rest lie, and so on through the farm. One rich field will then make it easy to enrich another or two; and while the beginning is slow, it is downhill work, and as the end is nearly reached progress is fast and easy. The worst of all capital errors is for the farmer to neglect his own improvement and education. A man who has \$100,000 in a farm and stock, may easily have twice as much in himself and make his work pay 10 per cent. on his value. He is the greater part of his capital and it is the greatest of all errors to misuse himself.

All Sorts of Time.

A gentleman rode up to a small boy sitting on the fence in front of his home and inquired if he lived there.

"I try to," was the response.

"Well, my boy, I want to know what time it is; can you tell me?"

"Yes, I kin; I wuz in the house just five minutes ago, and the old clock wuz p'intin' at 11."

"Oh, we have all kinds."

"But I mean do you have solar time or standard time?"

"That's what I said. We have all kinds."

"I don't understand you."

"Don't you? Well, come to our house and live awhile and ye'll learn. My sister Sal, she has standard time—that's the clock; I has city time—that's the town clock; the hired girl has sun time—that's watchin' the shadows; and pap an mam has a d—l of a time—that's what they're doin' in there now, and I'm settin' on the fence till they get her regegerated. By gosh, you hadn't better wait round 'ere if you don't want to hear sudhin' strike, an' strike mighty durn hard."

The man rode away rapidly and the boy kicked another plank off the fence.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Florida paper says the outlook for the orange crop this year is splendid. The reports from all parts of the state are not in, but all these heard from report splendid prospects for a large crop.

The old groves are bearing heavily, some of the trees being loaded heavier than ever before, while the number of young groves just coming into bearing help to swell the total. Florida and her fruits are beginning to occupy the place they deserve, and especially is orange growing becoming an industry of mammoth proportions.

"O-o-o-h!" sighed a middle aged woman as she passed by a baggage room man at the Union Depot. Her escort, thinking she was in a faint, hastened to support her and eagerly inquired:—

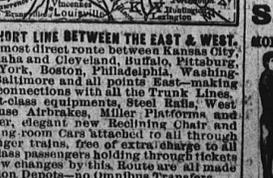
"What's the matter—are you ill?"

"No, no," she replied, "but don't you see that baggage room?"

"Yes what of it?"

"O-o-o-h! How I should love to see what's on the inside of all those trunks!"

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RY.



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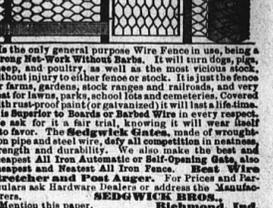


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Importers and breeders of **NORMAN HORSES.** (Formerly of the firm of E. Dillon & Co.)
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Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals. **STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS 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.**

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German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. It restores comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. \$1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE. For stamps, Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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This is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very useful for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a lifetime. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automobile or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Full Prices and Particulars ask Hardware Dealers or address the Manufacturer. Mention this paper. **SEDGWICK BROS.,** Richmond, Ind.

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Prepare for Campaign of 1884. Every BAND should send for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, Uniforms, Equipments, etc., and CAMPAIGN BAND MUSIC. **CHURCH & LEE,** 200 to 208 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

2806 Lbs. Wgt of two OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.

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MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE SENT ON 30 DAYS TEST TRIAL. The longest camp wood-yard, farmer, or sporting cut, store wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—is made easy, pleasant and sure. A boy of 12 can saw logs and saw easy. Immense saving of labor and money. Write for descriptive literature and catalogue in a brilliant color, also brilliantly illustrated poster in 8 colors. All orders promptly filled. **MONARCH SAWING MACHINE CO.,** 200 to 208 Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 29.

P. SKINS.

Leather and fancy Goods. Pure deals with sheep-skins for in their raw "dry salted," unhaird and mner to large d with sumac of with coarse softer finishes. d of fine text- r high finishes, if the skin is aning. Goat- the grain and ds of flesh red- neck to pro- vide finishes on ly procured by approachable glove leather. timent, and to- ly is the land- srocco 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- s a high duty r to have the England, and our raw ma- have a great and sheep-skin rich fatuous us with our a large-sized linings and

on the grain "figured" as fish is used, re, and often masquerade of alligators have been seen at's denizens for potatoes of the docile red in history rather," too, anty in the merican tans- shall Jewell, distinguished Master to an invitation course of the ure in some if the build- his fingers, actual curi- apartments the odor of of his ex- arned that a and birch used were wness, and a peculiar several bar- the mean secret of e to New- get to set up entered the who with the manu- v imported newhall, in

Odor. he presence mildew in so-called ich comes there is no air which constant- unnable to the germs bl exist in- ly danger- so-called liphtheria. The best prevention ventilation a good such as all r matches wo in the precept- ade as fol- livers of sheet of roiled up- ps on the slowly, on is one a to un-

Some Moral Certainties About Prohibition and Politics.

