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NO. 10.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD! A WEEKLY PAPER AT

60 CENTS A YEAR. Ten copies one year or 20 copies six months

The Spirit of Kansas, PROHIBITION AND ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, Laborer, Miner, and all working men; cuanic, Laborer, Miner, and all working men; an advocate of sobriety, industry, economy, and the social and moral elevation of man-kind; an opponent of monopolies, monied aristocracy, and political machinery for pro-moting officeholders. A paper for the farm and home.

Ten copies one year, Twenty copies six months, or Forty copies three months, \$5. Twenty copies one year, Forty copies six months, or Eighty copies three months, \$8. Entered in the Post Office in Topeka as econd class matter.

St. John and Daniel.

Prohibition Ticket. For President, JOHN P. ST. JOHN. For Vice President

WILLIAM DANIEL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. At Large J. S. STOCKTON; M. V. B. PARKER.

1st. District, S. L. NORTH, Leavenworth. " E. CLARK, Olathe. 3rd. ,, THOS. WILSON, Cherokee 4th. ,, R. L. LOTZ Emporia.

" THOMAS OWEN, Jr. Concordia. C. P. STEVENS, Beloit. T. C. MILLER, Lyons.

State Ticket. For Governor, H. L. PHILLIPS, of Miami. For Lieut. Governor, MILES BROWN, Columbus. For Secretary of State, J. C. HEBBARD, Topeka.

For State Treasurer, WM. BATTELS, Dunlap. For State Auditor, ALLEN WILLIAMS Lawrence For Attorney General, H. L. BRUSH, of Howard.

For Supt. Public Instruction, FANNIE RANDOLPH, Emporia For Chief Justice. H. P. VROOMAN, of Topeka, For Associate Justice, J. D. MCBRIAN, Sedan.

State Central Committee. CANNIFF, Topeka, Chairman G. F. KIMBALL, Topeka Secretary A. M. RICHARDSON, and FITCH REED

Lawrence
D. R. MARTIN, Oswego. J. A. BEAL, Louisville. E. B. PEYTON, Emporis.

T. L. MAGOFFIN, Sterling. P. BEAN, Concordia. GEO. E. DUNN, Topeka. D. C. WRIGHT, Lyons.

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President, Mrs. LAURA B. FIELDS,
Leavenworth.

TWO MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS.

To the end of the Campaign Five Cents.

Help flood the State from now till election.

We are asked if we will send the SPIRIT two months on trial for 10 cents. Yes, every time. It will pay the cost. So get the names and send in by scores, and by hundreds.

We will send four numbers for five cents, to cover the campaign. We have prices lowered, continued reduction must work to do. Send in the names. We should have 50,000 subscribers, and that would enable us to make a better paper the same price, 50 cents a year in

We shall be able to furnish Nationa per 1000, post paid.

They will be printed so that local tickets can be pasted on the bottom. Those any measure that does not do this? wishing to vote the Greenback or Republican or Democratic state ticket can also paste that over the Probibition state tick-Orders should be sent in as early as

PUSH ON THE COLUMN.

The Prohibition Fight has just begun Much that has been done must be done over again. The Prohibition Party will do it this time, and the work will stick. The People's Fight has just begun. The struggle against Monopolies, against Autocracy and oppressive systems has but had a beginning. This paper will speak for the Homes, for Labor, for Independent Manhood, for the Democratic Idea, for the People. It will represent the Spirit of Kansas Thought. The People will want it. Therefore we ask every reader to help us to swell our list. Solicit names at ten cents for two months,

Send in the names. Every one can get half a dozen ten-cent subscriptions by asking for them. Try and get ten.

A Short-Sighted Policy, Indeed.

The National Republican committee have established in New York, a kind of literary bureau from which are sent out weekly selections and editorials on a half sheet, convenient for the ordinary country editor.

In the number for October 3, we find the following, which we commend to every temperance man in Kansas:

"A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

Calculated to Destroy the Brewing Interests and Lower Brewers' Wages.

The brewing trade of the United States from a small beginning, about thirty years ago, has increased, relatively, to a greater degree than that of any other industry; the capital invested to-day in plant and production being over a hunof German, English or Norwegian beer etc. But in our larger towns where there entering our ports pays a government tax of eight dollars per barrel, thus affording protection to every individual, whether master brewer or employee. Is it not. therefore, of paramount importance that this tax be retained, if prices and wages be kept up to their present standard? With a blind fatuity, born of political prejudice, two of our leading brewers, Messrs. Clausen and Schaarmann, each of whom have been President of the Brewing Association of America, have coupled their efforts with those of Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, a pronounced free trade organ, to fire the Gorman heart in the interest of the Democratic party.

With the Democratic party in power must come a reduction in the tariff; and a reduction of the tax on imported beer means a decrease of wages to every brewery employee. Would not Messrs. Clausen and Schaarmann, the two brewers in question, together with all other brewers throughout the United States, be forced to pay less wages if placed in competition with foreign beer? Once the schedule of ensue. It follows from all this, that it would be suicidal to entrust the legislation of this government to the Democratic party."

We ask if the Republican managers are crazy? If not, why do they send such and state Prohibition tickets to all who stuff as this before the people? Is it an order them in time, at the rate of \$1,10 avowed principle of the Republican party to protect the Brewing interests and to characterize as a "Short-Sighted Policy"

The argument here is that the triumph of the Democratic party will work to the injury of the beer business in the country. We submit that it is bad enough for Mr. Blaine to dodge a vote on the Constitu- and mailing.

tional amendment in his own State; but this open argument in favor of sustaining the Brewery business emanating from national headquarters of the party is the most significant act of which the party managers have been guilty. It is enough to damn any party among reputable

This heartless bit of demagoguery is in full accord with the policy of those Republican leaders in this State such as Anthony, Murdock, Baker and Martin, who are favoring resubmission and opposing the prohibitory policy.

It is in accord with the reprehensible conduct of the national convention in repulsing Miss Willard and insulting a million voters who asked the party to give the cause of temperance some recognition. Do the gods intend to destroy the Re-

publican party? The party managers evidently have over them a spell of insani-Not another campaign can be conduct

ed on this basis, and if the party gets through with this it will be a wonder. Frank Hatton, the acting Postmaster

general, has recognized the rights of the people in requiring post-offices to be kept open until six o'clock for the sale of postal notes and money orders. He might well go still farther and not be out of the way If there is any public institution that should be managed entirely in the interests of the people it is the post office. With the business department of a post office closed until 9 o'clock in the morning and shut up again at 3 or 4 in the afternoon, it afforded no accommodation to working men. The new rule does not make it much better. The fact is, the the post office in all its departments should be kept open till 7 o'clock. It is not until after six o'clock that an ordinary laboring man can get to a postoffice either to get his mail or attend to any died million of dollars. This result is other business. Of course this does not mainly due to the fact that every barrel apply to many small offices kept in stores shops, the usual post office hours are the same as their work hours. The salaries paid postmasters in such cases are three times those a laboring man can earn, and amply sufficient to pay every reasonable

Prohibition Notes.

A full county ticket has been put in the field by the Prohibition party of Rice county. A flag raising drew a big crowd of St.

John men to Concordia last Saturday. The pole is the tallest in the county. A St. John and Daniel club was organ

zed in Paola last week by A. M. Rich. ardson. A correspondent from Ness county

says there are more St. John flags in that county than any other, and that the country people are nearly all for the Prohibition ticket The Olathe St. John club numbers

over two hundred members, and it is enthusiastic for a third party.

The Rice county Prohibition conven tion is said by the Lyons Prohibitionist to have been a grand meeting. G.W. Hunt, an active worker, J. T. Botkin and T. C. Miller, candidate for presidential elector nade telling speeches.

Free to Subscribers—Dr. Foot's Health Hints.

We happen to have on hand 200 copies of Dr. E. B. Foote's Health Hints valuable little book that sells at 25 cents. We have no use for them and so have resolved to give a copy so long as they last, which ought not to be over ten or fifteen days, to any one sending 15 cents for the SPIRIT till January 1. and also four cents in stamps for postage

When St. John was a Rebublican dramsellers, without respect to party, hated him, and denounced him as a hypocrit, scoundrel, and everything that is full state ticket for they have no faith in bad. But now he is trying to build up John A. Martin as a Prohibitionist. We an independent prohibition party, these feel that we have been badly betrayed by same dramsellers and their allies, laud professed temperance men, who should him to the skies, as an honest, consistent patriot, and denounces the prohibitionists who will not follow him. Why this sudden change of sentiment? Is it because his present course makes him a more dangerous enemy to them?

Then again those who praised him and worked with him then are the very ones to condemn him now, and to write paragraphs like the abova.

The Prohibitionist in New Jersey are preparing to inaugurate a vigorous campaign, and are sanguine of impairing the Republican strength by polling a large vote for St. John-Herald.

