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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.
Terms, One Dollar per Year. Three months on trial, 25 cents.
Campaign rates, five copies three months \$1.00.
Four page edition, 50c a year. For the campaign, 10 copies \$1.00.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 22, 1892.
Gentlemen:—
Last night an enthusiastic and well attended prohibition rally was held in Valley Falls addressed by Rev. E. P. Brand, of Atchison, and myself.
The Cold Creek Band rendered music, and it was indeed a vote-making meeting. I am learning of new facts daily. A prominent democrat told me this morning that although he would vote for the Weaver ticket, he would have to vote our ticket.
Several prominent republicans in Valley have told me that although they would vote for Harrison they are not as conscientious christian as Farmer Smith.
Sure, however, that although I poll a much larger vote in Valley for our presidential candidate than ever before, our State will run ahead of our National

Sincerely,
H. W. STONE.
Grand Rallies.

Ex Governor St John
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Harrison, Nov. 5;
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STORY PAPER. Out
we-stands.
round Dollar will do.
secure the SPIRIT OF KANSAS
this will be added the Leaven-
Weekly Times (republican) one
Also the weekly Orange Judd
until Jan. 1, 1893.
Also a fine picture of Gen. Bidwell.
All these for One Dollar. Send
along the dollars. No time for talk-
ing. Such offers are not often to be
had.
Pictures of either Cleveland, Har-
rison or Weaver will be substituted for
Bidwell, if desired.
Address the SPIRIT OF KANSAS,
Topeka

The Penny for November is at hand, in a bright new cover. With this number the Penny magazine enters upon a new year. Mrs. Isabella M. Alden (Pansy) and Margaret Sidney each have a new serial, the latter being a Columbian Year Sketches. Short stories, poems, anecdotes, etc., all by our best writers, constitute an excellent number of an excellent magazine.
\$1.00 a year; 10 c. a number.
LOTHROP CO., Boston.

The Great Conspiracy.

A large number of the electors of our state seem to be ignorant of the fact that we are to vote, at the November election, upon the proposition as to whether or not we will call a constitutional convention to revise, amend or change the constitution of the state of Kansas. A still greater number are ignorant of the reasons, or alleged reasons, for the submitting of this proposition. The campaign orators and political newspapers of the state have been maintaining a conspicuous silence upon the question, and to a casual observer it would appear that the whole matter is going by default, but such is not the fact.

The proposition to call a constitutional convention is the most subtle, insidious and formidable assault that has ever been made upon prohibition. It appeals to the pride and patriotism of our citizens and a true Kansan has never failed to respond liberally under such circumstances and under such an appeal. The supporters and advocates of the proposition to call a constitutional convention declare that we have outgrown our constitution; that it was framed to fit the condition of our state as it existed more than thirty years ago; that since then we have grown from an infant to a giant and it is high time we were casting off our juvenile apparel. They would have the people believe that the constitution has come to pinch us as a pair of boots pinches the feet that are too large for them; that we have grown to such corpulent size that we are about to cause a rupture in the constitutional garment that clothes us. When specifications are called for supporters of the proposition say that we need more judges upon the bench of the supreme court of the state. I am free to admit that in my opinion we need more judges upon the supreme bench, but a proposition to increase the number was submitted to a vote of the people in 1890 and was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The people of the state have spoken in their sovereign capacity upon this question so recently and in such an unmistakable and unequivocal tone that no intelligent man can be in doubt as to the will of the majority upon it. It is right and democratic that the majority should control and a constitutional convention cannot compel the people to swallow something which they have already said they do not like and will not have. It is madness to ink that a constitutional provision can be fastened on the people by a convention, which has been rejected by an overwhelming majority as a proposition.

Another reason given for the calling a constitutional convention is the provision relating to the of stockholders in railroad. That provision reads: "Dues from corporations owned by individual stockholders to the stock owned holder; and such other 'be provided by law; individual liabilities shall ilroad corporations nor religious or charita- The reason for a dis- vor of stockholders rations as opposed banks, manufac- private enterprises. In fact there n given for this is equally true n be given why vision should ged, but it is nit the entire down his w one be- be off of would go lace the 'e in his on top of his house and reg- shiny le and continue his abet it g. If other wise sat down and rel- mld his

dwelling on account of this one defect he might get a far less desirable one than the old.

It seems a little strange that the friends of a constitutional convention should have lived under this provision of the constitution for more than thirty years without discovering that it worked such an injustice. It is equally strange that they should suddenly work themselves into such a frenzy over the outrageous matter. However, the constitution affords them ample relief in the way of submitting a proposition to amend this provision. The constitution provides that, "propositions for the amendment of this constitution may be made by either branch of the legislature; and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall occur therein, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays, shall be entered on the Journal and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published for three months preceding the next election for representatives at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately; and no more than three propositions to amend shall be submitted at the same election."

This makes ample provision for the relief of the people against any section of the constitution by proposition to amend, and why should we not avail ourselves of it instead of endangering the whole constitution by submitting it to be changed, revised or modified to suit the whims of the whimsical.

The third reason urged for the calling of a constitutional convention is to amend the provision relative to representative apportionment. That provision reads as follows: "The number of representatives and senators shall be regulated by law but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five representatives and forty senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment the house of representatives shall admit one member for each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election." The objection is urged that this works an injustice by giving the sparsely settled counties in the western part of the state the same representation as the thickly settled counties in the eastern part. Admitting this to be true, the evil can be met by submitting a proposition to amend this section. The constitution permits three amendments being submitted at any one election and that would cover the three points above enumerated and they are all that the most enthusiastic friend of the constitutional convention can urge against the constitution barring prohibition.

The reasons why we should not have a constitutional convention are numerous and weighty. First, it will entail an expense of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and possibly as much as three hundred thousand dollars, upon the state and this to accomplish something which can be reached as above explained at an expense of less than two hundred dollars.

Second, it endangers the good features of our constitution and subjects it to revision by politicians. On the 23rd day of May 1882 the supreme court of the state of Mississippi handed down a decision that should be of great interest to our electors just now. In 1830 the people of that state acting under a constitutional provision exactly the same as ours called a constitutional convention. The convention met and formulated a new constitution, had it published and declared it the constitution of the state. The people remonstrated and objected on the ground that they

had not ratified it by popular vote. The question was tested in the supreme court of that state and that court decided that as there was no provision of the constitution requiring it to be submitted to a popular vote for ratification that therefore it was not necessary that it should be done. In that case we have a few men, the larger portion of whom are politicians, framing a constitution for the many. This certainly is dangerous to say the least. Should a majority of the convention be composed of erratic, one-sided fanatics and cranks the entire interests of the state, financial and moral, are at once placed in great jeopardy.

The third objection is, it means re-submission of the prohibitory liquor law, pure and simple, and nothing else. Re-submissionists have found that they cannot get re-submission directly, so they employ stratagem and subtlety. Let every friend of the state, be he republican, democrat, populist or prohibitionist, vote against the proposition to call a constitutional convention, as visionary, expensive and extremely hazardous.

