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G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

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The "Florentine Mosaic from Maine," was the way McKenzie of Kentucky, put it, in referring to James G. Blaine. Who will say now that the democratic party is not poetic?

A woman in Canada has just been sent to the penitentiary for stealing an umbrella. Now there ought to be a law against the stealing of umbrellas, then it would be as unsafe as bootlegging.

The log house in which Grant was born is moved to Cincinnati to be shown at a price. It is well that the cross upon which Christ died cannot now be had, otherwise it would be put upon exhibition at ten cents a head.

It has been hinted that no effort has been made to capture Boston Corbett, and it is even insinuated that his escape was not prevented as it might have been. Probably this is unjust.

The question of the fisheries is destined to be of even greater interest in the future than it has been in the past and people are anxiously awaiting results which must soon be announced. The amicable settlement of the question is hoped for, but the speedy settlement is demanded. It has waited far too long already.

The farmers of this country are doing more thinking for themselves than ever before. The Grange is developing thought. The many questions being discussed in the Grange rooms are leading to habits of thought and study. And this independent thought is leading to independent action. In matters of buying and selling, in business and trade, markets, taxation, tariff and all matters of legislation. Farmers were never so well posted as now, and never so independent as now. Thinking for themselves, they become able to act for themselves, and in matters of business and politics there is not as much necessity for them to consult their "guardians" as once upon a time.

An obstacle has been thrown, in the way of lighting the city under the contract with the Jenney Light Co. Their electric plant is in, the poles are up and everything is about ready, and now come the citizens of the third ward who complain that they are not allotted their share, and serve an injunction to prevent the city from fulfilling their contract. It may be that the third ward has not its proportionate number of lights, and therefore has reason to complain, apparently, and it may be there are other portions of the city where more light is really needed. At any rate the third ward will not be justified in playing the part of the dog in the manger. There can be excuse or reason for permanently depriving any part of the city of a advantages accorded to other parts, and everything cannot be done at once.

The democratic convention though its committee made a long fight of twenty four hours on the tariff plank of the platform. As a result it reaffirmed the plank of 1884, as interpreted by the president's message. This is a curiously wrought arrangement, and well calculated to suit all parties. The plank of 1884 may be interpreted to mean anything a good democrat may wish on this line, and the same is true of the message. And so they get around this troublesome question which always comes up, but never remains as an issue, because it cannot be met as such and must necessarily be dodged just as the republican party must in a little different disguise, and just as the prohibition party did. One can belong to any of these parties and believe whatever he pleases on the tariff question. As political dust it is more blinding than anything ever wafted on a Kansas zephyr.

Agriculture means work. It means patience and long continued perseverance and enthusiastic continuance in the work in spite of discouragements and failures. If one had only to plant a tree for instance, and wait a few years to gather the fruit, it would be easy to wait with a delightful expectancy ahead, but the tree must be properly planted and each year carefully cared for, furnished proper food, guarded from the attacks of insects, and when at last the fruit appears perhaps the owner will be disappointed in the size and quality of it, or have some one else take a fancy to the fruit and carry off the crop before its owner is able to gather it. In all branches of farming, there is constant work and continuous fighting for success, and only the courageous can win. Having determined upon this and secured the best agricultural training possible, there is quite certain to be success in farming and in no other way.

History teaches, and experience has repeatedly demonstrated, that the class best organized makes the greatest advancement and becomes the victor in the contest. Shall the American farmers remain unorganized and become conquered by all others? Why are they not organized among themselves for mutual advantage? There is power in organization, and inasmuch as other classes are thoroughly organized to advance their own interests by co-operating together, is it not the height of folly for farmers to suppose for a moment that they can sustain themselves single-handed in an unorganized condition? They are simply at the mercy of organized power, and must yield obedience to the dictations and demands of those who are organized, and pay the exacted tribute, just or unjust, as it may be, without recourse.

"I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York." Such were the closing words of Daniel Dougherty of New York, in the great convention yesterday. The response from 12000 hearer was like the explosion of 12000 pounds of dynamite. Such a scene was probably never before witnessed in this country.

The citizens of Salt Lake have subscribed \$12,000 for advertising the resources of Utah Territory.

It is the opinion of several north siders that the newly paved Kansas avenue would be immensely improved as a thoroughfare, and life would be much more agreeable in the neighborhood, if the street were cleaned. This will probably be done as soon as the sand is well settled in the railway paving.

Hereafter Methodist Ministers will be allowed to remain five years at one station, if it appears desirable, instead of three years, as under the present rule. The change will be welcome and will add influence to that church.

The neighborhoods where Granges and farmer's clubs flourish are characterized by better farming, as well as a more friendly and social spirit among the people. No one man does or can know everything about farming any more than about other things. Each member contributes his ideas, and the stock of information about the best farm methods is largely increased. Even those who hold aloft are brought in, however unwillingly. Keen observers note the improvement they are secretly making, or if their farming shows none of these they point to it as a horrible example and as a warning of the bad effects of neither learning themselves, nor imparting their information to others. Some farmers, who have enjoyed the benefits of the Grange for many years, say they would not live in a neighborhood or town where no Grange exists.

We imagine there are very few people of any party who do not really expect Grover Cleveland to be re-elected. If that is to be, the country would gain immensely if it could be so declared to-morrow.

Brown, Lane, and Montgomery are the three names that Col. Higginson puts forward in Kansas history. Probably this will be provoking to Senator Ingalls' boy, Ralph.

—Clover is a very valuable food for milch cows.

—Barbed wire fence occasions much cruel suffering.

—Plenty of small fruits should be raised by every farmer.

—The purchasers of new stock should buy only the best.

—If little pigs are fed too much they are liable to staggers.

—Feed your animals well and it will save the doctors work.

—Thoroughbred animals alone should be used for breeding.

—Pure bred stock can be raised almost as cheaply as mongrels.

Babyland for June, D. Lothrop Company Boston, is a very pretty number. What fitter time for wandering babyland than June? Realizing this the editor gives a bright peep into that delightful country.

We are informed of a serious attempt to remove the county seat to a more central part of the county. At first glance this may seem a chemical idea, but it is entirely feasible. In building a new court house, which must be done ere long the county commissions will be removed to locate it on some of the southwestern additions to the city. This would remove it from near the northeast corner to about the center of the county. One obstacle in the way, however, is the price of lots.

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FARM AND HOME.

More Precious Than Gold.

Few persons have any notion of the fact that 99 per cent of all the flower-seeds sold in this country come from abroad. More than half of these are grown in Germany, where vast tracts are devoted solely to this purpose. Travelers say that huge farms with acres upon acres of asters, chrysanthemums, mignonettes, sweet peas and so on, all in bloom, are an astonishing sight. Imagine a whole district, many square miles in extent, all one continuous garden. The gatherings of the seeds on these plantations is a labor requiring infinite skill and patience. Each blossom must individually receive the most careful attention.

Take, for instance, the pansy. On each plant not more than two or three flowers must be always kept in process of going to seed, which is to be removed from the bush when it is ripe and before it has an opportunity to scatter itself. Manure water must be constantly applied, to make the little "Johnny-jump-ups" grow bigger—for that is the way, you know, in which the monstrous pansies one sees in hot houses are produced—and great pains must be taken with the crossing of breeds, so as to obtain the best possible results. So it is also with better flowers.

The seeds, once harvested, are bought up by contractors and forwarded in bulk to the wholesale dealers of Europe, who send them by the ounce or pound, to this country. The merchants here do them up in small packages, marked with their own stamps, and in this manner they reach the public on this side of the water. Some of them are enormously expensive. The writer bought, last season, a microscopic quantity of some pansy seed which cost at the rate of \$75 per ounce. But they were well worth the money. The flowers which sprang from them were vegetable butterflies, counterfeiting those gorgeous insects not only in the brilliancy of their varied coloring, but even in the shape and peculiar markings of their wing-like petals.

Fuchsia seeds of the finest quality bring \$100 an ounce, and others—such as those of the gloxinia, cineraria, colons and echeveria—fetch yet higher prices, equal to many times their weight in gold. A few are so valuable that they have actually to be counted out at so much apiece. There is a small number of gardeners in the United States who make a business of growing select strains of certain rare plants for the market; but the supply derived from these sources is considerable.—*New England Farmer.*

Dried Sweet Corn.

We dried a little last autumn and are enjoying it so much I wish to urge every one who has never tried it to do it this year, writes a correspondent in the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is not quite equal to canned corn, but it is a very good substitute; and as most amateurs who have undertaken to can sweet corn have been unsuccessful, this seems to be the surest way for a housewife to supply her family with green corn through the winter without the expense of buying. Every farmer should plant a good-sized plot of sweet corn—either of several varieties or at different times, so as to have it as many weeks as possible during summer and autumn—for there is nothing healthier for people with good teeth, easier cooked or liked better.

When boiling green corn for dinner it is but little trouble to boil several extra ears, and after dinner cut with a sharp knife the corn from all the ears that are left, cutting as close to the cob as possible, spread thin on plates and dry in the warming oven of the cook stove, or in any place that the temperature is right to dry it without souring or scorching; if it gets hot enough to scorch and brown it can never be swelled out to be good, and all housekeepers know that any thing of a vegetable nature must begin drying very soon in warm weather or it sours and is lost. Dry until all the moisture is extracted and it will keep as well as seed peas; stow in glass or tin cans where it will not gather dampness and mold.

When some is wanted for the table put the quantity desired soaking in a very little water about two hours before meal-time; let it set on the back part of the stove swelling and gently simmering part of the time, adding a little milk as more moisture is needed. Season with salt and butter or with cream, as one may prefer. How many such luxuries farmers' families can enjoy with a little labor without running up a store-bill.

Variety of Grasses.

There is a large variety of grasses in cultivation, so many, in fact, as to astonish the farmer who has never sown

any one kind but timothy in conjunction with clover. Orchard grass is an exceedingly valuable grass, and when grown alone has been flourishing as well as ever after forty years of continuous growth. Kentucky blue grass is the best pasture grass for permanence and feeding value, and the old meadows of Kentucky, which never felt the plow, bear testimony to its performance, while the noted horses and cattle fed upon them prove its nutritive value.

Some grasses are of early growth, some later, and one of these is recuperating while the other is being eaten down. English blue grass is one of the earliest to afford pasture; orchard grass is next, then follows red clover, then timothy, fall oat-grass, red-top and white clover. Some grasses, as fowl meadow grass, meadow fescue and red top with alsike clover, succeed upon moist lands, and others as orchard grass, timothy and oat-grass, do better on dry soils. Hence one can easily suit his mixture to the land and, so hit every point he aims at once.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Important to Silk-Growers.