The idea that the only parties really interested in the Presidential election are the Republicans and Democrats, crops out in the above paragraph. It implies that the object of the Prohibition party is to draw votes from the Republicans. This is altogether incorrect. The object of the Prohibition party is to obtain prohibition, and it goes straight for that object regardless of its effects on other parties. In point of fact, we doubt not, its strength comes mainly from the Republican party, as that party was far ahead of the Democratic party on moral questions; but there were always many conscientious and excellent men in the Democratic party to join in matters of right and wrong with the Republicans. We have only in support of this proposition to point back to the noble band called War Democrats, and to hope that in like manner abundance of prohibition Democrats may be found to join the prohibition Republicans on the great measure of clearing and cleasing these United States from the liquor traffic .- Weekly Witness.

The Topeka Journal asserts that the prohibitory amendment is certain to be resubmitted for the following reasons:

"Over three-fourths of the Republican candidates for the legislature stand on the resubmission platform. Of course all the Democratic candidates stand on the same platform."

We cannot say whether or not this statement, in regard to the Republican nominees, is correct. The Leavenworth Times shows that the last senate declared tion for a constitutional convention by a vote of 28 to 11, and the reasonable in. ference is that the new senate will be not less that way. If Governor Glick is elected his influence will be thrown for resubmission, and Col, Martin is not pledged to oppose that policy and could not Union will be held in Leavenworth next veto the proposition.—Emporia News.

Dillon Bros. at Indianapolis. Dillon Bros, exhibited eleven head of Norman horses at the Indiana state fair at Indianapolis last week, and was award ed eleven first premiums. In addition to those already reported, they were award ed on the noted premium stallion, Leis ure, the sweepstake premium for the best draft stallion of any age or breed compet-ing in a ring with thirty as fine Norman and Olydesdale stallions as was ever shown in one ring in any country; also the sweepstake premium of one hundred dollars for best draft stallion and four mares of any breed competing in a ring of eight entries, making one of the grand or eight entries, making one of the grain est exhibitions of draft horses ever witnessed All the stock that Dillon Brothers have at Indianapolis will be shipped direct to St. Louis, and will be on exhibition next week at the St. Louis fair.

Go to work at once and organize St. John and Anti-Monopoly clubs. There is work for you to do, and this cam-paign is only the beginning of it.

What the People Have to Say. G. F. V., Mankato. The Prohibition ists of this part of the State demand a be our friends, but who are doing all in their power to defer the results for which

we are working. H. J. V., Clyde, We are very much encouraged here in Cloud county in fegard to the aspect of St. John interests. We expect to give him at least 250 votes in the county and perhaps 500.

A St. John and Daniel pole several feet longer than the Blaine and Logan pole at the same place, will be raised in Concordia Saturday afternoon October 4th. It will be the longest pole in this part of Kansas. Concordia has 100 St. John men, Clyde has 30.

B. M. H., Newton. Every thing is working here for the Prohibition cause. We are drawing recruits from all the old parties. I already believe if half the work were done for St. John and Daniel that is being done for the other candidates, we would carry the state. Mr. Coulter, who has just returned from a visit to Ness county, reports our candidates as in a majority in the country districts of the west. He saw St. John and Daniel poles and streamers everywhere.

L. F. G., BALDWINS .- Day after day increases our respect for honest bold men who have the courage of their convictions. Never in our history, if in the annals of mankind, has there been exhibited such moral cowardice and turbulent subserviency. The kingdom of Heaven is bought and sold. Great conferences of religious teachers, and grave clergymen pass resolutions against the 'Rum Traffic' and then vote for Blaine and Logan, and denounce the man who stands for "National Prohibition. This monstrous progeny is whelped from that adulterous copulation between Church nd Party, which has been years in this country, and which is the grossest atheism under the eye of God to-day.

Fire will break out, must break out in higher natures against this hypocricy. St. John ought to get a heavy vote in the United States and will. Cleveland will be elected. The great current of national life will move on like a majestic river, under the same law which empties the Mississippi and the Amazon into the seas. The written dead constitution is only what we agreed to yesterday. The real constitution is the living, loving, moving, working millions of our people between the two oceans.

The next annual convention of the State Woman's Christian Temperance week, commencing on Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. Miss Francis Willard will be present, and also Mrs. Hoffman, President of the Missouri State Union.

Send in clubs for the SPIRIT. Ten copies for the campaign, to one address, One Dollar. Then raise another dollar and send it to weak-kneed voters.

The First Ward Prohibition club met again Tuesday evening, when considerable additions were made. A public meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at which good speaking will be had. It is estimated by some of the members that there will be over one hundred St. John votes in the First ward, and some give a much higher figure. At the last meeting Mr. J. A. Johnson recorted a late visit to Leavenworth where he last week attended a large Prohibition meeting, and stated the club there numbers nearly two hundrep, but the papers are silent about it.

No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and ure deals with eep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaired and nner to large with sumac with coarse ofter finishes. of fine texthigh finishes, if the skin is the grain and s of flesh re-neck to prove finishes on procured by approachable glove leather iment, and to ty is the laudrocco manuhe skin of a sheep-skin, is ice to a goat-It absorbs tries it is ill Sheep-skins facings in alade, and the sed to make most of our from En-

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Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1884.

Where We Stand And Why

THE SPIRIT is for St. John and Daniel and a Prohibition party, independent of the Republican or any other party It is for a full state ticket and opposed to either Glick or Martin.

We are aware that many Prohibition ists who are for St. John are not in sympathy with us in regard to the state

We have no fault to find with such per sons. We hope we will all be together again within thirty days. Not much can now be done to change results in this state. It is certain that whatever has been done, in and through the Republican party, for prohibition, there will be nothing done for it this year. The strongest party organs have all along in sisted that resubmission could be had through the party. Some of them have claimed that Prohibition could be killed within the party, notably the Leavenworth Times, whose editor was a leader in the Republican state convention. He succeeded in getting a disgraceful compromise. The anti-prohibitionists made pledges, which they are not keeping, and which we did not believe they would keep. But there were republican prohibitionists who so loved the party that they were led into the hope that they could save the Republican party and Prohibition at the same time. They yielded and consented to a compromise that is destroying the party and setting back prohibition several vears.

The St. John prohibitionists who favor Martin do not see this as we do. They can only see that it is a choice between Glick and Martin, and they regard Martin as better than Glick. There are good prohibitionists, too, who are for Blaine and Logan who reason the same way. They are less inconsistent than the St John prohibitionists, because they hold allegiance to party above allegiance to Prohibition.

As a Republican, we held that if Prohibition was to be defeated, as we believed we foresaw it would be as a result of a compromise with whisky Republicans, we thought it better political policy to permit it to be done by the Democratic party instead of the Republican.

The Republican party could but be de stroyed in any event either in the state or in the nation and it is more honorable to die bravely supporting a grand principle, than with one's back turned upon it.

As the case now is, it is scarcely possi ble that any real Prohibitionist in this state can believe the Republican party can be saved after the election of an antiprohibition legislature and the triumph of that faction in the party

Such men as Albert Griffin now begin to see that the Prohibition Republicans have been sold out; that the pledges they made will not be kept; that the legislature to be elected in November will be opposed to Prohibition.

But what do these men propose? Why the reorganization of the party on a Prohibition platform; the elimination of the anti-prohibitionists from the party A a very foolish, unstatesmanlike course

Such a party in Kansas, if true to Prohibition could not work with the National Repulican party whose leader not a month ago did not dare go to the polls in his own State without dodging this very question. And this, too, after stating that Prohibition is simply a state question, in which case, it should not have interfered with his personal liberty as a national candidate to act as he desired in state matters

We believed that inasmuch as neither old party endorsed and ap roved the polloy and the principle of Prohibition, there was no lesser evil. Whether Glick or Martin was, or is, the better man for Governor, we consider an open question. If he were so disposed Martin could not save Prohibtion, with the anti-prohibition element of his party in the ascendant, and with an anti-prohibition legisla ture at his back. And the fact still re mains that Col. Martin has failed, utter ly and persistently failed, to give Prohi bitionists the least satisfaction. He ever tells the people in other states that it is not a question involved in this campaign.

Under such circumstances, we say it makes little difference to a St. John Prohibitionist which one is elected. So it seems to us.

But as a Republican Prohibitionist, we should by this time be ready to stand quite more indifferent, if not to actually prefer the election of Glick and a Democratic legislature that the Democratic party may be made wholly responsible for the blackeye that Prohibition is about receive in the State of Kansas.

this sentiment is sweeping over the state like a wide spread cyclone. Good Prohibition Republicans are not willing to be caught in the trap that has been set for them. Never was there a greater feeling of unrest.

If the St. John Prohibitionists had cordially joined us in the Lawrence state convention, and if there had been a unity of sentiment on the question of a state broader intelligence of hidden plots, our candidate could have been elected.