Every two years the re-submissionists have come forward with a proposition to re-submit the prohibitory liquor law and as often they have been rebuked by the people and enjoined to be silent. Having despaired of success by a direct assault upon the law, they have now resorted to subtlety and stratagem. They seek to accomplish by deceit, trickery, craft and fraud that which they know they cannot accomplish by a direct, open, manly fight. The question is shall the temperance people of the state allow themselves to be duped by such a method? Shall we sleep and take our ease while this strong man breaks open our houses and robs our homes of virtue, chastity and sobriety? Shall we again turn this wild beast of nameless passion loose to ravish and destroy? Shall we unbolt the cage, untrivet his chains and permit him to go free once again only to show the world how easily we can catch and bind him? No! No! Let us look to the safety, the chastity, the virtue and the peace of our homes. The wily serpent is amply able to care for himself. His friends are legion. They will see that his rights are protected. It is not an unequal strife in which the odds are in our favor. It is a duel to the death. Our foe is a subtle, ingenious, heartless one. He shows no quarter and should be given none. Every advantage gained should be stubbornly maintained. Each victory won should strengthen us for another one. Let not sleep close our eyes. Let not our sense of security lull us to repose. I tell you now we are confronted by an enemy that never slumbers nor sleeps. While we pause to catch a breath he is busy laying the foundation for his diabolical schemes broad and deep and unless we arouse speedily and enlist an army of well-trained, well-accounted, athletic, courageous

A MALARIA CURE

Discovered at Last—Great Excitement—Thousands Eagerly Trying to Get It.

Not since the discovery of vaccine virus by Jenner has there been so great an advance in medical science as the discovery of Per-na. One of its most beneficial uses is as a remedy for malaria. Its operation to cure this stubborn malady is unlike any other medicine known. It seems to be especially reliable in its action in those cases of malaria where quinine has failed to give permanent relief. The fact that the cures of malaria made by Per-na are, without exception, PERMANENT CURES, leaves this remedy without an equal. Inquire of your druggist for further particulars, and write the Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of a treatise on malaria, its prevention and cure.

soldiers to aid in this struggle for liberty we will open our eyes on the ninth of November to behold the downfall of prohibition and the triumph of anarchy and tyranny and drunkenness and conflagration and despair! Organize! Organize! Organize!!! Let no voting precinct be overlooked or neglected. Go to the polls early and remain there until they are closed. Wash your hands of the blood of all men. See that every man who attends the polls has a chance to vote right. Place the ballot of temperance, sobriety, chastity and virtue in his hands. Let all shoulders go to the wheel and whirl the old car of temperance forward until it cleaves the air like a flash of lightning. Remember that God fights for the right and to Him there is no failure, no night, no defeat; only victory, heaven and eternity.

ROBERT L. DAVIDSON.

GREAT BIBLE COMPETITION.

Thousands of Dollars in Rewards for Bible Readers.

THE LADIES HOME MAGAZINE presents its great Fall Competition to the public of America. The first correct answer to the following questions received at this office will get \$1,000 in cash; the second, \$500 cash; 3rd, Grand Piano; 4th, Ladies Seal Coat; 5th, \$250 organ; 6th, Ladies Gold Watch; 7th, Silk Dress. Then follows 1000 elegant Silver Tea Sets to the next 1000 correct answers; 1000 beautiful 5 o'clock Silver Services, and 2000 other articles of Silverware, making the most expensive and magnificent list of rewards ever offered by any publisher. Questions—(1) How many Books does the Bible contain? (2) How many Chapters? (3) How many verses? Every list of answers must be accompanied by \$1 to pay for six months subscription to the LADIES HOME MAGAZINE—one of the brightest and best illustrated publications of the day. Last Prizes—In addition to the above we will give 1000 prizes consisting of magnificent Silver Services, five o'clock Services, &c. &c. for Last Correct Answer received before the close of the Competition, which will be on December 31, 1892. The object in offering these liberal prizes is to establish the LADIES HOME MAGAZINE in NEW homes in the United States and Canada. Present subscribers can avail themselves of it by enclosing \$1.00 with list of answers and the address of some friend to whom the Magazine can be sent for six months, or have their own extended beyond the time already paid for. Prizes to subscribers residing in the United States sent from our New York branch. American currency and postage stamps will be taken. Be sure and enclose all money in terms. Address: THE LADIES HOME MAGAZINE, Peterborough, Canada.

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All kinds of winter blooming bulbs, and a large assortment of flower pots, vases and wire stands, at
TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, 304 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-KEEPING.

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Payments always in advance and papers stopped promptly at expiration of time paid for.
All kinds of Job Printing at low prices.
Entered at the Postoffice for transmission as second class matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Prohibition Party National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BIDWELL,
OF CALIFORNIA.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. B. CRANFILL,
OF TEXAS.

Prohibition Party State Ticket.

For Governor,
I. O. PICKERING.
For Lieutenant Governor,
H. F. DOUTHART.
For Secretary of State,
H. W. STONE.
For Auditor,
C. W. HOWLETT.
For Treasurer,
JOEL MILLER.
For Attorney General,
R. L. DAVIDSON.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
MRS. ALICE M. HENDERSON.
For Associate Justice Supreme Court,
C. P. STEVENS.
For Congressman at Large,
REV. J. M. MONROE.

For Members of Congress.

First District... T. J. McCormick, Brown County.
Second District... D. W. Houston, Anderson.
Third District... M. V. B. Bennett, Cherokee.
Fourth District... I. B. Silver, Shawnee.
Fifth District... Horace Hurley, Geary.
Sixth District... Ben Brewer, Lincoln.
Seventh District... W. E. Woodward, Rice.

Voters, Attention!

Be sure you cast your votes
AGAINST constitutional convention
at the coming election, for the following reasons:

1st. The cost to the taxpayers will be enormous.

2nd. The principle outcry for a constitutional convention comes from non-taxpayers.

3rd. The present constitution has served the State for over a quarter of a century and has proved entirely adequate for all our needs, while a new one would be an experiment.

4th. Every section of our present constitution has been passed upon by our supreme court, and a new constitution would open the way for endless litigation and therefore additional expense.

5th. A constitutional convention is resubmission in another guise and is approved by all the liquor men. Preserve the good name of Kansas by voting AGAINST the liquor interests.

Be sure you scratch out the word "For" at the bottom of your ticket, and that it reads "Against a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution."

The most significant, and the only full utterance so far by Mr. Blaine in the present national canvass, will be his article entitled "The Presidential Campaign of 1892," in the North American Review for November. He speaks with vigor, making some points that are entirely new in the discussion of the issues, and his article is marked with that ardor and that purity of style for which Mr. Blaine is distinguished.

Abraham Lincoln's speech at the battlefield of Gettysburg was lately used at the Cambridge University in England as an example of the best English prose.

A Michigan woman has patented a device for securing glass in the doors of stoves and furnaces, in order that the process of baking may be watched without opening the doors, and also to save fuel by decreasing draughts.

