

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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### SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance.  
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Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for  
publication as second class matter.

Dr. Williamson, county physician, reports health good at the poor farm. More than thirty North side families are encamped in Garfield park.

O. C. Skinner and family have returned from a lengthy visit to the Pacific ocean. Col. Burgess, county register of deeds, who has been sick is again able to attend to business.

Willie Bridges, the son of C. F. Bridges, fell off of a fence and fractured his collar bone.

Three new bakery establishments have started in Topeka during the past two months.

The lot opposite the Methodist church, has been sold to S. E. Simonds of New York, for \$3,100.

KANSAS is to have four Chautauqua assemblies next year; at Ottawa, Winfield, Topeka and Emporia.

The money order business of the North Topeka postoffice for the year ending June 30, 1887, amounted to \$39,602.80.

The Silver Lake relief corps and G. A. R. attended the Chautauqua meeting on Monday. They number nearly 100 members all told.

Nearly one hundred north riders are are out of town at various summer resorts, and social affairs are consequently dull.

E. N. Gunn has been again appointed deputy county attorney for Northern Shawnee by Charles Curtis, county attorney.

The Santa Fe road has been compelled to have appraisers appointed in order to condemn certain property near Kansas City which it intends to occupy.

I. K. Lapp will return to North Topeka from California about September 1. He has made over \$6,000 in land speculations in that state since last spring.

The Rapid Transit railroad now has about twelve miles of road completed. They will have their line to the fair ground finished in about ten days.

Rev. F. S. Riley, of the Baptist church, who was intending to make an eastern trip, has given it up and will superintend the erection of the Baptist parsonage.

A. S. Davies has purchased the Wolfe building, corner of Norris street and Kansas avenue. At present the building is empty, although it is one of the best locations in North Topeka.

Herman Fisher, formerly foreman of the north side fire department, has sold his property on Kansas avenue, near the park, for \$4,000 to E. Wilder. Mr. Wilder has lately purchased several valuable pieces of property near the park.

Rev. H. W. George formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, but who has been in New York for several months, is improving rapidly.

James M. Harvey, secretary of the Brunswick Stone and Marble company, has taken out a building permit for that company for the erection of a manufactory on Quincy street, lots 30 to 68 inclusive, at a cost of \$2,000.

Gibb & Smith, undertakers, who threw up the contract for burying county paupers were required by the county commissioners to fulfill their contract. They have had so much other business that the county work interfered with it.

J. F. Gwynn has again been appointed to the superintendency of the Rapid Transit line.

A very fine horse dropped dead during the display of fireworks in North Topeka on Monday night.

The members of the North Topeka Christian church last Sunday formed an organization and will hereafter meet at J. Arrell Johnson's rooms in the Odd Fellows' building.

The offices at the state house were closed Monday afternoon in order to give the employes of the several departments an opportunity to attend the G. A. R. day exercises at Garfield park.

Those taking pride in fine horses will be glad to know that E. Bennett has 149 imported horses, Clydesdale and Percheron, taking a short rest at New York, under the care of his son, and will soon be on their way to Topeka.

Secretary Rudisil, of the Chautauqua, is enthusiastic over the success of the assembly, and speaks confidently of the greatly increased sphere of usefulness that awaits it next year when it will assemble in 30,000 buildings, the plans for which are now being prepared for the inspection of the committee.

Chet Thomas, Jr., secretary of the State Fair association, has received a letter from Charles F. Mills, secretary of the American Clydesdale association, in which he states that the A. C. A. offer a medal of pure coin silver to the owner of the best recorded Clydesdale stallion; also for the best recorded Clydesdale mare bred in Kansas and exhibited at the Kansas State Fair of 1887.

New school houses in the last year in every district but one surrounding the city, have been built, says Superintendent McDonald. One is now being contemplated in Norton's subdivision. The members of the district voted on Saturday last \$4,000 bonds for its construction. Right in this valley two years ago one school house was amply sufficient for all the requirements of the population, now there are three school houses, and all well filled. This tells something of Topeka's growth.

