



A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XIV.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCT. 25, 1884.

NO. 18.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

A WEEKLY PAPER AT 50 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...

St. John and Daniel.

For Governor, H. L. Phillips.

At a late meeting of the State Central Committee, Col. H. L. Phillips, of Miami county was placed at the head of the Prohibition state ticket...

Wanted Good Working Agents.

We want one good active agent in every county in Kansas. He must be a competent solicitor, or able to secure two or three persons who are...

Look well to your tickets. Cut it out of this paper: it will do to vote.

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...

Mt. Vernon, Mo. Oct. 15, 1884.

DR. H. J. CANNIFF.

About the Southern Benevolent Company, C. C. Hooley, as they claim to be. They have an agent in Avilla, Mo. and one in Carthage, Mo.

George S. Millsaps is insured in the Company last January, 1884 and paid up and got a policy and paid up assessments to September, and in July he got crippled and sick and has had two doctors to tend him, and he has written twice to know if they will pay him and they don't answer him about it and write for more money all the time for assessments. You must have a heap of deaths in Kansas. Millsaps is still crippled and no able to work. If they had paid my policy off they would have done well. I am very poor and needy and need my money. If I could get the fifteen dollars back that they paid for the policy, I would be glad.

As near as possible I have copied the name reading it Millsaps.

TWO MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS.

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.

Would that it were Judge John Martin for governor.

There will be many votes this year worse than thrown away.

St. John & Daniel electoral tickets are now complete in every state in the union.

Don't be deceived by campaign lies a few days before election. St. John will not withdraw.

It is difficult to decide which of the old parties should be beaten first. If all will vote as conscience dictates they will both be beaten.

St. John has no friends in saloons, brothels or gambling dens; he has no support among the vile. This cannot be said of Blaine or Cleveland.

Whoever votes with either of the old parties as the less of two evils will probably wish he had voted for the other before he sees the end of it.

The republican committee sends out democrats in favor of protecting breweries. The prohibitionists are for protecting our homes and that is about the difference between the parties.

As Secretary of State Mr. Blaine gave no indications of statesmanship. His ceaseless blunders during that time should have been sufficient warning against his nomination.

CLEVELAND is low and vile. Blaine is dishonest and venal. We do not want either, and if praying men do not believe their petitions to the throne of God, we will not have either one for President.

THERE will be ten millions votes cast. There are two thirds as many Christian voters. Cleveland is vile; Blaine is corrupt. St. John is pure. Eight million christian voters may have something to answer for.

Blaine's letters to Fisher, the Muligan letters, were bad enough, but his communications while Secretary of State to our representatives in foreign lands were more dangerous and unwise if not venal.

Put in one good week for St. John and Daniel. Everything now indicates that the east will beat the west in support of the prohibition candidates, even though Illinois comes out with 60,000 strong.

This nation has never before known such a tyrannical overbearing, deceitful political organization as the present republican party. The democracy may be as wicked, but it is no more dangerous because it is more open.

It is time to stop sending missionaries to the heathen so long as they are professed Christians ready to vote for either Blaine or Cleveland. Let the Sunday schools shut up their missionary boxes until more moral light breaks in upon them.

As a member of Congress James G. Blaine left no record which the average citizen can recall. As Secretary of State he constantly blundered and would have led the country into war, if happily he had not been supplanted by a man of more practical ideas. He would be a dangerous man for president.

We hear of some Quakers who think of voting for Blaine because of his "peace principles." No man in this nation would be so apt to involve the country in war as James G. Blaine. He very nearly did it in two instances, with Mexico and Chili, in the six months he was secretary of state under Garfield. It was Garfield's death and Blaine's removal that saved us from war.

The Strength of St. John.

Four months ago people would have scoffed at the idea of Prohibition becoming an element in Eastern politics, if any enthusiast had been rash enough to predict the same. Outside of Maine, Prohibition has been considered a Western issue. We doubt if it was ever known to the general public here that the Prohibitionists throughout the country were to meet in national convention and nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

But in these four months conditions have arisen which have forced the Prohibitionists and their candidate into national prominence. When Mr. St. John was nominated his name stood for Prohibition alone. It now stands for morality as well. While he has lost none of his original supporters, he has gained an untold strength among those who do not sympathize, perhaps, with Prohibition policy, but who have turned to him as the one candidate who embodies personal and official purity. Republicans have abandoned their party because of the official record of its candidate; Democrats have abandoned theirs on account of the disclosures concerning Mr. Cleveland's personal character. Independents, who severed their connection with the Republican Party for the first reason, have turned from the Democratic Party for the second reason. These three elements have flocked to the standard of St. John.