The Pansy for November is at hand, in a bright new cover. With this number the Pansy magazine enters upon a new year. Mrs. Isabella M. Alden (Pansy) and Margaret Sidney each have a new serial, the latter being Columbian Year Sketches. Short stories, poems, anecdotes, etc., all by our best writers, constitute an excellent number of an excellent magazine.

\$1.00 a year; 10 c. a number. D. LOTHROP CO., Boston.

Mrs. H. H. Pettijohn, of Las Vegas, was admitted to the bar of New Mexico, at the spring term of court, after a rigid examination lasting many hours.

AN OPEN LETTER.

WELLINGTON, KAN. Oct. 21, 1892.

To the Hon. J. M. Simpson and Maj. J. K. Hudson:

GENTLEMEN:

I desire to address you upon a question of supreme importance to the wives and mothers of Kansas, and to all others in our beloved state who are concerned with the social, intellectual and the moral development of the people. I address you the more readily because the one is chief manager of the present campaign for that political party which makes large pretensions to being the party of moral ideas, and the other is editor of the ablest and best paper published in the interest of that party within this State.

Permit me to call your attention to that almost inspired utterance of the national convention of your party in 1893: "The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home." I must also remind you of the persistency with which the claim is urged that your party "has done every thing for prohibition in Kansas," and that "it can be trusted to take care of this great reform in the future."

It is well known to you that the present movement for a constitutional convention is the resubmission movement of 1889 and 1890 in a new role. You, gentlemen, and your candidate for governor, as well as many others of your candidates and campaign speakers, are professed prohibitionists; and yet, so far as I can ascertain, not one of these gentlemen has warned the people from the platform against this covert attack upon the law so dear to the best of our people and so hated by the worst. I have recently read several long and plausible articles in the Topsy Capital in favor of a constitutional convention, but careful investigation has failed to reveal a single line in that greatest of republican prohibition papers against this dangerous measure.

The republican press of the state, led by the Capital, and your campaign orators, led by the Hon. A. W. Smith, are busy with silver, tariff, railroads, anarchists, etc., and are utterly ignoring the weightier matters, such as relate to "the first concern of all good government." Your party in this state has completely changed front on the silver question in the past two years. This, of course, was necessary in order to put you in harmony with your national party whose ears seem open toward New York. The insignificant fact that the people of Kansas and the west are for free coinage need not give you special alarm so long as you remain "solid" with New York, and can induce a sufficient number of Kansas people to vote against their interests to elect your candidates.

As to the anarchists who come in for a large share of attention from your papers and orators, I only need to say that most of them are the farmers of Kansas who have made the state what it is in wealth, culture and morals. The true historian of the future will say that their anarchy consisted in their withdrawal from the republican party.

Concerning tariff and railroads permit me to remind you that the total collections of revenue from imports in 1891 was \$219,522,205. The net earnings of all the railroads of the United States in 1890 were \$343,921,318. The drink bill of the United States for 1891, according to Dr. Hargrave, was \$1,280,000,000. That this is a conservative estimate is evident from the fact that the lamented Wm. Windom declared the drink bill of 1887 to be \$1,300,000,000. Now, Sirs, it does seem to me that a true prohibition party would not waste all its wind on tariff, silver and railroads in the presence of this greater question of the liquor traffic.

I am aware that your present state platform does not commit you to the principle of prohibition, but it does commit you to the policy of the enforcement of the prohibitory law. This is but a repetition of former pledges. It is now four months since this new promise was made. Your editors and speakers cannot be ignorant of the fact that in all quarters of the state the law is being shamelessly violated, more so than at any period in the past eight or ten years, in most cases right under the noses of republican officials, many of whom are in collusion with these whiskey rebels and derive revenue from the outlawed business.

Why is it that your speakers and your papers studiously avoid this burning question? Was there ever a better time than during this "campaign of education" to arouse public sentiment and urge your officers to obey their oaths in this, "the first concern of all good government?" Is it possible that you have all entered into a "conspiracy of silence" in order to win back to your ranks a few thousands of whiskey republicans, secure the favor and support of the great liquor power of the country, and so harmonize with the national republican party? And can

you reasonably expect to command the christian vote of the state by such methods? And if you should could you respect the intelligence and piety of such christians?
Very respectfully,
J. D. BOTKIN.

A DEEP SHAME.

Men Who Would Surrender Their Lives to Defend Women Vote in Favor of Saloons, That Humiliates Her Social Conditions.

It is a deep and unmeasured disgrace to Southern manhood that brave, chivalric men, who would surrender their lives at any time in defense of our noble women, should use their ballots to keep alive a party that sanctions a traffic system whose chief work is to wreck the hopes and happiness of the home and reduce thousands of our best mothers, sisters and daughters to humiliating social conditions, forcing them to see their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons debauched and degraded before their eyes.

Were it possible to strip the liquor traffic of the protection that statute law gives it, and make the saloon stand on its own devilish merits, shorn of all political backing, the manhood of the entire state would not wait for the legislature to wipe the system from every inch of our soil, but would hasten to give the keepers of those vice and crime schools due notice to close doors at once or take the consequence of summary vengeance.

But under the cover, and in the name of party, this traffic has a legalized right of way into every home. To plunder it, so long as there is a dime left in it that the saloon-keeper can possibly get.

Women and children, those silent forces in the body politic, are powerless to protect themselves and their homes through legislation, and they who stand as their trusted and sworn defenders uphold a partyism that hugs to its bosom a traffic whose prosperity is a right measurement of the suffering it forces women and children to endure.

In the late war our manly men rushed to arms to protect their homes, but now, blinded by party, they quietly and composedly permit and sustain a system that scourges quite every household. Such loyalty to party as that is not only treason to the home, but is a species of unparalleled inhumanity.

Perish the partyism that is responsible for staining the doorways of our homes with the blood of our drink-stained loved ones. Perish the party that would not shield woman from the ravages of the saloon.

Ah! my South countrymen, we have long since sent heavenward a vow to be registered there that no labor is too severe, no sacrifice too great, nor life itself too valuable not to be freely given to annihilate the license demon that is wasting in high revelry the rich fruitage of the homes transmitted to us for safe keeping from every foe.—The Issue, Nashville, Tenn.

SAM SMALL HOPEFUL.

Looks for an Uplift This Fall for the Prohibition Ticket.

In a letter Sam Small writes as follows:

I have been in campaign work here in Indiana since the third and we are doing grandly. The reports of converts to prohibition are better than we ever knew before. The general unrest among the people, the growing recognition that the old parties are simply fighting a sham battle on fictitious issues with the sports as the real prize between them—these things are helping us wonderfully. Hundreds of men in every community voice their indifference as to democratic or republican success, and it takes only a calm and plain appeal to their higher purposes to make them friendly to us. I really look for a great uplift for the banner and cause of prohibition this November coming.

Cranfill.