The commissioner of agriculture at Washington has just received from Europe a consignment of choice silkworm eggs, which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silkworms and who are so situated that they can do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instruction in silk culture before the semi-cultural season commences.

For two seasons he has been purchasing cocoons from American silk-growers at an average price of ninety-five cents per pound, and wishes a still further supply with which to continue the experiments now being made at Washington in the reeling of silk from the cocoon. All, therefore, who seek a market for their cocoons or wish silkworm eggs or books of instruction or information of any sort in relation to the industry can obtain the same free of charge upon application to Hon. Norman J. Coleman, commissioner of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Minor Topics.

Keep the furrows both in the orchard and garden open, so that the surface water can drain readily.

The California Board of Silk Culture is engaged in distributing 720,000 silkworm eggs recently received from Italy.

The market for fat sheep shows these days very clearly that the man who remembers that carcasses as well as fleeces are to be sold from his flocks is the shepherd who is going to win.

In 1850 the English sparrow in America occupied the area of a single tree or tree-box. Now he disports himself over an area 885,000 square miles in the United States and 150,000 in Canada.

The largest horse in the United States is owned by Mark Thode, of Mattoon, Ill. He is only three years old, measures nineteen hands high, and recently gained 250 pounds in five weeks.

It requires more labor to engage in gardening as compared with farming, but less land is required. The most profitable crops are not those that give the largest yields, but which bring the highest price, compared with the cost.

Pig-pens should not be in the same location every season. By having them movable much valuable manure can be secured from the saturated earth around the old sites, while the change to fresh places will greatly promote cleanliness and health.

The warbles, or bunches on the backs of the cattle, may be killed by puncturing them through the entrance hole with an awl, or by syringing in a few drops of carbolic acid slightly diluted. If let alone each grub will make another gadfly to torment the cattle the next summer.

"False blossoms," or "rose-blossom" on the blackberry (peculiar to the Wilson especially) is caused by a worm hatched from eggs deposited by a winged insect. The canes should be cut below the enlargement caused by the worms, in the fall and burned in order to destroy the insects.

After removing the mulch in the spring from the strawberries hoe between the rows after the soil shall have become somewhat warmed, as that will let more warmth and air down to the roots. A small portion of wood ashes scattered along the rows after hoeing would be very beneficial.

In securing seed be careful that you are not buying old varieties with new names. Old, tried varieties of vegetables should never be discarded, as long as they give good results. A change of seed, without first experimenting with the new variety the year previous, may cause a loss of the entire stock.

Severely cutting back the dead wood

on the peach trees will start them in new life. If the tree be dead at the top, and the wood near the trunk green, the new buds will soon give a new top. By keeping all the injured old wood out away the tree will do service much longer than is usually the case with peach trees.

When setting out strawberry plants use garden trowels and be sure the roots are well spread out in the shape of a fan, and cut off the ends of the roots that are too long. They should be set out when the ground is damp, as dry weather is sometimes the cause of a large number failing to root in the soil after transplanting.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Use lemon juice for rough hands. A tablespoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water will restore the color of carpets.

Rich cake will not crumble if cut with a knife dipped in hot water.

The juice of two oranges added to a pitcher of lemonade greatly improves it.

Starch is much cheaper by the box. Vegetables are best stored in a room by themselves.

Mixing milk is injurious to the yield of butter, says the Ploughman. This is well known to milkmen and butter makers.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a tencup of water applied with a rag will clean silver or gold jewelry.

If sassafras bark is sprinkled among dried fruit it will keep out the worms.

Unslacked lime is excellent for cleaning small articles in steel, such as jewelry, buckles and the like.

Clothespins boiled a few minutes and quickly dried once or twice a month become more durable.

To clean black silk, sponge on both sides with weak ammonia water, then roll up on a roller and leave until thoroughly dry. Will come out very nicely and repay the trouble.

Milk in boiling always forms a peculiar acid, so a pinch of soda should be added when beginning to cook.

Alum and plaster-of-paris mixed with water and used in liquid state form a hard composition and a useful cement.

Dry buckwheat flour, if repeatedly applied, will entirely remove the worst grease spots on carpets or any other woollen cloth, and will answer as well as French chalk for grease spots on silk.

Polish It Yourself.

The best thing to clean jewelry with is prepared chalk. It is so soft that it does not scratch and so fine that it works into every part of the ornament and can be easily brushed out. It is very simply made. Take some ordinary chalk and thoroughly pulverize it, and then mix it, about two pounds of the powder with a gallon of pure rain water. After it has been well stirred let it settle for about two minutes. All the gritty, hard matter will settle at the bottom of the water, which must be carefully poured off. Let the water stand until all the chalk has settled, pour off the water and the settlings is the prepared chalk. A good polishing powder can be made by using rottenstones in the same way. Whiting treated similarly is also good. Sometimes carbonate of soda is added to a solution of chloride of calcium. The solutions should be carefully filtered through paper before being mixed, and all dust carefully excluded. The white powder which falls down is chalk, and, after being carefully washed and dried, forms an excellent powder for softer metals.—*Mail and Express.*

Mummies.

The Khedive has been trying to prevent the exportation of mummies from Egypt of late. He is afraid that the time is not far distant, if the exportation goes on, when there won't be enough mummies left in the land of the Pharaohs to identify the country by. So dead and dried Egyptians of a remote age, must be smuggled out of Egypt if removed at all. An European dealer in mummies received a consignment from his Egyptian agent not long ago, in fragments, and the explanation that the man afterward gave was that in order to avoid detection he had sawed the mummies into what might be called stove lengths. They could be stuck together after their arrival. He had neglected to number the pieces, however, and the probabilities are that when a mummy was glued together in preparation for the market he represented several different individuals. What could be more disgusting to the spirit of an ancient Egyptian could he be cognizant of what is going on here below—or above, as the case may be.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Diamonds in boots, rubies in toilet soaps, silks in petticoats and chest in everything," mused a custom-house official as he stoned the cherries on a woman's bonnet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Red Hair.

Witty paragraphs are at present accustomed to satirize in many ways the red-haired girl, her appearance being said to be connected with the proximate vision of a white horse. It is, perhaps, impossible to say when this idea originated, but it is probable that it had its rise in the ancient aversion to red-haired persons, very wide spread. Various reasons have been assigned for this curious antipathy. Mythologists claim that red hair represents the dangerous lightning stroke, or the withering rays of the summer sun. Indra, god of the elements, had golden hair, and Loki, a mischievous imp, was red-haired. The mermaid is often represented as combing her golden locks, and red-bearded demons are not uncommon. "Rothbart Teufelsart," (red beard, devil's kind), is an old German proverb.

Others claim that the origin of the superstition that red-haired men were treacherous came from a notion that Judas was red-haired. Nothing is said as to the color of his hair in the New Testament, and he is shown with black hair in most of the painted representations of the middle ages. A German fresco of the twelfth century, however, pictures the arch-traitor as a red-haired man. It is probable that Christian influence in Teutonic lands brought about this great antipathy to red hair, as many of the heathen gods and goddesses wore golden locks. Red has always been a detested color. It was the hue of the pirate flag, and its sanguinary tint has been chosen for the banner of the anarchists. It was for a long time an unfashionable color in England, and auburn locks were, therefore, a disadvantage to the possessor.

Again, it is probable that much of this odium laid upon red-haired men arose from traditional hatred against Teutonic conquerors, the yellow-haired Goths, the red-haired Danes and the ruddy Northmen alike oppressing Roman, Saxon and Gaul.

In the old romances of the Round Table, the Red Knight of the Red Lands represents Death, whom Sir Gawain finally conquers in combat. Shakespeare alludes to the prevalent superstitions on this subject in "As You Like It" (iii., 4):

Rosalind—His very hair is of a dissembling hue.

Celia—Something browner than Judas'.

Nor is it yet entirely extinct in parts of England. In Devonshire it is thought unlucky to have a red-haired person first enter the house on New Year's day, and black-haired lads go the rounds, and are rewarded by presents. There is a proverb among Scotch Highlanders, "Avoid the red-head, and the steep rock."

In other European lands this dislike also exists. There is a Danish proverb that "Red heads and elders do not flourish in good soil." A Red Cavalier figures in many folk-lore tales, and it is said that "Evil speakers and the Red Cavalier cause men much distress." An old poem has the following lines, alluding to a certain hero:

His beard and eke his hair
Both red and fiery were,
Of these 'tis really said,
They cover false hearts.
But I believe it not,
It matters not his hair
If he be a true man.
The color hurts it none.

Similar ideas formerly existed in Germany. An old poem has it that "Red-haired men and elder trees are rare in fertile soil." Another writer, about 1000 A. D., advises the reader, "Not to thee a red man for a special friend." William of Tyre, writing in the twelfth century, says of Fulk, of Jerusalem, who was red-haired: "He was affable, benignant, and, contrary to the rule of that color, kind and merciful."

French proverbs carry the antipathy to animals. "He is wicked as a red ass," is a saying in many places. Rochefort, in an editorial in his paper, calls a political opponent a "red ass." Another French proverb says, "Red-haired men and wooly dogs are better dead than known," and there is an Italian saying to the same effect. An old Italian poem of the twelfth century contains these lines:

Hardly a small man humble, a great one with reason
Can now be found, or red one without treason.

The Chinese antipathy to red hair is well known. One of their familiar appellations for foreigners is "red-haired devils."

A Slavic proverb also recites the same superstition: "At the sight of a bearded woman and red-haired man one flees away."

Among a certain tribe of Bedouin Arabs there is a saying against "evil-bringers like Qodar the Red-haired." Qodar traditionally caused great evils to the tribe, and hence all red-headed men are regarded as malevolent.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Bet On Sure a Thing.

"I'm an awfully smart man," said a well known sporting character to his acquaintance.

"I'm so smart," he continued "that I ought to quit the speculative business altogether and go to opening safes. I can open any safe that was ever made."

His friend was incredulous, and said so.

"What you don't believe me? Well, I'll prove to you some day."

A few weeks later the couple met again and the invincible safe-opener invited his friend to join him in a drink at a neighboring saloon. As they were passing through the swinging doors the sporting man pointed to the huge safe standing in the corner of the room.

"See that safe?"

