

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

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A splendid school shoe in good calf.

Kansas Sugar.

Senator Plumb passed through the city Tuesday, en route to his home at Emporia. He came from Fort Scott where he visited the government sugar works. He says that the experiments in sugar making from Louisiana sugar by the diffusion process have been very successful. The yield of eighty-three tons of cane was 11,100 pounds, or 134 pounds of sugar of fine quality for every ton. This he considers a phenomenal yield, being about double the ordinary yield obtained by the old milling process with the same kind of cane. He says the manufacture will yet be one of the greatest industries in Kansas.

Booming Topeka.

Taft & Curly have the credit of opening the largest store with the largest variety ever opened in Topeka and they are having a large trade.

—People on board a steamer at Chatham, N.B., heard a splash and saw a chair floating in the water. Next rose above the waves the head of a man, who remarked: "Don't mind me, I can swim." The spectators, not to be outdone in politeness, fished him out at once. He had placed a chair for himself in such a position that it went overboard with him when he sat down on it.

T. M. James has gone to Dakota.

The cold wave came by telegraph.

L. Byington will spend the winter on the Pacific Coast.

I. W. Pack went to his Johnson City town early in the week.

It will be known hereafter as the Troop House instead of the Gordon.

Mrs. James Tucker, living four miles from town, died on Monday.

A very little rain puts the street crossings in horrible condition.

The stone work on the first story of the State House is about complete.

About a mile of new fire alarm line has been put down recently, and two new alarm boxes.

The Missouri Valley Unitarian Conference was held at Unity Church in this city, this week.

An elegant line of new millinery on Monday at Mrs. E. C. Metcalf's, 239 Kansas ave. Come early.

The Melhado liquor case was on trial this week and no little false swearing was done on one side or the other.

It was hardly necessary to make so much ado about changing the system of number of the streets that was.

We are glad to know that the Adams House is growing in popularity, under the management of Mr. Hughes.

The Kansas and Dakota Company has completed its track along First Street, and made connection with the Rock Island.

John Gregory, formerly night clerk at the Fifth avenue hotel, has secured a position with the dry goods firm of Crosby Bros.

The ladies of the North Topeka Presbyterian Church, held an Art Loan Exhibition three nights this week, at Luken's Opera House.

Clara Hines was arrested for creating a disturbance and was fined \$10. She carried a revolver and attempted to shoot officer Buford.

The Unitarian church was dedicated Tuesday evening. It is a very neat little building seating about three hundred people.

Chief Justice Horton and Mrs. Mary E. Prescott were married Tuesday afternoon. Judge Horton will hereafter live in this city, removing his family from Atchison.

The cheapest place in the city to buy millinery is at Savage & Kerle's 178 Kan. ave. Good felt hats, extra quality, very cheap. Call and see for yourselves.

The little daughter of Mr. J. M. Currier was buried last Sunday. A beautiful floral pillow rested on the casket and was the cause of much sorrowful admiration, and has been framed for preservation.

General Timothy McCarthy, the next state auditor, is in the city for the purpose of making arrangements to move his family from Larned to this city. Tim will have something like 60,000 votes more than his colored competitor.

The Topeka Turnverein object to the construction of more railroads along First street, and have commenced suit to enjoin the Kansas & Dakota road from building north of the Santa Fe track. It is claimed that it prevents access to their beer gardens.

The Kansas State Trotting Horse association met Tuesday evening at the Copeland hotel. There was not a very large attendance, and nothing of interest to the public was done. The association adjourned to meet on Monday evening, January 10.

The work of repairing the Cracker factory is proceeding rapidly, and the prospect is that this manufactory will soon become again a hive of busy workers. There is an air of life from First street to the river, railroad improvements, Sells's new block and the Cracker factory keeping things at a red heat.

The stock holders of the state fair association held a meeting this week and will meet again Dec. 16. It was reported that the farmers are generally in favor of holding an annual state fair and of increasing the number of directors from thirteen to twenty-one, and an amendment to the constitution to that effect was submitted.

There is trouble in the St. Paul colored Baptist Church. A part of their grounds was sold to the Rock Island Company, and \$350 placed in the hands of Thos. Owens, one of the trustees, who has it in the bank. Elder Griffin wants to see the money and suits for it, as Owens says, in order to start a real estate office. Two factions have sprung up; the church is divided, and according to authority, it cannot stand. On the 24th the case will be tried.