The recent two-thirds vote of the Genesee Methodist Conference is a most encouraging sign for Mr. St. John. One hundred and thirty-seven ministers signed the following declaration: "To whom it may concern: Whereas, assiduous efforts are being made to produce the impression that the Methodist ministers of Western New York are in favor of the election of James G. Blaine; therefore, with malice toward none, and charity for all, we the undersigned, acting pastors present at the session of the Genesee Conference, in session at Medina, N. Y., this 9th day of October, 1884 declare our conscientious support of St. John and Daniel, and the movement they represent as the only hope politically of the home, the Church and the nation."

The change is, indeed, surprising. When President Seelye offered a resolution endorsing the policy of Prohibition at the Conference of Independents, held in this city last July, he and his resolutions met with scarcely suppressed ridicule. Now many of those Independents, and many to whom they appealed, are compelled by conscience to support the representative of that policy, if not the policy itself. This class of voters, as is natural, is not roused to any great enthusiasm in its support of St. John. It will go to the polls silently and in sorrow, to enter its protest against the election of Mr. Blaine and of Mr. Cleveland. It will hear no theories in extenuation of official corruptions, or of private immorality.

But there is a class that is roused to the greatest enthusiasm in its fight for Mr. St. John. It consists of those who are Prohibitionists in principle and in practice. They have welcomed Mr. St. John in his eastern trip with demonstrations that leave no doubt as to his large support here in the East. In Worcester, in Middletown, in Brooklyn and in New York enthusiastic throngs have greeted him. At the meeting in this city, Mr. St. John, to refute the argument that always confronts the Prohibitionist, asked the men in the audience, who, in 1840, voted for James G. Birney, the abolitionist, if they "threw away their votes." Great cheering greeted the "No!" of four men. At the same meeting the veteran temperance orator, Gough, said that he had always voted the Republican ticket, but, since he could not support Mr. Blaine and would not "vote to placate licentiousness in the White House," he would cast his vote for St. John. Many thousands, we believe, will do the same for similar reasons. And the surprise in November will be, not that this or that one was elected, but that so many were bold enough to burst all ties in support of official and personal purity.—New York Independent.

Bring your sound, candid judgment into play, and do not be carried away into voting for Blaine or Cleveland by any party enthusiasm. It is a time when we need the most thoughtful and serious exercise of the elective franchise; vote for principle only. There is danger with either Cleveland or Blaine.

Judge Martin to the Grand Jury.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors Wednesday afternoon: L. J. Attwood, T. C. Stanley, Robert Osborne, J. L. Beverly, A. K. Fulford, D. S. Skilner, F. E. Ringler, Wm. Wellhouse, Granger Wood, Theo Curran, O. H. McCauley, L. T. Gage, C. C. Staples, W. J. Jamison, and John Sellman.

Wm. Wellhouse was appointed and sworn as foreman. After he had been sworn all the Jurors took the oath administered to him.

Judge Martin then delivered to them his charge, which was very elaborate, rigid and over one hour long.

Among other things mentioned he said to them, in substance: "You have been summoned to perform a public duty in connection with the District Court, and you all know the important requirements resting upon you in that respect. When you retire to the jury room one of your number may be appointed clerk to keep a general memorandum of all the proceedings had, and especially to secure the names of the witnesses who may be summoned to testify before you. You are entitled to have with you, for your aid, the County Attorney or his deputy. He being acquainted with the general tone of matters that will come before you, can more easily help along the work. Your foreman is empowered to issue summonses for witnesses and it will be the duty of the court to take such steps, on being informed, that any witness refuses to take an oath or testify, to compel obedience. It will require twelve of your number, to find a bill of indictment. In your adjournments you are not permitted to adjourn only from day to day without authority from and consent of the court."

After these particulars had been detailed the Judge read to the Jurors three sections of chapter 7, article 9, State laws of Kansas, which set forth at considerable length the lawful duties of Grand Jurors, and in addition to these sections he also further cautioned them relative to their actions, so that they may stand clear and honorable in the eyes of the public. He read at length from the statute books, such crimes and offenses as justify investigation—murder, rape, arson, burglary, larceny, attempting to bribe or influence jurors, compounding felony and aiding felony and criminals—together with the extent and severity of their punishment.