If Mr Jetmore had been more nearly what he was supposed to be, he would have stood to day more than an even chance with Glick or Martin, and the change that has now set in, as was predicted would be the case in the last week of the campaign, would have put him into the governors's chair.

As it now stan is, Prohibitionists have only to push onward. They will not be, in any way responsible for results following the acts of any party with which they do not work. Prohibition has been wounded, but it is not killed. It must almost from the beginning. This must be done by a new Prohibition Party

The Republican party is doomed as all trusts once placed in their hands.

Let us all then resolve to forget the little things that separate us and de ermine on a more "perfect union," for the future. Under the new order, Prohibi tion Democrats, can come without sacrifice of principle or, honor, and unler new party the national work will go on Let, then, new party organization be the

Saying Morality at the Spigot.

Secretary Chandler is to be commend d for his very positive order in regard to drunkeness in the navy. He declares that any officer guilty of i should be summarily dismissed from he service. This is right and the country will approve it. There is, nevertheless, a vein of inconsistency in this. It is right to hold the individual accountable for his acts, but this does not relieve the government from some responsibility in throwing te optation in the way. There should be something more done by the government than to discharge its officers n the navy for drunkenness. It should discharge every officer in the army for he same vice

It should discharge every officer in the civil service for the same thing. No nan ever known to be drunk, or half frunk should any more be con-idered eligible to any elective or appointive office, than he would be to a position as engineer on a locomotive But more than that The government cannot free itself from resposibility as long as it tolerates the use of whisky in the army and the

Nor so long as it permits the manufac ure and sale of intoxicants in the Dis. triet of Colmbia, and in the Territories. Nor so long as it issues its licenses to sell it everwhere. Nor so long as it tol-

erates its importation or exportation. Not until it recognizes the principle of prohibition, and acts upon it so far as it may be able, under the constitution, can it free itself from much of the responsibility for the evils that result from al

One of the first duties of the governnent is not to punish crime, but to prevent it. The licensing of an evil, that may be prevented, is guaranteeing to that evil certain legal rights to breed and fos ter vice until it goes beyond certain limitations and so becomes a crime. Under our present system, both state and nation al governments foster and protect vice. They license alcoholism, the most fruitful hatchery of vice known to the civilized world When, under the protection of law, it has made men vicious, depraved, brutal, and then criminal: when it refuses its protection until the evil has bred its vice, and the vice has grown into crime, it then throws aside its responsibility and opens the doors of the prison and erects the gallows to punish the victims that have grown into criminals through its own neglect.

There is no excuse the government can make for this state of things. It may lischarge its dronken officials in one little branch of public service, or in all of them, and still the demand will be that the government shall refuse to recognize the right of alcoholism to make drunkards for it to punish or discharge.

It denies the right of the counterfeiter to own or possess the dies and plates for making counterfeit money. Let it go as far in its treatment of alcoholism.

A man and woman were seen drunk on the streets a few days ago. Is it worth a few votes not to prosecute until after election. If saloons must run for party purpose, if they are to be made a part of the political machine, it is time that the machine be smashed.

READ Ex Governor St. John's letter of acceptance, and then be candid enough with yourself, to admit that it is a manly honest document, and that his osition with reference to the traffic in intoxicants is impregnable. If dram drinking is an evil. St John is right. If the fruit of the saloon is good, he is wrong. The only logic for license is based on the cowardly plea that you can not enforce prohibition The leaven of ticket, as there would have been with a prohibition is at work, and before another four years goes by its friends will all be found in one camp, and fighting the common enemy of all that is good, under one banner. Once get the masses of the people to realize that the distiling and the saloon are the greatest, hindrances to their success in life, robbing the homes of the lowly ien fold more than all other monopolies and tax-takers combined. and as one man they will rise in their might, ane utterly destroy both. No national Republican Convention will ever again ignore utterly the evil of intemperperance

The failure of the late Chicago Convention to place itself on record as in be revived, sustained and built up again, favor of legislation to suppress this evil, bids fair to wreck the party. The law abiding, conscientious, God fearing men of this nation are in earnest in this matparties must be that are untrue to great ter, and politicians may as well make a

Repudiate It.

We give the following excerpt from the Leavenworth Times. Such sentiments should be repudiated by every republican and every good citizen:

A few days ago the Times stated that Col Martin had said at Topeka that he is the Republican candidate and that is sufficient, emphatically refusing to be considered as the Prohibition caudidate.

The Times has also stated on numerous occasions, and with what force honest Democrats reluctantly admit, that resubmission can only be obtained from she Republican party.

The Times has also stated that under the incoming Republican state administration the prohibition law will be a dead letter, the deadest of the dead.

The Democrats now want to know whether those are Republican sentiments. They are.

The Democrats also say they want Colonel Martin to say whether he endorses these sentiments.

We believe he does, as evidenced by his Topeka remarks. The people realize that the only way

they can secure resubmission is through the Republican party. By the way, the Republicans seem to have favored resubmission two years ago, and had a few Democrats who couldn't give up their party capital not voted against it, the people would have knocked the thing silly this fall.

THE Democrats of Kansas do not ar pear to relish the fact that the Republi-cans of Kansas are going to re submit the prohibitory amendment.

The Times is also guilty of the following uncalled-for slur, not only at St. John but at the divinity.

St. John has already shown that he is all right in his political stump speeches on Sunday. About the only thing he says in his letter of acceptance is that he is looking to god for guidance, and it necessarily follows that whatever the Me of the firm does cannot possibly be wrong.

If the Leavenworth Times is any longer a representative of the Republican

The Leavnworth Times labors like a zealous missionary to have the editor of the Union attempt the results he aims at through the party: It says

You know what influences prevailed i in the state convention. You know that corporation corruptionists who drink more whisky than any other men in the state figured as Prohibitionists and secured a recognition of prohibition, but

a very weak recognition.

It must be very evident to all that under these circumstances the state conunder these circumstances the state convention did not represent or voice the sentiment of the party. We have a much more reliable guide to party sentiment in the county and district conventions, and in the legislature. The fact that the big majority of the Republican legislature promises according to Description. legislative nominees, according to Demo-oratic estimates, are for resubmission, and the further fact that two years ago the Republicans came so near to accomplishing resubmission that it took terror stricken Democrats to defeat it, speaks

We will not yield our point against the party on this prohibitory question. We know that the anti-prohibition Republicams in the last House yielded to the crack of the whip on the question of resubmission and voted with the prohibitionists, the whip being cracked by a conspicious anti-prohibitionist in return for votes. We also know that a few days later the same Republicans, when prohibitionists asked for some changes in the law, which they claimed would make it more operative, jeered and sneered, and loaded the proposition down with fool amendments until lost, and the House turned into a perfect circus What we want is honesty and sincerity .- Junction City Union.

Prohibition in the South.

Ohicago, Sept. 26 .- As an offset th German Republican paper or papers in Chicago should be made to know these

Maryland, a Democratic State, is largey prohibition under a local option lawso largely that the Prohibitionists threaten to carry it.

West Virginia, Democratic, has fortythree out of fifty-four counties prohibi-

Georgia, Democratic, has ninety coun ies where, United States Senator Joseph E. Brown says, you can neither buy, sell, nor steal any whisky.

Tennessee, Democratic, has a law prohibiting a saloon within four miles of a school-house, thus preventing the sale in a large part of the State Arkansas, Democratic, has a local op-

tion prohibitory law, and along the line of the Fort Smith Railroad for 160 miles there is not a saloon, and counties and owns all over the State are prohibitory. Missouri, Democratic, has a much more stringent high license law than that of

Mississippi and Alabama, Democratic have very stringent liquor laws, which greatly interfere with the "personal lib-

erty'' to sell or drink liquor. South Carolina, Democratic, has a local option law under which the sale of liquor is prohibited in numerous towns and counties.

Texas, Democratic, came within four otes of the required two thirds majority in its Legislature for a prohibitory constitutional amendment. STATISTICIAN.

The last national Republican platform begins as follows. "The Republicans of the United States in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections." Now whoever votes the Republican ticket this fall, votes not only the principles of 1884 but the principle, of the last 24 years, which includes the "Raster plank" of 1872, the only plank ever put into the National Republican platform directly touching that question, and was the 16th resolution of the platform adopted in the convention at Philadelphia in 1872 and reads as follows: "The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to them selves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the puroose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national government "

The obscurity in this plank led Mr. J. M. Miller of Portsmouth Mich. to write Mr. Raster the reputed author of it, for its true meaning, thus:

"Portsmouth Mich , July, 8, 1872. Mr. Raster, Dear Sir,-You are credited with the authorship of the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform; and as there is some difference of opinion n reference to what evils are alluded to. if you will condescend to write me a line in explanation, it may serve the cause of truth and free government." To which Mr. Raster replied.