For the next thirty days we intend to sell goods at very low prices. We are crowded, and must have more room. Our stock of blankets, cloaks, canton flannels, and all wool flannels, is very large, and we intend to sell them at prices that will reduce the stock rapidly. 407 Kansas Avenue North Topeka. N. F. CONKLE.

Educational Notes.

A few questions for school boards to meditate on, in the silent watches of the night: Is your school room supplied with chalk, erasers, brooms and sprinklers? Are there any gaps in the fence? Does the teacher lock the coal house door every night, and carefully shut the gate? Is there any coal house door to lock? Is there any gate to shut? When these questions are fully answered, others will be asked.

What may be called the leading question style of teaching can still be seen in certain localities. The geography class is reciting. The teacher, book in hand, proceeds thus: "The capital of Denmark is Cop—" and the pupil readily adds, "en hagen." "The largest lake in North America is Lake Superior," "erior," puts in the pupil. "The gulf stream begins in the Gulf of Mex—" "ico," from the class. Teaching of this sort has by no means perished from the earth. Lazy boys think it is the much talked about royal road to learning.

A good encyclopedia should be in every school room, but its value to the school will be small unless the teacher train her pupils to make daily use of it. The opportunities to direct attention to the encyclopedia are numerous, especially in the geography and history classes. For instance, the subject in the reading class is "steam." In the lesson, James Watt and Robert Fulton are mentioned briefly and incidentally. Now here is an opportunity. The name of each is found in the encyclopedia, the biographies are read in the class, and the pupils are that much richer in knowledge. More than that, their curiosity is aroused, and they will try to find more extended biographies of Watt and Fulton. The other day in a school, the reading lesson was about plants. It was found that plants had lungs, and lived on carbonic acid. Let us turn to this topic in the encyclopedia. What do we find? That the life of plants is the death of human beings. Here is a brief account of "The Black Hole of Calcutta," and the appalling work of carbonic acid there. Incidentally it is learned that Calcutta is a large city in India, and if there were a large city in India, a description of the city could be found. Yes, the encyclopedia under the guidance of a live, skillful teacher can be made the most valuable book in the school room.

A disgusted father wrote to a Philadelphia journal saying that he heard his little girl sobbing over a rule which she was trying to commit to memory. In the following words, to-wit: "Rule for short division rule dash one write the divisor at the left hand, comma, and divide the number denoted by each figure of the divisor by the divisor, comma, and write the quotient and remainder. Paragraph. 2. If there is a remainder after any division, comma, regard it as prefixed to the next figure, comma, and divide as before, period. If any partial dividend is less than the divisor, comma, prefix it to the next figure, comma, and write a cipher in the quotient." After reading these painfully idiotic paragraphs, the amazed parent made inquiry, and found that the pupils—children under 10—were required to study rules in this way, in order that they might be able to write them out and "point" them, not correctly but according to the book.—New York Tribune.

"Now, children, you may lay aside your books, this is the day for our lesson in physiology and hygiene." The teacher then unrolls the physiological chart and while getting it in place on the wall, adroitly slips a liberal quilt of tobacco into his mouth and then begins to chew a live end. "Now children, what is our lesson today?" Chorus: "Injurious effects of tobacco!" "That's right; Tom, you may name a few of the effects." Tobacco injures the nervous system; it makes the lungs unsteady; the brain sluggish, and the heart irregular in its action. "Correct; and in addition to that, boys, just think of the money it costs. Wouldn't you think a young man crazy, boys who would take a hundred dollar bill, roll it up, one end in his mouth, light the other end, and smoke away till the bill was burnt?" Chorus: "Yes, sir!" "Well, boys, that is just what every smoker is doing—burning dollar bills every month." Little Jim's hand is up. "What is it, Jim?" Jim, who, with his sharp black eyes has not failed to notice that enormous spit shooting meteor-like from the teacher's mouth to the stove, says: "Chewing is a nasty habit; men who chew spit on the floor, on the stove, on the sidewalk and it makes people sick to look at it." "Yes, Jim, I am glad you mentioned that, and now I hope all you boys remember what you have learned today, and don't you ever use tobacco in any form." Chorus: "No, sir!"

The next day being Saturday, the teacher goes to town, and lays in tobacco rations for the coming week, at a cost of 75 cents. Brother, look at yourself in the glass and don't go away and straightway forget what manner of man you are. JOHN MACDONALD.

Cashmere, 34 inches wide, (cotton), at Taft & Curdy's at only 12½ cents a yard.