A moral certainty differs from a physical, chiefly in the absence of necessity. A physical certainty is necessitated by physical law. A moral certainty is a degree of probability so high that, according to the laws of mind and the known uniformity of the moral universe it may be used as a sure and rational basis of action. Now, there are such moral certainties touching the above subject:

It is a moral certainty that the suppression of the liquor oligarchy in this country is a cause which transcends in importance all the other issues now before the American people. Judged by the history of the traffic, by its influence on politics and laws, by its relations to the crime and misery and the nation, by its essential antagonism to christianity, the proposition is certainly as true as the Golden Rule itself. It is the more deplorable, therefore, that the democratic party should still, according to its life-long policy, array its fundamental principles against the suppression of the traffic, and cast ridicule on the whole question of prohibition. It is more strange and sad that the great Republican party, in its platform, should pass by the subject without an expression of sentiment in regard to it. It is still more unaccountable that the so-called "Independents" of New York, while addressing the people at large in their almost fanatical zeal to crush Mr. Blaine, and while professing to be moral reformers, and declaring that they bolted from their party in the sole interest of moral reform, should, after all have been satisfied to base their action upon a single point of such reform—and that, too, of secondary importance—and pass by this greatest question of the age, in as dead silence as the party had done from which they had bolted. No doubt civil service reform is a very important thing; but as compared with the temperance question, it is hardly to be mentioned. In that convention of "Independents," President Seelye said: "Of the great questions which demand our attention to-day, first and foremost is that of temperance. There is no other question affecting our national life which is comparable in significance with this." These noble words, we are told, "were not received with sympathy." To be sure, these men did not see the advantage of bringing the temperance issue into the national campaign, and probably but few men can, but yet, for professedly moral reformers to pass by, in their general declaration of principles, the greater, without "sympathy," and base their political revolt simply on the lesser, is hardly consistent, to say the least, with a comprehensive view of the national evils needing political action. If one is going to ride a single hobby at all, would it not be well to choose a sizable horse instead of a Shetland pony?

A second moral certainty is, that the strong indifference to this universal curse cannot be permanent, even among political leaders. The moral tide is now rising which will sweep away such a possibility. Moreover, the human mind cannot long support itself under the monstrous logical contradiction implied in the act of a Christian nation spending \$1,400,000,000 for crime-breeding intoxicants, and only \$80,000,000 for education—that is, seventeen dollars to debauch men, and one to educate them. Human nature cannot long face, undisturbed, the idea of a great nation suffering itself to be robbed of \$1,400,000,000 annually, and its people morally debauched, that it may receive back seventy or eighty millions in revenue—the idea of supporting four saloons to one church, six legalized corruptors of youth to one preacher of Christ, and paying thirty dollars for liquor to one for the conversion of the world. This cannot last. The broad common-sense of average men must revolt. The laws of the mind are against it. The government of God is against it. This great moral issue is like the stone out of the mountain that falls on it may be broken, but the party on which it falls it will grind to powder.

It is morally certain that between the liquor oligarchy as it now exists and the civilization of the Nineteenth Century, the conflict is irrepressible in the profoundest sense of the word; that free popular government must either crush it or be crushed by it. Therefore, it is the duty of every Christian State to hold it as an ultimate and changeless purpose, not simply to restrain but to destroy this traffic in beverages, which is undermining the in-

tegrity of the courts and the legislation of the State. This does not imply that partial and subordinate measures may not in some localities be wise and necessary. If experience can show that license or taxation or local option, tends to bring us nearer to the ultimate good of the universal destruction of the liquor power, when for the time being nothing else can be done, the moralist need find no fault, except with the hardness of men's hearts. But to license for the sake of shielding, or giving the business a legal standing, or a tax for permanent revenue, is too palpably immoral to bear the light of day. It is the immutable duty of the State to destroy the traffic by some means, it matters not what, provided they be moral, rational, legitimate; but to crush it, if it can, and it can.

It is morally certain that for a Christian State, there is, in the nature of the case, absolutely no ultimate stopping place, either for agitation or legislation on the subject, short of positive and total prohibition. That is, if Christianity prevails. It is not a prophecy but a rational conviction, that all temperance people, after trying various expedients, more or less severe, and accomplishing some partial good by them, will be driven at last to this conclusion. John C. Calhoun insisted that to save the Union the government must stop the anti-slavery agitation. In one sense he was right. But neither North nor South, nor both combined, could stop that agitation, because there was an essential and eternal antagonism between slavery and freedom. It is here. Prohibition agitation can not be stopped in a Christian State in the Nineteenth Century; and the sooner liquor men and the leaders of political parties recognize the fact the better it will be for all concerned. Government has never gone to the limit of its power or its duty against that organized evil which threatens its moral and political life, till it has put all the power of organic law squarely and solidly down upon, not its excesses but, its existence.