Chicago Ill. July 10th 1872 J M party, then certainly is the end very near. Dear Sir:-In reply to yours of July 8, I have to say that I have written the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform, and that it was adopted by the platform committee with the full and explicit understanding that its purpose was the denouncing of all socalled temperance and Sunday laws. This purpose was meant to be expressed by reference to those rights of the people which had not been delegated to either National or State Government, it being assumed that the right to drink what one pleases (being responsible for the act, committed while under the influence of strong drink) and the right to look upon the day on which Christians have their prayer-meetings as any other day, were among the rights not delegated by the people, but reserved to themselves.

Whether this explanation of the meaning of the resolution will satisfy you or not, I know not. But as you want to serve the cause of truth, so do I; and what I have stated here in regard to the "true meaning and intent" of the 16th resolution of the Philadelphia platform is the truth.

Very respectfully, HERMAN RASTER. This correspondence was published and circulated at the time and its truth ha never denied. Now the National Republican convention renewed allegiance to this plank and how could Mr. Blaine vote for Prohibition in Maine after his acceptance of such principles and after his party had so suuffed the wives and mothers who so prayed in the interest of God and Homes and Native Land. The ballot tells the truth

Vote Blaine and Logan and you vo

against Prohibition and Sunday laws "Prohibition Republicaus" say with their tongues, Prohibition and Sunday laws are right, with their ballots that they are wrong. But that "still small voice" the ballot 'tells you true' and throws the lie upon the tongue.

Respectfully LORENZO WESTOVER.

SAIAH DILLON LEVI DILLON



NORMAN HORSES.

NEW IMPORTATION Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals, STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LO CATED AT NORMAL, Opposite the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Blooming-ton and Western Depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address.

DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.



Lying Agents can't SELL and ten the truth about JONES. Put your lies on paper and sign if you dare. U, S. STANDARD \$60.5 TON

LOOMINGTON Established 1852 NURSERY CO. We offer for the Fait Trade a very RIOMINGTON III. largestine stock of BLOOMINGTON, ILL largestin of Fruit&Ornamental Trees, Cata fall of 1884 now ready and mailed cation, 600 ACRES, 13 Green

BAND MEN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, CAMPAICN EAND MUSIC.
CHURCH & LEE,
Managers, Root & Sons Stude Co.
200 to 206 Wabash Av. Chicago, III.







No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and re deals with ep-skins for n their raw dry salted." haired and er to large vith sumac with coarse ter finishes. of fine textigh finishes. the skin is ing. Goathe grain and of flesh reneck to proprocured by oproachable ove leather eep-skin, is e to a goat-"spongv. It absorbs

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Belinda Smith met Nelly Brown, One lovely summer day, Upon the rocks at Mt. Desert, And unto her did say:

"I'm happy as the little bird That carols in the tree, I'm happy as the butterfly That flutters through the lea."

"What makes you feel so happy, dear?"
Said pretty Nelly Brown:
"Is it your lovely Gainsborough,
Or Mother Hubbard gown?"

"Oh, no," Belinda then replied, In tender dulcet tones: *But since last night I've been engaged, You know, to Harry Jones."

"What Harry Jones?" cried Nelly Brown, As mad as she could be: "Why, since last Thursday at the hop He's been engaged to me."

FISHES THAT BUILD NESTS.

Secrets of the Sea and Its Queer Finny Creatures—Beds of Gleaming Bubbles Built Upon the Surface of Tropical Oceans—Fishes that Photograph Sea-weed on Their Sides.

In a dark corner of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences may be seen a curious, dark-colored, oddly-shaped fish, imprisoned with a mass of seaweed in a flask of alcohol. The seaweed is covered with white, oval dots, and the label on the bottle reads autennarias. "What do you make of it?" inquired the writer of a friend who was also go-ing the rounds, and who was something of a naturalist. "It isn't very attractive to look at," was the reply, "but it is to look at," was the reply, "but it is one of the most interesting of the nest-

building fishes."
"So fish build nests?" said a listener.
"A great many do," was the reply; "in fact, the fishes are the birds of the sea. fact, the fishes are the birds of the sea. The first time I ever saw this fish alive." continued the naturalist, "I was on a schooner bound from Nassau to Key West, and one day there being no wind, a dead calem, as the skipper called it, I had the boat lowered and went over to a large patch of gulf-weed that was floating near at hand. It was the curious sargassum—that goes to make up the so-called Sargasso Sea and was the abiding place of myriads of curious animals. I soon had a fine collection of crabs and mollusks-all of which were wonderfully marked with the exact hue and tints of the surrounding weed—a provision of nature called mimicry. I was leaning over the stern of the boat with my eyes within a foot of the surface when I observed a slight movement on the part of what I sup-posed to be a piece of weed, and, think-ing there was a crab beneath, I placed my hand beneath it, and to my aston-ishment, I lifted out an autenarias, this same fellow, or one of his tribe, that is before us. So remarkable was its pro-tective resemblance that I had not observed it, although it was within two feet of me, in fact it seemed to be covered with photographs of the surround-ing weed, the blotches of yellow, olive and brown being faithfully copied by

the artist of nature. As you see in this specimen, the head, fins, the upper or dorsal surface, were all ornamented with dangling barbels of flesh that were exact in their imitation of the sargassum. Thinking that there might be another near at hand. I thrust my hand into the weed and in a moment, disengaged from the rest of the weed a round ball about the size of a base ball. I took it aboard and found it was the nest of the fish. It was made up of bits of weed, wound round about with strings of a jelly-like secretion, evidently from the body of the fish, and all over the leaves and in the interior were fastened the oval white eggs of the builder. I afterwante eggs of the builder. I after-wards found many more that ranged in size from an ordinary ball to a foot-ball, but they were all made in the same way, and the fish was, as a rule, lying upon its side on the top of the nest or not far away. The young, when first hatched, find shelter in the interior of the nest, and do not leave it until they are well able to care for themselves.

"Nest-building fishes are by means rare. Our common stickleback is a well-known example. I have a pair now in my aquarium that are making a nest, that is, the male is, as the female has nothing to do with the domestic arrangements. When the domestic arrangements. When the breeding season comes on the male as-sumes a nuptial garb, is highly colored with pink and red tints, and is so ferocious that few tishes escape from its attacks. The nest is placed either or the bottom or suspended from some rope or twig that hangs overboard, and, having selected the location, the little housekeeper begins to collect sticks and twigs of various kinds after sticks and twigs of various kinds after trying them to see if they will float or sink. These are arranged upon the bottom in a regular row and often held in place by stones or pebbles. The foundation completed, the sides are erected, and finally the top is laid on in the same methodical manner.

"When the nest is placed together in this way, the male swings round about it, pressing its abdomen to the sides. If you were near enough you would find that it was winding the nest round about with a thread-like secretion that it took from a nore in the abdomen. it took from a pore in the abdomen Just as in the case of this authenharius this holds the nest in shape. Now the spindle shaped builder commences a se-ries of rushes, seemingly with the inries of rushes, seemingly with the intention of tearing it down again. This is repeated again and again until the fish fairly breaks through the net, and forces a tunnel through the center. This is the finishing touch, and the female is now hunted up and driven into the opening, where she deposits her eggs. This over, the male drives her out, and takes his place over them, fanning them with his fins, and guarding

mist them os of all kinds. This wat ful are is a purup until they are hatered, and the young can take care of themselves.

One of the most remarkable nests is built by the Paradise fish of Eastern waters. These are beautiful fishes decorated with tints of many hues and a tually res mbling birds of Paradise When the nest-bilding time com-around the fish approaches the ur as takes a bubble of ai, carres it below the surface, and then receases it is closed in a covering of saliva, so that

closed in a covering of sativa, so that it rises to the surface and appears like a soap-bubble. Another is added to it, and soon a raft of them is seen rising, half an inch in height and sinking several inches beneath the surface. This eral inches beneath the surface. This air-bubble raft catches the rays of the sun during the da., gioaming with iridescent hues, and at night is brilliantly luminous; in fact, a veritable fairy

"Into this the eggs of the mother fish are placed, and so oat about until they are hatched, when the young feed at i rst upon the soft portions of nest, moving away only when it falls apart, leaving them at the mercy of whatever enemy may come along. These examples compate with the nests of some of the grobes that have floating nests, and the birds that swing them from the limbs. The fishes that erect nests upon the bottom, however, are in the majority. One of the most in eresting is that of the gouramy, of the eastern waters of Asia. It is considered a fine food fish, and immense sums have been spent in introducing it to

carries them, to some spot where it weaves them into a round ball, leave g a rude opening in the interior for the reception of the eggs. The young come out in good time and are for a long time protected by the male, who out to him their aspirations to march follows them up when they attempt to anywhere as a Chinese mere nary from leave the nest, drawing them with its mouth an! e ecting them again into the homestead. Finally, however, they outgrow the patience of the father, and the nest is soon deserted and torn down.

"Many of the fishes build nests like the guils', mere ho lows in the sand or pebbles. Such a nest builder is the toad fish, that deposits its young in a little hollow and watches over thom careful y until they hatch. Long afterwards, the young cling to the rocks about the parent by their egg sacs.