Referring to various other classes of crimes, his Honor said: "Judging from the rumors of frauds, bribery and brow-beating that have been a feature of our election for years, I am satisfied this is a good time to investigate such rumors and to ascertain the facts, which will assist you in your investigations. I would advise you to remain in session until after the approaching election, and if any outrages, such as have been notorious heretofore in this community are practiced, that they be justly punished. This was followed with another reading from the statutes about gambling houses and devices and the means for detecting and punishing them. His Honor called attention to knowledge that had reached his ears of county officers, in this county, who were constant patrons of gambling houses, and if no investigation in this state of affairs exists, these men should be punished to the fullest extent of the law, because such men are unfit and unworthy for servants of the public trust. He had also been informed that there were saloons running in the city, therefore he wished to notify the Grand Jury that such

places are no less free from the existence of crime perpetrated, than gambling dens.

Attention was called to the condition of the county jail, to school lands, if there be any in the county, and especially to the Sunday law. He knew a great many people who care nothing about the violation of other laws, but who believe the practice of transacting business on Sunday is very disgraceful and wrong. Coming down to the subject over which all this commotion has been created, he said: "In 1881 the legislature passed and placed on the statute book a law known as the prohibition liquor law. It is a law in many respects ineffective and unjust, but is a law nevertheless, and must be rigidly enforced. Your duties are plain and must be strictly performed, let the consequences, which must rest some place else, be what they may.

You are the first Grand Jury called in this county for years. The theory of a Grand Jury is to protect. It is not for the purpose of proceeding with a one-sided investigation, as is the rule with a County Attorney.

If, after having fairly investigated a matter, and you find nothing in it, it is your duty to refuse the bill of indictment.

You never would have heard a word of complaint against a Grand Jury in this county, only for the open and notorious violation of the liquor law.

"This Grand Jury has been called for the sole and only reason that a recent decision of the Supreme Court has made it impossible for the County Attorney to prosecute violators of this law. That crime is being committed in the county there is no mistake, and is known to those who are objecting to the Grand Jury. We are confronted with the astounding fact that there are men in the community who are using their official positions to shield crime and prevent its punishment, and for the promotion of crime is their basis for opposing the Grand Jury. If you would promote economic government, reduce taxes, and still leave enough funds in the Treasury for dishonest county officials to squander, if we should happen to have any, you will remove the causes of crime. You will find opposition from two classes of men; those who commit crime and those who aid and abet them. The latter class are far more dangerous and dishonest than the former. No honest, honorable man will object to a Grand Jury. Pay no attention to the cry of economy. There are two ways in which men may be honored; by the praise of the good and the contempt of the mean, low and cowardly."

St. John has developed wonderful strength in the east. Read what the New York Independent says.

There is very little difference between the old parties except in name. Both are under control of that power which controlled the slavery interests when the slave system was wiped out. It then made the Whig and Democratic parties play Punch and Judy and it does the same now with the Republican and Democratic parties.

The State Journal and the Commonwealth have gone into business to teach the law to Judge Martin. On one point they both are agreed that anything the saloons want to do is lawful and right, and any attempt to enforce the law of the state, to prevent and punish crime will not succeed if they can prevent it. When John Martin has to go to the executive office or to those papers, to find out what the law is, references to the grand jury or anything else we pity him.

Salina, Kansas, Oct. 21, 1884

MR. EDITOR:

The Salina Club of the National Prohibition party was organized in this city last week, our officers are Mr. B. E. Quincey, president; Dr. D. M. Gillis-ple, secretary and Mr. Martin Hartman, treasurer.

Our numbers are not large, the partisan cords are drawn very tight here and every thing is being done to make our movement appear insignificant, yet we have upwards of twenty votes in this city and vicinity for St. John and we have no doubt that if proper efforts could be made it would reach two hundred or more. Yours for the good cause G.

No. 29.

P. SKINS.

Leather and Fancy Goods. Pure deals with sheep-skins for in their raw "dry salted," unhaird and unner to large d with coarse

softer finishes. of fine texture or high finishes, if the skin is tanning. Goat-

the grain and of flesh red neck to pro- love finishes on ly procured by unapproachable

glove leather eriment, and to ally is the land- morocco manu-

The skin of a sheep-skin, is rvice to a goat- or "spongy," uly that it can e. It absorbs runner in wear- untries it is ill e. Sheep-skins e facings in al- made, and the e used to make most of our skins from En- as a high duty per to have the England, and as our raw ma- have a great and sheep-skin their famous sh us with out is a large-sized or linings and

ed on the grain e "figured" as a finish is used, ure, and often to masquerade e of alligators o have been- tion's forgeries not the docile eared in history leather;" too, quantity in the American tan- farshall Jewell, a distinguished en Minister to d an invitation e course of the mixture in some e of the build- ped his fingers, practical curi- his apartments and the odor of suit of his ex- learned that etidia and birch chills used were cheapness, and sed a peculiar n: several bar- at in the mean e the secret of come to New pting to set up firm, who with ped the manu- now imported Newhall, in