It is morally certain that any tax law or license law, which human ingenuity can devise, whatever its ultimate aim, and however much it may act for a time as a check upon the business in certain regions, must fail to reach the true end of legislation, viz., the destruction of the liquor oligarchy. For, whether intended or not, such laws do give to the traffic some standing or sanction under the law, which though it may change the form of the business, or tend to retard its growth, does not tend to the extinction of the evil, but rather to its perpetuation. This being true, it baffles and weakens all the moral influences which Christian civilization can use against it. In a word, such laws, while the best can be reached for the time being, if used as expressing the permanent policy or ultimate aim of the State, will array the legal force of the government against the moral suasion of the government, and so practically cripple both. If the evil is to have, theoretically, the support of the law, we ought to stop using moral suasion against it. If moral means are to be used against the evil, we ought to stop shielding it by law. Otherwise we are a house divided against itself; we are pulling down with one hand what we are holding up with the other. And as long as that is true, the people must be divided, and the government must be imbecile, both in its policy and action, in the presence of this infinite wrong.—Chicago Advance.

How Nutmegs Grow.
Nutmegs grow on little trees, which look like small pear trees, and which are generally not over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and a mace is the covering over the seed. The fruit is about the size of a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows a little nut inside. The trees grow on the island of Asia and tropical America. They bear fruit seventy and eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them all the seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over four thousand nutmegs on it every year.

The Dutch used to have all this nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda Islands, and conquered all the traders, and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up, they once burned three piles of nutmeg each of which was said to be "as big as a church." Nature did not sympathize with such meanness. The nutmeg pigeon found in all the Indian islands did for the world what the Dutch had determined should not be done—carried those nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries; and trees grew again, and the world had the benefit.—Selected.

From Kansas.
Correspondence Chicago Advance.
The average Kansas farmer ought to be happy this season, for never have there been such uniformly good crops. The harvest of wheat is estimated at 33,000,000 bushels, and of corn at 199,000,000. The price of grain is low, but that of corn is of little moment, as that crop will be mostly consumed on the ground by the immense herds of cattle. The price of meats still rules high. The large sorghum crop is being turned to account. A number of sugar factories are in full operation, producing an excellent article. The result of all this is a very rapid growth throughout the State. Towns everywhere are improving, and the country is rapidly filling up.

A curious circumstance is that our Democratic Governor, who, two years ago, predicted that prohibition would stop immigration and ruin the State, is now claiming the credit for the failure of his own prediction. He asks to be re-elected, that this prosperity which he has brought about may continue. Politics are somewhat "mixed." The Republican Convention endorsed prohibition as the settled policy of the state. Thereupon the whisky men called a convention of "Re-submission Republicans." As the Democratic Convention, however, denounced prohibition, and declared for re-submission, this new whisky party voted to cooperate with the Democrats. How large a draft this will make on the Republican vote it is not yet possible to tell, though the best judges affirm that the Republican ticket will receive not less than 30,000 majority. I was often asked while East what show St. John had for carrying Kansas. I replied, invariably, "None whatever; and more than that, his vote would be very small." Since returning, I am more than confirmed in this judgment. St. John has many warm friends in Kansas, and is highly esteemed; but all the most judicious temperance men think separate action unwise at this time. They say the Prohibitionists are a majority in the Republican party; what has been done has been through that party; the saloon men have deserted it on account of its temperance record, and it would be both unwise and unjust for the temperance men to secede on the other side. The only possible result would be to throw the State in the hands of the Democrats, who are pledged to "break down our whole system of temperance legislation. I see your Carter Harrison, the bitterest enemy of temperance in Illinois, expects to be elected "through his friends, the Prohibitionists." The Prohibitionists of Kansas do not propose to be used for any such purpose.

The schools and colleges open full. Everywhere school boards are crying for more room. Washburn College has already reached the limit as far as the accommodation of ladies is concerned. A young lady came recently from New England to live with her uncle and attend the College. Being a few days late, there was no room for her, and she was compelled to enter the State University. The College has a grand opportunity now, if means are provided to take advantage of it. We trust some of our rich crops will be turned into brick and mortar for the benefit of our College.

