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# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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**THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.**

Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copies 25c. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies \$6.00. Three months trial subscriptions, new, 20c.

Mr. Fassett has accepted the collectorship of the port of New York.

Clarkson says the republican candidate in 1892 will lead a united party. It is quite likely. But then there won't be so much to unite as heretofore.

One does not need to be a calamity howler to be a people's party man. Take the very highest possible view of affairs, and the need of a new party is just as imperative as if there were a million times as many mortgages as there are.

Now the Capital says that Jerry Simpson stood manfully in Georgia for a third party. A few days before it was telling its readers how Jerry and all the people's party speakers down there were declaring that they were not for any third party.

Indiana has discovered that it has \$300,000 due it from the government. A dispatch says investigation discloses remarkable fraud. One voucher for \$53.70 was raised to \$5370. If this is the way business is done in Washington, who can tell how much of the same kind of work has been done not yet unearthed?

When a people's party man has any thing to say against the democratic or republican party, it is not intended to reflect upon any individual member of such party except those who are offensive leaders, and who are misleading and deceiving the masses of the party. The great majority of all parties are men of the highest political honesty, conscientious and trustworthy. But the methods of modern politicians are calculated to deceive the most discerning. Political demagogues run politics for the money there is in it, and for money they would sell out their own blood. There is nothing that third party people desire so sincerely as that the democrat and republican masses study, without party prejudice, the reform questions of the day.

If the Capital and some of the other party bosses ever read the communications in the southern farm papers they must find it mighty interesting. That these writers represent a very earnest third party sentiment there can be no possible doubt. Men who were last year the strongest partisan democrats are now warmest in their demand for the new party. Their eyes are opened. The democrats of those states endeavor to prevent the real sentiment from being known, and the republican papers of the north quote them for argument that the movement south is playing into democratic hands. These old parties are tools of one machine, and next year when they raise two presidential figure heads it will not make a hair's difference which one is elected, if so great a misfortune should befall the country as the election of either.

**A Short Chapter on the Fallacies of Such a Doctrine.**

There is an old-fashioned, flea-bitten, toothless saying that "supply and demand regulate the price of everything." It is true only when applied to both sides of the question. I have wheat, and want pork. Wheat is very plentiful and there is not much demand for it. Will I have to trade a large amount of wheat for a small amount of pork? That depends upon the demand for pork. If there is a large amount of pork and not much demand the exchange will be even. Now, suppose I wish to trade wheat for pork and find that I will have to give a large amount of wheat for a small quantity of pork, would I be right in asserting that there is too much wheat in the country? May be so; but, on the other hand, may be it is because there is not enough pork in the country! We generally exchange our produce for money. Those who so blatantly assert that supply and demand regulate the price always wind up by saying that the low prices are due to there being too much produced—"over-production." Was it over-production of wheat or scarcity of pork? Is it over-production of produce or scarcity of money? The surest way of answering the questions correctly is by comparing the amount of wheat and the amount of money in the country during the time of low prices, with the amount of wheat and money in the times of high prices. As we have not before us any reports later than 1888, we'll compare '88 with '68, a period of twenty years. In 1868 the country produced and imported together seven and one-half bushels of wheat to every person in it, and the amount of money in circulation was \$21.47 to every person; the price of wheat was \$1.42 a bushel. In 1888 the wheat produced and imported together amounted to less than seven bushels per head, and look at the price, 87 cents a bushel. Was the low price of 1888 due to too much wheat, or too little money? Not only does this apply to wheat, but to every other crop. This year money is still scarce, but corn and oats are scarce too; hence they bring better prices than when they were plenty; but let wheat, corn, pork and beef get scarce and high, and the same scarcity of money to buy them continue, and we may expect distress and trouble of the worst kind. Of course if there was a scarcity of all things which money buys, and a like scarcity of money, the price would not change, but a scarcity of bread and meat only will raise the price of them, and unless there is plenty of money in circulation, the poor must suffer. For instance, a short crop of grain and meat will not raise the price of metals, wood or cottonware; hence the millions of workmen in factories will not get higher wages, yet it will cost them more to feed themselves and families. We have now seen that the amount of money in circulation has as much to do with prices as the amount of the produce of labor. As we have seen that money represents the produce of labor, it is only natural and reasonable for this to follow. Go back to our first test and put all of the money in one pile and the produce in another. If you add to the produce only, prices will fall. If you take away from the money pile only, prices will fall. If you take away from the produce pile only, prices will rise. If you add to one pile you must add the same to the other; if you take from one pile you must take from the other. The laws of supply and demand must be applied to both sides alike.—Alliance Farmer.