His editorial work has given him a national reputation; his labors for his denomination have given him high standing among Baptists of the south; ability and perseverance in prohibition work have made him trusted and admired among prohibitionists everywhere, and his cheerful kindness, generous character and fund of good humor have made him honored and loved among all people who know him.—Houston, Tex., Daily Post.

He is a gentleman whom we know and esteemed years ago, before the mantle of fame had fallen upon him, and we now find him, as always heretofore, the same courteous gentleman and agreeable companion. No man could better deserve the confidence of his party than the one whom the prohibitionists have honored with second place on the national ticket.—Gatesville, Tex., Star.

The Saturday Blade

Is the greatest newspaper wonder of the age. It is four years old and has a circulation of over a quarter million copies a week. The latest sensations and the most marvelous events are written up in the best style and fully illustrated. Subscriptions received at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, or 50 cents for three months. Special inducements to clubs. Send for free specimen copies. Boys everywhere are making big money selling the Blade on the streets. Write for particulars. Address the publisher, W. D. Boyce, 113, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

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Attention Prohibitionists!

1. Kansas is the battle ground of the nation for prohibition. The other political parties have allied themselves with the liquor power, and are determined to wrest it from us. There is an open whiskey rebellion in our state.

2. Arouse the people. We must make an aggressive campaign. Many circumstances are in our favor. Will you improve them?

3. We must hold as many large rallies throughout the state as possible. Prepare your county for one or more without delay. Get all our people to work. See my letter head, to which I add the following:

4. Hold meetings at school houses or in your homes. If you have no speakers, make a social. Use prohibition music. Train one or more children to sing. Get loaded with our facts (Send 5c. for samples). Talk them over with your neighbors, asking their opinions. Avoid discussions. Get them to thinking. Present our platform, followed by our voters' agreement. Hold similar meetings in town.

5. Get up martial music or other bands when possible. This prepares your county for a big rally.

6. Banners on the street, hung, carried or standing on prominent street corners are cheap and most valuable advertising. Advertise extensively. Get a crowd.

7. For funds, canvass with enthusiasm business men of all parties; they are interested in having a crowd come to town, and will contribute as a matter of business; hotels and restaurants ought to be liberal.

8. Make the campaign hot in your county. Develop your home talent. Draw on your county, and district candidates. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, send to me, giving date, for list.

9. Do not fail to nominate a county ticket, and inform me of it. We must not disfranchise our people. We cannot vote our principles on any other ticket. Make one as far as possible; leave the rest blank.

10. Secure a good man to handle tickets at every precinct, and let me know by Oct. 1st how many tickets are needed for your county.

11. New and important converts are coming to us every day. Send us all facts showing converts in your section. Such reports are very inspiring. Give the names, business, and former politics, and state position formerly occupied in their old parties. When prominent, brief interviews, giving their reasons for joining our party, are acceptable. Send encouraging news, showing activity and determination on the part of Prohibitionists.

12. From all parts of the state come cheering news of our meetings; well attended, enthusiasm on all sides. We have the best and most self-sacrificing speakers in the history of any party, but this work cannot be done without money. Results will be measured largely by what you give, who will come forward to help our grand cause in this way. Every little helps, but give all you can. Pay promptly, or the work will suffer. If you have pledged, cannot you increase it? Get all others to give. Do not put this off.

Do you take the Kansas *Lever* or *Spirit of Kansas*?

Yours for Humanity,

W. J. NEWTON,



COLLINS & BURGIE CO.
CHICAGO.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 25c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Glycerine. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pains. 25c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

HIDERCOINS. The only cure for Corns. Sore all year. Blister. It cures. 25c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

NO HATCHER MADE
Can show better results. Over 60 in successful operation at Decatur, Ill. alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished. 25 chicks hatched at one time, with a 200 per cent reliable incubator. Hundreds of testimonials. Includes 4 cents in stamps for new illustrated catalogue. RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER. 50, QUINCY, ILL.

Campaign Funds.

The first and, in most cases the chief, source of revenue is the assessment of candidates. The amount of these assessments varies in different localities and under different circumstances. A common assessment in Illinois, for example, in districts that are not considered especially doubtful in ordinary elections, is five per cent. of the annual salary; and it is expected that all candidates, unless there is some special reason for exception, will pay this assessment. However, it not infrequently happens that the most valuable candidate for the party is a poor man who is unable to pay the regular assessment. In that case, the committee, taking all the circumstances into account, ask him to pay what seems reasonable, or he may be even entirely exempted from assessment, as in the case of a crippled candidate for county recorder in Indiana in 1890. A wealthy candidate, who can well afford to pay more, is sometimes assessed a lump sum without any special reference to the salary that he is to receive if elected.

In national elections local county committees expect to receive money also from the national committee, usually through the hands of the state committee. In the campaign of 1888 the Republican committee in one county of Indiana received \$800 from the state committee, which they supposed, as a matter of course, came from the national committee.

In the campaign of 1880, in that same State, the two leading county managers of one of the parties went to Indianapolis and met there a representative from the national committee. They went to his room in the hotel to talk with him regarding funds. When he asked their needs, it was replied that they did not come to beg money from the national committee, but that their county stood ready to match dollar for dollar whatever sum he was willing to give them. "You're the kind of men I have been wanting to see," replied the gratified representative from New York. "You can have as much money as you want; help yourselves." He took down two valises, and threw them open, showing them packed full of bills. One of the most astute of New York political managers is of the opinion that while they doubtless took what they need, they failed to keep their promise to match the sum "dollar for dollar" from their own county; but they did keep their word.

Another source of revenue, and one that is much larger than we should expect, if we did not consider the great enthusiasm that a close campaign arouses, is voluntary contributions. I am not speaking here of the large sums that are raised by national committees from wealthy men, especially from those who feel that they have much at stake in national legislation, but the amount that is contributed to county and city committees in local campaigns. In the campaign of 1888, in the same county that received \$800 from the national committee, one little city of 4000 inhabitants raised \$1200 a day or two before the election, after the assessments had been collected. The money was given voluntarily by enthusiastic men. In that campaign, in that county, some \$7000 was spent by one party alone, the greater part of it in the purchase of votes. From "Money in Practical Politics," in the October Century.

A Splendid Map.

In these times when the press keeps the people posted on the world's doings, not only in our own great country, but in the other continents, every home should have a world's map as complete and authentic as possible for frequent reference, to know exactly where events are occurring.

Such a map is sent prepaid to any address in the United States by the publishers of that great agricultural paper, The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill., with that paper one year, for \$1.00. The map alone is sold regularly for \$5, but by a special arrangement for a great quantity of the maps the above special offer is made possible.

This map is Rand, McNally & Co.'s new reversible chart of the United States and the world, and gives on front side the latest general map of the United States, size 66x44, new, thoroughly corrected, shows all railroads and important towns, counties and rivers. Each state is colored separately and each county outline plainly marked.

The back is covered with large scale map of the world. In the ocean spaces are given large maps of Germany, Norway and Sweden, and the British Isles; also comparative diagrams of rivers and mountains of the world; also descriptive sketch of every country on the face of the globe, with its area, population and location shown upon the map.