"The salmon deposits its eggs in a shallow depression, as does the troot and various members of the family The curious lump fish that is common off our Eastern coast erects a rude nest for its eggs and watches over them until they are hatched. Then the young fasten themselves by their suckers to the nother, and are so carried about, later following her like a brood of chickens. This habit of following the mother is rarely observed among fishes, but is a trait of the catfish, the young of which follow it in a regular swarm.

"One of the most interesting of the nest-builders is the lamprey eel, common in many of our Eastern waters. In this case the male and female both at tend to the work, which can readily be observed in running streams. The nest is made up of stones that the eels collect from far and near with their suckerlike mouths. They swim up against the current, fasten upon a stone, and make no attempt to drag it, merely lifting it from the bottom by a convulsive movemoving it dow stream toward the location selected fo the nest. If the pebble is too heavy, perhaps both eels will take hold, lifting together, until finally the stine is deposited on a pile of others. This is carried on until a heap, perhaps three feet high, is collected, and among them the eggs are deposited and guarded, the young fish that do not resemble their parents living in their "castle" for a

long time.
"The nest of the striped dace, a fresh water fish, is almost similar; both the fishes form it by collecting small peb-bles which they carry in their mouths and drop one upon another until quite a heap is the result. Among these the eggs are deposited and the young reared.

"The fishes commonly known suckers—found in many streams—have a similar way of making a home, and, from the habit of carrying stones in their mouths, are called 'stone-toters,' 'stone-tuggers,' etc. The common pond fish is a famous nest-builder. In the fish is a famous nest-builder. In the early spring their operations can be watched from a boat, the nest being generally formed near shore. Often several fishes are to be obser ed clearing away the sticks and grasses at the bottom, carrying them some distance away in their mouths. This work accomplished, a slight depression is made or second out in the saud and in it or scooped out in the saud. and in it the eggs are deposited, about which the vines and buds of the pond-lily cling, while overhead will, perhaps, be a per-fect canopy of the rich flowers, so that the nest is a perfect bower. I have seen as many as ten different nests in a space of ten square feet, the different owners swimming about as if having perfect faith in the good intentions of their neighbors. They have an enemy, however, in the pirate perch, that often completely routs them, and uses the nest for its own jurposes. All the sun-fishes are nest-builders, one species building in winter when the streams are frozen over

'In Eastern waters the famous black goby, that can live hours out of water, erects a nest of the seaweed Sastera.

and another fish, known scientifically as the aphiocephalus, erects a complicated structure in which its young are reared. "Among the South American cat-

fishes a number form rude receptacles for their eggs, and others have curious sacs on their bodies to hold their young. On the Amazon and its tributaries many of the border trees are hung with vines, called Lecines, that grow out over the water, drop down, and, as the end meets the stream, take root and grow. In the tendrils floating matter from up the stream becomes caught, and soon a floating garden is the result Under these a little fish, called the perae, takes its place during the breeding season and here the eggs are placed.

overed in Australia and famous for its dry land journeys, builds a nest in the sand quite as perfect as that of some birds. So with the protopterus, which forms a nest, and curiously enough, when the dry season comes, burrows in the mud, forming a case lined with a the mud, forming a case lined with a secretion that hardens like plaster and in which cell the tish hibernates until the water comes again. These curious cases have been taken to Europe and there soaked out a ter a long journey in a closely packed trunk.—Philadel-

Soldiers of Fortune.

The spirit of adventure and a desire to see more of the world have led many Americans to become participants, if not leaders, in foreign wars, and there have been spent in introducing it to other waters. It attains a length of six of Americans whose blood is tingling to feet, but the general size is about two get out to China and throw their feet and a haif. feet and a haif.

"In the breeding season the male commerces to colicet plants much after the fashion of the stickleback, and carries them to some spot where it weaves them into a round ball, leav g experience, and the money! What experience, and the money! would they not give for the opportunity of being within reach of a military mandarin in Canton or Pekin to pour anywhere as a Chinese mercenary from the banks of the Pekin River, if necessary, to the most inaccessible limits of the Song-Sa! To do the Celestial justice, he has never been slow in apjustice, he has never been slow in appreciating the fighting qualities of "foreign devils" when he required them, and many a dollar he has paid to American soldiers for the loan of their brains and swords. During the Taeping rebellion, which in 1860 threatened to destroy the Pekin Government, a large number of American soldiers and sailors were engaged against the rebels and did brilliant service. Frederick Townshend Ward, of Salem, Mass., was appointed Admiral General in the was appointed Admiral General in the service of the Chinese Empire, and the gallant soldier sailor who fell, with many of his fellow countrymen, at Ningpo in October, 1862, is still re-membered at Pekin with as much gratitude as the Chinese are capable of feeling for a foreigner who did them ser

But is not alone in fighting the battles of China that the American soldier of fortune has distinguished himself. At of fortune has distinguished infinish. The the outbreak of the Crimean war a large number of American graduates proceeded to the Black Sea and did valuable medical service for the Russian army. Egypt is a still more conspicus-ous example of the thirst for foreign adventure of the American soldier of fortune. No sooner did the former Khedive, Ismail Pasha, resolve to add luster to his name and broad kingdoms to his territory by developing a "vigor-ous foreign policy" in the Soudan and Abyssinia than he applied for and ob-tained the services of men belonging to this country who have since made their names famous in two hemispheres. In this connection such names as Major-General Mott, Brigadier-General Charle P. Stone, Majors Colston and Prout, and Generals Loring, Dye and Sibley,

and denerals Loring, hys and Sistey, together with many others, naturally suggest themselves.

All these men did good service, not only as soldiers, but as scientific investigators of countries of which until their tigators of countries of which until their time there was not much accurately known. Whether assisting at some gorgeous fastasia gotten up by the Khedive, in braving the ravines and mountain fortresses of Abyssinia, or exploring the torrid wilderness of Kordofan, they added luster to the name of an American abroad and on duty.

The Fractisch have gained so much in-

The English have gained so much influence throughout Egypt that it has ceased to be a field for the American with a free sword to spare, but there is certain to be room for him in the Chinese Empire. In fact, it is more than probable that the Chinese Minister at Washington has already received numerous applications for appoint-ments from men here who are thirsting for active service abroad. These will not be merely ornamental mercenaries -China does not want these: she has enough of her own-but will prove as stern chevaliers of a good cause as any Sir Galahad, who boasted that his good blade carved the casques of men and his touch lance thrusted sure. Nor fashioned chevalies who were pleased

"Perfume and flowers fell in showers."
That lightly rained from ladies hands."
They will simply be men contented with cold steel and iron for their applause and the gold of the Chinese and the approbation of their fellow countrymen for their reward.—Chicago Inter Ocean.



Plant Longevity.

the aphicoephalus, erects a completed structure in which its young are reared.

'Among the South American catfishes a number form rude receptacles exhibited in the geographical distribulived, once-fruiting species re ire to the background. In other tropical regions where a periodical climate is produced by the difference in the moi ture of the atmosphere, the long-lived plants prevail, and the ground is so occupied with them till the coming on of the dry sea on that the short-lived kind cannot fin room upon it. The case is different in those regions where sp ts become barren of vegetation in consequence of the parching heat. Then when the rainy season sets in, the annuals quickly spring up between the bulbous and tuberous herbs that are able to keep their places through the drought. The short-lived species are of most impor-tance where a warm sea-on alternates with a cold one, and the warm one lasts with a cold , he, and the warm one has long enough for the n to go within its terms through the whole cycle of their life, from their seed time to the ripening of their fuit. As the warm season become shorter the number of annuals is reduced, until finally, when the summer is not long enough for any of them to perfect their seed, they disappear altogether. Thus the persistent, often-fruit ng species gain the monopoly on the high mountains and in Arctic regions, but with the difference that in some districts they maintain them-selves above the ground through the whole year without protection against the climate, while in others they exist thr ugh a long period of rest protected against effe ts of the cold by means of their perennial parts under the soil or under the cover of au effective shelter. -Sun Francisco Chronicle

She Got What She Liked.

She was young, and sweet, and poetic, and he was young and mischiev-ous. They were sitting out on the ve-randa in the moonlight and she grew

"Oh, how I love to sit out here in the moonlight, she cooed to be fanned by the languorous pertunes of the roses and to be kissed by the soft airs.

Then he kissed her and she grew in-

How dare you?" she almost sobbed.

"Why, I'm a soft heir from the South," he replied, contritely.

She didn't say anything when he kissed her again. — Washington listichet.

Be Careful.