Our churches are all getting under way again, after the vacation. Pastor Blakesley, of Topeka, remained with his people all summer, and is reaping the fruits of his sacrifice in large congregations and deepened interest.

A woman entered a Third avenue car on Saturday with a little girl, apparently about nine or ten years old. The child's skirts were not particularly long, and it had a healthy, buxom appearance. When the conductor came along for the fare the woman handed him five cents, and the little girl drew her limbs up closer under her skirts. "Fare for the child," said the conductor, as he continued holding out his hand.

"Fur the child, faith, shure, an' she's not fivve years old."
"But she is madam; she looks more like ten."
"An how d'ye make that out?"
"Why, by her looks," cried the conductor, who was growing impatient.
"D'ye hear him and the old woman gazed triumphantly around the car; 'he's judgin' the age of a faymale by looks. Nonsense, man begone wid ye."
And the passengers smiled and the conductor rang up one fare.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. At F. E. Van Haven's drug store.

THE FARM.

We invite all our farmer friends to write to us about any and all subjects which they think will be of interest to their brother farmers. This page is for you special benefit.

The total number of hogs slaughtered annually in the United States is estimated at 30,000,000, the average weight being 175 pounds each.

Every farmer should see to it that a good patch of rye is sown. It will do more to carry stock through the fall and spring than five times its cost in grain.

Tennessee has 300,000 dogs. At \$1 a month for food alone there is paid out \$3,000,000 a year, not to speak of the damage they inflict upon the sheep industry.

A great deal of butter is injured in quality before the milk is brought from the barn or stable. If poor butter is the result the housewife or dairymaid is not the one to hold responsible. If cows are well bedded, and the milker uses due care, there will be much fewer complaints of ill-flavored butter.

The time for cribbing corn is fast drawing near, and as the price is liable to be low, we advise all who have not got them to put up good cribs, in order to preserve the crop in good condition, if necessary for two years. A great portion of Kansas farmers are now getting in shape to hold their crop over if necessary, and in order to do so must have good cribs.

When a man milks a cow, he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons of weight into one of her hind legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling round, and the myriads of stars he saw disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

The high price of cattle in Kansas is a puzzle to strangers—and, for that matter, old settlers as well. Here good cows bring readily from \$45 to \$100; six month calves \$15 to \$20; and two-year-old steers, \$40 to \$50—prices which could be hardly obtained in New York or Ohio. Stranger, still farther west you go, the higher the prices obtained for at least some classes of cattle. A lady informs us that in the "cattle districts" near Denver a good milch cow readily brings \$75.—Manhattan Industrialist.

Winter quarters for poultry must be warm. To secure warmth the houses must not only be tight, but must be heated either by the sun, by artificial heat, or by the warmth of the fowls themselves. Close quarters in winter are far the most economical. Two and a half feet of floor room to each fowl in the roosting and laying room is more than sufficient; but they must have an equally large feeding room where they can go by day and a sheltered sunny yard besides. Thus for a flock of twenty fowls, a building or, better, a room 8 feet by 12 would be required.

APPLE BUTTER.

Cider made from sweet apples will make a better article, but if it cannot be obtained common cider can be used. Take the cider as it runs from the press before any fermentation has taken place and boil it down in a tin or copper boiler (never use iron) until it has evaporated fully one-half. While it is boiling all the scum that rises; must be carefully removed, and as soon as it is thick enough add a quantity of good tart apples pared and cut into quarters, taking out all the cores. Fill the boiler half full of the quarters. Keep a slow but steady fire and be careful to stir the apples every few moments, to prevent them from sticking to the bottom and sides of the kettle. When the apples have boiled about fifteen minutes, and have settled down a little, add more, until the boiler is quite full enough; now cook to a pulp, stirring it almost continually. When it is finished, showing no whole piece, but all one mass of pulp, turn it into jars or irkins and let it cool; cover it and store in a cool place. It can be seasoned with spices, while

cooking or afterward. Ground cinnamon and cloves are the best suited as a flavoring. One and a half bushels of apples, after they are pared and quartered, are enough for one barrel of cider before it is boiled down.

ALFALFA—HOW TO PLANT AND TO CULTIVATE.

Many Kansas farmers and feeders desire all the information on this excellent forage plant they can get; and whilst we advise them to try it in small patches, we at the same time would have them do so in keeping with the experience of those who cultivate it on its native heath. The following from the New Mexico Stock Grower is too good to pass by:

This valuable forage plant is particularly adapted to the southern and southwestern states. It lasts from ten to twelve years, as the roots penetrate from six to ten feet in the ground, far below the average of other plants, except the Johnson grass; but it requires a deep, rich soil well cultivated. For any crop the richer the soil the better the crop. This applies to grasses as well as any other, and it is folly to expect any other than poor results from poor soils. The sun must have free access to alfalfa, and the ground must be rolled to enable the water to pass off readily, for wet underground is fatal to the plant.