The Sells circus people have been having lots of hard luck since they exhibited here. At St. Joseph a lion got on his ear and bit his keeper's arm off and scratched an eye out, and one of the Sells got into a row with his men and was put in jail over night. At Clifton, Iowa, Tuesday night, four people were shot during the wild west portion of the performance. Two of the wounded will die and two others are seriously wounded, one of them being one of the Indians connected with the show. No cause was given for using the bullets except that a cowboy got hold of the wrong revolver.

Business men who would save money will get their printing from the North Side Printing House, 835 Kansas Avenue, North.

The following will illustrate the usual difference in prices: Messrs. C. & S. paid \$17 for 3000 linen blanks. Our price is \$12.

Messrs. B. & B. paid \$5.00 for 1000 bill heads, sixes. Our regular price, including better stock, is \$3.00.

Mr. B. paid \$2.50 for 500 loose note-heads. Our price, better paper, in tablets, trimmed, \$2.00.

Messrs. J. & A. paid \$3.00 for 1000 low cut envelopes. Our price, for a much better envelope, high cut, printed by our patent process, securing perfect work with no streaks when cuts are used, \$2.50.

Lawyer C. paid \$1.80 a page for briefs for which we charge \$1.00 and give more to the page.

Mr. M. was charged \$4.00 for a lot of dodgers which we do for \$2.00.

Read the above, be wise and get your printing done at the North Side Printing House, 835 Kansas Avenue north.

Send postal and we will call for copy, show proofs, and satisfaction or no charge.

Will Pattison is seriously sick.

Mrs. W. T. Guise is confined to her bed by sickness.

Mrs. A. C. Dow has gone to Janesville, Wisconsin, on a prolonged visit.

M. S. Evens & Co. have purchased the clothing stock of Davis & Fisher.

M. S. Evans has disposed of six lots on Norris street near Clay for \$1,700.

California papers continue to assert that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company is preparing to build to San Francisco.

M. J. Groshong, accompanied by his wife, set out for California Wednesday. If the country suits them they will reside there in the future.

Governor Martin and family left Tuesday for Colorado Springs. They go on account of the continued illness of the governor's infant son.

The Southern Kansas railway, Kiowa extension, has been completed to Higgins, Texas, a distance of 119 miles from Kiowa, and 456 miles from Kansas City.

Sunday evening at twenty minutes after 5 o'clock, John H. Dinkgrave, police judge of the city of Topeka died at 113 East Tenth street, of congestion of the bowels.

C. C. Blake, of Richland, the great weather prophet of the west, has decided to move to Topeka and publish his paper here. He has rented an office in office block on Fifth avenue.

Governor Osborn has made a contract with the Baldwin Engine works to deliver two motors in Topeka so that the west side circle will be in operation some time during the month of September.

F. R. Cordley and H. G. Nichols, of the Boston syndicate, and stockholders in the Topeka City Railway company, are still in the city, and the more they see of Topeka the better they like it. They, in connection with Mr. Parmelee and Col. Broadus, are developing the plans for the future of their big interests here.

Johnson Williams, of Silver Lake, made complaint to the insurance commissioners against the Dwelling House Insurance company, of Boston, stating that he insured for \$1,000; that his house was destroyed in December, 1886, and adjusted January 22, but has not yet been paid. The property was mortgaged, but the agent in the application wrote that it was unencumbered. The company asked for a compromise, but Williams refused and has brought suit in the district court.

Mrs. Laura R. Alvis, wife of John R. Alvis, died Tuesday evening at 5:30 o'clock, after an illness of about two weeks, at the family residence, 1118 Central avenue. Mr. Alvis is the manager of W. W. Curdy's branch store on the north side, and had been married but a short time. Mrs. Alvis at the time of her death was twenty years of age. Her death is a severe blow to her husband. The remains were taken to her former home at Virgil, Greenwood county, Wednesday.