Our Little Men and Women for November has two Thanksgiving stories. There is likewise the story of two Poland dogs, A Boy and a Girl, The Studio Dolls, and Talks by Queer Folks. Joker and his Relations do some very strange things. Home, Sweet Home is a sweet story. With its verses and rhymes, Little Men and Women is as charming as ever. \$1.00 a year; 10 c. a number. D. LOTHROP CO., Boston.

MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

Business Has Been Growing Dull of Late.

The Demand for Life-Partners Not Fully Up to the Supply—Some of the Causes of the Stagnation.

It is estimated that there are three million young men of marriageable age in the United States who obstinately neglect to provide themselves with wives, and this implies the existence of at least an equal number of young women of marriageable age who are waiting for proposals that never come. The fact is important as indicating one of the social tendencies of the period. It cannot be doubted, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the popularity of matrimony has materially declined in recent years, and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiation of such alliances. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with bird-like eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school; and society not only encouraged them, but practically commanded them to take that course. They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single; it was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmarried state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living, as compared with that of former times, is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation; they want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account. That it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent, and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the conjugal condition by subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally, it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation, and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes; and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity. Whenever any two persons care so much for each other that they cannot happily live apart, they will be wedded, in spite of all opposing influences; and perhaps those are the only circumstances under which a wedding ought ever to take place. It would not do to say with Hamlet that "we will have no more marriages," and that all who are now single "shall keep as they are," but we are justified in thinking that the ratio of matrimonial happiness is likely to be increased, according to the measure of marriages that are brought about by reflecting, instead of emotional means. The system with which the critics find so much fault is not perfect, but it is much better than they represent it to be, or it would not have survived so long. With all their flaw-picking, they have not been able to devise an acceptable substitute for it; and until they are able to do so it will continue to stand as the most beneficent of those great agencies which regulate and control the affairs of civilization.

The Homeliest Man in This Place

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

Attention, Prohibitionists!

Now is the time for every one to go to work. The people are thinking. Let us do all in our power to get the facts before them. Get up meetings, rallies, discussions, scatter literature. Go to work with your neighbors. We have a fine list of speakers, and more volunteering continually. Bring out your home talent. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, write me.

Hon. I. O. Pickering and others will make a splendid canvas of the state. Write me for dates.

W. J. NEWTON.
Ottawa, Kan. State Chairman.

WORK IN THE FIELD.

The Campaign.

Is going forward all over the state. Prohibs are getting their "war paint" on, and pushing the fight. County conventions are being held and tickets being put out where we had no hope a short time ago.

Enthusiasm is growing throughout the state. State organizer Leonardson has been having large and enthusiastic meetings in the northern part of the state, and now goes to the southeastern.

Major Pickering has been having excellent meetings in different parts of the State. He will enter the first district the 10th inst. speaking in Northern Kansas, reaching Lyons in time for the grand rally on 18th inst. After spending a few days in the seventh will work eastward.

Davidson is working in the seventh. Monroe in central. Many other speakers are in the field, and there is fire all along the line. Let every one study and do their duty now.

W. J. NEWTON,
State Chairman.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

In the November North American Review Col. R. G. Ingersoll will review the character and opinions of the late Ernest Renan. It is written in the critical and eloquent vein of the polemic agnostic.

A Chance for Sportsmen!

Those of our readers who are fond of shooting with shotgun, rifle or revolver; who ride a bicycle; who class themselves as fishermen; who fence, box, play base ball, cricket, or lawn tennis, or who indulge in any form of outing or field sports, should write *Shooting and Fishing*, of Boston, Mass., the old established sportsman's journal of New England, for the remarkable Fall premium list they have issued, a copy of which has just reached us.

Many a shooter would love to own a good gun or rifle but can't afford it. They will not own a cheap gun, and they are not able to spare the money for an expensive one. *Shooting and Fishing* makes a present of as fine a gun, rifle, or revolver as money can pay, on conditions which any bright young sportsman can easily comply with. On the same conditions, it offers any one of the popular makes of bicycles (from the lowest to the highest priced), also shooting coats, gun cases, rifle cases, pleasure and hunting boats, ammunition cases, fencing foils, fishing rods and reels, photographic cameras, hunting boots, boxing gloves, base ball, cricket, and lawn tennis outfits, and an hundred other valuable articles belonging to a sportsman's equipment.

We have seen many premium lists offered, but none so complete and generous in their conditions as the one before us. The full list, with instructions as to how any of these handsome premiums may be obtained, without the cost of a dollar to the sportsman, will be mailed to any of our readers, on application to *Shooting and Fishing*, 20 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Our readers who write for the list will favor us by mentioning the name of our paper.

THE BELIEVER'S HAND-BOOK is one of the best little books yet issued from the press. It treats upon all the leading and vexed questions of the Church, the State, the Social and especially does it discuss the relation which the Church should sustain to the poor and the masses. No one can read it carefully from beginning to end without feeling well repaid for the trouble.

This little book should be in every home and read by every Christian, regardless of sect or creed. Price 5c. in paper cover.

Address D. M. GILLESPIE, Box 706, Clay Centre, Kansas.

"I have been greatly interested in reading your little book, 'The Believer's Hand-Book,' which every body could read it."—Ex. Gov. JOHN P. JOHNS.

"I have read your book with great interest. The chapter on civil government is as clear as a bell."—Rev. M. A. GAULT, National Lecturer for Nat'l Reform Assoc.

Campaign Supplies.

The following can be had of State Chairman Dr. Newton, Ottawa, Kan.:

1. White Roses, full blown (bisque) 40 cents each.
2. White Roses, in bud (bisque) 25 cents each.
3. Buttons, showing our vote in 1880, 1884 and 1888, ten cents each.
4. Bidwell and Cranfill buttons, 10 cents each.
5. Prohibition buttons, 10 cents each.
6. "Battle Songs of Prohibition," 10 cents each; New Era Co., Springfield, O.
7. "The Battle Cry," 35 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen. Fillmore Bros. 141 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Send to publishers for this book.
8. "Silver Tones," 35 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen. W. A. Williams, Warrenton, Ohio.
9. Million Voter's Agreement blanks. Free.
10. St John's Great Speech at Garnett, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
11. St John's Great Debate with McKinley at Monona Lake, Wis., 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
12. State Prohibition Party Platform of 1892, with ticket and sketches of candidates, 20 cents per 100; \$1.50 per 1000.
13. Campaign Text-Book, 25 cents each; \$1.00 for six. Invaluable.
14. National Prohibition Party Platform of 1891, 10 cents per 100.
15. Sketch of General Bidwell 15 cents per 100.
16. Sketch of Cranfill, 15 cents per 100.
17. Bidwell's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
18. Cranfill's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
19. Which—if either—is the Temperance Party? 15c per 100.
20. A New Party—When Needed—When Justifiable. 15 cents per 100.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN VOTER.