When it is sown with a combination of oats the latter should be sown first and well harrowed in; then sow broadcast at the rate of twenty pounds of seed to the acre, and roll the ground well and pasture it in the fall or let it lay idle.

It is more difficult to establish the first year, requiring a fine, mellow soil, but will, when once started, produce a profitable crop. The second year it may be cut two or three times, but the stand will not yet be very dense. In the third year this magnificent forage plant is developed in its full vigor, and gives the earliest as well as the largest quantity of fodder for cattle, and should be cut when first coming into bloom. It is no sooner cut than it pushes out fresh shoots, and the after-growth is something wonderful. With favorable weather every six weeks will furnish a cutting. In the drier and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, alfalfa is as fresh and green as in spring, as the roots go down to the ground like the Johnson grass. Although a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its roots and converts it to rich ground full of vegetable matter.

To promote its growth the ground should be plastered each spring and every second year manure or ashes should be scattered over it in November; the winter rains will dissolve the manure, but to effect a complete mixture the ground should be harrowed the succeeding spring as soon as it is dry enough to crumble.

A ranchman of Utah writes as follows: "I have had years of experience, both here and in California. We always sow broadcast twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre; the thicker it is sown the finer your hay will be. If it is planted thin it stools out and the stalks are thick and coarse and not relished by stock. It requires no hoeing whatever when sown as above. We cut four crops a year and its yield is enormous. The fall is the best time for sowing the seed, say from September 1st to October 1st. This gives it a good start, and it will stand the winter and do much better the following season than when sown in the spring." Sowing in the fall gives an opportunity to reseed in the spring on any spots that may not have received the seed; also to gain one season if a failure should occur. The above is my experience for fifteen years." When it begins dying out in spots it is time to break it up, and the ground will then be found in excellent condition for wheat, corn, etc. Alfalfa claims to bear the palm as the forage plant, coming earliest in the spring and remaining latest in the fall.

It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not been tested already. We cannot recommend this grass too highly.

If milk is brought just to the boiling point, then poured immediately into cans and sealed air tight it will keep indefinitely. As the air is expelled by boiling, the milk keeps just as canned goods do. If glass jars are used they must be heated so that the boiling milk will not break them. Many families keep but one cow, and this plan will enable them to have milk during the weeks that she is dry.

P. SKINS.

Leather and many goods. There deals with sheep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaird and inner to large d with sunnag d with coarse d of fine text- d high finishes, d if the skin is d Goats the grain and d of flesh red d neck to pro- d of fineishes on d y procured by d approachable d glove leather d ment, and to d by is the land- d torocco manu- d the skin of a d sheep-skin, is d vice to a goat- d or "spongy." d fly that it can d It absorbs d inner in wear- d tries it is ill d Sheep-skins d facings in al- d made, and the d used to make d most of our d ins from En- d is a high duty d r to have the d England, and d four raw ma- d have a great d and sheep-skin d hair, fatuous d us with our d large-sized d linings and d on the grain d "figured" as d fish is used, d re, and often d masquerade d of alligator d have been d in's demand d for vehicles d the docile d in history d rather," too, d antity in the d merican tan- d shall Jewell, d distinguished d Minister to d an invitation d purse of the d fure in some d the build- d his fingers, d actual curi- d apartments d the odor of d of his ex- d earned that d in and birch d used were d dness, and d a peculiar d several bar- d the mean d secret of d to New d to set up d entered the d who with d the manu- d imported d newhall, in

Odor.

The presence of mildew in so-called rich comes here is no forage plant, coming earliest in the spring and remaining latest in the fall. It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not been tested already. We cannot recommend this grass too highly.

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1884.

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.

Brighter Skies Ahead.

At last there are candidates offered in Shawnee County that law-abiding self respecting, and temperance men can vote for. They may not altogether be men of our own choice, but we are happy to feel so good a lot will be elected, and Shawnee County will be proud of them.

With John Guthrie for Judge, and W. P. Douthitt for County Attorney, our Court will be in safe hands. With Archie Williams in the Senate, and A. H. Vance in the house we will be apt to get some legislation that will make sinners shake in their boots. The organ that grinds by turns, or all at once, for Glick and the saloons, asserts that if John A. Martin is elected a "wave of fanaticism, such as never was seen before will sweep over the state." That tidal wave is bound to come then, or the organ aforesaid don't tell the truth. We trust that the independent unbought voters of Shawnee will allow no fraud of a nomination to tie their hands to an unworthy candidate, and endanger the bright prospects before us.