Denver Tribune: The Hon. Jehu Baker, who beat Horizontal Bill Morrison for Congress, on last Tuesday, is one of the ablest men in the country. He is emphatically a man of statesmanlike qualifications, and if he were a politician, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, he would have been one of the United States Senators from Illinois. He belongs to the Lincoln type of men, in the matter of character. He is a great scholar, a profound student of history, and by his translation and annotation of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Roman Empire" has won an enviable distinction among students of history on both sides of the ocean. When men like Mr. Baker come to the front in American politics, and defeat such shallow, though notorious, demagogic leaders as Morrison it is a matter for National congratulation. That the people, independent of partisan politics, are disposed to give their suffrage, to such a man, when pressed to the front, is a demonstration of the theory that the masses can always be trusted.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Nov. 27, 1886.

Increase of Police Power.

Mr. G. C. Clemens writes an article to the Democrat, which for him, is more than usually candid and thoughtful. It is in opposition to a metropolitan police law, which it is presumed, the governor will recommend to the legislature.

We have far more sympathy for the people who are suffering from great and increasing evils that afflict our country, growing out of monied influences and aristocratic desires, than confidence in the remedies proposed by Mr. Clemens and his class of thinkers. When he says that despotism has begun in this country, he utters a clear out and very uncomfortable truth, and as he says, in the light of history we have no reason to expect it will step until revolution restores the rights of man; or we would have no reason to expect it but from the difference in the circumstances. We do expect more from our system of government and from the supposed superior intelligence of our people. We have the hope that the present tendency may be arrested before it reaches that point in the revolution that is marked by violence and bloodshed. If it is not then we may know that, sooner or later, convulsions similar to those that have shaken other civilizations will be our lot.

The need of our day is conservatism and not radicalism. There are times and circumstances when radicalism affords an opportune remedy. It may follow conservative action, with speedy and telling effect. It is the work of the true statesmen to determine when and how to employ each remedy.

The labor agitations of the day are symptoms of a disease; they are not the disease itself. The nation is in a state of unrest. The great masses of our people feel that something is wrong. It is not the wage worker only who feels it. The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, all the great middle and lower classes realize it. Some are quietly submissive, while others are loud in their complaints. He is simply a fool who would ignore these facts.

The vital, pressing question is one of remedy, not of temporary alleviation. The radical, ignorant idea of remedy is resort to force, the violent interference of recognized and established rights, the use of fire and flame, of dynamite and bombs, of resistance to law. The conservative idea is really the radical one, that a remedy must be had by striking at the root of the disease and removing the cause.

The anarchists and socialists are attempting a surface cure, that leaves an influence that is irritating and threatening. It commands no sympathy; it heals nothing; it settles nothing; it brings no temporary relief and gives promise of none in the future. Neither the granger on his farm nor the thoughtful Knight of Labor in the shop can recognize a friend in the anarchist, nor can they recognize the right of a striking workman to destroy the property of his employer, or to interfere with a fellow workman who is unwilling to join a strike. Yet none of these, nor the great public included, dare to deny the evils of which there is a wide spread complaint.

The multiplication of the detectives nor the massing of the militia, nor metropolitan police bills, nor the conviction and hanging of anarchists, no such similar action will give relief. We do not complain that the militia are called out to put down riotous strikers who destroy railroad property. We complain not, but rather approve the hanging of anarchists who are guilty of capital crimes, under the law. They are necessary for the time being, in order to prevent anarchy, but they no more reach the seat of the evil on the one hand than do strikes and bomb throwing on the other.

The remedy must come from a genuine democratic reaction; a reaction that comes up from the people expressed at the ballot box and in their daily influence upon each other. Instead of resisting the passage of a metropolitan police bill in this state let there be such influence sent out that there will be no need of greater police power.

The laboring men, the strikers, the great toiling masses, the honorable producers of the nation, the grangers, greenbackers, prohibitionists, antimopolists, Knights of Labor, all would control the heartfelt sympathy of four fifths of the people in their efforts to

accomplish their reforms, were it not for their unwise methods. Of all these representative classes the Knights of Labor have the best basis, the most comprehensive and wisest declaration of principles, and yet have a class of subordinate leaders, with a liberal following of the most dangerous character. The great need of the nation today is a great leader who comprehends the great democratic idea that would protect the rights, and care for the people, with a support that would afford a controlling political power. A political power—a party if you please—grounded on this idea, having the confidence of the people would quiet this deep, surging unrest, without which no man can tell what is in store for this nation, and for republican principles.

Jehu Baker is not so widely known as he would have been if he had not for so many years been serving his country abroad.