21. A Defense of the Jericho Robbers, by W. W. Satterlee. 25 cents each. Most excellent.
22. The National Convention of 1892, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.
23. From the Liquor Journal, "The Bar," 25 cents per 100; \$1.25 per 1000. Valuable.
24. Local World's Fair Directory's Position, showing the position of the average voter. 75 cents per 100. Excellent.
25. Solid for Prohibition. John G. Wooley's great speech before the National Christian Endeavor Convention. 75 cents per 100.
26. Why Christians Should Vote the Prohibition Ticket, by Geo. R. Scott, 10 cents per 100.
27. The Voice of the Churches. 12 cents per 100.

O. I. C. LEAFLETS AT 20 CENTS PER 100, AS FOLLOWS:

28. A Short Story, by Tallie Morgan.
29. Who is Responsible, by Bishop Fitzgerald.
30. The Three Johns, by John G. Wooley; also statistics showing the increase per capita of the consumption of intoxicating liquors and the comparative expenditure for liquor and necessities.
31. Sol Slocum's Letter, by Tallie Morgan.
32. A Funeral Today, by Helen M. Gougar.
33. The Farmer and His Gun, by Tallie Morgan.
34. A Calf Story, by John P. St. John.
35. The Run Devil, by Bishop Foster of the M. E. Church.

FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

36. Bodies Without Souls, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.
37. The Prohibition Tariff Plank, by R. S. Thompson, 15 cents per 100.
38. Liquor and Labor, by John Lloyd Thomas. 15 cents per 100.
39. The Liquor Traffic a Burden on Legitimate Trade, by J. C. Fernald. 10 cents per 100.

SWEDISH LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.

40. A Welcome to the Stranger.
41. The Advice of a Friend.
42. Stop and Think.
43. Duties of Citizenship.
44. Prohibition.
45. Prohibition Will Win, by Geo. W. Bain.
46. Needed—Only Pieces of Paper, by Geo. C. Hall.

GERMAN LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.

47. A Welcome to the Stranger.
48. Bible readings on Temperance.
49. To the German Citizen.
50. Stop and Think.
51. Our Drink and Tobacco Bill.
52. Archbishop Ireland on the Need of a Prohibitory Law.
53. Personal Liberty.
54. Duties of Citizenship.
55. Shall We License the Saloon?
56. How the Liquor Traffic Defies the Law.
57. How the Saloons Pay Taxes.
58. How the Saloons Help Business.
59. Why the Germans Should be Prohibitionists.

Why Should We Not Have High License?

The Soliloquy of a Voter. Needed—Only Ballots.

A New Party Needed, 25c per 100.

A vote for constitutional convention is a vote to turn tiger loose, and not from my bottle, (combined,) 75c per 100.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

SOME REFORM PLANKS

Found in the Platforms of the National Prohibition Party—A Twenty Years' Fight for Reforms in Finance, Land, Labor and Transportation, as well as for the Abolition of the Greatest Monopoly on Earth, the Liquor Traffic.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.)

That we favor the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.)

We are opposed to any discrimination of capital against labor, AS WELL AS TO ALL MONOPOLY AND CLASS LEGISLATION.

National Prohibition Platform, 1872, (twenty years ago.)

That the rates of inland and ocean postage, of telegraphic communication, of railroad and water transportation and travel should be reduced to the lowest practicable point, BY FORCE OF LAWS WISELY AND JUSTLY FRAMED.

National Prohibition Platform, 1872, (twenty years ago.)

That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of color, race, former social condition, sex or nationality.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the Government.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

The appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876.

The suppression, by law, of LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING IN GOLD, STOCKS, PRODUCE, and every form of money and property, and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of gambling and lotteries.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.)

The separation of the money of Government FROM ALL BANKING INSTITUTIONS. The National Government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper money.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.

The preservation of the public lands for HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE and their division in limited portions to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.

The abolition of all monopolies, class legislation, special privileges from Government, and to the equal rights of citizens.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882.

The control of railroad and other corporations to prevent abuses of power and to protect the interests of labor and commerce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1884.

That the public lands should be held for homes for the people, and not bestowed as gifts to corporations or sold in large tracts for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products of popular consumption.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

For the establishment of uniform law governing marriage and divorce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

That monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public lands should be reserved to actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

That men and women should receive equal pay for equal work.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

That no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888.

That ANY FORM of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that ANY PARTY that supports regulation, license, or taxation, ENTERS INTO ALLIANCE WITH SUCH TRAFFIC AND BECOMES THE ACTUAL FOE OF THE STATE'S WELFARE.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial.

At all druggists.

Hunt up Half a Hundred

Forceful and Incisive Adjectives, Suitable for Description of Sublime and Inspiring Scenery; Then Take a Trip to the Grand Canon of the Colorado, And You Will Throw Them Aside As Being Inadequate.

The world's greatest wonder is the Grand Canon of the Colorado river in Arizona. Yellowstone Park and Yosemite take second place; Niagara Falls is dwarfed; and the Adirondacks seem like mere hills, compared with the stupendous chasms and heights of the Grand Canon.

This hitherto inaccessible region has just been opened for tourists by stage line from Flagstaff, A. T. on the trans-continental highway of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. The round trip can be made comfortably, quickly and at reasonable expense.

Nearest agent of Santa Fe Route will quote excursion rates, on application. An illustrated pamphlet is in preparation, fully describing the many beauties and wonders of the Grand Canon. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kan., or J. J. Byrne, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Chicago, or Arthur & Sons, Agents, North Topeka, for free copy, which will be mailed when ready for distribution.

Progress of Athletics.

Forty years ago the average American was a far less perfect specimen of physical manhood than he is today. If college bred, he ran to mentality at the expense of muscle, and men with sound minds in sound bodies were the exceptions rather than the rule. The Brother Jonathan type of man, hollow-cheeked and hollow-chested, round-shouldered, long-armed, and spindle shanked, abounded.

In those days there were very few gymnasiums outside of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and these were mainly conducted by men who were retired professional or semi-professional boxers, and to be known as an athlete was to be tainted with something of the reputation of a rough.

A few years later this state of affairs began to change for the better. Out of the games of rounders and three old cat developed that of baseball. Then came the civil war, which took a million of men from all parts of the land and put them into the field. A large proportion of them were city and town bred, used to the comforts and luxuries of life rather than its hardships. All had to yield to discipline, and those who had been reared in the lap of luxury had, equally with those fairly well-to-do, to share with the poorest recruit the dangers, the privations, and the exposures of the camp, the march, and the battle field. More died of hardship than perished by the sword or the bullet, but the great mass of those who went through the war unscathed returned to their homes, when General Peace had again spread her white wings over the land, far more rugged in body and mind than when they entered the blue for the gray. They had, too, unconsciously imbibed a love for physical strife and out-door exercise which, very fortunately, found a powerful vent in athletics.

What middle-aged man does not feel the blood tingle in his veins when he remembers the triumphal tour of the famous "Red Stockings," who went through the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific without losing a game during the entire season? To base ball more than to any other game is due the present love for sport which is almost universal in the United States, and to base ball is primarily due not only much of the improvement in the physical condition of the American man and woman, but also the Sporting Editor.—J. B. McCormick, in November Lip pineott's.