Foutney Bigelow, who was a schoolmate of the German Emperor, will contribute an article to the Midsummer (August) Number of the Century on the first three years of the Emperor's reign—the third anniversary of his ascent to the throne having taken place on the 15th of June. Mr. Bigelow believes that "since Frederick the Great no king of Prussia has understood his business like this emperor," and in this article he gives what he considers the secret of the power of William II. with the people, and incidentally contributes many facts regarding his life.



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Many Kansas fields of wheat are panning out thirty bushels of wheat and many a farm mortgage will go down under such pressing weight.

At the meeting of the New York republican state central committee Thursday, Rochester was the place and September 9 the date fixed for holding the next republican state convention.

A dispatch from Austin, Texas, says Attorney General Culberson has filed an application for a receiver of the Texas Grand Trunk Railway company. There is already a suit pending for forfeiture of the company's charter for failure to keep the road in good condition.

The August Eclectic opens an unusually varied table of contents with a strong article on "The Physical Conscience," by Dr. Arabella Kenealy. Mr. A. Hulme-Beaman has an entertaining paper of travel on those interesting races, the Bulgars and Serbs, who are the keys of the next European war, probably. Lady Desart, Under the captain of "The Tsar and the Jew," reviews the recent action of Russia with pungency. Mr. E. B. Rowlands glances at the "History of Gambling," in a strong essay full of entertaining facts. "Moltke as a Man of Letters" will attract immediate attention, and Mr. Hawies' article on Jenny Lind, apropos of the the recent biography of her son and Mr. Rockstro, is very readable. "The Science of Preaching" is discussed by three great lights of the English pulpit, and a very striking discussion of that remarkable and much talked about man, Laurence Oliphant, with a sketch of his career, will be found a fascinating paper. There are many excellent minor articles, two powerful short stories, and notable poems in number. Published by E. R. Pelton, 144 Eight Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, \$1. Eclectic and any, \$4 Magazine, \$8.

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I bought one of Casey's machines for plating gold, silver and nickel, and it works to perfection. No sooner did the people hear of it, than I had more spoons, knives, forks and jewelry, than I could plate in a month. The first day I cleared \$630 and I have not made less than \$7 any day I have worked since. My sister made \$29 in four days. I learned to use the plater in an hour. As this is my first lucky streak I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been. By addressing J. F. Casey & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, any person can get a plating machine for three dollars.

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**THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.**

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**August Clearing Sale**  
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Great interest is now taken in anything pertaining to Alaska, and those who cannot go and see what that part of our country is like for themselves will be glad to read of the experiences of two persons who have been there, as set forth in "A Trip to Alaska," by Dr. A. Victoria Scott and Emily J. Bryant, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August. The Article is profusely illustrated.

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## THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

### Its Depth and Significance.

It is becoming publicly recognized that there has arisen a new political party. All attempts to frown it down and ignore it, have failed. Yet these attempts have been well planned and numerous. Naturally enough they have emanated from both of the old organizations. Both of these old parties have been willing, and in some instances are still anxious to use the new party to defeat an opponent. And there are those in the new party who are willing to be used for this purpose. The idea with such persons is that the main purpose of the new, is to overthrow one or both of the old parties, without much regard to means.

Such views are very narrow. Those who entertain them are conscious of some existing evils but fail to comprehend the movement, now before, not only our country, but before the civilized world.

The primary purpose is not to defeat any particular party. Such a result must be incidental. The work to be done is not negative. It is not to tear down. On the contrary it is to build up. In this building if other structures are undermined, topple and fall, it is simply a resulting incident. It is a waste of energies to antagonise old parties. As organizations they are crumbling, as leaves die and fall from the branches, when all moisture is removed from the roots of the tree. They are as the mixture of iron and clay spoken by Daniel. In these parties there is much individual good that must come to the new movement. Let it not be bruised in the picking.

Apparently it is to be regretted that so few people have any but a very imperfect idea of the impending revolution. But it is not the first instance in history where great and lasting reforms, amounting to actual revolutions, have been accomplished in a way and to an extent least expected by those taking part in them. Froude, Macaulay, Hallam, Guizot, have each noted this peculiarity of historic reforms. We believe, however, that we are on the eve of the most remarkable revolution yet recorded in the history of the human race.