We thought Col. Veale was attempting to carry a big load with his claim to be a republican, running under democratic auspices, on a resubmission platform. But when Dr. Sheldon claims to be a republican, and a prohibitionist, and a resubmissionist, he piles on the weights so reckless he will have no chance at all to win--and about as much to make anybody believe he is in earnest about anything, but waiting an office. No body doubts that.

People gathering in small groups at every corner in the city discussing politics. Business almost entirely ignored and time spent in anxious and tormented anxiety concerning the ultimate determination as to who will be elected, both political organizations claiming a victory. While this is going on among the voters in the old parties; Prohibitionists and Greenbackers are laying their plans quietly as it may seem to the older parties. The effect of their labor will be more surprising than pleasant to many.

The Commonwealth is very sore over Judge Martin's order calling a Grand Jury. No innocent men need fear a Grand Jury.

To The Prohibitionists of Shawnee County.

On Tuesday November the 4th we will be expected to again exercise the highest function of citizenship. The intelligent conscientious elector, desirous to cast his vote so it will do the most good, will favorably affect the moral, intelligent and financial interests of himself and his fellows.

As a class, we believe that the liquor traffic is an evil unmixed with any good to a people, financial or otherwise. That while it is in America, it is not American, that while it is with us, it is not of us. That in its tendencies it is opposed to every institution of which Americans are proud.

We have tried the license system for many years and find it to be a shield rather than a check to the American saloon. The license system places the protecting force of the law on the wrong side of a monster evil of society.

We are seeking a remedy for the ravages of the American saloon under the license system. We believe in the principle of prohibiting this crime as all other crimes are prohibited, by providing a punishment therefor and enforcing the law as faithfully as any other criminal law is enforced, no more no less.

We believe the experiment will prove a success if it has a fair chance. We know it has been more effective than the license system in every community where the officers of the law, in good faith, have done their duty. At any rate, we are wholly unwilling to abandon the measure until it has had a fair test.

For this reason, we are opposed to resubmission, and are in favor of so amending the law as to render the legitimate use of intoxicants as easy as possible, and the improper use of them as difficult as possible, and to drive the American saloon, as an institution, entirely beyond our borders.

We are also opposed to that perversion of the term "personal liberty" which would authorize every officer or citizen to nullify the laws of the State--We believe that the honest enforcement of all laws, wise or foolish is the only safeguard to civil liberty--that such a course will lead to the repeal of unjust laws and the establishment of wise ones as surely as the other course will lead to anarchy and misrule. We believe that only men of strict integrity and known ability should be placed in positions of grave consequence to the people.

By tricks and chicanery, too well known to be denied, the saloon interests of the city, by the aid of honest resubmissionists who think prohibitory legislation unwise, gained sufficient control of the Republican party to nominate men, for the offices directly concerned with the enactment and enforcement of law, wholly satisfactory to the dealers in intoxicants who are now practically in open rebellion against the laws of the State. The two republican county conventions which met on August 20th, refused to adopt the State platform of the republican party, and while for prudential reasons, they refused to adopt the democratic resubmission plank, they thought to deceive the people as to their true position on that question by endorsing the National Republican platform and the national and state candidates.

The grave question of "What are we going to do about it," confronts every prohibitionist who in good faith has been fighting the encroachments of the saloon upon the homes of the people--and it is a grave question.

It is claimed that because the prohibitionists took part in the primaries that therefore they ought to support the nominees of the party. This is true only when the test at the primaries is fair and the question to be determined is only a choice of candidates.

In this case, neither of these conditions exist. No one claims that the fight in the first, and particularly in the fourth ward was fair, or even respectable, only upon the ground that "anything is fair in politics." In this case the trickery is not denied and the principals even boast of the shrewdness of the means used.

That the fourth ward was carried by means of the "ball and chain" racket, the votes of known democrats, and men living outside of the ward and by repeaters is known and admitted by both sides. Mr. Mulvane was in all honor entitled to the nomination for senator, and would have received it had it not been for the treachery of one of the delegates instructed for him.

Again the contest at the primaries was not a contest between individuals. Upon all state matters there runs as wide a difference between the contending factions as between the Republican and Democratic parties upon national questions. On the one side was the saloon interest organized as the "Army of Liberty" and also resubmissionists who are not in sym-

pathy with saloons, but who think prohibition unwise. On the other, were the men who believe in the principle of prohibition, and who favor the enforcement of all laws. Now to say that because one side is beaten, either fairly or unfairly, they must cease from advocating their principles in a legitimate way and must adopt the views of the victorious faction, is to assert the absurd doctrine that an elector's principles may be discovered and determined by arithmetic. The doctrine that an elector must change his principles because he is beaten or outnumbered, or cheated, is pernicious. Its statement is its own refutation.