The little 4 year-old son of Mr. C. Phillips, residing in College Hill addition, near Washburn college, met with a most horrible death one morning last week. All the members of the family were away from home except the mother and her little child. Mrs. Phillips stepped across the street to a neighbor's house, leaving the little one on the floor. While she was absent, he crawled up to a shelf in one corner of the room and procured a bottle of carbolic acid. It seems that the bottle contained no cork, and the little one, not knowing the terrible effect which it would have, swallowed a large dose of the contents of the bottle. When the mother returned a few minutes later she found her child in most intense agony. A physician was at once summoned but it was too late; the child suffered terribly for about an hour and then died.

Mrs. E. C. Stearns, mother of S. A. Stearns, the flour and feed man, has been visiting her son this week.

Dr. Boswell, formerly of Syracuse, Kansas, has removed his family to North Topeka, where they once resided.

Sadie, the infant daughter of Wm. N. Hamilton, died Tuesday of whooping cough at the home of the family, 1175 Kansas avenue.

Misses Brite Payne and Emma Maxwell gave a party at the home of the latter, 122 Gordon street, Thursday evening, which was a very pleasant affair.

The State Fair Association have determined to build a bridge across the Shunganunga, connecting the fair grounds with the large and beautiful grove just south of the race course.

A married man who has been in the habit of filling up with liquor and making himself a nuisance to all the neighbors for several blocks around his domicile, was arrested Tuesday night on the charge of drunk and disorderly.

Alfred Samuel Whedon, formerly of this city, died at Arkansas City on Monday of last week of malarial fever. His age was 25 years. His remains arrived in Topeka on Thursday morning at 3 o'clock. The funeral took place at 10 a. m. from the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. John N. Lee performing the burial service.

One just going down the avenue in North Topeka would think that there was very little building being done on the north side, as the only building in progress is Finche's stable, but a visit to other parts of the town shows the mistake of this idea. Back from the avenue and throughout all the suburbs, comparatively the building is equal to that of South Topeka. Along and west of the Rock Island road, in Holman's addition, Parmore's addition and the great northeast part of the city, dwelling houses, some neat cottages, and some elegant residences are everywhere being erected.

At the meeting of the city council held Wednesday evening a petition was presented by several north side citizens, asking for the appointment of appraisers to appraise and condemn portions of Kansas avenue between the north line of Gordon and the north line of Saywell, was referred back with the recommendation that the petition be granted. The old state road was only sixty feet wide, but that portion of the avenue named above is eighty feet wide, and certain parties claim they own twenty feet of the street. The petition asks that this part of the street be appraised and condemned.

An attack was made Wednesday afternoon upon D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth Times, by one W. H. Bond. A dispatch says "Bond met Anthony on the street about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and falling in an attempt to incite an attack upon Anthony's part, drew from his sleeve a bull whip and struck the latter several blows. This is the culmination of several attempts to incite personal encounters with Mr. Anthony but which have so far resulted in nothing serious. Anthony has been threatened with bodily harm repeatedly. In several instances his life has been threatened. Mr. Anthony stated this evening that the attack upon him today, in his opinion, was made with the idea of prompting him to violent resistance, that a preconcerted plan to take his life might be attempted. In fact Bond was overheard to remark, after the attack to-day, that "By G— if they could not stop him (Anthony), in any other way they would kill him." The trouble is the outgrowth of the fight that Mr. Anthony has made for the enforcement of the prohibitory law and the attack was but an outburst of the rage of the leaders of the whisky gang that his fight for the law has been successful."

### Bishop O'Reilly.

Bishop O'Reilly of the Catholic church, and pastor of the church in this city, has passed to his eternal reward, after a sickness of about ten days. Besides being pastor of the church at this place he was also bishop of the Wichita diocese.

Father O'Reilly was born in Ireland in 1840, where he lived until 1859, when he came to America. He attended school at Leavenworth, and completed his studies at Milwaukee, where he was ordained as priest. After serving his church at Leavenworth, he went to Europe, where he remained a year. Returning to America in 1881 he was sent to Topeka, and recently appointed bishop of the Wichita diocese. Bishop O'Reilly was taken sick one week ago Friday with malarial typhoid fever. After Sunday last his recovery was considered doubtful and he sank rapidly, dying Tuesday evening at 6:25 o'clock.