A short time ago a young woman residing not tar trom Whitby was tell-ing in a neighbor's house how her hus-band had been troubled for several days with a severe pain in his head, that she had done everything she could think of to relieve it, that even the doctor's med-icine didn't seem to do any good, and that she was about fired out. Thereupon a new neighbor, who had just been in-troduced to her, kindly asked if she had tried soaking his feet in mustard and hot water. Greatly to the astonishment of the woman who had made the suggestion, the wife turned upon her like a tigress. "Insult my affliction, will you, you shameful hussy." gasped the wife of the sick man, working her fingers convulsively, her blood rising to boiling heat and her voice getting higher and higher. The hostess at this point interposed in the defense of the new neighbor, and quiet was finally restored. After the wife had retired, and explanations were entered into, it apmy affliction explanations were entered into, it ap-peared that some years before the sick husband had been deprived of both his legs by a piece of machinery, and there had been a story that his present wife married him for his money. People should be more careful in giving medical advice to strangers.—English Ex-

—For twenty-five years one seat on the piazza of the Grand Union Hotel, the plazza of the Grand Union Rotel, Saratoga, was occupied regularly in summer by the late Samuel Munn, who owned Vichy spring. He died last fall, and it is said the spot where he sat no longer looks familiar.—Albany Jour-

-The climate of Montana is said to be changing. Formerly the summers were cool, with cold nights, and winter set in as early as October, with late springs. Now they have warm nights in summer, late falls and early springs.

-The cost of living is just about the same an the year round. When coal and gas bills lessen ice and fruit bills increase, and then as fruit gets cheap cholera morbus medicine goes up.—

Philadelphia Call.

The low-price of quinine is due to the culture, of the tree in the East Indies.

Short Horn Sale.

AT HARRISTOWN, ILL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1884. For Catalogue, address, as above, PICKRELL, THOMAS & SM ITH,

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Irish & English is the title of a sercantile firm in Buffalo, N. Y.—Bufmercantile in falo Express. -Professor Tyndall, one of the most

acted of scientists, does not know the year of his birth. -Edmund R. Kidder, Mrs. Euntoe Hollister and Mrs. Violet Chappell, res-dents of Connectiont, have completed heir one hundredth year .- Hartford

-Colonel Black Dog and Major Strike Ox were the rival candidates for chief of the Osage Nation, in Kansas, at the ast election, and the Colonel was victorious.

Troy Times, three ex-Governors living, each over eighty years of age, Hiland Hall, of Bennington; Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish, and Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury.

—About six hundred German newspapers are published in the United States, of which seven are in the New England States, 208 in the middle States, 85 in the Southern States and 350 in the Western States.

-A Providence (R. I.) correspondent claims for that city the home of several poets, among them Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitney, an associate of Poe and Wendell Ph Ilips: Mrs. Lucy E. Akerman, who wrote "Nothing but Leaves."
Louise Akerman Payne, who died about
a year ago; Nora Perry and George S.

—Bishop H. M. Turner, of the M. E. Church, South, is said to be the first colored man who ever received the degrees D. D. and L. L. D. He educated himself at night among the cotton-fields of South Carolina, and was the first colored chaplain in the United States army, commissioned by President Lin--Chicago Journal.

—Pullman, the sleeping car millionaire; Hill, the pioneer of smelting and United States Senator; Teller, ex Senator and Secretary of the Interior; Chaffee, ex-Senator and Chairman of the Fracture Committee of the Nation the Executive Committee of the National Republican party, and Irving Hale, who has won renown as the foremost of all West Point students, were all residents of the little Colorado town of Central, with a population of half a thousand.—Chicago Herald.

-Francis Scott Kev, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was a native of Maryland and died in Baltimore in 1843, at the age of sixty-four, is to have an expensive monument in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, the trustees of the James Lick estate hav-ing decided to expend \$60,000 for that purpose. It is an interesting coincidence that a grandson of the poet, Mr. John R. Key, who resided in Boston suveral years ago, and is now of Stockbridge, should have painted a picture of the Golden Gate which took first prize at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition,—San Francisco Chronicle,

HUMOROUS.

-Chips buzz when they fly from the tree that a wood-chopper is felling. Hence the expression: "To whirr is hew-man.—N. Y. Journal.

—Callow youth (before looking-glass, as he stroked hi chin): "I think I must get a razor." Sister: "Do, Will. Get a beard-raiser."—Golden Days."

— "What are the elements of a sentence?" asked the teacher of a little Irish girl. "I guess, mum," was the reply, "it's thirty days and a stonereply, "it's thirt pile." -Scissors. -The man who was frightened to

death by the earthquake may be pleased latory than vertical," and therefore less dangerous.—Norristown Herald.

—A New York traveling salesman has

married a Hoboken dressmaker. A drummer and a fluter in one family ought to make it rather lively for the neighbors. — Yonkers Statesman.

neighbors.—Foncers Seatesman.

A girl in Turner, Me., smokes, chews, drinks, swears, shaves and wears a man's hat.—Exchange. That may all be, but we will wager that she can not throw a stone at a barn without knocking an eye out of the woman in the next yard. There is a limit to evthe next yard. There is a limit erything.—Piltsburgh Chronicle.

-"Did you read those horrible stories of the Arctic sufferers living off of each other?" asked Mrs. Lumply of her husband. "Yes, I read all the particulars." "Dreadful, isn't it?" "Oh, to the transfer of the means to having people live off you. I used to kick when your mother, and your sister, and all the rest of them came to live off of me, but I ve got so used to it. now that I never complain."—Texas Siftings.

Siftings.

—Jean Paul Richter, the distinguished author, was halted once at the gate of a small town in Germany and was asked to give an account of himself. "What is your name?" asked the gate-keeper. "Richter." "What trade do you follow?" "I am an author." "An author! What's that? "That means I make books." "Oh, yes: I understand. What new-fangled names they have for everything nowadays! Here have for everything nowadays! Here we call a man who makes books a book-

-Old Captain Yarn was a perfect -Old Captain Yarn was a perfect marine philosopher, and no amount of ill-luck ever depressed his faith or good spirits. Coming into the harbor once with an empty ship, after a three years' cruise, he was boarded by a townsman, who in quired: "Wal, Cap'n, how many bar'ls? Had a good v'age?" "No," responded the skipper, "I hain't got a bar'l of lle aboard; but," said he, rubbing his horny palms with sutisfaction, while his hard features relaxed into a smile, "I've had a mighty good sail."—N. Y. Ledger. No. 29

SKINS.

Leather and ey Goods. re deals with ep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaired and ner to large with sumac with coarse iter finishes. of fine texthigh finishes. the skin is ing. Goatthe grain and of flesh reneck to pro-e finishes on procured by ove leather is the laudocco manu-skin of a e skin of a neep-skin, is ee to a goat-r "spongy," y that it can It absorbs ner in wear-ries it is ill Sheep-skins acings in alde. and the ed to make nost of our from Ena high duty to have the our raw mauve a great d sheep-skir cit famoas

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-called comes re is no ir which onstant-nable to e germs exist in danger-o-called obtheria, The best

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1884.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

NATIONAL AND STATE PROHIBITION. Торека, Sept. 11, 1884.

To Prohibitionists:

The campaign in this State is now opened. The issue is Prohibition vs. may this is the fact. The whisky monopoly of the Nation is determined to beat Prohibition in Kansas. Money is used freely. A quarter of a million dollars has been placed at the disposal of Anti-Prohibitionists to secure resubmission, and as much more pledged to defeat the amendment if again submitted.

Every effort is making to secure a legislature that will repeal the prohibitory law, if the necessary two thirds cannot be carried to resubmit.

The work of undermining is going on through both old parties, a favorite method of all monopolies, and of the whiskey power in particular.

We are without a state prohibition paper. The necessity of a paper pub lished from the capital of the State was urged by the State Central Pro hibition Committee to day, and the nublication

To meet this want as best we can KANSAS SPIRIT as a cheap campaign the party."-Junction City Union. Prohibition paper.

or more to one address.

All friends of Prohibition are urged to enlist for the war and to send in clubs.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT has been a temperance Home paper for 15 years. It nation as Vice President of said club, has helped to make Kansas Homes and request that the appointments made and to develop Kansas farms. It will by the county central committee for me now help protect Kansas homes and to speak for the republican ticket be defend Kansas laws.

lation within thirty days?

Yours for Prohibition.

G. F. KIMBALL.

The prohibition vote in Illinois thi year is liable to surprise a good many people. The movement is headed by me of irreproachable character, splendid

Once a year, the Locomotive Engineers of the country meet together in conventiou to discuss matters relative to their calling. This year they meet in San Francisco, and, being a body of men who, when on a vacation, wish to make the most of it in the way of recreation the reaction of the results of the results of the reaction of the results of the results of the reaction of the re and comfort, they naturally chose the route to their meeting place, which guarantees them greatest immunity from dan ger and the most facilities for sight seeing and enjoyment en voyage

They have an open credit with the railroads, for all lines transport them free of charge, hence their choice is a voluntary act upon their part. This year, the great bulk of the fraternity chose the Great Rock Island Route, and were carried toward the Occident in half a dozen of the magnificent new Pullman cars, for which this great route is noted. They chose wisely and well, since they passed over a road with the smoothest of track. through a country of surprising | fertility and lovliness, as d while jouneying ate the best viands the market afforded, cooked and served in the very best manner, and at night slept in the most luxurious sleep ing cars to be found in the United States.