Jehu Baker was a member of congress when the great impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson was the sensation of the day.

C. C. Baker is throwing sugar plums at representatives elect. He wants their votes for state printer, therefore he goes a fishing.

Jehu Baker belongs to the Lincoln type of statesmen. Baker, however is more of a scholar, and an orator, though inferior, as a practicing lawyer.

The keeping back of the indictments of the county commissioner for nearly three weeks, until after election, has been traced to Judge Guthrie.

John A. Anderson, a kicking, bolting mugwump republican is the strongest man in the state. What shall be done with him is a question that is troubling the wire pulling politicians.

Kansas is this year building twenty seven different lines of railway and will lay 957 miles of track, and this beats the world. Dakota comes in next with 536 miles of new track. Next comes Nebraska and then Texas.

The democrats are very sore over the defeat of Morrison, and pressure is brought to induce one Anderson, who was elected from the Twelfth Illinois district to resign, so that Morrison may be made a candidate and elected from that district in his place. The district is overwhelmingly democratic and would be sure to save the great adjuster. It is not often that Congressmen are elected to represent districts in which they do not reside. E. B. Washburn was once so elected in Illinois and Gen. B. F. Butler in Massachusetts.

It may be that the daughter of Jefferson Davis deserves none of the opprobrium that falls to her because she is the daughter of her father. It is probable that she does not. She is unfortunate in being the descendant of the great arch rebel, and while she is entitled to a good deal of sympathy because the sins of the father are visited upon her, no such sympathy can justify Charles Dudley Warner, or any other one, in paying her special honor.

The prohibition vote of Douglas County was this year over 30 less than in 1884, and Branscombe's vote was over fifty behind the ticket. Douglas is the home of Branscombe and Richardson, and yet this is Richardson's grand campaign. The increase vote is shown in counties distant from headquarters, where the inefficient management was not seen, and where Richardson's miserable attempt at white-washing could not be counteracted in time.

The prohibition party vote of the state is so slightly increased from that of 1884 as to leave no other conviction than that the campaign has been grossly mismanaged, or that there is no demand for a third party in Kansas. It is not clear that the latter supposition is true. If the present dragstore law had been an effective prohibitory measure the work of building up a separate party would have been difficult. The law, however, was a mockery. If continued, not even Richardsonism can prevent the growth of a new party. If practical prohibition is secured at the coming session of the legislature the new party cause will receive a sad-blow.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey concern has failed, and the world is a gainers thereby.

Illinois is quite modest. The papers of that state are now bringing out Jehu Baker for the United States Senate in place of Shelby M. Cullum. It was left for the SPIRIT OF KANSAS to nominate him for president.

A two year old thoroughbred Hereford has taken the grand sweepstakes premium at the Chicago fat stock show. It is the youngest animal that ever won the sweepstakes and the second thoroughbred, and the Hereford men are happy.

Last week the SPIRIT threw out its little tow line for Jehu Baker for president. The idea has been quickly seized by some of the leading papers and statesmen. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says he is entitled to be considered Illinois' favorite son in connection with the presidency.

When Garfield was elected President, it was remarked that he was the first since John Quincy Adams who could converse with foreign ministers in German. If Jehu Baker were so elected president he could discount Garfield on that point and greet the German, the French, or the Spanish ministers in their own language, or address the pope in Latin.

The next legislature should so change the law in regard to the public printing, that the expense to the state will be reduced. At present the office of state printer is so lucrative that it is equal to a gold mine, and the people meet the bills. If the people are willing to enrich individuals, let them know who are to be enriched, and to what extent, and then let them vote on it. Otherwise, it is the duty of their representatives to see that every branch of the public service is administered at the least expense, and whenever possible, a revenue derived for the State.

Under the existing law in Kansas, as constructed by the Attorney General, and as understood generally throughout the State, the purchaser of liquor at an apothecary is the sole judge of its necessity. He is also the sole judge of his own pathological condition. After he has gone before the Probate Judge and made a statement and paid a fee of five cents no one is legally authorized to say that he shall not proceed to the nearest drugist and buy brandy for indigestion, or Jamaica rum for seasickness, or lager beer for an incipient boil on the back of his neck. The present system is a great thing for the Probate Judge and a big bonanza for the apothecaries of Kansas.—New York Sun.