### Holton Excursion.

The Holton Excursion on Tuesday over the Rock Island to this city was a grand success. About 600 people were landed here and admitted into the park, where they enjoyed themselves until about 4 o'clock, when thirteen street cars conveyed them from the park to the state house, where they were shown through the agricultural and historical departments, and other points of interest. The excursionists were accompanied by the Holton band, which discoursed some excellent music. The children wore neat blue badges, on which was inscribed "Holton M. E. S." At 5 o'clock an informal reception was tendered them in the senate chamber. Major Tom Anderson presided. Brief addresses of welcome were made by Attorney General Bradford, State Treasurer Hamilton and State Auditor Tim McCarthy. Resolutions of thanks were passed, to the Rock Island railroad, the Chautauqua assembly, the street car company, and state house officials. The excursionists returned home at 6 o'clock well pleased with their trip.

The First Baptist church of this city has purchased an elegant building site on the corner of Eighth avenue and Harrison street and will erect a magnificent edifice thereon. The old church property on the corner of Ninth and Jackson street will be offered for sale.

A. Keplinger and Miss Dostia Keplinger, of Carbondale, are in the city staying at the home of Rev. Joshua Barret.

Secretary Sims of the State Board of Agriculture, is receiving daily cards in reference to the condition of the crops. While the prospect is not as encouraging as a few weeks ago, the reports are more favorable than one would suppose from the amount of dry weather Kansas has had recently.

The great Methodist Chautauqua assembly closed its meetings on Thursday.

Testimonials from persons who have been cured by a medicine ought to convince those suffering from the same disease, and would, if known to be genuine. Please notice that whenever we publish any testimony in favor of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the name and address are given, and that we invite you to verify it by writing directly to the parties themselves.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co.  
Rochester, Pa.

Why pay \$1.25 for one paper, when you can get the Leavenworth Weekly Times, and this paper both for \$1.00.

Twenty five cents for this paper three months, and Dr. Foote's Health Hints.





## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending July 20 1887.

Omaha aspires to beat Chicago as a packing center.

The inventory of Gen. Logan's estate footed up a little over six thousand dollars.

An elevator was recently built in Chicago in fourteen days that has a capacity of 400,000 bushels of grain.

A rude fellow attempted to kick a Kansas City girl in the mouth, and the result was she bit off his foot at the ankle.

The politicians are making slates both in state and nation. Most of them will get badly smashed within twelve months.

A St. Louis man attempted to bathe in a reservoir of drinking water and was found dead. A clear visitation of Providence.

The democrats have nominated a man by the name of Powell for governor, and if elected it will be the work of lightning. It may strike.

The son of Abraham Lincoln is strongly urged for president. We do not hesitate to assert that he is in every way more desirable than the father of Walker Blaine.

The Toledo Blade is determined to pulverize the rum power, but declares the best way to do it is to keep prohibition out of the republican platforms. Ask Albert Griffin how this is.

The first millionaire Indian, who lives in the Indian Territory, can neither read nor write. But a good many white millionaires are not so very much ahead of this Indian in accomplishments.

Theo Sogard, Danish consul, with headquarters at Kansas City, was in Topeka this week. He came to interview General Bradford upon a brand of Copenhagen beer which is said to be non-intoxicating, and which it is contemplated to introduce into Kansas.

Ex-Senator Windom, in a Fourth of July address declared that the destruction of the saloon is the supreme work of the hour. And yet the Toledo Blade, whose great aim has been to pulverize the rum power, says that prohibition must not be made a part of the republican platform.

The political campaign in Ohio is getting interesting. The democrats are relying upon the prohibition party, which recently had one of the largest conventions ever held in the state, to split open the republican ranks; and the republicans are relying upon the labor party to do the same disastrous thing with the democratic party.

He would be a fool-hardy man who would now venture to deny that prohibition has proved to be one of the greatest blessings to Kansas. Even those who were its strongest opponents, with few exceptions, are now its heartiest advocates. The recent letter of Gov. Martin has been wisely published and receives consideration that no third party prohibitionist could command.