A true Engineer is observant and quick to discern danger. There is nothing heedless or reckless in the composition of the Knight of the Foot-beard, hence their choice of the Rock Island route, was s compliment and a testimonial from men best qualified to judge, that they believ ed that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, combines in its road-bed, equipment and management, all the qualities that makes a railway worthy the patronage of the public.

Col. Martin's election by a good majority is now assured, but it is not absolutely certain that the prohibitionists will control the legislature. The prospect is good and is steadily improving, but there is still danger that the anti-prohibitionists may control one branch—Manhattan Nationalist.

The Re-submission Republican organisation undoubtedly have prohibition on the run. It is evident now that it is immaterial who is Governor the prohibitory amendment will be re-submitted. A ma jority of the Republican nominees for the Legislature are instructed for re-submission. It is amazing that men like Albert Anti-Prohibition. Disguise it as they Griffin, who are supposed to be sincere, will bark so viciously at those who have taken a bold and unequivocal stand, ou in the open field, where they can be seen with their purpose blazoned on every thing, and at the same time meekly and abjectly submit to the treachery and duplicity hourly going on under their noses Further on Griffin says that the prohibitionists will not "surrender the grand old party to the dram sellers and their allies, but will, if necessary, drive them out.' but we have an dea they will not do so until after the resubmissionists first drive out insincerity and dishonesty,

"We do not intend to have to fight this Prohibition battle over again every year inside the party. If the Anti-Prohibitionists keep their pledges there will never again, after this election, be any disturbance in the Republican party over the question, and if they do not, their wishes will no longer be considered." "We do not intend to have to fight this

We do not think you will have to fight it over again. One threshing, and a ter rible fight, the latter having already practically assured its Resubmission, will have cured the party of sucking eggs undersigned asked to undertake its Prohibition will be resubmitted, and great heavens, what a snowing under it will get! Honest Anti-Prohibitionists, are like the Union—they do not play we will issue a special edition of the double game such as is going on "within

The Vice-President of the Blaine and The subscription price will be 10 Logan Club of Olathe, Kansas, has recents for the campaign in clubs of ten signed said office owing to Blaine's dodging on the prohibition amenament. The following is his letter:

Olatha, Kan., September 25, 1884.

Hon, R. E. Stephenson, President Blaine and Logan club, Olathe, Kas. Dear Sir;-I have tendered my resigcancelled as I cannot and will not support for president of the United States a man Will you help give us 25,000 circu- who is too cowardly to vote on a proposition to amend the constitution of his state or place himself on the side of the people and the homes, and against the saloons. Regretting very much the neces sity of this step, I am, very respectfully,

H. L. BURGESS. THE Granville (N. Y.) Sentinel, an

ndependent paper, says:

of irreproachable character, splendid ability, and large wealth. Heretof by the prohibitionists have been slow about donating money to campaign funds, but this year they have been liberal almost to extravagance. If this mood continues to prevail over the state the third partymay be expected to cut a very wide swath in Illinois next November.—Elmwood (Ill., Gazette.

The Brotherhood of Engineers.

Once a year, the Locomotive Enjoyce of the country who for past years have been loud in their advocacy of temperance be true to their doctrine and themselves, St. John, as a prohibition candidate, will poll an enormous vote. St. John clubs are being organized all over the country, and, as a rule, when you find an out and out temperance man you will find a man that is not on the market. True, there are a few temperance orators who have left the temperance man op platform and taken the stump for wise would be."

We are pleased with the stand taken by our contemporary, and are constrained to say that this year prohibitionists have no excuse for not supplementing their prayers by their votes. If a whiskysoaked and brewer-ridden state like New York is permitted to cast more votes for St. John than Kansas-the prohibition state-the latter ought to blush and hide her diminished head from sight, Let our Kansas prohibition (?) editors feel humilated as they see a New York feel humilated as they see a New York journal advocating consistency, when they are despising it, and treating it with utter contumely. It is fortunate that a few editors exist who have use for the "pulverizer," even in a presidential year. Let prohibitionists keep their eyes upon newspaper men during this crucial season and effectually take their guage.—Wamego Agriculturalist.

Every campaign subscriber to the SPIRIT will be credited to Jan. 1, 1866, or over 18 months, on receipt of fifty cents at any time between Oct. 1 and Nov. 15 for renewal of subscription. Ten cents for campaign in clubs.

THE SPIRIT will be 15 cents for the campaign of eight numbers; Two copies 25 cents; Ten copies or more 10 cts. We intend to make it a lively campaign paper. Chip in all and raise the biggest club possible, and send it to your un-converted friends.

Our Young Readers.

A LITTLE GIRL'S IF.

If I were only a kitten,

How jolly and nice 'twould be
To play about in the sunshine
And run up the tallest tree!

"I never should hem the towels Nor sew any button; on; I never should have to stay in school Till the brightest hours were gone.

Sometimes, though, I should be busy Making a marble roll,
Or sitting, if I were hungry,
To watch by a mouse s hole

But if I were feeling lazy
I'd curl myself in a ball,
And lie all day by the lire
With nothing to do at all.

But, dear! I had 'most forgotten—
 If I were only a cat
 I couldn't be mamma's girlie.
 Now what do you think of that!

*Fil work and I'll study bravely
Always, to hear her say:

'My own iittle darling daughter,

' ou have been goo! to-day.''

-Sydney / ajjre, in Our Little Ones.

DOROTHY ANN AND COUSIN HEITY.

There was great rejoicing among the little ones at the farm when it was understood that cousin Hetty, who lived in the city, was coming to make a long visit. She was not very strong, so mamma said, and they must all be careful to be very kind and polite, and to see that she always had the best of averything.

everything.

The little lassie came, and they were delighted with everything about her, from her pretty fair curls and white face, so different from their own sunbrowned ones, to her dainty dresses and French boots. There could be no doubt that her manners were quite equal to her appearance, so Jessie and Tom and Polly resolved to be upon their very best behavior all the time.

"Will you come out into the garden?" said Jessie. "There are lots of

currents and a few raspberries ripe.

There will be plenty of raspberries

next week, though."
Such a garden as that! None of your little seven-by-nine scraps, but a full acre of everything which could be found in a liberal, old-fashioned coun-

try garden.
A broad walk through the middle of it was bordered by beds of bright-col-ored flowers, with rows of hollyhocks and sun-flowers at the end. Honey-suckles and morning-glories climbed over the fences, and in a shady corner grew such pansies as the children be-lieved only mamma knew how to

Miss Hetty tried the fruit and said:
"I don't like currents; they're sour.
I like only raspberries."
It had been supposed that each one

would eat a great many currants and a very few raspberries. But on hearing this, the others offered her all the raspberries they could find, and were rather surprised to see that she took them without seeming to think whether they liked them, too. She kept calling for more, and, when Tom scratched his face and Polly tore her sleeve pushing through the bushes in search of them, very quietly ate all they had without so much as a thank you. Then she declared the berries were not half ripe and not fit to

"Mamma don't wish us to pick the pansies unless she is with us," ventured Jessie, as Hetty began gathering them freely, "because she has some choice ones she wants to keep for seed."

"I like choice pansies, too," said
Hetty, with a scowl on her pretty face.
They went to the swing, where Hetty
grumbled when the others wanted to
take a turn. Then to the croquet grumoled when the others wanted to take a turn. Then to the croquet ground, when things went smoothly so long as Hetty was on the winning side; but if the play went against her she grew sober, then sulky, and finally threw down her mallet and refused to fisich the grew.

finish the game.

Long before tea time Jessie and Tom and Polly began to wonder if it was so very delightful a thing after all to have a cousin from the city to visit them; and a cousin from the was gone everybefore the first week was gone every-body on the place had fully decided that

it was not.

Hetty could be very sweet and pleasant while things were exactly to her liking, but unless she could have her own way in everything her rowns and complaints were ready at a moment's notice. She had never been taught take any thought for others, and her cousins found it very hard to endure all her whims and ill humors. They were very dutifully anxious to heed all mamma's reminders that it was their place to give up to their guest, but she herself could see that Hetty made sore

demands upon their patience.
One day there was a picnic, to which all the children looked forward for several days, and for which great prepara-tions were made. When all were ready

to go it was discovered that Hetty was wearing a pair of thin slippers.

"Oh, my dear;" said mamma, "you must put on your thick shoes. There will be rough ground and perhaps damp places to go ever today." blaces to go over to-day."

Hetty had made up her mind to wear

those slippers, and was not inclined to change it, or them, but still quite determined to go to the picnic. So she said:
"Then I believe I won't go."
The other children were as much dis-

The other children were as much dismayed as she had expected them to be.

