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In more than one sense Kansas has a good deal of the salt of the earth.

Mr. Chauncey I. Filley seems to be coming to the surface once more as a republican leader in our sister state of Missouri.

It does not take them so long to build a grand state house in Texas as it does in Kansas, even if it is larger and built of granite.

News from Wichita is to the effect that the contest between the Glick and Martin factions stands three to one in favor of Martin.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat counts Gen. Black as out of the race for Vice President, because he was a soldier. It must then count out Morrison and Stevenson. Unfortunately there are armies of democratic leaders who were once republican, not only soldiers but civilians.

Robert E. Lee was sergeant at arms of the late republican convention of Missouri. It would naturally be supposed that the name would kill him politically. In Kansas now Jeff Davis could only command 16 votes, in the republican party of this city.

Envious Kansas City papers grow facetious over the statements made by correspondents writing from Topeka to Eastern journals and remarking on the fact that here is a city of over 40,000 people, and no saloons. Well it does seem marvelous, but it is true, nevertheless, more so than any thing to be found in Missouri.

The Topeka Capital has some remarkable ideas. It now imagines that the young men who will this year vote for the first time will be more apt to be republicans, than those who voted for the first time in 1884, because the latter were born while the soldiers were at the front. Those who vote this year were not born until the soldiers returned, and are the sons of soldiers.

What becomes of the old prohibition party workers? The Illinois state convention has just been held, and among the old familiar names, but very few are recognized. Ten years ago a straight third party prohibition state ticket was run in that state, and not one who was prominent then is mentioned to-day. The same is true in this state. The two leading men who helped organize the present prohibition party of this state, J. F. Legate and A. P. Jetmore, now have nothing to do with that party.

A Washington dispatch says the Brazilian parliament has approved the government bill completely abolishing slavery and that it was sanctioned by the regent on May 13. The minister states also that this action met with extraordinary manifestations of rejoicing. The department has received a similar telegram from Senator De Silva, which was immediately sent to the president. This afternoon the following reply was sent to Minister Da Silva: "The president directs me to convey to your government his congratulations upon the abolition of slavery in Brazil, and express his personal hope and expectations that the freedom thus extended, will result in the increased happiness and prosperity of your country."

As far as we can at present judge the amendments to the Interstate Commerce law seem to be in line with the spirit of the law itself, and to make it more rather than less effective. We will present them here, and as the original law it self was so generally discussed by Granges all over the country, it would seem right and proper that Patrons should carefully study these proposed amendments, seek to understand them thoroughly, and then act accordingly.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has completed and Senator Cullom has introduced the following series of amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act: These amendments require that the printed schedules of rates shall be kept "open to public inspection" and "accessible to the public; that reduction to the published rates shall only be made after three days' public notice, instead of without previous notice, as at present, and that the provisions in regard to advances and reductions in rates shall apply to joint tariffs made by connecting roads, as well as to the tariffs made by individual roads. It is proposed to amend the criminal penalty section by making those convicted of violating the act liable to imprisonment for not exceeding two years, in addition to the fine already provided for, or both fine and imprisonment, when the offense is an unlawful discrimination in rates for the transportation of passengers or property.

The committee proposed three provisions in regard to "underbilling." First—that the officers, agents or employees of a railroad, who, by means of false billing, false classification, false weighing or false report of weight, or by any other device or means, knowingly and willingly suffer or permit any person to obtain transportation at less than the established rates shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment for not exceeding two years, or both.

The second is that any persons or the office or agent of any corporation who delivers property for transportation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of the act, of whom as consignor or consignee such carrier shall transport property, who shall knowingly and willfully by false billing, false classification, false weighing or false report of weight, or by any other device or means, whether with or without the consent or connivance of the railroad or its agents, obtain transportation for property at less than the established rates, shall be deemed guilty of fraud, which is declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be subjected to a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment for not exceeding two years, or both.

The third provision makes subject to the same penalties any person who by the payment of money, etc., or by solicitation shall induce any railroad or any of its officers or agents to discriminate unjustly in his favor as against any other consignor or consignee in the transportation of property, and also makes such persons liable with such railroad in an action on the case to be brought by any consignor or consignee discriminated against for all damages resulting therefrom.