The above is an attempt of the New York Sun to give an exposition of the Kansas drug store liquor law. It altogether fails to do justice to the law. The purchaser is the sole judge of his physical condition. He makes his own diagnosis, and prescribes for himself. But he has nothing to do with the Probate Judge, and makes no statement to the judge, and pays no fee. The drugist goes to the Probate Judge and pays him \$5.00 for a permit to sell. The purchaser signs a statement that he is a citizen of lawful age, that he wants so much liquor, of such a kind, and that it is for medical use for such a disease, and that it is not to be used as a beverage, nor to sell nor to give away, and when he gets his medicine in this way, he is not allowed to take it on the premises, and so usually goes into a back alley to use it. These statements, or applications for liquor, are supposed to be saved by the drugist, who returns them to the Probate Judge, accompanied by five cents each.

There are fifty and more drug-stores in Topeka, and one who claimed to do a very small business in this line, made it a strong point that he only used 2000 of these statements a month. With this as an average, the revenue to the Probate Judge may easily be estimated.

Newspaper Talent.

It has been said that the woman is a good cook, who can make a good batch of bread from an empty flour barrel. This is more difficult than it is to make a good newspaper without brains. Tramps steal their way on railroad trains. Some editors steal all their talent.

The following article we thought rather readable, and so put it in type, copying from an eastern exchange. The next morning, Wednesday, it appeared as an able, original editorial in the Commonwealth, entitled "What an Earthquake May Lead to." In the afternoon, the Leavenworth Times came to hand bearing same date as Commonwealth, with the same article as editorial, but headed "A very Thin Shell." From this the reader may judge of the originality of the great leading papers of Kansas. We must say of the Times, however, that al-

though it will steal, it does have a creditable amount of sharp, pungent editorial. The trouble is, one cannot always tell which from what.

The inhabitants in the region between Charleston, South Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia, are slowly working themselves into the belief that they are living upon a very thin shell, and that any moment a vast caving in may take place, completely engulfing two states, and possibly tripping up several others.

This fear is not founded upon a fear nor developed by inferences. It is the result of empirical science. Facts are being gathered daily showing that an immense cavity exists in the earth in this quarter. The thought is so impressive that it does not produce a panic or tears or noisy distress.

There are no tears for some dispirits. The accumulation of evidence is simply overwhelming. A man in Laurens, South Carolina, dug a well down to a point where each stroke of the pick produced a hollow sound, and finally the bottom of the well fell out. A line was produced, but after using all the clothes lines in the neighborhood, no one could find where the bottom went to, and all hope of recovery has been abandoned.

In another town a part of the highway disappeared recently into a bottomless pit, and the authorities are afraid to look into it. A local professor has made a careful computation and says that it will take all the earth in the county to fill it up, and the road commissioners will have to bridge it over or resign.

In the town of Ninety-six, of Revolutionary fame, there is a spot where every earthquake rumble in Charleston has been distinctly heard, and it is concluded that the subterranean cave acts as an air chamber through which the sound is conducted.

There is a spot near Dawson, Georgia, where rain constantly falls out of a clear sky. This has been going on ever since the great earthquake of 31. The theory is that at this place the crust of the earth is very thin, and the temperature of the air is modified by the temperature of the vicinity beneath, thus producing rain. Hundreds of people have visited the spot and testified to the dampness of the drops that fall, and as Dawson is a prohibition town no one can have the face to cast any reflections upon the trustworthiness of the evidence.

We should regret very much to lose two or three states from the union at this time, but if they should cave in, it would leave an invaluable natural curiosity. Excursion trains could be run in all directions to the edges of the crust of the earth, affording at once recreation and instruction to thousands of people.

The Gage Made Good.

We cannot refrain from republishing the gage thrown down by Jehu Baker in his speech on the 17th of September, a week after his nomination:

"Finally, fellow citizens, I will only add that the main thing that I have heard raised in opposition is—that your uncle is a fossil! an antiquity coming down from the past! an ideologist! and withal a foxy insinuation that he is superannuated from extreme old age! To all of which I will only say, that I throw down tonight my loyal gage, and pledge myself to make it good—that my friends may put forward their youngest and most valiant champion—and I will sleep less and rise earlier—travel further on railroads and ride more miles over corduroy roads—hold more meetings and bigger ones—speak louder and with more sense—make more converts, WIN THE VICTORY and still be in good fighting order when the young gentleman is in quarantine for repairs."

And didn't the old man make good his "loyal gage"? No wonder men love to follow such a leader.

Wm. R. Morrison's Defeat.

From the Quincy Journal (Democratic) November 4th.