The Burton Car Company decides to locate in Wichita. That town has an eye in the right direction. It realizes that without manufactories a city may as well close its blinds. It is something to blow, but it is a good deal more to work, and work in the building of towns consists largely in efforts to secure manufactories. Topeka seems to think that parks, additions, street railways and pavements are about all that is necessary, when it should be known that instead of causes they are incidents of growth, which if forced are liable to bring disaster.

Georgia proposes to tax wine rooms \$10,000. The saloon must go.

A man in Decatur Ind. who hanged St. John in effigy some months ago, recently went upon the stand where St. John had been speaking and acknowledged his error. There are persons in Kansas who have not yet done this.

It is to be regretted that the anti-saloon republican party has not seen fit to do something to help banish the saloon from Texas in the campaign that will close in a few days. Instead of coming to Kansas where we have no need of help, it would be better for Mr. Griffin to go to Tennessee and give them a lift.

From figures given out lately by Mr. Powderly, it is ascertained that the membership of the order of the Knights of Labor has fallen from a million to less than six hundred thousand within the last fourteen months. The loss has been steady, and is on the increase, while the accessions to the order grow fewer each month.

The magnitude of the vegetable canning business can be appreciated from the fact that a single concern at Lawrence will put up 600,000 cans of tomatoes, and has now ready for shipment 98,000 cans of peas. Canning factories are increasing in number and capacity all over the state.

Kansas is growing and spreading out. There is not in all the union another state whose growth is equal to hers. Nor is there in all the union a state whose prospects are as good as hers. Reports show that the crops have been injured to some extent by drouth, but its severity is not equal to that in other states.

We hear nothing said of the Third or Prohibition party of this state—no notice yet of a state convention. Perhaps this is the part of wisdom, for the management of the party for the last two years has not been such as to build up any organized force, and the absolute enforcement of prohibition, the destruction of the saloon and the closing of the drug store, has now left that party without ground to stand upon in this state.

It is predicted that this world is soon to come to an end by fire; that the boring of so many gas wells will ultimately communicate fire to the gas stored in the earth, the result of which will be such an explosion as will shatter into atoms this little earth. It is possible that there may be an escape from this wholesale destruction in the theory that there is an immense opening, known as "Symmes' Hole" at the north pole which will act as the mouth of a huge cannon whenever this great load of gas is touched off.

It is stated with some appearance of authority that the president will visit the west this fall. Whatever may be said by prejudiced partisans, it is certain that history will mark President Cleveland as one of our most worthy and able of executives. No president, unless it be Abraham Lincoln, has done more hard, conscientious work, than Cleveland, and his hours of recreation have been none too many. A trip to the west will enlarge his comprehension of the greatness of the nation which his administration honors.

Texas votes on the prohibition question on the fourth of August. The campaign has been a very vigorous one. Old party lines have been terribly raked. Money has been poured into the state by whiskey men without stint. Prohibitionists have done the same. Able speakers have canvassed the question thoroughly. Prohibition meetings have been mobbed and broken up. Persecution, as usual, has foolishly come to the aid of evil, and this is positive evidence that prohibition will succeed eventually. When prohibition comes to the south, sectional hatred will go out.

### Mischivous Teaching.

The Chautauqua Assembly, which closes its sessions in this city during the present week, has been a remarkable success. A vast fund of information has been given to those seeking wisdom, and no less entertainment has been afforded the less thoughtful. Most of the subjects handled have been weighty ones, and it may be said that all have been ably, if not always wisely, handled.

Many of the topics treated by the speakers possessed historic interest and therefore should have been judiciously and carefully considered. It requires a firstclass mind to write dispassionately of contemporaneous history. It even taxes a well balanced mind to treat any historic question without prejudice.

A painful illustration of this fact was witnessed in the lecture delivered before the Assembly on Saturday by Dr. George W. Gray of Chicago, on "The Slave Pen and the School House," in which he treated of two so-called civilizations, the civilization of Plymouth and the civilization of Jamestown.

If it were true that we have had two civilizations in our national history, which we deny, and if they existed as was represented by Dr. Gray, it might be considered as a very unwise thing to present them to any audience of American citizens, at this time, as was done on this occasion.