Prohibition Gaming in California.

Converts, from the republican and democratic parties to the prohibition party, are reported by the scores and hundreds in California. In the city of Redlands, where the highest prohibition vote ever polled was 35, there are already 180 converts to the "Million Voters' Agreement."

MOURNING CLOTHES IN RUSSIA

White Worn Instead of the Depressing Black.

Russia is far ahead of every other country of Europe, except Denmark, in one thing, at least; that is in the matter of mourning clothes. Beautiful and rich as is the mourning of to-day, there is something fearfully depressing about the costume of unmitigated woe which casts a gloom over everybody. How much more becoming white would be—white crape and white henrietta! How fetching a pretty young widow would be in white weeds, exclaims the Commercial Gazette, with a long cream-colored crape veil hanging down her back and a bunch of deep purple violets nestling on her bodice. White mourning has been introduced into Denmark by the czarina and has already been adopted by the English princess, who, it is hoped, will transplant the custom or English soil. The czarina recently wore a gown of cream-colored silk warp henrietta. A fold of white crepe half a yard wide trims the Russian skirt around the bottom, and bands of it ornament the bodice and form the collar and cuffs. Her small bonnet is of dull-finished white silk, entirely concealed by her long white crape veil which falls down her back. White undressed mousquetaire gloves, heavily stitched, were worn with it and her majesty carried a translucent parasol entirely made of sheer white crape.

White-Hot Iron in Bare Hands.

An interesting sight is afforded the belated pedestrian who passes the Baldwin locomotive works about midnight, says the Philadelphia Press. Dozens of men with bare arms are dexterously handling countless bars of red-hot iron. They will throw a bar white with heat from one to another and catch it with metal tongs. Others pick up the glowing iron and hold it fully two seconds. This is accomplished by dipping the hand after each clutch. Huge sparks fly all about, but never seem to damage the human flesh so freely exposed. Accidents are very rare in this department of the works.

In the November North American Review Col. R. G. Ingersoll will review the character and opinions of the late Ernest Roman. It is written in the critical and eloquent vein of the polemic agnostic.

Platform.

The Prohibitionists of Kansas in convention assembled, acknowledging their responsibility to Almighty God and to their fellow-citizens for the proper exercise of the elective franchise, make the following declaration of principles:

We endorse the platform of the National Prohibition party, adopted at Cincinnati. First—We declare for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and we declare that taxation or license of this criminal business, in any form, is an alliance of government with criminals for felonious purposes, a fraud upon the victims, and the abrogation of the ordained use of civil government.

Second—We denounce the hypocrisy of the republican party of Kansas in pretending to oppose re-submission, and then providing for a constitutional convention; in declaring in platforms in favor of enforcement and then electing three-fourths of the officials who are known to be opposed to the law and in favor of non-enforcement; in declaring in favor of enforcement in the present state platform, and at the same time in all the county platforms endorsing the non-enforcement policy; of the state administration in attempting to deceive the people by the enforcement plank while at the same time saloons are run openly, and license fees are collected systematically in our cities and towns, in appointing and retaining police commissioners who are enemies of the law under the federal constitution. The state, not the municipality, is the unit of government, and we insist upon the dominant party suppressing the municipal rebellion against the state.

Third—We deplore the number of pardons granted to persons convicted of violating the prohibitory law, both by the present and past administrations, and declare that the absolute power to pardon is as dangerous in a republican government as is absolute power to condemn and punish, and should not exist. All power of the executive to pardon should be limited and regulated by law.

Fourth—We are opposed to the calling of a state constitutional convention as an unnecessary expense and an attempt to sugar-coat re-submission and force it unwittingly upon the people.

Fifth—Our inter-state commerce law should be amended so as to prohibit the introduction of intoxicants into prohibition territory.

Sixth—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and we

Eleventh—Speculation in margins, the cornering of grains, money and products, and the formation of trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be prohibited.

Twelfth—Our immigration laws should be so revised as to exclude from our shores all paupers and criminals. The required time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should vote within a year after naturalization papers are issued.

Thirteenth—We believe in organized and combined labor, and that such labor organizations should have the right to be incorporated, and should have all the rights to which organized and aggregated capital is entitled.

Fourteenth—Taxable property should be listed at actual value, less any bona fide indebtedness of the owner.

Fifteenth—We favor postal savings banks; the reduction of letter postage to one cent; the paying of salaries instead of fees to all officials; the enlargement and the enforcement of the civil service system, and we denounce the hypocrisy of both of the old parties in their treatment of this question. We favor the Australian ballot system, and we denounce the double-dealing of the republican party on this question, as shown by their legislative record.

Sixteenth—The circulating medium of the country may rightly consist of gold, silver and paper, and should all be legal tender, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and labor, and not less than \$50 per capita. We favor the free coinage of silver, and we denounce the act of 1873 by which silver was demonetized. All money should be issued by the general government.

Eighteenth—All systems of transportation and communication should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people.

Nineteenth—We favor the raising of revenue for the economical support of the government, by a levy on what we possess and not on what we consume; hence after protecting ourselves against foreign governments which levy tariff on us or bar out our products from their markets, we favor raising the remainder by a graduated income tax.

Twentieth—Non-residents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed, and no further portion of the national domain should be thus granted.

Twenty-first—We favor the raising of revenue for the economical support of the government, by a levy on what we possess and not on what we consume; hence after protecting ourselves against foreign governments which levy tariff on us or bar out our products from their markets, we favor raising the remainder by a graduated income tax.

Twenty-second—We favor the raising of revenue for the economical support of the government, by a levy on what we possess and not on what we consume; hence after protecting ourselves against foreign governments which levy tariff on us or bar out our products from their markets, we favor raising the remainder by a graduated income tax.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The following books have been received from the publishing house of Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago:

THE COMING CLIMAX IN THE DESTINIES OF AMERICA.—By Lester C. Hubbard. 480 pages of new facts and generalizations in American politics. Radical yet constructive. An abundant supply of new ammunition for the great reform movement. The text-book for the Presidential campaign of 1892. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 50 cents.

It is an intensely interesting book, and as usual is only indicative of the colossal forces that lie behind it. Aside from any discussion of specific measures the book is a striking one as an arraignment of present conditions.—Chicago Times.

The author is a prophet, or a "calamity screamer," according as the reader is of radical or conservative views, but his message is well and earnestly given, and as he has for years been a close student of the great labor movement, he is worthy of a respectful hearing.—St. Louis Republic.

As a vivid reflection of the universal unrest of the masses and portrayal of their wrongs it is unequalled by any book which has resulted from the rush of events which darken and thicken like clouds on the horizon on a summer day.—Midland Journal.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION TO SAVE AMERICA FROM HAVING A GOVERNMENT OF THE FEW, BY THE FEW, AND FOR THE FEW. Considerations in favor of a succession tax and a system of public manual training schools. By Augustus Jacobson. Paper, 50 cents.