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes ere there is no the air which bund constan- being unable to with the germs which exist in dingly danger- ing so-called rs, diphtheria, ers. The best od preventing od ventilation to have a good through as all their matches two in the best prevent- made as fol- of flowers, of hen "rotted" up is re-rot on fire d burns slowly, id, which is one adnotes to these kinds, and states N. Y. Times

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1884.

Mr Blaine can never do his country so good service as he can by withdrawing from the canvass in favor of St. John.

It is not probable that any president will be elected by the people, nor is it certain who will be elected by the House if it goes there.

What do our Republican friends think of Roscoe Conklyn's presiding at a great St. John meeting in Chickering Hall, New York city.

No work will be lost that is done now. Prohibitionists should not flag in the race nor falter in the work until the last vote is cast and counted.

The campaign is drawing to a close. Don't flag a moment in your work. The seed that is sown this season will bring an abundant harvest in the years to come.

The result of the Ohio election makes the defeat of Blaine almost certain. The fusion of the Butler and Cleveland parties cannot fail to give them the electoral vote.

The State Temperance union is called to meet two weeks after election, and will afford a splendid chance to institute a reform. Of late it has been only a poor hippodrome.

The Prohibition Party will not get into power until the Republican is beaten. Let the party that did not even submit the temperance questions to the people die the death of the coward.

One J. B. Johnson has made up a bad record for Gov. Glick during the war, but he fails to say anything of Senator Ingalls record during 1862 and 1864 when he made speeches from the stand with Glick in favor of the rebel democracy.

No matter which party wins an apparent victory there can be no party triumph. There will be no doubt about the overthrow in 1888 of the party that succeeds in 1884, and Prohibition will grow about as well in the next four years under one as under the other.

St. John is making the best record of any presidential candidate and is growing more rapidly in favor. A few weeks ago it was concluded that Butler would get a larger popular vote than St. John. One New York paper now gives Butler one million and St. John two million votes.

Enlist not for the campaign, but for the war. Organize for the future. One week more will close the campaign and the work of the prohibition party has but just begun. After the election many of the obstacles in the way of organization will be removed. Resolve now to put in a good winter's work.

Republican politicians begged and implored Judge Mason of New Hampshire not to accept the Prohibition nomination of Governor, because it might jeopardize Republican success. They did the same with President Seelye of Massachusetts, as they did with A. B. Jemore of Kansas, and the latter was the only one to yield. But then Jemore is not a Judge Mason nor a President Seelye.

The Chicago Inter Ocean gives an elaborate argument, sweetened with a great deal of taffy, why the national convention of W. C. T. U. in session in St. Louis this week should not do anything in favor of St. John. The time has come when all temperance organizations, whether they be Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, State Unions, or Women's Christian Temperance Union must join the great political temperance movement as crystallized in the Prohibition party, or sink into insignificance. The time now is when they can do more practical and effective work than ever before. They have all been helping drive the nail. If any of them refuse to help clinch it well it will be clinched all the same.

The Commonwealth has turned its batteries against the Prohibitionists who are working for reform within the party. Mr. Welch and other Blaine and Martin republicans who will not support Dr. Sheldon for the State senate, are just now drawing more of the Commonwealth fire than even St. John. We rather enjoy it. Let the fight go on. The Commonwealth and its class of Republicans have a big job on hand. They were upon the Democrats, the Greenbackers, the Prohibitionists, and now upon the best and only reputable element in the grand old party. So we say let the fight go on. It is the last time the Prohibition Republicans will attempt to reform within the party. They will be with the prohibitionists after this.

The State Temperance Union.

A meeting of the State Temperance Union has been called for the 19th of November. As the Union has come to be only the fifth wheel to the Republican wagon it has been thought that it would be permitted to die with the party. It is to be continued it is hoped the members will institute a very radical revolution. A vast sum of money has been paid into the Union in the last twenty months, and president Campbell has made a very fat thing out of it.

What good has come out of it in that time it would be difficult to say. It has not prevented the growth of a strong re-submission element in the State and when the time came for it to exert an influence for prohibition it backed squarely down and went over to the enemy to all intents and purposes. The president took the stump against the only prohibition party in the country and has not to our knowledge made prohibition an issue in any political speech he has made since the Republican State convention.