"Yes."

"Bet you \$20 I can open it in five minutes if the barkeeper don't object."

"I'll take that bet."

The barkeeper consented and the \$40 was placed in his hands.

The sport went to work on the combination, and whirled the brass knob around first one way and then the other. Then he put his ear down, turned slowly, and listened intently. The time flew by, but the safe did not open.

"How much more time have I got?" he cried.

"Half a minute."

The knob whizzed around again, and yet again, with no result. The time was up.

The defeated "smart man" was apparently crestfallen. "I never failed before," said he. "Let's take a drink, anyway."

They drank and the money was paid over to the winner.

"I'm sure I can open that safe," said the sport. "I'll bet you \$50 I can open it in another five minutes."

The winner of the first wager was only too willing to cover the money. He went to work again, and after a few rapid turns the safe door stood open.

The man, who had now lost more than he had won on the first bet, stood aghast.

"I told you I was a smart man," said the winner. "Let's take another drink."

After receiving the money he took his friend aside and told him confidentially: "That's my safe, and I've just got it here for storage. I win a bet nearly every day on the same scheme." *San Francisco Examiner.*

Lowell in Our Homes.

It is a good thing for American literature that Lowell is warmly appreciated by all educated men and women of the country. The wonder is that he is not one of our most popular authors. He is in perfect sympathy with all shrewd and sensible people, whatever may be the degree of their culture; and certainly none of the American writers of novels for the newspapers which circulate hundreds of thousands of copies weekly can compare with him in his appreciation of "the popular mind" and his command of the raciest English. At any farmer's fireside in the land he would be welcomed as a good "neighborly" man. Why is it that the circulation of his books is not commensurate with the extent of his literary reputation? It is hardly possible to take up a newspaper, whether published in New York or Nebraska, without finding an allusion to Lowell or a quotation from him; and to all appearances he is as popular as Whitier, or Bret Harte, or Artemus Ward, or Harriet Beecher Stowe. Still, his books are read mainly by what are called "cultivated" people. We are convinced that if the (so-called) "uncultivated" people only knew what delight they might find in Lowell's prose and verse, they would domesticate his books at once in their homes.—*E. P. Whipple.*

Hunting the Tiger.

You must know, first of all, that the tiger as seen crouched up in a cage at some circus, or in a zoological garden, is very different from the animal as he appears in his native jungle. In the circus he is so "cubined, cribbed, confined" that he is never able properly to stretch his muscles, and the roar with which he greets the keeper who is bringing his food resembles the roar with which he awakens the echoes of the forest, as the piping of a tin trumpet resembles the screech of a steam-whistle. It is difficult to describe the roar of a tiger when he is angry. It is not like the lion's, which is more nearly a "bellow," but perhaps you can realize it when I say that it is as if a thousand tom-cats gave one wild and prolonged "meow." Tigers are generally hunted in two ways: one is, shooting from the howdah of a "pad" elephant, which is a comparatively safe method; and the other is to shoot them from a meechaum, or platform of boughs fixed in a tree. When the latter method is adopted a bait, in the form of a bullock, either alive or dead, is generally used to attract the tiger; or else the meechaum is built within range of the place to which the animal is accustomed to come for his morning drink. The latter is perhaps the commoner way, as shooting tigers from the back of an elephant is rather expensive work and only within reach of those who have long purses.—*Walter Campbell, in St. Nicholas.*

Carping Criticism.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat discusses the Prohibition party platform, an attention that leading opposition papers have, heretofore, not deigned to do.

The burden of its complaint is the unconditional hostility of the party to high license. This, it declares to be manifestly offensive alike to intelligence and to conscience, because it has an idea that high license regulation reduces the number of saloons. The argument is an old one and a weak one. It is the argument of those who have not given the matter much thought, or who have not much conscience to be exercised.

It is true that high license reduces the number of saloons. We are willing to admit that it is evidence of a growing sentiment in favor of the suppression of the evil of intemperance. We cannot now enter into detailed argument on this point, but it may be said that fewer saloons made attractive by greater profits, and reputable by law so far as it may be, are quite capable of doing more evil than the low doggery.

What we wish here to emphasize is the fact that the position of the Globe-Democrat is not the position of the republican party of Iowa, and Maine, and Kansas. In those states at least, and in the hearts of republican prohibitionists throughout the land, who have sworn eternal enmity to the whole drink system, there is entire harmony with the prohibition party platform.

Prohibitionists, under whatever name they vote, believe in the extirpation, not only of the saloon, but of the stuff sold in the saloon, and not in the regulation of the traffic. Otherwise it would not be prohibition.

What would have been thought thirty years ago, of the argument that kind of treatment of the slave might be made a substitute for abolition—that the amelioration of his condition could be a cure for the evils of slavery, that fell not simply upon the slave, but upon the prosperity and development of the nation, not to mention its mental and moral growth? Yet it would then have been no more absurd to talk of regulating the evils of slavery.

There is a great and a growing minority—it may almost be said a majority—of the republican party, and a great portion of the democratic party, that is unalterably in favor of no recognition of the saloon and all its influence, except by its utter extirpation.

So far, at least, there is a sentiment in the other parties that is in full harmony with the prohibition party. Their points of divergence are to be found elsewhere.

A National Weakness.

Mr. A. G. Stacy of this city, correspondent of the Kansas City Journal, who has just returned from an excursion to Mexico, refers to certain improvements that caught his attention in that country, which he says would "put to shame our people in every state in the Union." He refers to the stability of many public improvements, especially roads and bridges.

We imagine that few observing travelers in foreign countries have not noted with pain the same unfavorable comparison. One no sooner crosses the line into Canada, before the painful reflection is thrust before his eye, that our own improvements are shoddy. The bridges on highways, the culverts on the railways, and as one reaches the larger cities, on the rivers or the coast, the massive stone piers that surround their docks in place of the temporary plank-covered piles that make up our own. So, too, of their buildings, so often made of massive stone, instead of crumbling brick.

This difference is magnified when one crosses the Atlantic and visits the countries of the old world. In many respects the comparisons are favorable to ourselves, and generally so with reference to those things that go to make up the sum of popular happiness. But this fact, which only goes to show the advantages which we possess, simply makes the stability noticeable in public improvement appear less to our credit. It seems that were there is so much natural wealth, our improvement should be

noted for their durability, instead of being for temporary use.

Topeka should have more than one solid stone bridge over the Kaw. Its banks for half a mile at least, east and west of the avenue, should be walled with solid stone, and the river narrowed one-half.

The latest census report places Topeka ahead of Wichita. The improvement of her magnificent streets, by paving them with asphaltum has added to her beauty a hundred fold. Thus her people have been given work, the saloons have been closed, and her 46,000 people are prospering, contented and happy. Kansas is proud of her capitol. Wichita Republic.

Last year 812 new school houses were erected in this state. Not a bad showing.

Kansas has over 9,000 miles of railway, and adding to it every year.

The price of bandanna handkerchiefs is bound to go up. Every good democrat will carry one.

Monday's election in Oregon insures the re-election of a United States Senator from that state.

The saloon feels the halter about its neck. Four thousand saloons were recently closed in Philadelphia by one act.

Democrat A. G. Thurman is the man who called Jackson eulogist of Jeff. Davis "a d-d old fool," certainly a very robust remark.

No new saloons can be established in Chicago within 200 feet of a school or church, according to a new ordinance. It is not a great gain, but it is something.

The democratic ticket is to be Cleveland and Thurman. Republicans have said so many good things of Thurman that they can now say nothing against him.

One month ago Liberal, Seward county, was a corn field. To-day it has 1,800 people. It stands as a monument of what a big railroad corporation can do with a patch of raw prairie.

A man who is an active democrat or republican, whose hope is to be rewarded with an office some day, is just the man who never ought to have it. Our politics ought not to be a field for rewards and punishment.

Jeff. Davis has just celebrated his 80th birthday. The Lord lengthens out his days, that he may fully consider the evil he has wrought. For all the poignant rebukes he now suffers, he will be so much better in the next life.

We met in Kansas City yesterday, a Mr. Elder, a leading third party prohibitionist of Chariton, Iowa. He is for Fisk and Brooks, but thinks it foolish to waste effort on third party candidates for local offices, in Iowa and Kansas.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat talks of the prohibition vote falling off, because of the service rendered by the republican party in advocating high license. Is the Globe-Democrat? High license is no favor to prohibition.

There can be no more beautiful trait in one who holds in his hands the power of pardon, than that which shines forth in executive clemency judiciously exercised. In the years to come, as it does now, this feature of Gov. Martin's administration will reflect upon him the highest credit. This will be the more conspicuous, as he is compared with his predecessor. Gov. Glick was noted for his pardons, but they were mostly of cases in which the liquor law had been wilfully and maliciously violated, and the spirit that inspired such pardons, was not like that which does so much honor to Gov. Martin. We believe he has not yet issued a pardon that has not been generally approved as soon as the facts have become known, and no deserving case appears to appeal to his heart and good judgment in vain. Happily too, there seems to be harmony between him and the Board. Gov. Martin will retire from his high office with the respect and confidence of the people, in a degree that has been surpassed by no other man.

Sketch of Washburn College.

Strangers who visit Representative hall are charmed by the magnificent views stretching far away to the north and to the south. The forest of trees is thickly dotted with dwellings, school houses and churches. Far away to the north beyond the river is the gentle undulating prairie in whose hazy distance thrifty farms can be seen. Looking to the south the view is almost a counter part of the north. Its crowning feature stands on a slight rise of ground just outside the city limits, with easy reach of railroad stations, state capitol, churches, city and state libraries, and other city advantages, while at the same time it enjoys the quiet and seclusion of a country town. A Kansan points to it with pride and says, "That the Washburn college, where our sturdy boys and girls receive their high education." Not only the youth of Kansas but from all over the land are glad to find the Mecca of education in this city. It is the place where our children are made to realize that to be educated in the highest sense, they must possess not only a good head, but good heart and a good body. In fine they must be developed, rounded, symmetrical, morally, mentally, and physically.