Even had it been good history that he was discussing, the address would have been in bad taste, and its influence only mischievous. But inasmuch as his premises were false and his deductions more so, there would seem to be no excuse for such an harangue before an assembly ostensibly held for educational purposes, and still less reason for permitting it to pass without notice, as seems to be the policy of the press of this city.

Admitting, for argument's sake, the former existence of the two conflicting civilizations, and if two there were more than two, certainly one of them, that of the slave pen is practically extinct, or in process of rapid extinction. Consequently no good can come from now parading it before its victorious opponent. It certainly is not necessary as an example, for the whole civilized world is now united in its condemnation of the entire slave system.

Aid yet it could only be as an example, enforce a moral or to adorn a tale, that such an address could be used to influence society.

But we hold that Dr. Gray, and he represents an element of some standing, when he contends for these two civilizations, as he terms them, either through ignorance or prejudice, does so in defiance of the truth. He perverts the simple facts of history, and totally ignores the very philosophy of history, which is the most important feature of all history.

The inference held out to the young and uninformed is that the Massachusetts Puritan was an anti-slavery christian citizen, while the Virginia Cavalier was a champion of slavery and a criminal, that the Pilgrim father was the embodiment of morality and intelligence, while the Virginia settler was an aristocrat or a scapgrace.

So far as these inferences are substantiated by the facts, they are the merest incidents of a colonial situation, and cannot be tortured into great moving causes, and cannot intelligently be given a prominent place in impartial history.

Of the two the Puritan possessed more of the illiberal spirit than the Cavalier, a spirit primarily antagonistic to the foundation principles of our real civilization, ecclesiastical and political. While professing to believe in the greatest toleration, and claiming it for themselves the Puritans would not recognize for others the rights they claimed for themselves. Even if the slave pen did exert a certain influence upon our civilization, we may be willing to offset it against the influence of the ducking stool.

As a historic fact, now so well understood that no intelligent man will dare deny it the most earnest and sincere enemies of the slave pen, and the whole slave system, were not the Puritans nor the descendants of Puritans. On the other hand the most intelligent and active opponents

of our slave system actually were the descendants of the very cavaliers, and Jamestown settlers whom Dr. Gray so unfortunately contemns. Of the more recent abolitionists, Benjamin Lundy was a Pennsylvanian of Quaker descent and education, and was a citizen of Virginia when he began his career as an abolition agitator.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, his first and most prominent follower, was almost accidentally born in Massachusetts, and his parents were but a short time removed from Nova Scotia.

Of the more early anti-slavery leaders the more prominent were southern men, or at best, men from the Middle States. James Oglethorpe, of Georgia, Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, Anthony Benezet, the Huguenot refugee, and others that might be named.

In New England, Massachusetts was not early in the field with its anti-slavery societies, and the leaders in the early emancipation movements were not the Plymouth civilizers, but the Quakers whom the Puritans persecuted. Pennsylvania reorganized its Abolition society in 1781. The second was that of New York formed in 1785. This was followed by Rhode Island, settled and civilized by Roger Williams, whom the Puritans had banished in midwinter.

But, more than this, while slavery was abolished by most of the states by legislation, it continued in Massachusetts up to the time of the Revolutionary war. Although efforts were made to abolish it. The Plymouth civilization was never equal to the task, and it was finally done by a decision of the Supreme Court, which held that under the new Bill of Rights adopted in 1780, slavery could no longer exist in the state.

Probably the ablest anti-slavery discussion ever witnessed in this or any other country, was that of the Virginia legislature in 1831. "Seldom," says Wilson, "if ever, have the evils of slavery been more graphically not to say terrifically, portrayed, than in this remarkable debate and discussion." Certain it is, that nothing of equal force and intelligence was ever heard from the Capitol on Beacon street, in Boston, on the same subject.

History is doing justice to the anti-slavery sentiment of Virginia. A recent article in that best of publications, the "Magazine of American History" gives much light on this subject, and it needs no further discussion here.

We admit there is little need of these arguments to show that no two such civilizations ever existed in this country as has been alleged. They are worthy of consideration simply as historic facts, not without inherent interest.