This is a small book, as books go nowadays, for it may easily be read through at a sitting. But it demands comment out of all proportion to its size. It is not only logical and powerful. The author's style is clear, crisp, and concise. The plan is a brilliant one. It has many excellent points. We admire its author's enthusiasm for the manual training school.—Science, New York.

Mr. Jacobson's book is scintillant with ideas on the labor question, in which he seems to be thoroughly versed.—Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

A thoroughly sensible study of the labor question.—Journal of Education, Boston.

THE RICE MILLS OF PORT MYSTERY.—By B. F. Heuston. A romance of the twentieth century, embodying the most telling argument against a protective tariff that has appeared in many a day. 12mo, 206 pages; cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

It is a strong showing for free trade, and any one desiring to get posted and crammed with good arguments should read it.—Detroit News.

The author has clearly made a hit. It is a clever and ingenious production, and its issue opportune on the eve of another "campaign of education."—Madison Democrat.

Most entertainingly written, and will be enjoyable to the general reader as it will to the economist.—New Orleans Sunday States.

THE MORALS OF CHRIST.—A comparison with the contemporaneous systems of Mosaic, Platonism and Graeco-Roman ethics. By Austin Bierbower. Paper, 16mo, 200 pages, 50 cents; cloth \$1.00.

Mr. Bierbower's book affords an admirable example of the scientific treatment of an historical subject. He has carefully analyzed the old-world ethical systems which chiefly concern the modern world, and with this book he has classified the elements revealed by that analysis as to give them a high scientific value. His book is also a treatise upon one of the exact sciences, and stands in line with the scientific method, and the ethical discussion of which we hear so much, and which leads us nowhere. How systematic and logical is the author's work. It is a pleasure to read a book that is so well planned from the very opening passage of the book.—Chicago Daily News.

LESSONS FROM THE WORLD OF MATTER and the World of Man.—By Theodore Parker. Selected from notes of unpublished sermons by Rufus Leighton. 12mo, 430 pages, cloth, \$1.25; paper, 50 cents.

"It has been a great comfort to me often to think that after I have passed away some of my best things will be collected from my rough notes and your nice photograph of the winged words. The things I value most are not always such as get printed."—Theodore Parker to Rufus Leighton.

"This volume is by all odds the best one-volume introduction to the great preacher. Kindling passages caught on the wing by the stenographer, and an appreciative reader, they give the glow and the fire of one who dispensed both light and heat in days that were dark and chilly. The reduced price ought to give this perennial book a fresh lease on life and a new field. The cloth edition contains one of the best portraits of Theodore Parker extant, good enough to be cut out and framed if the owner is willing to mutilate the book."—Unity.

THE GENIUS OF GALILEE.—An historical novel. By Anson Urie Hancock. Cloth, 12mo, 507 pages, \$1.50; paper, 50 cents.

A companion piece for Wallace's Ben Hur is this book. It is a historical novel, and the two are set forth the two points of view from which the forces of opposing thought are approaching Christianity—the one accepting the letter of Scripture, the other seeing the wisdom of a basis of pure naturalism.—Pittsburg Times.

Written by a broad-minded liberal thinker, who though profoundly religious (in the true acceptance of the word) is not blind to the facts, whose recent research and scientific discoveries have disclosed. Part of the scenes are laid in Rome, at the time of the closing chapters are in Palestine. The book as a story is very interesting and will be read with delight by thousands.—The Arena, Boston.

INQUIREND ISLAND. A novel. By Hudson Genone. 12mo, 253 pages; cloth, \$1.00, paper, 50 cents.

"This book is to me a delightful surprise. I anticipated a somewhat dry, philosophical dissertation on the absurdities of conventional religious thought, treated in the rather popular style of a burlesque on religion, in which, as is so frequently the case in such works, truth is held up to ridicule with error—the wheat condemned with the chaff. In this, as well as the general character of the work, I find my preconceived impression wholly at fault. The work is in the first place what it purports to be, a tale of adventure; a story containing many more or less spirited adventures on the strange island of Inquirend; a love story cleverly wrought out, and sufficiently well written to hold the reader's attention to the end. In my judgment it is a stronger piece of fiction, considered as such, than Edward Bellamy's 'Looking Backward,' which at times it reminds one of. The purpose of the work, for it has a purpose, a noble and most praiseworthy aim, is to expose the absurdities of the dogma, the rite, form, and ritual of modern Christianity, which has been so lamentably exalted above the spirit of its founder; to show that it is not every one who says 'Lord, Lord,' who shall enter into the Kingdom of God; that lip service is not religion. It is a merciless exposure of Pharisaism and hypocrisy, which Jesus so severely condemned, and which is so prevalent in fashionable Christianity of to-day. It is a good book, and while it will offend many, should be read by all."—The Arena.

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THE AURORAPHONE.—A ROMANCE. By Cyrus Cole. 12mo, 249 pages. Cloth, 1.00; paper, 50 cents.

To say that the auroraphone is ingenious, is to give a very feeble description of the book. There is logic and science and adventure, a ghost story and a love story—indeed, a whole museum of interesting and suggestive matter on the living questions of the day.—Saturday Evening Herald.

A good story of adventure in this world and another. . . presented in graphic language and exceedingly interesting.—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

LIBERTY AND LIFE. By E. P. Powell. 12mo, 208 pages; cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

The Albany Argus says of this book: "The style is clear and forcible, and the author shows himself a student of modern thought."

BLESSED BE DRUGGERY.—A sermon by William C. Gannett. New edition from new plates. White hand-made paper cover, stitched with silk, 30 pages, 10 cents.

THE ROYALTY OF SERVICE.—A sermon by Frederick L. Hosmer, uniform with "Blessed be Druggery," 23 pages, 10 cents.

WHAT CAN ETHICS DO FOR US?—By William Mackintire Salter. Paper, 12mo, 32 pages, 10 cents.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND OF SPEECH.—By William Mackintire Salter. Paper, 12mo, 29 pages, 10 cents.

Number one, Vol. I of *The Whole Family* has been received. It is up to its name and contains something for every member of the family. It is printed on fine paper, has twenty-four pages, and the illustrations and stories, music and fashions, household and flowers, all are of the best. The list of contributors contain the best known names in poetry, fiction and science. The price is exceedingly low even in this age of low priced periodicals; 75c. pays for it one year; \$2. for one number. It is published by the Russell Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November contains a notable article entitled "Cholera via the Transcaspian Railroad," written and illustrated by Valerian Gribayedoff. It traces the progress of the deadly epidemic from its outbreak in the hotbeds of Central Asia, westward along the line of Annenkoff's great desert railroad to the Caspian Sea and European Russia, and thence throughout all Europe. Other illustrated articles are, "In Literary Chicago," with portraits of Eugene Field, Joseph Kirkland, Sisson Thompson, George P. Upton, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and others. "Al-sace-Lorraine," by George C. Hurlbut; "Personal Recollections of Sir Richard F. Burton," by A. L. Rawson; etc.

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