The plain-looking stone building, three stories above the basement, is the college proper. The boys' dormitory is in the third and fourth stories; the recitation rooms, chapel and laboratory are on the floors below. Within hall, the frame cottage in the campus near the college, is also a boys' dormitory. The splendid new stone building a little to the south is the Boswell memorial library. It was erected in 1886 at the cost of \$70,000. It is built of Kansas stone and designed by Topeka architects and named for the principal donor, Charles Boswell of Hartford. In an historical sketch of the college by president McVear, he says: "If it were not for the generous gift of Mr. Boswell, this edifice would not stand here today. It is due also to the memory of Mr. Boswell to state that for many years he had been deeply interested in the college. This interest was manifested first by establishing a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which was to be applied in aid of deserving young men struggling for an education. Subsequently Mr. Boswell donated, as above stated, \$500 towards the erection of Hartford college. Still later he gave the college bell. A few years previous to his decease he established a library fund of \$1,000 in memory of his son, Chas. Miner Boswell, who died while a member of the Junior class at Yale college. To this fund he added \$9,000 by will. In addition to this Mr. Boswell provided by his will that the college should be made a one-third residuary legatee of his estate. This edifice is none to good to bear the honored name of such a benefactor."

Directly west of Boswell library is South cottage, a dormitory for the girls. This college home, as well as Whitley hall, was built from a legacy left by J. C. Whittin, of Whitesville, Conn. Hartford cottage, another girls' dormitory, was built largely from donations made by Hartford people. Holbrook hall, the largest dormitory, for young women, was erected in 1886 at a cost of \$10,000. Miss Mary W. Holbrook, Mass., donated \$5,000 for the erection of this building, with the provision that a like amount should be subscribed by other parties. She being the originator of the plan and the largest donor, the hall bears her name.

Fifteen years ago the hill on which you now look was a bare, untitled prairie, with no house or trace of dwelling. Now it is clothed with thousands of forest trees and surrounded with homes. Five years ago the only building, owned by the college did not cost to exceed \$8,000. The college has now six buildings, as you see, erected at a cost of over \$115,000. Fifteen years ago the vested funds of the college amounted only to about \$30,000. Now the vested funds of the institution amount to nearly \$100,000, and so invested that they could all be cashed at par. Not only the monetary interests have increased but the attendance has gained in numbers five fold.

To take a brief review of the early history will be interesting. Looking over the records it is found that more than thirty years ago the general association of Congregational ministers and churches of Kansas conceived the idea of founding a college. When the association was organized in Topeka, a resolution was passed asking that a committee be formed to secure a location for the college. The committee appointed were Rev. Lewis Bodwell, now of Clifton Springs, New York; Rev. J. U. Parsons, Rev. Wm. McCollom of Council Grove, Colonel John Ritchie of Topeka, and Henry M. Simpson of Lawrence. Three of the committee are now deceased.

The committee advertised for bids and Topeka, ever ready to further a good cause made sixty acres of land within a mile and a half of Topeka town site; 840 acres in the territory as an endowment, and a building equal to forty by fifty feet and two stories high, of stone or brick, to be completed on or before January 1, 1860.

Drouth and war combined against the enterprise and some dissension arose as to location and Lawrence, Burlingame and Wabunsee combined against Topeka. Dr. McVear says: "The Lawrence subscription paper was the most formidable document ever presented to a Kansas assembly. It began to be unrolled at the door; thence to the desk of the moderator, and back again to the starting point. All other competitors, for the moment were struck dumb with astonishment."

February 6, 1866, the first legal steps were taken in the founding of the college as a corporate institution. A charter was drawn and the college became duly incorporated under the laws of the state under the name and style of "Trustees of Lincoln College."

Among the generous subscriptions early in this year, Colonel John Ritchie gave \$3,000. In part payment of his subscription he decided to the college 160 acres of land, the present site of the college. The Jackson street school building was the first one built and used by the association for academic purposes.

In 1866 Deacon Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., became interested in the institution and donated \$25,000 toward an endowment. The name of the college was changed to Washburn.

In 1871 more room was needed. Subscriptions were raised in the city amounting to \$25,000 and the academy building was sold to the city for \$15,000. The next year the corner stone was laid and the building as now completed cost \$65,000.

Owing to the great financial crisis in 1873 and 1874 also the grasshopper scourge the financial progress of the institution was greatly retarded and it was not till 1874 that the new building was ready for occupancy. "While it was in progress of completion the institution had a varied experience. In 1872-3, the school was held in a grocery building near the corner of Tenth and Kansas avenues. In 1873-4, the sessions were held in the state building, southwest corner of Eighth and Kansas avenues, while the library remained stored in boxes in the basement of Mr. E. H. Blake's residence, corner of Sixth and Tyler."

A new chapel is now very much needed as the attendance has outgrown its present accommodation.

THE FACULTY

The faculty is composed mostly of graduates from eastern colleges. Two are from Yale, one from Harvard, one from Tufts and one from the Boston conservatory. The following are the members of the faculty, Peter McVear, D. D., president; Joseph T. Lovewell, Ph. D., Francis W. Cragin, B. S.; Professor Geo. E. Curtis; Miss Eunice A. Lyman; Luther D. Whittemore, M. A. Frederic W. Phelps, B. A.

Orestes St. John; Charles H. Puffer, B. A. Miss Amelia Merriam; Miss Lilly M. Storris; Miss Nellie E. Lard; M. A. Pond; Miss Cathrina M. Wiley.

Although eastern talent is employed the institution is thoroughly western in its wide awake activity and practical work. The opportunities for acquiring a thorough education are not surpassed by any school in the west. Improvements are constantly being made in grounds, building and equipments, and it is the aim of the trustees and the faculty to make Washburn college in every respect worthy of the reputation which it has won.

The collegiate department is designed to be on an equality with the best colleges in the country, both in quality of instruction and in standard of scholarship. There are three courses of study, the classic, the scientific and the literary in each of which, after the freshman year, considerable freedom is given to the students in the choice of studies.

The preparatory department has three courses of study, corresponding to those of the collegiate department, and an English course of four years. These courses of study are conveniently arranged for those who wish to prepare for admission to the freshman class, for those who intend to become teachers in the public schools, and for those who wish thorough training in fundamental branches as a preparation for business.

While the school is undenominational, still the relation to the Congregational association, as the minutes show, has been most intimate. The college ways been most intimate. "The association's 'first love.' The churches of the state, while not able to aid largely in a pecuniary point of view, have yet chartered a kindly interest and confidence in the college by sending their sons and daughters, and in other ways aiding materially in the work.

W. H. Moody has removed his Barber Shop across the street to the basement of the Moody Building on the West side of the avenue under Violand's Clothing House. He has very commodious rooms and is prepared for business.

The excursionists to Mexico have returned.

An electric light plant has been put in at the state university.

The Topeka Journal foolishly attempts to belittle the strength of the prohibition party.

The Art school exhibition attracted great crowds. People will learn more of this institution hereafter.

The bank clearances for the week were \$285,471. The clearances for the month were \$1,508,470. The month's record is the largest since June, 1887.

A colored man named Owens, who keeps a peanut stand corner Kansas avenue and Sixth street, was arrested last evening for burning paper on the asphalt pavement.

It is proposed to give Miss Addie Irene Jewell a well deserved testimonial benefit at the Grand on Thursday night. She merits all that Topeka can do for her. Marshall's band and the Modocs tender their assistance. The house will not be big enough.

A party of Topeka ladies and gentle men went to Lawrence a few days ago to visit the art exhibition at the university. They were much disappointed to learn that the exhibition had not yet been opened, and found no one at the university except the guide, who had never heard of the exhibition. The party was headed by Professor George Hopkins, of the Topeka art school.

While in Oskaloosa, City Attorney Bird made inquiry regarding the administration of the female council. He ascertained that the new council is giving universal satisfaction; that the ordinances are enforced, public improvements being made, and that the council has attempted no ridiculous innovations. The citizens say the council is an improvement upon former ones.

County Teachers.

The County Teachers' association met in the high school room on Saturday afternoon, present about sixty.

A paper on Needed Amendments to our School Law was read by E. G. Shull. We need, he said, closer supervision. The territory needed to be supervised was too large. A course of study adapted to district schools is needed. One made by the superintendent and most experienced teachers would be found successful. The present inequality of taxation should give place to something more just. Twelve mills on the dollar securing a five months school only, and two mills securing nine months, were illustrations of our present system. Why should the school tax be an exception to other taxes which are levied on the county and township? He favored a township board. Uniformity of text books and systematic school work would follow the changes he advocated.

Mr. MacDonald, in discussing the subject, said he had been advocating these and other changes in our school system many years. The schools of this county close this year on thirty-five different dates. Suppose there were a school on every block in the city, and every school closed on a different date from every other school what uniformity of work could Superintendent Bloss secure from the city schools? Something similar to that is the difficulty in our district schools. The fact that Pennsylvania and Indiana with their better systems were not doing as good work as we are proves nothing in favor of our system; it simply shows that we are doing good work in spite of our system. Radical revolutions need not be looked for and are not expected. Changes for the better will come gradually, as the people begin to see the necessity for them.

Mr. J. Howard read a brief, humorous paper on Closing Exercises for Schools. Entertainments that took a month to prepare for them were not desirable; in fact were an injury as interfering with studies.

Mr. Forrest Kutz had charge of "Current Topics." The sickness of Sheridan Baptist anniversary, M. E. conference and Presbyterian assembly, Blain's letter, and the conferring the title of general on Sheridan were the events named and informally talked about.

Mr. H. G. Larimer delivered the last of his series of talks on English literature. His subject was Thackeray. He gave a brief sketch of his life and spoke of his works. "Vanity Fair" was one of the greatest, if not the greatest novel ever written. Thackeray was a moral teacher. He wrote against the snobs and aristocrats of England, but his words will apply equally well in America. We too have snobs and aristocrats. We too have Becky Sharps everywhere who sell themselves for wealth or position. Ladies, down deep in their hearts, admire or even love Becky, but the heroine of Vanity Fair is the gentle Amelia Sedley. Thackeray had one of the largest heads and heaviest brains of any man of modern times. His brain weighed 58½ ounces. This was said to have been the cause of his death, but not so. His mental faculties remain strong until the hour of his death. His fame grows brighter and brighter as time goes on.

The association gave Mr. Larimer a vote of thanks for the interesting literary lectures delivered during the year. They have been a great stimulation and delight to teachers, and have led many of them to explore for themselves the rich fields of English literature.

All the officers except the treasurer, were reelected. Mr. Shull was elected treasurer, as Miss Connel was leaving town. Messrs. Jordan, Larimer, Howard, Barber, Smyth, Wiley, Mrs. Matson Miss Wood of Clay street, and Miss Nona Wood made brief closing addresses, this being the last association meeting of the school year.