The Republican party in national convention refused to declare in favor of submitting the question to the people. The brewers and distillers resolve that the same party has given them ample protection. The prohibitionists meet in national convention—one of the grandest assemblies of men and women ever seen in this country, and announce the necessity of a third party. Their candidate is acknowledged by the very best portion of the American press to be the only one worthy of Christian support. The moral sentiment of the nation responds in the grandest ovations of the year. And the president and secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union, affronting without parallel, and egotism unsurpassable, issue one circular and then follow it with another, saying they see no need of a third party.

Without referring to what the Republican party has done for Prohibition, if it has done anything, it is enough that the party now refuses to listen to the appeals of temperance men and women, and is therefore unworthy of their further support. It is enough that a trucking, time serving, compromising policy by the managers of the late Republican convention has greatly endangered the cause in our own state, so that we may be thankful if we do not lose one half of all that has been gained. It is enough that they refuse to make prohibition an issue in this campaign.

In view of all this, we say if the State Temperance Union is truly represented, by its leading officers, the sooner it is quietly laid to rest the better for Prohibition and the cause of temperance. The regular annual meeting should have been called earlier in the season; and the delaying of the call until this time was simply a bit of partisan demagogism eminently characteristic of those who had the power to turn the Union into a small party machine.

If the State Temperance Union can be so reformed to work for temperance it may yet do much good, but if it is to be used only to bolster up political baronies and to defeat the cause of Prohibition, in the hour of its greatest need, then let it be so understood. It is a big hole to throw money in, and makes soft nests for political cuckoos.

Notwithstanding the whiskey republicans of Ohio largely refused to vote for Judge Johnson, his majority is larger than that of Robinson for Secretary of State who carried the strength of the party. Judge Johnson had decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Scott law, and so had mortally offended the saloon interests. Before the election they issued circulars conditionally advising all saloon keepers to scratch him and vote for the Democratic candidate. The Prohibitionists had their own candidate in Judge Roseborough, but Johnson was so acceptable to them that they voted for him in order to defeat the democratic candidate. The same as many Kansas Prohibitionists will vote for Martin to defeat Glick. In the November election they will vote for St. John and so the State may still be considered doubtful.

The New York Tribune did not dare to print all of St. John's letter of acceptance, but left out the very best parts of it. The Leavenworth Times did the same. Afraid of the people when the truth is plainly told.

We have a big army of recruits that will come to us after this campaign is over. Mark that. Many a man will vote this year feeling that he is not satisfied but not knowing how he can do better.

Prohibition Tickets including electoral and State, or electoral tickets only. Sent post paid at fifteen cents per hundred to any address.

St. John Will Not Withdraw.

To our way of thinking, there has been nothing more unique in this most peculiar of all Presidential campaigns than the appeal signed by President Woolsey, Judge Noah Davis and others, urging Prohibitionists to vote for Mr. Blaine and requesting the withdrawal of Mr. St. John. The request to Mr. St. John is of course a mere form, the real purpose of the appeal being to whip into the Republican ranks those whose principles have led them to desert the party of their youth. The reasoning adduced to show these deserters the error of their way is almost ridiculous. It is claimed that the Prohibition Party does not represent the Prohibition sentiment of the country; that its platform is not representative; that its platform is a "crude document," because, forsooth, it goes out of its temperance line to favor woman suffrage and to cast a fling at the Chinese law! The appeal seeks to excuse Mr. Blaine for dodging the liquor question at the Maine election; and to excuse the Republican Party for declining to make Prohibition an issue in its platform. It warns Prohibitionists against "throwing away" their votes. This talk of throwing away one's votes is all stuff and nonsense. It entirely ignores the political and moral effect of any minority. Of course, the minority does not elect; but is that the only result of a struggle between parties? A party that does nothing more than emphasize a single principle does a grand work, if the principle be good. The party of Abolition did not jump to a majority in a day; but will anyone hold that the Free Soil and Abolitionist "threw away" their vote every time no majority was reached?