As individuals, men of all ages work up to the highest light they possess. It is but natural, therefore, that they largely follow the usual methods. They become partisan, and this is too apt to beget narrowness. And yet partisan work is the apparent necessity. One danger resulting in partisanship is the desire for immediate victory—the desire to defeat an opposing party regardless of methods.

Now in this People's movement, what is its purpose?

What is its inspiration?

Does it present any features particularly new?

Is it moral or political, one or both, and which predominates?

We answer categorically. Its purpose is the further enfranchisement and the greater equality of the human kind.

Its inspiration is Divinity itself. It is not new, but is simply the further development of the divine plan, and is consequently advanced beyond anything heretofore known in secular government.

It is to be intensely moral, in a sense religious, its political features being at least correlative if not subordinate.

In later days, and in our own country, the republican party in its early days bore some resemblance to the present movement, though far less important. Its inspiration was humanity, but only a small fraction of humanity. It was ridiculed by its enemies as the God and morality party, and so long as it was true to God and morality it was prosperous and its work grand. No purer, no nobler political organization ever existed than the one that elected Abraham Lincoln president in 1860. That he was a man chosen of God there are now few to deny. That he trusted in his God, and at the time of his death foresaw the depth of infamy to which his party would sink, there is on record the amplest evidence. So when that party, during the war, and especially after its close, made unto itself idols of gold and silver, and stocks, and set them up in Wall street to be worshipped, and the people were called upon to fall down before them, it began to fall, and great was the fall thereof. It is safe to say that in all history no record shows a political party that started so pure, rose so high, and fell so low and ignobly as our own late republican party.

But what evidence have we that the present wide spread political movement, involving, broadly, near-

ly or quite all the nations, is of greater depth and broader significance than all that have gone before it? Greater than that of the fourteenth century that confirmed to us Magna Charta. Greater than that of the sixteenth century witnessed in the Reformation? Greater than that of the seventeenth century, noted for its political revolutions? Greater than that of the nineteenth century that relieved the Russian serfs and gave more practical freedom, perhaps, to the slaves in British territory and in the United States.

First, then, we note the rapid and remarkable fulfillment of prophecy in which the hand of God is clearly made manifest. One need not refer to the theories regarding the millennium recently advanced by Prof. Totten, although they are considered worthy of endorsement by some of the best scholars of the age. It is enough for our purpose to note the fact that many of the most conservative thinkers of our own and other countries, observing the trend of secular affairs, without regard to any special religious idea, have pointed out the relation of prophecies to events that are now becoming, and that have already become, history. It would be well, perhaps, if the masses of our people would study more this thought. Then they might learn that they are but simple instruments in the hands of Providence for the working out of divine purposes.

Another thought that is interesting, if not particularly pertinent, may be mentioned here. Among the learned there has been much written of late to show that Europe was settled mostly by the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. It has long been held as a favorite theory that God is yet to accomplish a great work through these lost tribes. By some it is thought that the American people of these United States are now the purest representatives of the ten lost tribes now extant. We have grown to be a separate and distinct race. We are not an Anglo-Saxon race, but a composite people, made up by the intermingling of all European nations. We are, it is claimed, the descendants of all the ten lost tribes, now concentrated into one people, and as such, the chosen nation of God, to lead in the accomplishment of His special designs. The thought is full of interest and not without a degree of probability.

Secondly, the analogy of history confirms the theory that we are now entering upon an epoch to become remarkable in the history of mankind. The movements in behalf of humanity now stirring up all nations, so similar in design, show a uniformity of purpose wherein the utmost power of man would be but feebleness. Corroborating and supporting the above first proposition, here is a wide field of external evidence, not to be produced here, but opening out for unlimited study.

Thirdly, the scientific progress of this century comes in as further external evidence. This marvelous feature that is now becoming a part of our every day life, may be somewhat comprehended by everyone. Perhaps its bearing upon this subject may not be so clear. It may be stated, however, that in itself it is a clear fulfillment of prophecy. Thus it becomes of itself a double argument.