Mr. MacDonald thanked the teachers for their hearty co-operation during the year. He believed this to be the best association in the State. Next fall he hoped to see a still stronger and better programme. The association then adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in September.

From the demands made upon it one would suppose that Marshall's band would soon literally get blown out.

Rol Nichols accompanied by his father a venerable gentleman of 83 years of age but seemingly as active as many men much younger, left yesterday for Olney, Ills. to visit relatives.

The tax payment on the June half, the last of the 1887 tax, is now going on. The amount paid in yesterday was \$1,413. The time expires on June 20.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education last evening all the members were present except Messrs. Shull and Brazier. The account for the salaries of the teachers, janitors and other salaried persons were allowed. The teachers' salaries for the past five weeks amount to \$6,572.52; janitors for six weeks \$750; principals, superintendents and clerks for four weeks \$401.17.

THE RUM POWER.

Either Prohibition or Free Whisky—No Halting Place Between.

We are surprised, says *The Toledo Blade*, to note the attitude of many intelligent and progressive newspapers of the North and West upon the temperance question. All over the South the journals recognize the right of the people to legislate upon the Rum question, and to prohibit the traffic; and you will find but very few of them—and then only those of obscure standing and nominal influence—which mouth the idiotic "personal liberty" plea that it is wrong to take any steps to prevent a man making a brute of himself through Rum-drinking, destroying his family's happiness and comfort, and pauperizing his children. It is only in Democratic papers of the North that such idiotic gabble is found—and then only in the columns of those published in localities where the Rum Power and the Democratic party have joined hands to perpetuate each other.

But we confess it seems strange to us to note that Republican journals of standing and reputation appear to suppose that taxation and local option settle fully and forever the temperance agitation. Such newspapers are certainly deficient in discernment if they suppose there is any logical stopping-place in the anti-Rum movement short of the utter extermination of the traffic. We rejoice to see that there is a general drift of public opinion in favor of heavy taxation in cities and other localities where Prohibition seems at present to be impracticable, with local option as an advanced public opinion renders Prohibition practicable. We rejoice, because it shows that the persistent struggle of the enemies of Rum has roused the people to action against the monster iniquity. But it does not follow that such legislation is to be the end of the agitation.

The situation regarding the warfare against the Rum Power in some respects is the parallel of the situation regarding the warfare against the slave power. Then the moral sense of the nation was awakened to the iniquity of slavery, and there was a feeling of alarm at the steady efforts of the slave power to extend the "peculiar institution" into the territories. To-day the nation is awakening to the iniquity of the Rum traffic, and alarmed at the steady purpose of the Rum Power to resist all control, to the end that the traffic may be unrestricted. The parallel will probably hold good as to the future. The slave power could not and did not realize the moral strength of the anti-slavery movement, and, instead of accepting the Missouri compromise, which would have perpetuated its iniquity, attempted to control the territories with a view to strengthening its power in the nation, and thus brought on the war which wiped it out. Similarly, the Rum Power is insolent and defiant, defying all restrictive laws, and claiming privileges it can never obtain. It is on the way to suicide, by the same road that slavery travelled. Its insolent course is building up a sentiment which can only end in its overthrow.

Taxation and local option mark but points in the contest, not its close. So long as the Rum Power is active in its efforts to legalize itself, to trench itself in the places of power, so long the battle must go on. The matter is in a state of unstable equilibrium, which can never be permanent. Looking backward thirty years, we can clearly see that the slavery question never could have been settled save in one of two ways—the nation must be all slave or all free. So with the battle over Rum. The nation must either be ruled by the Rum Power, or the latter must be exterminated. With all the forces of morality and religion against it, the inevitable end is easy to foretell. In the battle between the home and the saloon the home must of necessity triumph. Christian civilization will never go down that a selfish vice may reign triumphant.

It is but a cowardly evasion of the issue to say that taxation and local option are the final settlement of the struggle. They mark a decided triumph for the right, but the ground can never be held without a continual battle. The true friends of Prohibition welcome the saloons to hear a small proportion of the expense they bring upon the body politic, but it is not the summit of human wisdom to adopt a scheme which allows men to cater to human vice and degradation if they in return will pay a portion of the inevitable expense. The true remedy is to prevent the vice by rendering such pandering impossible. Local option and taxation are but compromises—forced compromises, if we may call them—and by no means finalities. The logical end of the struggle must be either national Prohibition or unchecked Rum-selling. It will be Prohibition, if the people are aroused to enlist in effort to

subvert the Rum Power.

DANGERS OF FRIZZ-MAKING.

A Quaker City Belle Drops a Red-Hot Slate Pencil Down Her Back.

Philadelphia dispatch: While Miss Helen Forster was engaged last evening in curling into tiny ringlets the locks of blonde hair that nature placed on the nape of her neck she burned herself quite severely. She used a long ordinary slate pencil heated in the gas flame to such a degree that it almost singed her golden locks as she wrapped them around it. At the very moment of performing this function in her toilet Miss Helen was only thinly clad. She got along in a satisfactory manner with one bunch of stray locks, and was proceeding in the frizzing process, when the red-hot pencil slipped from her fingers down her back. It had gone into the opening between her single garment and her lily white skin. She screamed for help, for the hot "frizzer" was frizzing her back into blisters. She twisted and squirmed in the hope that the hot pencil would find its way to the floor, but it stayed in its course, and made her flesh quiver as it burned. Before the pencil could be removed Miss Helen's back had been scarred into rows of red, ugly looking blisters from her shoulders to her waist, as though she had been gridironed by the red-hot frizzing pencil as it rolled down her back. The poor girl suffered intense pain till her back was smeared with a cooling ointment and covered with lint.

Dr. Mackenzie's Fees at Berlin.

A great deal of nonsense has been published about the fees which Sir Morell Mackenzie has received for his attendance on the Emperor Frederick, and it has been stated that hitherto the amounts have not been so large as they might have been, in consequence of the comparative poverty of the patient during his father's life-time. As a matter of fact, the whole of the expense of every kind in connection with the illness were defrayed by the Emperor William down to the day of his death, and gave carte blanche to the officials who were responsible for his privy purse to comply with all the Crown Prince's requisitions. Since Sir Morell Mackenzie went to San Remo at the end of January a fixed weekly sum has been paid to him.—*London Truth*.

Medical Value of Peppermint Oil.

In addition to being, from its potency and other advantages, the best of surgical antiseptics, it is possible that there lies in oil of peppermint a power for good and a field of therapeutic utility vaster in extent and importance than any yet known or suspected. Some cases of pythiasis, in which I have employed it as an inhalation, lead me to hope that we may find in it a remedy against the scourge to which we pay annually a tribute of 10,000 lives.

In diphtheria, the greatest of all desiderata has always been such an antiseptic as this—one which may be fearlessly applied in the greatest quantity and the greatest frequency; which is innocuous, whether it be swallowed during its application, or be respired into the air-passages, and which, by its absorption into the blood and its ready volatility, is enabled to penetrate to every recess, and be carried through all the tissues. Two cases of typical diphtheria in male adults, part of a small epidemic, some among the victims of which died with its worst features, have been treated solely by applications of oil of peppermint.

These cases afford ground for believing, therefore, that this drug may be also a potent weapon in diphtheria. Recovering so completely and so speedily as they did, their progress resembles neither that of "ordinary" ulcerated pharyngitis, treated or not by the usual means, nor to diphtheria as it has progressed in cases I have seen treated by the inefficient local antiseptics in vogue.

Oil of peppermint has been in use as a carminative from time immemorial. Dr. Lauder Brunton's experiments show how remarkable is its power of causing the absorption of status; they leave unexplained, however, its mode of action. Possibly some of it is due to its preventing ferment changes set up by bacteria, which it kills. Dr. Brunton notes that the aromatic oils to which peppermint belongs have more marked effects on life than the lower down in the scale it is placed. Thus, it kills leeches with convulsions, and, while Dr. Brunton states that it has no effect on beetles, I have found that cockroaches and other insects are readily destroyed by the vapor about one part in 100,000 killing them in an hour with convulsions, ending in paralysis of first, the last and then the anterior limbs and appendages.

In neither Dr. Neale's "Digest" nor Dr. Waring's "Bibliotheca Therapeutica" is there any account of the use of peppermint as an antiseptic; but, in common with other essential oils, this use has probably been made of its virtues long since. The "herbs" of such great curative value when applied to the wounds of medieval knights were those containing "aromatic" oils, no doubt, and were very useful as antiseptics after a wound had been "runnaged," as by Sir Baudewin, of Flinesham in "Mort d'Arthur." From a mention of "clove water" in Mr. Lawson Tait's interesting little book on "Diseases of Women," it would seem that he, too, uses something of this kind, whether on aesthetic or scientific grounds, or on the old-fashioned notion of odors of Arochon and Bournemouth, and other phthical resorts, would appear to owe their virtues to similar aromatic oils. The Chinese, I am told, repose great faith in peppermint, and it seems to be a medicine which Hippocrates knew its value in colic, and recommended it for thrush. According to Laurin, it would cure nearly every disorder, from epilepsy to leucorrhoea. Celsus mentions it in cholera and in worms. There is also a bow drawn at a venture, but we may quote as curious, in connection with the last, and as important in itself, the observation of Babes, who says of the essential oils of mustard and of peppermint: "One drop placed under a bell-jar covering a cultivation of cholera bacilli will kill both bacilli and spores in forty-eight hours."—*Lancet*.