"O Hetty!" cried Jessie, "you must not stay at home. It's lovely out there—wild 'lowers and vine swings"—

"And a creek where we fish and wade and sail boats," said Tom.

"And such good things in the basket," whispered Polly.

"Hurry, dear," said her aunt, coaxingly. "We are all waiting, you see."

"Don't wait," said Hetty; "I'd ratherstay at home." She went to her spom, much enjoying the commotion

she was making. From the back of it she could look out of the window and see what was going on. The children got into the big spring wagon and sat looking up at her windows. Then her aunt came out and called cheerily up to her: "Come, Hetty, we've got a good seat for you."

Hetty and called cheerily up to her windows. Then her aunt came out and called cheerily up to her: "Come, Hetty, we've got a good seat for you."

But Hetty was subdued, and as days went on every one was ama ed at the change in her wand polyacy could ever

Hetty came to the window, and said: Hetty came to the window, and said:
"Thank you, Aunt Emily, but I'd
rather not go;" and then watched again
from the back of the room, wondering
what they would do next in the way of urging her. Aunt Emily got in, and, to Hetty's

great astonishment, the wagon was driven away. What could it mean? They surely would never, never think of such a thing as going without her. They must be going to turn back for her—perhaps they were doing an errand irst. But there was a little misgiving at her heart, and she slowly walked down to the kitchen and asked Dorothy Ann, the maid: "Where are they all gone?"

"Why, to the picnic, of course! Seems to me I'd 'a' gone, too, if I'd been you."

been you.' "Gone without me?" Hetty stood in blank amazement for a few moments.

then flung herself down on the floor and At the first howl Dorothy Ann quietly took a chair, folded her arms, and sat looking at Hetty as if she were some very interesting natural curiosity. And Hetty screamed louder and kicked until

her bronze slippers were as badly off as if they had gone through half a dozen picnics. And the louder she screamed, and the harder she kicked, the straighter Dorothy Ann looked at her. It was very perplexing for Hetty. She had never kicked and screamed before without everybody being fright-ened for fear she would injure herself,

and coaxing and petting her, and offering her everything she wanted, including her own way, if she would only stop. But here was Dorothy Ann looking as if she would not mind if it lasted all day, and not a soul anywhere near

then Dorothy Ann spoke:
"You're a nice child now, sin't

It was not spoken sneeringly; nor in anger. Dorothy Ann was a pleasant-faced, hard-working woman, older than Aunt Emily, and her words always had Aunt Emity, and her words always had weight in the family, After a pause she went on in a slow, earnest way: "You're a nice child, I say! Don't you think it's nice to be a-makin' yourself a trouble and a torment with your crabbed, cantankerous ways? Don't you think it's nice to come here where tolks is all glad to see you and their folks is all glad to see you and their hearts just warm and a-runnin' over with kind feelin's to you, and little ones that's always a-given' up to you, and you just for all the world like a buzzin' wasp or a stingin' uettle or a prickly chestnut burr that everybody's glad to get away from or drop out of their hands? Don't you think it's nice to keep them children all rasped up with your tantrums, and to keep your aunt in a fret all the time atween her wish to do everything that's kind by you and tellin' her children the same like-wise, and you agoin' on like all pos-

Hetty stared up at Dorothy Ann, be-wildered at words the like of which she had never heard before; and slowly through her mind came the idea that the next thing for her to do was to feel very angry.
"How dare you talk so to me?" she

cried. "Mamma won't let you." But Dorothy Ann noticed her anger as little as she had her screams.

"If you go on so to your mamma,

don't she think its nice to have a little girl to buy pretty things for and to take good care of, and then to have her a-snappin' and a-snarlin' and a-scowlin' and a-makin' people wherever she goes wish she was a thousand miles away? Don't you think she's proud of havin' such a child?

"Don't you think it's nice to see your pretty blue eyes all red, and your forehead all crumpled up so you might iron it out, and your mouth that was made to smile and laugh all puckered? Don't 1,000.—St. Louis Globe Democrat. to smile and laugh all puckered? Don's you know there's wolves a lookin out of your eyes when there ought to be lambs and doves? Don't you know that the words you speak are like so many snakes and toads a droppin' out of your mouth? And what do you s'pose'—Dorothy Ann's voice grew solemn—"the good Lord thinks when He looks at that little heart of yourn that He give you to keep full of sweetness and lovin' kindness, and to make you a comfort instid of a trial to folks—what does He think, do you s'pose, when He sees it all blotted and stained up with all sorts of hateful thoughts?"

Hetty had never taken her eyes from

when He sees it all blotted and stained up with all sorts of hateful thoughts?"

Hetty had never taken her eyes from Dorothy Ann's face, and now as she seemed to have said her say and went back to work as if nothing had happened, it came over her very strongly that the next thing for her to do was to feel very much ashamed. With a little sob or two she got off the floor and went out and lay down under an apple tree. There Dorothy Ann found her, an hour later, fast asleep.

"Poor little creetur! She's tired herself clean out." Dorothy Ann had for some days been "bilin" over for a chance to speak her mind," and having now had it, felt very kindly disposed. She slipped a cushion under the poor little rumpled head, and when dinner time came Hetty found a dainty pudding just big enough for her, baked on purpose. And during the long afternoon Dorothy Ann teld funny old stories.

went on every one was ama ed at the change in her. And nobody could ever guess how it came about, for she never told of Dorothy Ann's sermon. I wish all spoiled children could hear such a one—don't you? — Sydney Dayre, in Congregationalist.

Politeness at Home.

A boy who is polite to father and mother is likely to be polite to everybody else. A boy lacking politeness to body else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the sem lance of courtesy in so lety, but is never polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, covering the good series. make in society, covering the good opin-ion of others and caring too little for the good opinion of those who are in a sense a part of fourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habit of couriesy and propriety at home—in the kitchen as well as the parlor, and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner.—National Presbyterian.

Tyranny in Washington Territory.

If matters continue as they are now going in Washington Territory, the country may expect to awake some fine morning to find that thriving section of the republic ranked and torn by revolution. A grinding tyrauny has recently been established in the territory from which every manly soul revolts, and against which to do any coaxing. Hetty did not know what to do next.

At last, when her throat ached and her face was red and her whole self very badly tumbled, she sat up on the floor and looked at Dorothy Ann. And then Dorothy Ann snoke:

it need surprise no one to witness the erstwhile free and independent citizens arise in their majesty. This tyranny is female rule.

Since the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries has been conferred upon the

sit on juries has been conferred upon the sisters and cousins and aunts of the men of Washington, things have steadily gone from bad to worse, until to day there are actually localities in that territory where the disreputable house is unknown, gambling dens have become things of the past, saloon keepers dare not infringe the laws, and even male candidates for office, instead of spending their time gloriously with the boys, are reduced to the deplorable necessity of attending church and putting in an occasional appearance at the cheerful prayer-meeting if they would obtain the suffrages of the new element that has grasped control of the territory's destiny, and turned the good old orthodox way of conducting campaigns upside down. The change is awful and com-

No free American citizen can view such a lamentable condition of affairs without regret. Restriction of liberty s always unpleasant, but when to that s united the abolition of immemorable usages-when men are deprived of the gambling dens and the dance halls, and candidates no longer "sit em up for the boys"—the thing becomes in olerable. No wonder Washingtonians are disgusted. What they want now is reform-reform back again .- Chicago News

The history of the world teaches no lesson with more impressive solumnity that this: That the only safeguard to a great intellect is a pure heart; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart. than folly commences the corquest of the mind .- Michigan Prohibitionist.

There was a grand Prohibition rally at Concordia, Kansas yesterday, and a campaign pole was raised. St. John's vote in Cloud County is estimated at

Our largest and most extensive manufacturers in the laud, constantly invent new ways of improving their goods. DeLaud's Saleratus and Soda was though to be perfect years ago, but the constant push and enterprise of this prosperous firm, enables them to distribute to an appreciative public, he finest, whitest, and purest, Saleratus and Soda ever known.

Garfield Building, Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 80 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 14 1884

Mr. E. Fox, 164 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y .: Dear Sir-I cheerfully recommend Lyman's Cure for Catarrh. It certainly possesses superior merit, and I wish it every success. I had a throat difficulty which is nearly gone, and my voice is clearer and stronger since I commenced using it. Respectfully,

L. N. HASKINS, Chief Engineer. Price \$1 box by mail.

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success a

No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and ire deals with ep-skins for in their raw unhaired and nier to large with sumac with coarse ofter finishes. of fine texthigh finishes. if the skin is ing. Goathe grain and of flesh ree finishes on procured by approachable rlove leather iment, and to is the laude skin of a sheep-skin, is ice to a goat-or "spongy," ily that it can It absorbs ner in wear-ries it is ill Sheep-skins facings in alade, and the used to make nost of our ns from Ena high duty to have the our raw ma-

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