It should be noticed that the scientific progress of this age has been of a kind that may be, and that is doubtless intended to be, tributary to human happiness. It has made it possible to rob labor of its terrors. If this has not followed, such a result is yet to be accomplished. It is one purpose visible to human kind in the present reform movement. With this result will come other reforms, notably such as of the temperance reform. Steam has lifted much of the burden from man and beast. The lightnings of the heavens are doing much more, and of further electric possibilities it is impossible to conceive. That all this is intended by the divine economy to mitigate human suffering may go without saying. But such has not been the result. The idolaters of Wall street have seized these engines of relief and turned them against the people. Instead of affording relief our scientific inventions, our great discoveries of gold and silver, of oils and coal, have been turned into engines of oppression by the building up of monopolies on every hand to control the new methods of transportation, of lighting our homes and our streets, of communication, and by exactions heretofore unknown, labor has been reduced to the drudgery of slavery, while its product has been retained by the power that controls it. This is not in accord with the divine purpose, and it is the clear mission of the coming movement to restore that which was intended for them.

Education is needed, but let it be so far as possible of the highest and broadest kind. Most of our writing and talking, the figures and statistics, are utterly worthless except as serving a temporary purpose among a certain class. It will be better when we entirely outgrow the necessity for their use. What is the most needed to-day is the aid of the moral sense and intelligence of the best men still in the two old parties. These men who should be with the new party to help give it character and truth, temperance and morality, and who naturally belong with it are yet to get new light and to be added to those who are battling for the people under the banner of Providence.

One of the two articles in the August number of The North American Review to which special attention is called by the typographical arrangement of the table of contents is entitled "The War—Some Unpublished History." The author is the Hon. Charles A. Dana.

A fair, and let the reader mark

this, the present rate of scientific progress cannot long continue without producing one of two very extreme results,—a practical millennium for mankind, or the almost total enslavement of mankind. At present it is rapidly producing the latter. Everything is turned into gold which a few monopolists control. Trusts and syndicates combine to extort the most labor from the toiler and the highest prices from the consumer. It is not surprising that Gov. Penoyer, in the August number of the North American Review, declares that "Such a colossal aggregation of wealth by the few for the next quarter of a century as has marked the last quarter would precipitate revolution." Who can doubt it? And well may Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the August Arena, declare that "the rich must be taught that they have no right to live in luxury while others starve." But with a change of system, under divine guidance, we believe that modern discoveries in the sciences and the arts will result in the amelioration of mankind.

There are those who see still farther evidence of divine purpose in the tottering of thrones, the divisions in churches and sects, and a broadening christian spirit. There are others also who point to a class of anarchist, socialists and labor reformers, all of whom are vital parts of the world's reform movement, but who are often noted for their rank infidelity, and we are asked in derision what such persons can have to do with any divine purpose. While we can have no sympathy with the religious views of this class, we can have a degree of charity when it is remembered that they may be the legitimate result of a system that teaches, as our present system teaches, the equality of man, while practically enslaving mankind. The anarchist is a reactionary product, a product dangerous to society, but which is never found without brains. They are a reactionary product of the same character, and as certain as French infidelity was a reactionary product of the Geneva theocracy.

But amidst all the agitation and discussion of the present time it is with pain that one observes so many connected with the reform movement who have so little conception of its significance. Their ideas and methods are not above those of the ordinary politician. To all such we must expect the thoughts here outlined to be without interest. Yet all such are helping to work out a purpose as certainly as were those to whom Guizot refers as accomplishing a work in the sixteenth century, of which, with all their enthusiasm, they had not the least conception.

Yet it is by no means certain that the present people's party is the certain instrument which is to execute the coming reform. The party is not yet developed beyond the chrysalis state. So far it is the offspring of a violent and righteous indignation. It is not without a highly moral purpose, but it yet needs an infusion of a still higher moral sense—a deeper realization of the pressing need of moral reform, in politics and in social life. It will not be enough to insure the happiness of mankind to cut down rates of interest, to regulate taxes and transportation, and to institute a new financial system. Real reform demands that the dens of iniquity, be banished, the saloons as well as the gambling rooms of Wall street, and the club rooms of monopolists.

One thing we urge upon those who favor the People's movement. Let them aim high. Let them resolve to act without prejudice or passion, with conscientious motives, forgetting self in their regard for the great whole.—willing to work in the humblest capacity and shirking no responsibility that may seem necessary.

Education is needed, but let it be so far as possible of the highest and broadest kind. Most of our writing and talking, the figures and statistics, are utterly worthless except as serving a temporary purpose among a certain class. It will be better when we entirely outgrow the necessity for their use. What is the most needed to-day is the aid of the moral sense and intelligence of the best men still in the two old parties. These men who should be with the new party to help give it character and truth, temperance and morality, and who naturally belong with it are yet to get new light and to be added to those who are battling for the people under the banner of Providence.