TO ENFORCE CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Provisions of a Bill Prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the Archbishop of Canterbury's scheme for better enforcing church discipline, provision is made for abolishing the writ de contumacia capiendo, under which Mr. Bell Cox and a few other clergymen have been imprisoned, says *The London Standard*. The procedure proposed to be substituted for the case of a clergyman who disobeys the order of a court is this: If a clergyman who has been inhibited by a bishop or sentenced by an ecclesiastical court to suspension, deprivation, or deposition from the ministry attempts to perform divine service or to act in the church in contravention of his sentence, he is to be regarded as "disturbing public worship," and punishable accordingly; and he may be removed by a constable, and if necessary, with force. Moreover, in every case of suspension a clergyman is not to be admitted to his office until he has produced to the court evidence of good conduct during his term of suspension. One deterring influence that is proposed is that to a sentence of suspension may be added a condition that he must not reside in his benefice or within a certain distance of it on pain of deprivation. It is also proposed to repeal the seventh section of the public worship regulation act under which Lord Penance was appointed. In lieu of this it is merely left open to the archbishop to appoint the same persons as official principals of their respective provinces. However, each official principal is in future to be required to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and his appointment must be confirmed by the dean and chapter of the metropolitan church. An altogether new mode of proceeding is proposed in the archbishop's bill with respect to a clergyman's offenses against morality, and offenses punishable with hard labor, and with respect to neglect of duty, from which last expression are specially excluded matters of doctrine or ritual. On a complaint being made, the bishop will decide whether it ought to be entertained. If he thinks it ought to be, he will hear it himself and determine finally, should both parties assent. Should they not, the complainant will be referred to the diocesan court where it will be tried either by the chancellor or, where the bishop having regard to gravity of the case directs it, by the bishop, with two or more legal assessors. An opportunity is, however, given to the clergyman of demanding a trial by the chancellor and four "standing commissioners"—the archdeacon, a benefited clergyman, elected by the beneficed clergyman of the archdeaconry, a canon or prebendary elected by the chapter, and a layman nominated by the chairman of quarter sessions. An appeal is allowed from the diocesan court to the provincial court on questions of law, and a further appeal to the privy council, but for a complainant's further appeal the leave of the provincial court is necessary. One noticeable provision of the bill is that which says that when a clergyman has been found guilty by a civil court of an offense against morality or an offense punishable with imprisonment with hard labor he may be summoned by the diocesan court, which will hear what he has to say in extenuation of his offense, and may then pronounce sentence of admonition, or suspension, or deprivation, etc.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf \$3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5 or \$8, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stockings or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt \$4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$8.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unequaled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2 SHOE is worn by all boys, and is the best school shoe in the world. All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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ARM AND HAMMER



BRAND SODA

To Housekeepers and Farmers.—This important fact that the Soda you use should be White and Pure same as all similar substances used for food. To insure obtaining only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartons, which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm and Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remember that its sole rising property consists of bi-carbonate of soda. One teaspoonful of the "Arm and Hammer" brand of Soda mixed with four milk equals four milk spoonsful of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost, besides being much healthier, because it does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, ferris, etc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dealers and Farmers should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk, Eggs Sweet and Clean.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

June 9, 1888.

If the republican party meets with a failure this year it will close the existence of that organization. It, therefore, behooves the managers of that party to act wisely. The retirement of James G. Blaine relieves the management of an immense responsibility in this connection. The foolishness of nominating a man who divided the party in 1884 ought to have been apparent from the first. Happily all danger in this direction is now removed. There is yet in the organization an immense degree of that old time enthusiasm, which has carried the party on and on to victory. But the present emergency cannot be met by the old party tactics. Not only must the ticket nominated be one that will command the confidence and respect of the people, but the platform declarations must bear on their face the marks of honesty and wisdom, with here and there a touch of policy. This is particularly true of the two most prominent questions that are to come before the people in the coming campaign—the temperance question and the tariff. The republican party has unquestionably been the champion of moral reform. It had its origin and was foremost in the ranks of reform; it grew and strengthened on moral nourishment. It committed its first and greatest mistake when it refused to honestly and earnestly champion new and growing reforms, as they presented themselves, and noticeably true in regard to the temperance question. And yet it will not be wise for the national convention to take a radical position on this question unless, perchance, the democratic convention shall also turn its back upon the saloon or refuse to reaffirm its anti-summptuary plank.

It is very likely that Mr. James G. Blaine caught a tartar where he wrote his Florence letter. He probably did not intend in it to decline a nomination. Many of his leading friends, however, so construed it, and proceeded to make new complications. New candidates came to the front and then it became evident that if Mr. Blaine should be nominated, not only his friends, but he himself would be compromised as he intimates in his Paris letter. On the whole the country may be congratulated that it has escaped great dangers.

Four-fifths of the 500 delegates to the Wisconsin prohibition state convention were formerly republicans, many of them Norwegians. They are strongly opposed to woman suffrage, and in the recent national convention they were among those who led in its opposition because it would lose the party much of its strength in that state.

A serious charge has been brought against Mr. Fuller, President Cleveland's nominee for Chief Justice. It is said that some years ago he was guilty of so packing a jury in an important land case, as to secure a favorable verdict, whereby he was largely benefited, and this while an officer of the court. The matter will be investigated, and if it proves well founded, his nomination should not be confirmed.

The building of the rapid Transit road to Rossville, with its 100 feet right of way and all the requirements of a standard gauge road, says the St. Mary's Gazette, is looked upon as a favorable indication by those of our people who have adherent faith in the construction of the Missouri Pacific through this county.

John Sullivan, the Kansas City democratic light weight correspondent, is getting as badly bruised as his more noted namesake received on his foreign trip. The Sullivans, we fear are bad eggs, quite unlike those of a century ago.

Gen. Sheridan has been commissioned to the highest military office in the gift of the nation, that of General. May he recover to enjoy its honors.

Again the Commonwealth racks an old chestnut. Positively that paper is not for sale.

We have known the Rev. J. A. Brooks of Missouri, the prohibition candidate for Vice President for nearly ten years, and can therefore testify to his real worth. He is a man of strong, deep convictions. He believed sincerely in the confederate cause. It was not until some time after the war, that he saw the good that was in the north, as there are now many northern men bound up in prejudices against the south. To illustrate, he once told us of his antipathies toward Kansas. Soon after the war he stood on the bluffs overlooking the state, and as he had recalled all that he suffered and all that his beloved south had suffered he held Kansas as largely responsible, and hate and indignation filled his soul, and he resolved never to put his foot upon her soil. Some years later he stood in the same place to bless Kansas and to confess his error. Kansas had led off in the great work of constitutional prohibition. He was in sympathy with it, and reasoned that a people who could lead in such a reform must have good in them. He conquered all prejudices, and Kansas became as warm and dear to him as any state in his own sunny south. For some time he hoped, with his friend W. F. Switzer, now chief of Bureau of statistics in Washington, that better work could be done for prohibition without separate party action and on that line he labored for some years. And it is idle to say, that in democratic Missouri much has not been done in that state, when the saloons had been banished from over seventy counties, or three fourths of the state, under local option. But he became satisfied that local option is only a partial remedy and a new party around which all the better elements, north and south might gather, would become necessary. With him to be convinced as to what is right, is to act. We very much doubt of any one ever severed his old party ties more reluctantly than Mr. Brooks. It was not the simple act of separation that was painful. What he considers duty becomes a pleasure. But the fact that a separation seemed necessary, was what he regretted. He was pained that his party, which he cherished with affection, should fail him in such an emergency. This was what grieved him, as it did many others, both republicans and democrats. Gen. Fisk, the candidate for Vice President, had the same regrets in regard to the republican party, outside of limited fields like Kansas and Iowa. John A. Brooks is fully worthy of the honor that has been bestowed upon him, and it would be better for the country if the ticket on which his name appears could be elected instead of the one to be named next week in St. Louis.

Congressman Anderson thus sets forth his position on the Mill's tariff bill in a letter to one of his constituents: Referring to your inquiry as to the probable fate of the Mills bill, no one can certainly say, and the final vote may be very close. The democrats are badly split over it, as their caucus shows, and while there are some good things in it, yet as a whole it is a bad bill. High duties are retained on rice, sugar and nearly all the articles which the south has to sell, while wool and other articles which the northern farmer raises are put on the free list. It is by no means the bill which many persons think it to be and which its friends claim it as being; it is really the south against the north, free trade vs. protection, democracy vs. republicanism. As it now stands I shall vote against it, though favoring free lumber, reduced sugar and a fair revision of the tariff—which this bill is not. In the end our western senators and members will likely agree upon a fair tariff in which the west and all sections will be duly considered. Yours, JNO. A. ANDERSON.

Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks, of Kansas City, the prohibition nominee for vice president, has for many years been a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He served for five years as master workman of the order in Missouri, and while at Warrensburg was elected supreme master workman of the United States and Canada.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Its Grand Success—Letters From Governor Martin and the Mayor of Topeka.

The following letters, one from Governor Martin of Kansas and the other from the Mayor of Topeka, the capital city of that State, were received by Hon. Ansley Gray of Oberlin, O; in answer to recent inquiries by him as to the practical working of Prohibition in Kansas.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
TOPEKA, MARCH 13, 1888.

ANSLEY GRAY, Esq.—My Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries I would say:

First. It is true that several years after the passage of the Prohibitory Amendment the laws enacted to enforce it were disregarded in nearly all the principle cities in the State. As late as January, 1885, nearly four years after the passage of the Prohibitory Amendment, saloons were open in the capital of the State and in nearly half a dozen other cities.

Second. At the present time there is not within my knowledge a single open saloon in the State of Kansas. The prohibitory laws are enforced as well as other laws on our statute book are enforced. It is true that liquor is sold occasionally in violation of law, just as highway robbery, or larceny, or other crimes are committed. But as a rule the violators of the Prohibitory Law are arrested and punished, just as other violators of law are. There can be no question of the fact that the sale of liquor has been enormously decreased in this State since the passage of the Prohibitory Law. Every intelligent and impartial observer familiar with the situation in Kansas six years ago and at the present time will willingly bear testimony to the fact that nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevailing in 1880 has been abolished. In my judgment, there is less drinking and drunkenness in the State of Kansas to day than in any other community of 1,600,000 people on the face of the earth.

Yours very respectfully,
JNO. A. MARTIN.

A CITY OF 50,000 WITH ONLY TWENTY POLICEMEN.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 18, 1888.

HON. ANSLEY GRAY. Dear Sir: It is true that it took several years to perfect and strictly enforce the Prohibitory Law; but now it is enforced generally throughout the State, to the great benefit of the people. And it was especially noticed to be beneficial during the excitement occasioned by the last strike, everything remaining quiet and peaceable. And we, as a city of between 45,000 and 50,000 people, have only about twenty police, including all officials, and have better order and less crime than some of our cities in neighboring anti-Prohibition States with a police force of about one to every 1,000 inhabitants. Very respectfully,

D. C. METSKER,
Mayor of Topeka.

We take the above, heading, introduction and all, from the New York Voice, the national organ of the prohibition party. If it is not irrefragable evidence of the acknowledged success of prohibition under and through the republican party, the Voice is thoroughly inconsistent in using it. The statements made by Gov. Martin and Mayor Metsker are true, but they are arguments against the necessity of, rather in favor of a third party in this state.

Principle Rather than Party.