The latest dispatches leave no room to doubt that Wm. R. Morrison is defeated. We have no ill will for Mr. Morrison, and we surely do not wish any harm to come to the democratic party, but we cannot find it in our heart to grieve over Mr. Morrison's defeat. We are sure that it will be a good thing for the democratic party in this state. Morrison is a true democrat, and when you have said that, you have said it all. He is wholly incapable as a leader. He is too narrow-minded, too prejudiced, too stubborn, too ill informed, too weak, too selfish for a leader. He is wholly unfitted for leadership. He is the most supremely selfish man that we know of in national politics. He would rather—much rather—that tariff reform would go to the demitition bow-vows than to succeed, unless he could reap all the glory. His small stock of information in regard to this matter, his selfishness, and his stubbornness have been a terrible stumbling block in the way of tariff reform. Morrison's defeat removes this stumbling block, and will, therefore, greatly aid the cause of tariff reform.

Morrison is by all means too small a man to lead the democratic party in this state. His defeat gets him out of the way of greater and more capable men, and will, therefore, be a benefit to the democratic party in this state. The democratic party in Illinois is stronger with Morrison defeated than it is with Morrison victorious. The ablest democrats we have in the state know this now, and in two years from now we shall all of us see it and admit it. It is always a helpful thing to get a selfish and incapable leader out of the way. And in Morrison's defeat this thing is accomplished.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester N. Y. Post-Express.

A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. H. Warner, who was present at the time, said, "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water. Been too busy."

"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this season."

"How do you account for this?"

"The increase has come from the Universal Recognition of the Excellence of our Preparations. We have been nearly ten years before the public and the sales are constantly increasing while our newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. Why, high scientific and medical authorities, now publicly concede that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver diseases and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of this?"

"Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc. habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and analyzing all known remedies for the kidneys and liver, for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys these organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits cannot be broken up! Among the investigators were such men as J. M. Hall, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons and president of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure!"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?"

"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium quinine and cocaine. They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are unconscious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible drugs, a demand that is caused largely by physicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs, and strong spirits, and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation."

"Well does not this discovery give you a new revelation of the power of safe cure?"

"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that nearly all the diseases of the human system originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used over ninety per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depraved and diseased."

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and liquor habits can be over come, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be asked for?"

"You really believe then, Mr. Warner, that the majority of diseases come from kidney and liver complaints?"

"I do! When you see a person mooping and groveling about, half dead and half alive, year after year you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble."

"The other day I was talking with Dr. Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who came to him for eye treatment were effected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life their eye sight becomes so poor. A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye glasses. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it affects the eyes; with others the head; with others the stomach or the lungs; or rheumatic disorder follows and neuralgia tears them to pieces, or they lose the powers of taste, smell or become impotent in other functions of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth at command?"

"The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but symptoms; they are not the disorder, and

they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood and they may prevail and no pain occur in the kidneys."

It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he could not live six months, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while the newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This speaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

A Campaign Reminiscence.

If there was excessive use of campaign funds in this district Mr. Baker will never be accused of having handled them. As illustrating what a stranger he is to the use of money in politics, his friends tell with a great deal of relish this reminiscence of the campaign. Early one Monday morning he found himself in East St. Louis on his way to Alton and he suddenly discovered that he had come away from home without his pocket-book. Stepping round to the residence of Joe Messick, Republican candidate for the Legislature, he found no one up. Knocking loudly at the door he presently aroused Messick who came down to see what was the matter. "You're a nice man to run for an office, ain't you?" was Mr. Baker's greeting, lying in bed at six o'clock in the morning. "By the way, Joe," he continued, "I've left my money at home, can you lend me \$2?"

"What good will \$2.00 do you?" asked Messick.

"Never mind," replied Mr. Baker, "that is all I want."

The following Saturday night Mr. Baker returned from this county, and he had only spent \$1.90, meeting Messick he said: "Here, Joe, is 10 cents of that money and I'll send the rest when I get home."—Alton Telegraph.

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Shawnee County }

In the District Court of said county and state. To Fercilla McClure: You will take notice that you have been sued by Isaiah McClure in the above named court and you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff, Isaiah McClure, on or before the 27th day of December, 1886, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment thereon will be rendered accordingly. ISAIAH MCCLURE by Gunn & Starbird, his attorneys.

Attest, B. M. Curtis, Clerk.
By A. B. McCabe, Deputy clerk

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for a fight. Cundiff grabbed a broadax and cut Kissick's body nearly in twain, killing him instantly.