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St. Nicholas for August has a frontispiece by George Wharton Edwards and the poem by Helen Gray Cone which are excellent examples of dainty work for old and young alike. Among attractive titles we select "The Crowned Children of Europe," an account of Wilhelmina of Holland, Alfonso of Spain, and Prince Alexander of Serbia, with photographs; "Plain Truths About Hunting," "Vacation Days," a story told in letters, and illustrated; and "The Story of My Life," wherein Stanley's Zanzibar boy is made to tell his own story by means of a shorthand report. There are other good things and also verses and jingles in charming little bits. The number has a large and varied table of contents, with good serial stories, and plenty of shorter bits. The departments are also full of good things.

The August number of the North American Review contains a large number of timely subjects. In view of the movements of the squadron of evolution all readers will turn to the article by the Hon. J. Russell Soley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, estimating the value of sea battles at sea. Mr. Soley was born in Massachusetts in 1850, and became assistant professor of English in the United States Naval Academy in 1871, where he remained for several years. In 1876 he was commissioned a professor in the United States Navy, and afterwards became lecturer on international law at the Naval War College, Newport. He is the author of a large number of works on naval matters, including "American Naval History," "Foreign Systems of Naval Education," "The Blockade and the Cruisers," and "The Boys of 1812." A very remarkable article is contributed by the Hon. Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, describing the extraordinary career of a spy.

The Century for August has a double frontispiece consisting of portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to accompany a candidly written paper of personal interest, in which, in general, a favorable view is taken of the accomplishments of the new Emperor. The paper is illustrated with sketches of winter and summer residences. A unique paper contributed by Gustav Kolbe deals with "Life on the South Shoal Lightship," which year in and year out, is anchored twenty-four miles seaward of Nantucket. Various phases of this desolate life are recorded with much incident and with not a little variety, and are also shown in pictures. To the California series Willard B. Farwell contributes a paper on the Cape Horn Route, fully illustrated and which commands attention by its adventurousness, as well as by historical value. Adapting itself to the summer season, The Century presents four short stories. "The Press as a News Gatherer" by William Henry Smith, manager of the Associated Press, is the first of several separate papers on journalism to appear in the Century. Mr. Smith traces the origin and growth of the Associated Press, and discusses topics of special interest. "The Argentine Cheap Money Paradise" is discussed editorially. Poems are contributed by the dozen.

The August Magazine of American History is a rich midsummer number. It opens with the first part of a delightful article on "The Spartans of Paris" by General Meredith Read, K. G. C. R., brightened with graphic sketches of personal characteristics and illustrated with portraits of literary celebrities of France, whose works are familiar to every intelligent reader in America. An excellent picture of the great editor and author, M. Arsene Houssaye, forms a welcome frontispiece to the number. "The Fifteenth State," by John L. Heaton, gives information of exceptional interest in relation to the settlement of Kentucky, showing how the mountain barriers were passed, and that a race course was established in 1775, so early that one man was shot by Indians while speeding his horse upon it. "The Beginnings of the City of St. Joseph," by Judge William A. Wood, is a cleverly written account of the founding of the most beautiful of Missouri's cities, less than half a century ago. It contains an amusing picture of the first post-office there, in 1841, which was an old hat. The fourth paper of the number, entitled "The Right Reverend Samuel Provost, D. D., first Bishop of New York," by Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D. D., is a very able and scholarly study, not only of the varied work of the eminent subject, but of the exciting times in which he lived. "A Character Sketch of Mr. Gladstone," by Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., will attract every reader. A paper follows on "Governor Meriwether Lewis," the heroic explorer of the western part of the continent, contributed by General Marcus J. Wright, of Washington. Other entertaining articles include "The Bewitched Children of Salem, 1692," by Caroline E. Upham; "The Royal Couple of Roumania," "Archaeology in Missouri," by O. W. Collet; and "The Four New York or Senior Regiments of Troops in 1775." Every page of the August issue is readable as well as instructive. This is a live periodical, giving in each number something fresh and striking, touching fields of research not over-trodden. Subscription price \$5.00.