No one questions the right of the people to resubmit or change any law, fundamental or statutory if they desire to--but that is the question at issue. The legislature is supposed to reflect the opinions of the people. The nominee for senator from this county favors resubmission. We are opposed to that change. He does not represent our views. As it appears to us, to vote for men who are satisfactory to saloon keepers and who are favorites of the "Army of Liberty" is to go back on all we ever said or did. To say to the world we were just joking about prohibition and the enforcement of law. We really did not mean anything, we were just amusing ourselves. They go into secret conclaves in the "Army of Liberty" and take a most solemn oath never to vote for one of us for any office within the gift of the people, and yet they have the cheek to ask us to work and vote for them. The prohibitionists of this county are not fools, nor are they joking about their prohibition principles and their hatred for the American saloon as will appear on the 4th of November next.

Again, the question of prohibition dear as it is to the hearts of the people, is not the only matter in which Shawnee county is interested. The County attorney has other and grave duties to perform besides the enforcement of that particular statute. Duties which are of serious import to the people of the county and should receive the attention of an able attorney. Shawnee county has other and essential interests to look after in the legislature next winter besides the question of resubmission. We do not desire a candidate whose principal merit is that he is for or against resubmission. Shawnee has the largest population of any county in the State and she ought to have as many honest and capable men within our borders, and yet for some reason she is generally considered important only on account of the number of votes she can cast. We should send men to the legislature who will command the respect of that body on account of their wise statesmanship. Without instituting a comparison here each voter for himself ought to choose wisely among the several candidates who present themselves for his suffrage and select the man who the most nearly reflects his principles and who will be the most efficient and faithful servant of the people.

W. P. Douthitt has been a member of the Topeka bar for many years and is personally known to all old citizens. He has always enjoyed a large practice in all the courts of the state. He is known as a modest man of very superior ability as a lawyer and one who cannot be used either by prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists, who will fearlessly perform the duties of the office of County attorney without let or hindrance, fear or favor and in the interest of no faction. Himself a total abstainer, he has no sympathy with lawlessness of any kind.

Hon. A. L. Williams, independent candidate for State senator, is a republican, a prohibitionist and a man who would do honor to the state in the senate of the United States. While he does not aspire to that position he is willing to serve Shawnee county and the state in the state senate if the people elect him. The men who were instrumental in nominating Dr. Sheldon have now deserted him and brought out Col. Veale because, after repeated solicitations and warnings, Dr. Sheldon declared that he would support the entire State ticket. This rupture in the resubmission ranks renders it possible and even probable that for once the people can elect a man who will be a power in the senate for any measure Shawnee county may desire. The fight is now between Col. Veale on one hand and Hon. A. L. Williams on the other. Between these two men no republican or prohibitionist ought to hesitate as to his duty to vote for Mr. Williams.

It is a peculiar coincidence that each of the three candidates are employees of the Union Pacific railroad. Dr. Sheldon is the surgeon of the road, Col. Veale is the claim agent and Mr. Williams is one of their attorneys. We believe, however, this is no objection to their candidacy. If there is a county in the state that ought to be friendly to the railroads that

county is Shawnee. Were it otherwise, the high sense of honor and justice always characteristic of "Archie" Williams would make him as much the friend of the people as of the railroads. And this, as a fact, is what the people desire. We do not wish to rob the railroads any more than we wish them to rob us. We demand substantial justice to both the people and the railroads, and we believe that a man acquainted with the interests of both and who is capable and honest will do more toward solving the "railroad problem" than a dozen legislators who know and think of one side only.

Preachers and Politicians.

At last Monday's meeting of the Congregational ministers of Chicago, the political issue of the day was earnestly discussed. The following resolution:

That for the sake of the South, for the sake of this country, for the sake of temperance and prohibition, for the sake of the family, and the reform against polygamy, the election of James G. Blaine is the necessity of the hour.

Received twenty-four votes to twelve against. Six ministers announced their intention to vote for St. John. But on the next resolution.

That we regard the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency to be a calamity morally and politically to this nation.

The vote was unanimous and emphatic.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT TOPEKA.

Organization to secure Cheap Fuel and Manufacture the Demand of the Hour.