The Prohibitionists, furthermore, will no more throw away their vote than the Republicans, if Mr. Cleveland is elected, or the Democrats if Mr. Blaine is elected. The appeal again, compares the candidates; but it is noticeable that only Mr. Blaine and Mr. Cleveland enter into this comparison. The omission of Mr. St. John gives the petitioner the appearance of saying: "We do not believe Mr. Blaine to be guilty of the charges against him; we do believe Mr. Cleveland to be guilty of all that is said against him; therefore, Mr. St. John ought to withdraw!" The petitioners knew that they could make no comparison between the personal character of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. St. John that would not be detrimental to Mr. Blaine as well as to Mr. Cleveland. And yet they ask the only unassailable candidate in the field to withdraw! But he will not do it. He has written a manly reply to the petitioners, declining to abandon his position. We still have therefore, at least one candidate in the field, whose official and moral uprightness cannot be impeached. And we predict, that he will receive a surprising number of votes, notwithstanding the efforts of those who are Prohibitionists in principle, but politicians in practice.—New York Independent.

Every man wants to make his vote tell. His ballot should embody his principles in regard to the administration of government. It is the highest expression of his will as a citizen. It is the sacred duty of every citizen to vote on all questions affecting the public welfare. No man has any right to shirk or dodge this responsibility. A vote for any Party, is an endorsement of the principles set forth by that party. Candidates stand as representatives of the principles of their parties.

Every man who votes for the Party and candidates, that fairly represent his principles, votes those principles. He puts into his ballot the greatest moral force possible, and it makes no difference, whether few or many vote with him, his vote counts for just what he would have it count, and sometimes, the votes of the few, for principle and right, count more than the votes of the many, for mere party supremacy. No more potent ballots were ever cast in this country, than those 7,000 cast for James G. Birney in 1840. And yet, we are gravely told "votes cast for Prohibition candidates will be thrown away—because you can't elect them."

Suppose the latter assertion was true, does it follow that the votes are lost? not unless every vote is thrown away that is not cast for a successful candidate; but does any body believe that? will any party dare take that ground? Then every man runs the risk of throwing away his vote! Where public sentiment is so divided, and broken up into factions, who can tell which is to be the winning side? Only one of the parties can win. If you say it lies between the Republican and Democrats, then the supporters of one or the other of these two parties, are going to throw away their votes. If every one who votes for an unsuccessful candidate for President, "throws away his vote," then the great majority of votes cast in nearly all our presidential elections have been thrown away. Very few former Presidents have received a majority of all the votes cast. The fact that a certain class of voters are in a majority, doesn't lessen the value or significance of ballots. One vote counts just as much as another, as an expression of the principles and will of the voter. And all this talk about throwing away your vote if you fail to cast it for the dominant Party is the sheerest cant and down right falsehood. Every man should vote for those principles which he believes to be right; untrammelled by party prejudices, or political demagoguery. A. M. R.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

Every man who votes for the Party and candidates, that fairly represent his principles, votes those principles. He puts into his ballot the greatest moral force possible, and it makes no difference, whether few or many vote with him, his vote counts for just what he would have it count, and sometimes, the votes of the few, for principle and right, count more than the votes of the many, for mere party supremacy. No more potent ballots were ever cast in this country, than those 7,000 cast for James G. Birney in 1840. And yet, we are gravely told "votes cast for Prohibition candidates will be thrown away—because you can't elect them."

Suppose the latter assertion was true, does it follow that the votes are lost? not unless every vote is thrown away that is not cast for a successful candidate; but does any body believe that? will any party dare take that ground? Then every man runs the risk of throwing away his vote! Where public sentiment is so divided, and broken up into factions, who can tell which is to be the winning side? Only one of the parties can win. If you say it lies between the Republican and Democrats, then the supporters of one or the other of these two parties, are going to throw away their votes. If every one who votes for an unsuccessful candidate for President, "throws away his vote," then the great majority of votes cast in nearly all our presidential elections have been thrown away. Very few former Presidents have received a majority of all the votes cast. The fact that a certain class of voters are in a majority, doesn't lessen the value or significance of ballots. One vote counts just as much as another, as an expression of the principles and will of the voter. And all this talk about throwing away your vote if you fail to cast it for the dominant Party is the sheerest cant and down right falsehood. Every man should vote for those principles which he believes to be right; untrammelled by party prejudices, or political demagoguery. A. M. R.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

osophers to have avoided a repetition of the old Whig blunder. It has resulted in a resubmission and prohibition defection from the republican party. That is to say, it has done the very thing it was intended to prevent. A huckstering double dealing policy never pays. This should by this time be well understood by editors and politicians. It however is not, for the reason that political quacks, instead of well-posted philosophers, do the quill driving and campaign planning. These men may not be rascals, but certainly they are incompetent and ought to be turned out.—Wamego Agriculturist.