Slavery existed in this country not as an outgrowth of Jamestown or Plymouth, but as it has existed in almost every other civilized country. It did not create a civilization but it was merely an incident in it, for which New England was as much responsible as the South. Massachusetts as much as Virginia.

Perhaps the most conclusive argument against this whole theory of the two civilizations, which is not new, may be found in the fact that slavery would have been abolished in all the states, north and south, before the war of revolution if it had not been for the opposing influence of the mother country. Again, the same men who reason like Dr. Gray, tell us that it was the cotton gin, by making slavery profitable, that perpetuated the system. If either of these causes is true, then the slave system and its evils cannot have arisen from a Jamestown civilization.

The plain truth is that the same civilization that existed in the mother country was transferred to America.

A difference in conditions has wrought some immaterial changes. The Cavalier and the Roundhead were developments of English civilization, and existed in the mother country before they were transplanted here. Their representatives are found there to this day, and are, perhaps, as distinct as the slave pen and the school house civilizations in America. But no one speak of them as conflicting civilizations.

Carlyle once referred to the great crystal palace, and the World's Lon-

don Exposition of 1852, as "ostentatious frothery," and his "mad humor" urged him "to flee from the monstrous place."

Macaulay, on the other hand, was delighted, and could not think of the Caesars enjoying a more splendid spectacle. Carlyle the Cavalier, Macaulay the Puritan, one the representative of the slave pen civilization of England, and the author of "The Nigger Question," and the other the representative of our Plymouth school-house civilization. We do not even hear that these two civilizations are arrayed against each other, not even in the interest of the Irish and question.

It is quite time for our politicians to rise above these sectional issues. It is more than time for presumptuous teachers, in non-political and non-sectarian institutions to be above it. We have suffered enough from sectional passion.

This is an American nation. We are American citizens. Ours is an American civilization—one civilization, not two. It bears a very close resemblance to the parent civilization.

It is a civilization of growth, we are glad to believe better, grander, nobler, than any civilization that has ever before existed. It is not entirely homogeneous, since it is made up of so many parts differing from each other.

There was the Puritan civilization of Plymouth, the Roman Catholic civilization of Baltimore, the Quaker civilization of Pennsylvania, the Anglican civilization of Jamestown, and the Huguenot civilization of South Carolina, not to mention the Dutch civilization of New York, and the intensely French civilization of Louisiana. To those we may add the later civilizations of the socialists, the anarchists, and the saloons, all quite as distinct as that of the slave pen and far more dangerous than it, even in its most flourishing days.

Our civilization is one of many conflicting parts, because it is not yet wholly formed. It has been influenced by incongruous elements admitted from any and all the nations of the earth that choose to seek a foothold upon our soil. It is not amiss for thoughtful men to consider the tendency of our civilization, and to closely watch the influences that are working into its warps and woof. We may not wonder if some statesmen do look with apprehension upon the future.

There is nothing to fear from diseases that have been cured, but there may be danger, that in the excitement of our growth, we may take in more than our civilization can assimilate.

Mr. Albert Griffin is to be in this state about the first of August and wants to make a speech in this city in favor of the anti-saloon republicans. Kansas, Iowa, and Maine are anti-saloon republican, while Georgia, Texas and Tennessee are pretty strong anti-saloon democratic. Altogether it begins to look very dubious for the saloon. A large republican faction is prodding it to death in the north, and quite as large a democratic faction are doing the same in the south, while the Prohibition party is marshalling its cohorts to attack it all along the line, while Mr. Powderly with his Knights of Labor are taking the field as independent guerrillas. It is evident that the saloon must go.

A pretty young girl of about eighteen summers tripped into the state treasurer's office a few days ago and handed over a valise containing \$4,600 in cash. It was a considerable sum for a young girl to be carrying over the country, but she is a thorough business girl, and the money was safe in her hands. She was Nancy Hayward, the daughter of County Treasurer Hayward, of Allen county. She is her father's deputy, and has charge of his business, and her mission to Topeka was to make the annual settlement with the state treasurer. She is as well acquainted with her father's business as he is himself.

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