The only other amendments of general interest proposed are: one, to permit railroads to carry free destitute and homeless persons transported by charitable societies; and another, to permit railroads to give reduced rates to municipal government for the transportation of indigent persons.

Our neighbor of the Commonwealth is going to take on his sword again, and fight the war all over. Peace, peace, good father.

The state temperance union will hold its regular annual meeting at Garfield Park, June 11—13.

It is now generally admitted that more than all other causes combined, the farmers of the United State in their organized capacity in the Grange brought about the legislation both State and National, that is commencing to hold in check the great railway corporation in their abuse of the power conferred upon them by the people. First came the "Grange decision" of the United States Supreme Court, and followed in the last Congress by the passage of the Interstate Commerce law that has now been upon trial about a year. It takes intelligent, united work on the part of the people to secure good laws, and it requires watchful care to keep the laws after they are passed. "Eternal vigilance" applies here. The victorious soldier must not sleep upon the field of honor, or his triumph may turn to final defeat. As has been foreshadowed during all the twelve months of its trial, amendments to the Interstate Commerce law are now before Congress, and will soon be acted upon. Will they make the law better, or will they lessen its usefulness?

A very good friend of the News, and a very good republican, writes a very strong letter protesting against the nomination of D. R. Anthony for governor. From a few casual paragraphs in the News, referring to his candidacy, he seems to have inferred that the paper is for him. The News does not advocate any one in particular. It did commend a statement that Mr. Anthony was not a candidate in the ordinary sense, but that if the office was tendered to him he would not decline. That is the proper position to take.

"The Grange is not a political organization in the partisan sense. Each member, however, is encouraged to study the political question agitating the country, in order that he may vote intelligently. The Grange, therefore, has no political favorites to recommend to the people. Believing that it would be at variance with its own principles, it does not from the nature of its organization recommend and advocate even the nomination of its own members for public offices. As citizens the members may favor whom they please.

The dispatches from the National labor party now in convention in Cincinnati, still get off that old chestnut about one of their leaders, Jesse Harper, the man who named Abraham Lincoln for president in the republican convention of 1860. If there was any particular honor in this act, it should remain with the Hon. Norman B. Judd, the present democratic postmaster of Chicago, who made that nomination.

Miss Ethel Ingalls makes mention of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in the May Casopolitan. She ought to introduce her to the third greatest man, whose name is to go ringing down the ages, as her little brother modestly puts it. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Senator Ingalls confessed his ignorance of her existence.

A number of mechanics from the east have recently come to the north side in search of work. A well known citizen reports a conversation with several whose homes are in Ohio. They complained bitterly of having been induced to come to Topeka, it being represented to them that skilled men were badly needed here in building, paving and other work of internal improvements. Advertisements, they say, have appeared in various towns in the east offering very attractive inducements and guaranteeing regular employment. On reaching here many of them discovered that the labor market was already well supplied notwithstanding a large demand. Being dependent for support on daily work these eastern mechanics are sorely disappointed, and withal to take them by

Denouncing the Mills Bill.

—Congressman Jehu Baker, of Illinois has brought to the attention of the House the important and significant action of a workmen mass-meeting, at Cooper Institute, in New York, two nights ago. He presented and had referred to the Committee on Ways and Means the memorial of that meeting protesting in the name of labor against the Mills Bill.

The memorial declares that the bill, "By placing on the free list many articles that come into competition with the products of American labor, and by sweeping reductions in the duties upon other, menaces the ruin of many of our industries, and would if enacted into a law entail great loss of employment and widespread suffering among working people. The memorial has this ringing conclusion: We call upon our fellow-working in all parts of the land to rise up and denounce the Mills tariff bill as menace to our welfare and to our rights as citizens, which threatens to deprive us of the opportunities of education afforded by the American system of high wages, and we denounce as a fraud the free trade argument that the cost of living in this country is increased in proportion to the rates of duty on imports—except as we choose and are able to live better than our unfortunate rivals in foreign countries.