Honest men, law respecting men, have no fears of a grand Jury. Only criminals and their aiders and abettors, guilty men, and their accessories before and after the fact, are afraid to be judged by the law. The waiting round the Journal office because of John Martin's action in calling this jury, suggests the old couplet. No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law. Judge Martin don't need to learn law of Gov. Glick's boot licker, and slang slinger. Fortunately the Supreme Court does not have to go to the Executive office for its decisions.

The R-publican party has none of the elements of republicanism. It is purely aristocratic and overflowing with monarchical tendencies. If Cleveland is elected the machine will be broken before a new one can be constructed. If Blaine is elected the machine will give out of itself.

The new party will be needed in any event, and its construction must go right on. No one who stands by it in the campaign can be defeated. It is not our quarrel that is brewing now. We neither know nor care which is the under dog.

Every man who votes for the Party and candidates, that fairly represent his principles, votes those principles. He puts into his ballot the greatest moral force possible, and it makes no difference, whether few or many vote with him, his vote counts for just what he would have it count, and sometimes, the votes of the few, for principle and right, count more than the votes of the many, for mere party supremacy. No more potent ballots were ever cast in this country, than those 7,000 cast for James G. Birney in 1840. And yet, we are gravely told "votes cast for Prohibition candidates will be thrown away—because you can't elect them."

Suppose the latter assertion was true, does it follow that the votes are lost? not unless every vote is thrown away that is not cast for a successful candidate; but does any body believe that? will any party dare take that ground? Then every man runs the risk of throwing away his vote! Where public sentiment is so divided, and broken up into factions, who can tell which is to be the winning side? Only one of the parties can win. If you say it lies between the Republican and Democrats, then the supporters of one or the other of these two parties, are going to throw away their votes. If every one who votes for an unsuccessful candidate for President, "throws away his vote," then the great majority of votes cast in nearly all our presidential elections have been thrown away. Very few former Presidents have received a majority of all the votes cast. The fact that a certain class of voters are in a majority, doesn't lessen the value or significance of ballots. One vote counts just as much as another, as an expression of the principles and will of the voter. And all this talk about throwing away your vote if you fail to cast it for the dominant Party is the sheerest cant and down right falsehood. Every man should vote for those principles which he believes to be right; untrammelled by party prejudices, or political demagoguery. A. M. R.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

Goods bought on credit are always dear; more is purchased than is needed and a higher price is always paid by the credit purchaser. The bill or account runs on, increasing and increasing till a startling sum is reached. The storekeeper takes a note at a good rate of interest and the usual result is that the farm is mortgaged and his farm is devoted to making money for the storekeeper whose slave the farmer has become.

PROHIBITION HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7, 1884. To the People of the United States:

In view of the misery and crime resulting from alcoholism, and of the guilt fastened upon the people by governments—Municipal, State, and National—by permitting and even licensing the traffic in poisonous drinks, the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party call upon the people of this country to observe Wednesday, October 29, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and confession; and in view of the fact that many all over the land are aroused and realize the enormity of the liquor crime, and are willing to be at cost and pains to put it away, we call upon all Christian believers to unite in prayer to Almighty God that His aid may be given to measures which will result in the speedy putting away of this guilt and the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic drinks. JOHN B. FINCH, Chairman.

We have received from Richard A. Saalfeld 12 Bible House, New York, the following pieces of music: WITH CLEVELAND we shall win the day, a veritable "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" melody, by J. P. Skelly, which should carry the New York Governor to the White House.

CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS' Grand Victory March by J. J. Freeman. Whether this March carries the Democratic candidate to victory or not, the music is very pleasing and taking.

YOU ASK ME TO FORGIVE THE PAST, by Ed. Greene, a very taking, little, sentimental ballad, full of melody, which will surely find its way to the hearts of all.

BETTER LUCK TO-MORROW, by Henry May, a new Motto Song; full of hope, good cheer and downright sensible thought. Music very good. Words excellent.

AMATORI WALTZERS, by Frank Conway. A set of Waltzes, by no means new, but for the first time brought to notice in these columns. When the publishers claim over 100,000 copies have been printed, and that the demand is steadily increasing, it goes without saying that the Waltzes are very good. In fact the movements are more than ordinarily pretty, and the melodies very catching.

The above pieces retail at Music Stores for from 30 to 50 cts each. The five would cost \$2.10. The publisher however offers to send the lot post free on receipt of \$1.00.

Address: R. A. SAALFELD, 12 Bible House, N. Y.