Sedgwick county not only sent car loads of corn to the flood sufferers, attracting great attention from thousands of people all over the east, but she has had the enterprise and public spirit to send her fruit to the Cincinnati exposition, where it received much favorable attention; and all this has been a great advertisement to that fine county, and she is now reaping a harvest in the hundreds of new settlers attracted to her borders. What is Shawnee county, or more particularly, what is Topeka doing to advance her interests among the people of the east who are seeking homes in the west? Simply nothing. Two or three enterprising real estate agents and the Santa Fe road are doing all the advertising for this splendid city and county that is being done. That determination and spirit and enterprise which is found wherever a great city is built, is wrapped in a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and shutting our eyes to the necessities of the situation, we are resting our faith in our future growth strictly upon Providence. No city in the west has finer possibilities today than Topeka, and it appears that the prosperity which caused the city to grow and thrive has deadened the energies of our capitalists for enterprises upon which we must depend for future growth. The Capital speaks plainly upon a subject pertinent to all. The property holders of this city must expect to do something to attract the eastern capitalist and start manufacturing interests. Our educational institutions and the religious advantages of the city should be made known in well written and illustrated documents to be widely distributed. Our capitalists who have grown rich in high rents and compounding one and one-half per cent. interest per month, must assist by liberal expenditures to secure cheap fuel by putting down a coal shaft, or they will see their splendid properties shrink to half their present value. Kansas City is vigilant and aggressive and ready to cut off, if possible, any feeder or enterprise that threatens to build up a competing city. The western part of our State, the southwestern and other portions are pushing their claims before the incoming emigrant. What is Topeka doing? Nothing. What will be the result does not require unusual sagacity to foresee. What the Capital desires to do is to arouse the dormant energies of our men of wealth who are relying upon the delusive hope that a city can be built without energetic, systematic and organized methods.--Daily Capital.

Manager--Well, my dear, you can dispense with that lumber some trunk after to-day. I have had a new inside pocket put in my vest, and I can carry your estimate there.

Actress--But I cannot give up my trunk. I've got to have that.

"What for?"

"My press notices."

The First Ward Prohibition club held a public meeting Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian church. It was very well attended. The club will meet at the Flat Top church next Tuesday.

The saloons of this city could be closed very easily if there was any disposition to do it. Judge Martin's order for a grand jury is having a good effect. Enforce the law before election instead of romancing to do it afterwards.

Kansas corn this year takes the lead with an average of nearly 44 bushels per acre. It lead the country last year with an average of 36 bushels. Missouri, Indiana and Pennsylvania come next with 27 bushels.

ALWAYS SURE--Cream Tartar and Soda are the only necessary materials for the manufacture of Baking Powder. Starch, flour, and filling of any kind are simply dead weight for which the consumer pays an enormous price. DeLans's Chemical Baking Powder contains only Cream Tartar and Soda, is never sold in bulk, is full weight, very economical, and makes delicious and healthful pastry. Please try it and if not as represented, return and get your money back.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured. It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the scalp.

Mr. C. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give every evidence of the change which fleetly time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness--a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

Mrs. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly use but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. Their symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Head-ache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and skin is also prompt, removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. Sold everywhere, 25c. Office--44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS can be instantly turned to GLASSY BLACK by the application of this DYE. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.00. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

Advertisement for Tunison's Maps & Charts, featuring a \$1,000 prize and contact information for H. C. Tunison in Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb.

SKINS.

Leather and many Goods. Pure deals with deep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaird and aner to large with sumac with coarse fiber finishes. of fine texture high finishes, if the skin is aning. Goat-grain and of flesh red neck to prove finishes on y procured by approachable glove leather timent, and to by is the land-roccoco manu- the skin of a sheep-skin, is vice to a goat- or "spongy," tily that it can. It absorbs inner in wear- tries it is ill. Sheep-skins in al- faces in al- made, and the used to make most of our fins from En- as a high duty er to have the England, and is our raw ma- have a great and sheep-skin their famous h us with our s of the hand- sized-skin linings and on the grain "figured" as finish is used, ure, and often to masquerade of alligat- ion's dominion's for seal-les not the docile are in history "leather," too, quantity in the American tan- ar-shall Jewell, distinguished in Minister to an invitation e course of the fixture in some s of the hand- ed his fingers, practical curi- ns apartments and the odor of ult of his ex- learned that stida and birch lals used were sheapness, and ed a peculiar y several bar- in the mean- the secret of come to New pting to set up, entered the rm, who with ped the marjuno imported Newhall, in

By Odor. by the presence or mildew in. The so-called which comes ere there is no the air which and constant- being unable to with the germs which exist in singly danger- so-called rs, diptheria, bers. The best ad preventing od ventilation have a good through a ad their matches two in the best precept made as fol- of flowers of ven rolled up this get on the turns slowly, id, which is or- adotes to men- and, and a