It is principle and not party with us. All parties go wrong. Principle never goes wrong, hence we are always safe in endorsing a principle, but never sure in endorsing a party. We helped to start the Republican party right in 1856, when but a boy; then we helped to start the Green-back party right in 1876, but the strikers got it off the track in 1878, then the monopolists side tracked it in '84, and in 1888 the anarchists wrecked it. Last year Henry George got it on the track, wrong end foremost, and this year the Union Labor and the United Labor parties started in opposite directions on the same track at Cincinnati. They can't succeed as long as they are so contrary.

In 1886 we got the prohibition party on the right track in Kansas but eastern capital overruled us this year and we fear that they will go so far wrong that we can't get back in 1892. But it will be all right in '96. It is a long time to wait, but principle always sinks beneath intolerant partyism.—Wichita Republic.

The Knights of Labor organization is conceded to be undergoing rapid disintegration.

The June number of The Century opens with the second of Mr. Kennan's illustrated article, this one being on "Plains and Prisons of Western Siberia." The frontispiece of the magazine shows an exile party on a muddy road near Tiumen. The subject treated by Mr. Kennan are "Siberia's Enormous Territory," "Varieties of Climate," "A Farming Region," "Flowers and Mosquitoes," "The Forwarding Prison," "The Hospital Wards," "The Women's Prison," "And Exile Marching Party," "The Convict Barge," etc. There is nothing more astonishing in this article than Mr. Kennan's account of the hospital wards. He says: "At last, having finished our inspection of the main building, we came out into the prison-yard, where I drew a long, deep breath of pure air, with the delicious sense of relief that a half-drowned man must feel when he comes to the surface of the water."

The Lincoln History in this number contains chapters on "The Advance," "Bull Run," "Fremont," and "Military Emancipation." A striking point in this installment is the account of Lincoln's reception of the news of Bull Run.

In this number there is another article by Mr. Cheney on bird songs; there is also a group of poems entitled "Kansas Bird Songs," by Miss Amanda T. Jones.

The "Topics of the Time" are "Reform in our Legislative Methods," "The American Flag for America," and "Art Revival in America Coinage." The Open Letters have to do with educational and other subjects. THE CENTURY has of late been constantly dealing with educational subjects.

"The Debate on the Tariff"

The Kansas City Times has just published a neat pamphlet entitled "The Debate on the Tariff," which contains President Cleveland's message to Congress, Mr. Blaine's criticism on the message and all the principle speeches delivered this session for and against the Mill's Tariff Bill. As a campaign document it is invaluable.

The Wichita Republic, the oldest prohibition party paper in Kansas says that the Leader, a prohibition party paper, reported to be published in this city, but which we have never seen, recently attacked "Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, and Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster of Iowa, and Hon. Albert Griffin of Kansas, just like any, other Democrat would like to do, if it dared. But the Democrats know that such persecution just gives these most eloquent speakers greater strength among the people. Either of these great leaders has more influence before a Kansas or Iowa Legislature or the Congress of the Nation than the editor of the Leader would have before a primary school in Posey county Indiana."

State Sabbath School.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Kansas State Sabbath School association will convene at Abilene, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 6, 7 and 8 in the Opera house. The officers of the association are: president, J. W. Redden M. D., chairman executive committee, J. F. Drake; general secretary, Rev. J. A. Bright; treasurer, C. L. Davidson.

Rev. Wilburn F. Crafts of New York, well known as one of the most successful Sunday school convention instructors of the country, and Prof. E. O. Excell of Chicago, musical composer and director, and who for the past year has been Sam Jones' assistant in his revival meetings, will both be at the convention.

Hutchinson News: The huge boilers of the Hutchinson soap factory were steamed up yesterday afternoon, the purpose being to test the boilers and machinery. Everything about the factory moved off in good shape, so smoothly in fact that Mr. Rose made arrangements for the immediate starting of the works, and by the end of the week Hutchinson soap, both laundry and toilet, will be on the market.

Opposition is made to Judge Gresham, in some quarters, because he is not a rank protectionist. That is just what is in his favor. We do not need rank men, neither rank protectionist nor rank free traders. We have had enough rank men,—one-sided men, and now want men of broad views and good judgment. Judge Gresham is a man of this kind, and if not already written as the fiat of heaven, that the republican party shall be destroyed, he will be nominated.

The suggestions made in some of the papers read at the teacher's meeting, last Saturday, are worthy of general attention. See the report in another column.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR SPRAINS—BRUISES.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Champion, Australian Cricket Team, Melbourne, Australia, whose autograph is here shown and who has experienced as many hard knocks in the rough game of cricket as any man in the field, writes over his signature as follows:

"St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a terrible bruise."

— CURES —
WOUNDS, CUTS, SCALDS, AND BURNS,

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Company,
BALTIMORE, MD.

As the season advances the list of candidates for office grows larger.

It is not unusual for the police court of this city to open in the morning without business. We venture to say there are few cities of 45,000 of which the same can be said.

The colored folks took Garfield park on Decoration day, many coming up from Kansas City. It was not a select crowd and they had a reckless time of it.

T. F. Sawyer, a former North side merchant, but now doing business in Birmingham, Mo., is visiting in the city for a few days with old friends.

Mrs. E. M. Norris, who has been in Santa Barbara, Cal., for some time, returned yesterday to her home on Jackson street. Her North side friends will be glad to welcome her back.

The city railway company will have their line finished to Auburndale by July 1.

Four military companies, two flambeau clubs, the Lincoln post drum corps and the Salvation army make streets lively on nights with their drilling, marching and countermarching.

There was great rejoicing at the residence of W. S. Weston, civil engineer of the Rock Island road, who lives on the corner of Tyler and Gordon streets, yesterday morning over the advent of a bouncing baby boy, of regulation weight.

Judge Crozier disposed of the "annexation ordinance" yesterday at Oskaloosa. His decision is a victory for those parties who resisted the enforcement of the ordinance, and it is not a signal defeat for its champions. There is much in it for the opposition to crow over, and there is much that the ordinance has accomplished.

The farmers in the southern part of the state are ready to enter upon a heavy harvest of wheat and oats.

The Wichita Republic is the only independent prohibition that has been published continuously in Kansas since the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, and although it is favorable to the third, or prohibition party as a national movement it is not in sympathy with it in this state.

There must be something wrong with a prohibition party that belittles the prohibition work that has been done in Kansas, while outside the state it affords the same party its strongest illustrations of the beneficent effects of prohibition.

Frank L. Peacock, who has been assistant local freight agent of the Rock Island since that road entered the city has been appointed local freight agent to succeed Mr. Whitmer. The appointment is eminently satisfactory to the business men of Topeka.

County Attorney Curtis says a chemical examination of the Shaffer cider has disclosed the fact that it contained a very large per centage of alcohol and is intoxicating. The cider is probably a manufactured article and never had any connection with the apple juice.

The city fathers while on their tour of inspection last Saturday, determined that something must be done at fire station No. 1. It is not very accessible from the street.

The county teachers' normal Institute commencing on Monday in the high school building will continue in session four weeks. It will be conducted by Professor H. G. Larimer with Miss Edith M. Goodspeed, R. T. Wharton, J. M. Howard and county Superintendent John MacDonald as instructors.

The Amiable Skeptic Gives His Views on Medical Treatment.

"There is altogether too much gloom about most sick chambers. People uptoe in and about, and wear long faces and act generally in a way that would make even a well man sick and is bound to make a sick man worse. I believe many a man has been hurried across the dark river by his horrible, soul-depressing treatment who might have become well, and strong, and useful, if he had more sunshine and fresh air in his room, or the odor of flowers to offset the smell of the drugs, and smiling, hopeful countenances about, instead of woe-begone visages, whose every glance betokens the loss of hope and the belief in the speedy dissolution of the pain-racked patient.

" 'The trouble with your husband is that he is scared to death,' I said. 'You all come in looking so downcast and sorrowful that you give him the impression he is done for and take away all his courage to fight against his sickness.'

"On another occasion there was a Major in the army, whom I knew very well. He was taken ill and believed he was simply homesick, or something of that sort. Well, I wrote his obituary and went to see him in his tent.

"Then there was a man from our town named Marcy. He got it into his head that he was going to die. At that time no one was allowed to leave the army for a visit to the North, except on sick leave, or occasion ally to accompany the remains of a dead comrade. I saw Marcy and said to him: 'Now, Marcy, you say you are going to die. If that is so I don't suppose a few days' way or the other will make much difference to you. I want to go home for a day or two about the 15th, but I can not get leave of absence. Now, if you want me to do a great favor and will quit this life, say on the 12th, I can get my coveted leave of absence to take you home—see? But I knew my man and he didn't die. He got very angry instead, and recovered, and he declares to this day that it was my proposition that brought him back his old stubbornness and gave him grit to fight for his life. He always did object to being made a mere convenience of.'"

—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Who made this hash?" "Why, my new Boston cook, of course." "Then, please return to her these remnants of a pair of eyeglasses, and tell her that she needn't give her dishes such an intellectual flavor hereafter."—*Boston Gazette.*

An amusing story is going the rounds of the foreign papers about the King of Greece, who is, as is well known, the Princess of Wales' youngest brother. When Prince George was chosen King of the Hellenes he was a lad of 17 or 18, and in a stage of tutelage at the royal navy school of Denmark. His father had not attained to kingly honors until some months later than the time of which I am writing. The story goes that the prince one day, when luncheon time arrived, flung down his books gayly and rushed out to the pastry cook's in schoolboy fashion to buy some tarts, and sat on a bench eating them and swinging his feet, without any thought, I suppose, beyond the present moment.

King George was charmed with the novelty of the affair, and presently took the idea into his head that he would like to test the speed of the train by throwing a plate out of the window, and found this such a satisfactory way of passing time that he kept the attendants busy in supplying him with crockery. Keeping up this novel entertainment, the natural result was that when the train reached Marseilles not a piece of crockery remained. In the possession of a boyish sense of humor, I fancy, Prince George of Wales must take after his uncle, for the story goes that when his Royal Highness is at home he keeps Marlborough House, or Sandringham, in a state of the liveliest commotion with a series of wild practical jokes. And the other day, when in the Mediterranean, being requested by the duchess of Edinburgh to send her "a few violets," he sent her a small shipload, and the violets literally arrived in cart-loads at Clarence House, to the mangled amazement and amusement of his august aunt.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Every newspaper man has a fondness for the fellow who drops in to look over the exchanges and see if there is anything there that he wants. Your exchange fiend is a friendly fellow. He does not require distance to lend enchantment. His first step is to put his elbow on your shoulder and carefully read what you happen to be tossing off at that moment. If he doesn't like it, he says so in a voice thick with contempt and the exhalations of decaying teeth.