The last number of Godey's Lady's Book is more than up to its usual high excellence; no falling off with the dog-days, but added attractions. Two beautiful frontispieces, colored and black work and fashion designs, more than supply the demands of the most exacting. The literature is both good and varied, and consists of contributions from the authors of the day. In a word, Godey for August is a gem worthy of the richest setting. If you have not subscribed, send \$2.00 to the Godey Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and secure for yourself one year's subscription to the cheapest and best lady's magazine in America; and also secure a cut paper pattern each month, of your own selection.

## The August Arena.

The failure of a young lady to enter Yale, after signally her proving intellectual capacity to cope with the most brilliant young men with whom she would come in contact, has called general attention to the essentially conservative character of our great educational institutions, where above all places we should find progress and liberality. As if in answer to the hostility of conservative thought to woman's progress in the intellectual or educational sphere, The Arena for August presents no less than eight leading papers from representative thinkers among women of America and Europe, discussing political, educational, social, sociological, economic, and scientific themes, together with two literary papers, one by Miss Amelia E. Edwards, the famed Egyptologist and novelist, who in a most delightful paper writes of her own home life. An excellent portrait of Miss Edwards accompanies this paper. The other, a semi-historical story of Tennessee, entitled "Old Hickory's Ball," by the charming young Southern author, Miss Will Allen Dromgoole. The heavier essays by women are, "The Unity of Germany," by Mme. Blazé de Bury, of Paris, one of the most brilliant essayists on the European continent. "Where Shall Lasting Progress Be?" by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the most thoughtful and sensible magazine essays of the month. A very fine piece to this number; "Individuality in Education," by Prof. Mary L. Dickinson; "Psychic Experiences," by Sara A. Underwood, an extremely interesting contribution to The Arena's series of psychological papers; "Working Women of To-day," by Helen Campwell, in which the well-known author of "Prisoners of Poverty" appears at her best, and "A Decade of Retrospection," by Florence Kelly, Weyburn, Wis., in which the daughter of Pennsylvania Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, discusses the problem of education and crime in New York. Never before in the history of any great review has there appeared such a brilliant coterie of women discussing such varied themes as appear in The Arena; indeed, heretofore reviews have fought shy of women contributors, rarely having more than one or two topics discussed by them in a single issue, but The Arena, from the beginning, has thrown its pages open to women and in every way has championed all movements looking toward a broader freedom and a more enlarged sphere for womanhood. It is evidently the settled purpose of the management of The Arena to make that review a busy man's library. The August Arena is brilliant and unique.

### Annual Rings on Trees.

In a recent work by Professor Hartig it is stated that a count of the annual rings of a tree when cut three or four feet from the ground may not give the accurate age of the tree. Where trees are crowded in a forest and have developed feeble crowns the greatest annual increment is just below the crown, and it diminishes regularly downward. When the leaf area is not sufficient to afford food material to provide for a sheet of cambium all over the tree the growth stops before reaching the bottom, and the ring which is found twenty feet up the trunk may fall altogether before it reaches the ground. In such trees there may be rings lacking at three feet high for certain years, and the total number of rings would be less than the number of years in the tree's life.

### An Indian's Memory.

"How long is it?" I once asked one of those Northern Creeks, who as guide was directing our steps as we were struggling along, in the bitter cold, in the wild Nelson River country northwest of Hudson's Bay, "since you travelled through this land? You seem to know every portage and crossing, and you strike the points you say you will, although for days I have not seen the least vestige of a trail or pathway, or the slightest evidence that human beings have ever penetrated these wilds before."

"Missequay," he replied, "I never made this trip but once before, and that was many winters ago, when I came this way with my father." Great indeed was my astonishment, as for days I had admired his skill and judgment, as with never failing accuracy he had cheerfully led us on through that unmarked wilderness—a trip of over three hundred miles.

### Restored Through Faith.

Miss Ida Benedict of Lansingburgh, N. Y., says she had been blind for a long time, and that her sight was restored through faith and prayer while she was at a meeting of the Christian Workers, at the Gospel Tabernacle, at Eighth avenue and Forty-fourth street, N. Y. city. She regained her sight a week ago, and then for the first time in many years saw objects, at first indistinctly, but later on clearly.

The lady is thirty-three years old. Cataracts which formed over her eyes when she was twelve years old were removed by the late Dr. Robinson of Albany. Ulcers and other complications followed, which necessitated six more operations, and finally left her totally blind. Mrs. Sarah E. Gaston took the blind girl to her home and spent several years in educating her in the faith cure doctrines. The two ladies went together to the convention, and Miss Benedict, while praying there, suddenly found that her sight was restored.