Fast Time. In its edition of September 20th, in an article entitled "Speed of American Railways," speaking of comparative time made by lines leading from St. Louis, The Railway Register says:

"We find that the Ohio & Mississippi HEADS THE LIST with its express train, which leaves this city at 8 a. m. for Cincinnati. The distance is 32 2/3 miles per hour. The Vandalia maintains, with its 8 a. m. express, a speed of 30 miles per hour while it traverses the 240 miles lying between St. Louis and Indianapolis."

The O. & M. not only "heads the list," but maintains its supremacy for a greater distance and period of time than any of the lines mentioned. The managers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway have established this reputation not only in St. Louis, but throughout the western country it is a recognized and conceded fact that the O. & M. leads the van in regular and fast time.

Tree Culture. The preservation of our forests is of supreme importance and forest lands possess great value as reservoirs for streams and for sanitary and climatic influences. It is a matter primarily for the states except as regard lands in the Territories. The pine is nearly all gone in Maine now, and hemlock and spruce are fast disappearing. In England, France and Germany the system of forestry legislation is very comprehensive and exact.

Dillon Bros., of Normal Ill., have attended five fairs this season with their Norman horses and were awarded fifty-four premiums; forty-five first and nine second, seven of which were sweepstakes premiums. The class of fairs they have attended has brought them in competition with the best stock in the United States, and the large number of premiums they have taken speaks volumes for their stock. Horses that can carry away the prizes from the the Illinois and Indiana state fairs, and the St. Louis fair, can compete successfully at any fair in the world. Dillon Bros., will have a number of their Norman horses on exhibition at the fat stock show in Chicago, in November, and from there they will go to the World's fair in New Orleans, where they will exhibit a number of their finest stallions and mares.

P. SKINS.

Leather and Sundry Goods. Pure deals with sheep-skins for their raw "dry salted," unhaird and mner to large d with sunae f with coarse sfter finishes, id of fine text- r high finishes, if the skin is nning. Goat- the grain and gs of flesh red neck to pro- loy finishes on ly procured by napproachable glove leather ment, and to lity is the land- noroco manu- The skin of a sheep-skin, is vice to a goat- or "spongy," ily that it can e. It absorbs nner in wear- nter it is ill t Sheepskins facings in al- made, and the used to make most of our kins from En- as a high duty er to have the England, and as our raw ma- and sub-pp-skin their fatness h us with our s a large-sized r linings and

At on the grain "figured" as a finish is used, pure, and often to masquerade of alligators have fasten- tion's demerits for articles not the docile are in history "leather," too, quantity in the American tans- arshall Jewell, distinguished in Minister to a invitation o course of the mixture in some t of the build- ed his fingers, practical curi- ns apartments nd the odor of ult of his ex- l learned that stida and birch skins used were cheapness, and not a peculiar s several bar- it in the mean t the secret of come to New pting to set up firm, who with ped the manu- now imported Newhall, in

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

sty Odor. by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which ound constant- ing unable to with the germs which exist in dngly danger- ing, so-called ers, diphtheria, lers. The best and preventing od have a good through at all their matches e two in the sayer receipt made as fol- of flowers, of e a sheet of an rolled up his is set on fire d burns slowly id, which is one dicates to these linds, and at

A BIT OF LAURE.

Only a bit of lace. Only a few sils long. The whirl of a wing in a second's grace...

A CHOLERA SCARE.

Mr. Timothy Fox was an old bachelor of comfortable means and unobscured ways, for many years past had lived entirely for himself and by himself.

the reason of the old gentleman's hospitality, but as he gave them free run of his wines and spirits they did not object to the position, and told him all they knew about the cholera and a great deal more besides.

were flung head-over-heels to the ground. Charley fell into the ditch, and was not much hurt. He immediately sprang to his feet and caught the horse, which, not having fallen, and being frightened by the shock, was plunging about in a dangerous manner.

to do it here," cried the farmer, angrily. "I'm not going to have any more of that. Here, get into your cab, both of you. One of my men shall drive you home."

The cook, on returning to the farmhouse, found the linen burned that she had hung up before the fire to dry; and the milk-maid, having forgotten, in her haste, to tie up the cattle in the cow-house, found that one of the loose cows had broken the leg of a colt that happened to be kept in the same shed.

Use of Arctic Explorations. In three hundred years there have been some two hundred arctic voyages, for various purposes and with various fates.

P SKINS.

Leather and any Goods. Pure deals with sheep-skins for in their raw "dry salted," unhaird and mner to large d with sumac f with coarse soder finishes.

For Want of a Latch.

An old step-ladder lesson, setting forth the sad import of little neglects, is worth a thousand repetitions.