Texas is not only, in superficial extent, the largest of the States, but it is the only one which never appeared in the territorial stage. It was an independent nation before becoming connected with this country, and entered the American Union as a full-fledged State. Its independence had been acquired by the sword, and its people stood ready to maintain this independence by the same agency. Annexation to the United States was decided on by Texas without any pressure or solicitation on the part of his country, and in acceding to this desire the gain to the United States as a whole has been almost as great as that which has accrued to Texas itself.

The Globe Democrat says, truthfully, that Cleveland owed his election four years ago to the unpopularity of his opponent rather than to any merits of his own. With either Arthur or Logan at the head of the Republican ticket in that year, the Democrats would have been beaten as badly as they were in 1880. Both Arthur and Logan are now dead, but a man who has many of the elements of strength possessed by each of them is prominently before the country. His name is Walter Q. Greaham.

Do we need an organization of the farmers of our whole country, such as we have in the Grange, one that is national in its character and intended to build up to a higher standard of intelligence and citizenship so large a number of those in whose hands are resting the destiny of our country? What of our Republic? Is this a land of equal rights, "equal distributed burdens?" Monopolies abound, corporations with each passing year grow bolder and encroach a little more. Our legislative halls are filled not with representatives of the people, but with the paid hirelings of those who are robbing us of our birth-right of freedom. "Laws grind the poor and rich men rule the law." Our voters are bought and sold in the market, or, "like dumb-driven cattle, are led up to the polls and voted. Our press is subsidized and "disguises the truth." Foreign landlords are robbing millions of acres of our farmers (and their voters) by planting new Ireland's rig' Anarchists, Socialists and bonanza kings. Yes, we need a new

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS. Arrangements for an Agricultural Display at Topeka.

On November 14 next, there will convene at Topeka the National Farmers' Congress, also the National Grange, as well as representatives from all the states in the Mississippi valley. The assemblage of such a number of representative farmers from every state and territory in the union at that time is of the utmost importance to Kansas—a state that bids fair from present prospects to become the acknowledged banner agricultural state of the union—that there should be on exhibition at Topeka during the several days' session, a creditable showing of Kansas agricultural products that will impress every visitor with the wonderful and varied resources of the state.

In view of the foregoing, and in order that Kansas as a whole state may be duly advertised, Capital Grange of Topeka has taken initiatory steps toward such an exhibition by appointing a permanent committee, consisting of Wm. Sims, master of the Kansas State Grange and ex-secretary state board of agriculture; J. G. Otis, president of the Kansas State Dairy association; Martin Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; H. A. Heath, business manager Kansas Farmer, and John Armstrong, one of the successful pioneer agricultural exhibitors of Kansas.

The committee held their first meeting this week and have begun their primary work in earnest. They desire the co-operation of every citizen of the state who can contribute to the success of the display of the best products of Kansas.

The state never has had such opportunity before to advertise itself at home as this occasion will afford. The committee decided that they would not admit of competitive county display, but make one grand aggregated Kansas display for the benefit of the whole state.

Any person desiring to communicate with the committee will address Hon. William Sims, president, Topeka.

Will the democrats give the colored brother the same recognition as the republicans?

From the Agricultural College.

Commencement June 6. The board of regents will meet June 5. The laws about the college were never more beautiful. The new horticultural experiment building is now completed. Bulletin number 2 of the experiment station, containing fourteen years' experiments with cultivated grasses, will be issued this week.

The regular fourth-year party took place at the president's house on Thursday night. The seniors say they never enjoyed themselves better.

The Manhattan Horticultural society met at the college on Thursday afternoon. The most interesting features of the meeting was the description of life in Florida by Prof. Gale.

Friday evening May 18 will be the college social of the spring term.

Visitors at the college have been numerous during the past week. Judge Day of Topeka was a caller at the college on Wednesday.

The graduating class this year numbers thirty-three.

The annual address before the Web-Literary society will be delivered by E. C. Ray of Topeka.

The seniors are planning excursion during the day.

EXHIBIT