Having been "a journalist himself," he knows that exchanges are received at newspaper offices for the sole benefit of pigeon-toed loafers, and that exchange editors are paid princely salaries for waiting upon them.

At last he departs, despising you most heartily as the meanest man he has met in all his journalistic experience as Richfield correspondent of the *La Crescent Mirror*. But he will call again, just the same.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

What a woman doesn't know about newspapers isn't worth knowing. The other morning Mrs. B. was talking to her husband.

"I notice by the *Tribune* that Mr. Jones died on Sunday."

"It is a mistake, my dear," replied the husband, "he died Monday."

"But the paper said Sunday."

"I know it but it was an error in the print."

"I thought so too, at first, but I got a half dozen copies of the paper, and it was the same in all of them. They certainly couldn't have made the mistake over and over again."

The husband tried to convince her, but it was no use, and he gave it up.—*Washington Critic.*

The Genial Pension Agent Not Quite Ready to Invest His \$75,000 Prize.
Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch, April 29th.

Mr. Barclay looked prosperously happy, and was perfectly willing to reassert the truth of the statement. He said: "I purchased one-half of ticket No. 12,615 at Washington, D. C., on the morning of the day the drawing took place, April 10. I was notified on the following Wednesday that that number had drawn the capital prize. I never entertained the least doubt of getting the money, and consequently was not surprised when, on the 24th of this month, I received notice that \$75,025 had been deposited to my credit in the First National Bank of this city. The full amount was there, without an iota of discount."

Her Swell Dinner.

The *Wheeling Register* relates this good one: A lady removed from Wheeling to Texas. In her new home she encountered a dinner-giving rage. Society ladies vied with each other in exhibiting the finest china until it became almost a mania. After attending half a dozen ambitious dinners our friend from Wheeling determined to outdo them all; so when her dinner party was announced society was all worked up in anticipation of something grand.

The day came and the expected guests. The usual chat and gossip preceded the dinner, and then the guests were escorted to the dining room. Of course they were all on the tiptoe of expectancy and all eyes immediately turned to the table where they entered the room. And with a slight met their gaze! Where were the previous dinner parties? There stood the table in all its grandeur. An ordinary table covered with plates with newspapers, but created in them in mock imitation of hand-painted china. An immense wooden bowl stood in the center of the table, out of which protruded a common tin ladle, and everything was of the most pristine character. The break was too good, and the guests were compelled to acknowledge that they had all been outdone. But they sat down, and then they were served with one of the most elegant and elaborate dinners it had ever been their good fortune to partake of. But that completely knocked out the fine china, rage, and Mrs. W's dinner party was the talk of the town for many days.

I know no people who get oysters from trees but the Mandingoes, through whose country flow the Senegal and Gambia rivers. The bivalves are taken from the branches, to which they attach themselves in high tide. Here is a Mandingo bill of fare which Read, the explorer, leaves on record for the amusement of the curious: "Then followed," he says, "gazelle outlets a la pappillote; or small monkeys, served cold legged and with liver sauce on toast; stewed iguana, which was much admired; a dish of roasted crocodile's eggs; some slices of smoked elephant (from the interior); a few agreeable plates of fried locusts, land crabs and other crustacea; the breasts of mermaids, or manatee, the grand bonne bouchet of the repast; some boiled alligator and some hippotamus stakes." While this dinner does not equal in courses some of the elaborate feast of civilized lands certainly no one will say it lacked variety.

Lotus seeds form one of the commonest dishes known to the Barri of Central Africa. The pods when gathered are bored and strung on reeds and hung in the sun for drying, after which they get to the table. Along the Upper Nile another wing of the Barri tribe bleed their cattle monthly and cook their blood with the flour and meal. They esteem this a luxury and the dish is eaten with relish.—*New York Sun.*

Emperor Frederick had an old deaf servant, Becker, whom he summoned a short time ago, and, after shaking hands with him, wrote upon a piece of paper: "We are both deaf, therefore, you can hear and I can not speak. I am much more unfortunate than you." The old servant was deeply moved, and reverently kissed the Emperor's hands.

The Ohio & Mississippi railway is unquestionably the leading route from St. Louis to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, O., and the East. Its already ample equipment and train service will be greatly increased during the coming season in anticipation of the large amount of travel which will naturally seek this line in attending the important meetings to be held at points to which it has direct connections. The Order of the Hibernians at Louisville and the Southern Baptist Convention at Richmond in May; the Elks Re-union at Cincinnati, the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias at Cincinnati, the Grand Lodge of the Elks Re-union at Louisville, in June; the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley at Cincinnati beginning July 4th; and the Grand Encampment of the G. A. R. at Columbus, O., in August, will all be served by the Ohio & Mississippi. Excursion rates will be made and trains with special sleeping cars run through from St. Louis to the place of meeting. Correspondence in regard to rates, through car service, etc., should be addressed to—

A. J. LYTLE,
Gen'l Western Pass'r Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

To dream of a ponderous whale,
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm),
Unless it should happen to fall.
Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow.
Some signs, however, are infallible. If you
are disgusted, with no appetite, tortured
with sick headache and bilious symptoms,
these signs indicate that you need Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They
will cure you. All druggists.

What is Moxie?

This is a question asked every day. About three years ago it was discovered in a common swamp reed, looking like sugar cane. It is found mainly near the equator and in Central America. The plant grows from four to fifteen feet high. The juice is nearly tasteless, and taken in large quantities causes a sensation as of light electric currents, which after two hours gives place to a solid, vigorous, enduring feeling, that lasts the same as a good meal on a faint, hungry stomach.

It is said that he took to Canada nearly \$100,00 in cash.

To the Editor:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
G. 121 Bond St. N. Y.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

It afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

B. B. B.
(Botanic Blood Balm.)
The Great Blood Purifier and Tonic.

Should you or any of your friends be afflicted with any stage of Syphilis, Scrofula, Serofulous swellings, Rheumatism, old Ulcers and Sores, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Eczema, Chronic Female Complaints, Mercurial Poison, Tetanus, Scaldhead, broken bones or any other ailment, you can be cured by impure blood. **B. B. B.—BOTANIC BALM** will cure you after every other known remedy has failed. **B. B. B.** is the only medicine permanent and pure for the earth. One bottle will cure it in any case. Send us for our wonderful 32-page book, free, which tells you all about Blood Disease and its cure. It will cure in one-third the time of any other preparation. Do not be deceived. Call on your druggist, and if he cannot furnish you, send direct to us. We will express to you on receipt of the price. Doubtless it does not contain mineral or vegetable poison. Should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and is as good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier. Large bottles, \$1.00. Six for \$5.00.

BOTANIC BALM Co., Props., Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION
CONTAINING

PRICKLY ASH BARK AND **PRICKLY ASH BERRIES**

SENNA-MANDRAKE-SUCHU
AND OTHER EQUALLY COSTLY MEDICINES.

It has stood the Test of Years,
in Curing all Diseases of the
BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH,
KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the
Blood, Invigorates and
Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,
JAWACH, COLIC, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c
disappear at once under
its Beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine
as its cathartic properties
forbids its use as a
beverage. It is pleasant
to the taste and is taken by
children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO
Sole Proprietors,
ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY

Those seeking a home in the West should take Six months, 25 cents. Address THE FARMER, Box 22, OBERLIN, DECATUR COUNTY, KANSAS.

What terrible visions this little word brings
before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous
troubles can be cured by using

**For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.**

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC
Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alternative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
\$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors.
BURLINGTON, VT.

IS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE
 Is prepared solely for the complete regulation of the female system. It gives tone and strength to the uterine organs, and promotes speedy and regular menstruation. It is of great value in change of life. The use of **MERRILL'S FEMALE TONIC** during pregnancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood, and promotes speedy and regular delivery. It is the nature to make the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect ease. Price, 50c. **DR. J. S. MERRILL'S DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Almost as Palatable as Milk

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Send for Pamphlet on Wasting Diseases. Ad.

A rare gift for the ladies. Save
much money and see

the best! Every lady knows and appreciates the privilege of wearing a ribbon, hussy for the thousand and customary and useful purposes for which such goods are used, and which they, the ladies, use to such advantage. To purchase what is wanted at the usual prices such goods are sold for, would create a large bill of expense, and therefore debar so great many from indulging their taste in this direction. Realizing that there were thousands upon thousands of women among the large impoverished homes of America

be depended upon as superior to anything to be found, **free**; nothing like it ever known. A grand benefit for all the ladies; beautiful, elegant, choice goods absolutely **free**. We have expended thousands of dollars in this direction, and can

The Practical Housekeeper and Fireside Companion, published monthly by us, is acknowledged, by those competent to judge, to be the best periodical of the kind in the world. Very large and handsomely illustrated; regular price 75 cts. per year; send 35 cents and we will send you a copy.

pay us the full price for it; it is in after years, and not now that we make money. We make this great offer in order at once secure 250,000 new subscribers, who, not now, but next year, and in years thereafter, shall reward us with a profit, by renewing their subscription.

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THE **5 and 10**
counter goods
department store

Send for large illustrated ca

The evening is approaching when the new electric lights are to illuminate a whole of the city. It comes with Banks, his memories.

The examinations of the pupils of the High school were concluded yesterday afternoon. This afternoon the undergraduates an entertainment at High school hall, consisting of recitations, selections, essays, declamations, drama, songs, and instrumental music. Reserved seats may be had Sim's drug store.

Cor 3rd and Jackson st.

 "Good Lumber and Low Prices" our motto.
 L. M. BROWNE, Manager.

they are the sole makers of the Victor, Great Western and Niles Mills, and the Genuine

ROUTELL'S
PRINCESS TEA

Try it and you will like it. Drink it and you will love it. It is delightfully fragrant and exhilarating.

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NORRIS & GREEN.
Kansas Avenue North Topeka.

MORE KINDS and sizes of **Mills & Evaporators**, for **Sorghum & Sugar Cane**, are made by **The Blymeyer Iron Works Co.** of **Cincinnati, O.** than by any other works in the world. They are the sole makers of the **Victor**, **Great Western** and **Niles Mills**, and the **Genius Cook Evaporator**. **Sorghum**

