

State Historical Society

State Historical Society



A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XIV.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPT. 27, 1884.

NO. 8

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD! A WEEKLY PAPER AT GO CENTS A YEAR.

The Spirit of Kansas, PROHIBITION AND ANTI-MONOPOLY. Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, Laborer, Miner, and all working men...

St. John and Daniel.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

NATIONAL AND STATE PROHIBITION. TOPEKA, SEPT. 11, 1884.

To PROHIBITIONISTS: The campaign in this State is now opened. The issue is Prohibition vs. Anti-Prohibition. Disguise it as they may this is the fact. The whiskey monopoly of the Nation is determined to beat Prohibition in Kansas.

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

We are without a state prohibition paper. The necessity of a paper published from the capital of the State was urged by the State Central Prohibition Committee to day, and the undersigned asked to undertake its publication.

To meet this want as best we can we will issue a special edition of the KANSAS SPIRIT as a cheap campaign prohibition paper.

The subscription price will be 10 cents for the campaign in clubs of ten or more to one address.

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

THE KANSAS SPIRIT has been a temperance Home paper for 15 years. It has helped to make Kansas Homes and to develop Kansas farms. It will now help protect Kansas homes and defend Kansas laws.

Will you help give us 25,000 circulation within thirty days?

Yours for Prohibition, G. F. KIMBALL,

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

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

PUSH ON THE COLUMN.

The Prohibition Fight has just begun. Much that has been done must be done over again. The Prohibition Party will do it this time, and the work will stick. The People's Fight has just begun. The struggle against Monopolies, against Autocracy and oppressive systems has but had a beginning.

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

Martin or Glick?

We say neither one. If, however, it must be one or the other there is very little difference between them. We know what to expect of Glick. He is a pirate. There is no mistaking the colors he carries. He has raised the black flag against prohibition. He has sanded the deck and made it ready for blood.

We are still uncertain as to Martin. Whether he will bring up with the Prohibitionists or the saloonists is uncertain. All that we can get from him is, that he favors the enforcement of the law.

Such is the alternative offered us. Are we to be forced to accept it? We say no, a thousand times no. Nothing but party servility can justify it, and that is moral humiliation. Glick has made an excellent governor in all except his devotion to the whiskey interests. It is by no means certain that Col. Martin is his equal as a practical business man.

It might have been. To-day the Republican party lies wounded, bleeding, perhaps dying. Two years ago it had strength and vitality. It seemed full of promise. In Kansas it had taken advanced ground. It had accepted new issues. It declared against the greatest monopoly of the age, against the arch enemy of human happiness, the breeder of evil and the promoter of crime.

It dared to stand up and condemn alcoholism. It was a great step forward. It was too much for cowardly politicians who were frightened at the first reaction.

The mettle of the party was then put to test and it was more than it could stand. Compromisers worked into it as the orer works his way into the trees of the orchard. Prohibition Republicans gave ear to the tempter. The standard began to lower. The saloons that had been closed began to open.

The Republican party proved false to Prohibition in Kansas, as it had done in Massachusetts, New York and in Ohio. It no longer demanded that saloons should be closed. The fines that had been assessed were not collected. The party nominations were made with no reference to the views of candidates on the greatest question of all. It was a terrible sacrifice, but the party steadily declined, instead of improving under it.

All this might not have been. It is uncertain what the final result may be. Disintegration has surely set in. The party lash has lost its terrors. In Shawnee county, tickets unworthy to be made have been nominated and the people refuse to endorse them. In fact, too many of the legislative districts, representatives and senators have been brought out as in this county, who are favorable to the repeal of the laws explicitly endorsed by the party two years ago.

And all this might have been prevented by a little manly courage on the part of the professed Prohibitionists. The Republican party might have been the party of the people. It is not altogether too late yet. Will a halt be called in this reckless race for the favor of the Brewers and liquor sellers? If not then is the end of the Republican party not far off, and its winding sheet is waiting.

Powder Needed.

The article headed as above out from the New York Witness of the 18th inst. and printed in another column is commended to the careful consideration of Prohibitionists in Kansas, who stand on the Pittsburg National prohibition platform, and that of our State Convention adopted at Lawrence on the 2d inst.

At two meetings of our State Central Committee, I have expressed an honest desire to be relieved from the duties of Chairman of the Committee. Twice my resignation has been rejected, and I now feel at liberty to speak plainly of the situation. We have an electoral and a state ticket in the field, and we must elect every man on each ticket, if God and money will help us. God is on our side now, but he wants us to prove our faith in our work by our contributions of money according to our means.

To every professed prohibitionist who has cast off the putrid skin of republicanism and democracy, and has allied himself with God and humanity on behalf of the homes and the wives and children of Kansas against the damnable dens of iniquity, run by bad men and women in a few of the larger cities of our state; to every such prohibitionist I appeal for the means to make our fight a though short, a decisive one, one which will wipe out the political system of the day, and stamp out the life of the republican and democratic parties. We want speakers to visit every school house in Kansas if possible. We want truth and facts in printed form to place in every home in our state. We want prohibition clubs everywhere, and in all places where ever two or three true men and women can be found, at least enough to organize by the election of a President, and secretary. If we had 100,000 office holders to draw upon for campaign funds, we would make no personal appeal; by and by, we will be so situated, but just now our individual shoulders must go to the wheel.

Friends of prohibition, come up to the scratch, show your sincerity by your contributions, great or small, send to G. F. Kimball Esq., Secretary of the State Central Committee at North Topeka, and every dime will be profitably expended and fully accounted for.

"Powder is needed." Read the article. Very Respectfully, H. J. CANNIFF, Chairman S. C. C. Prohibition papers please copy.

ST. JOHN.

The National Prohibition Candidate for President, in the City.

He Gives His Views of the Political Situation—The Outlook for National Prohibition.

His Interview with a Capital Reporter.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John, the National Prohibition candidate for President, arrived in the city early Tuesday morning and registered at the Copeland hotel, his headquarters always when in Topeka.

In the forenoon the ex-Governor of Kansas was upon the streets shaking hands with old friends, and later in the day he was in consultation with some of the managers of the Prohibition canvass relative to the outlook in this State for the national Prohibition ticket.

Mr. St. John has just returned from an extended eastern tour commencing two months before the national Prohibition convention at Pittsburg. During his trip he has visited a large number of the eastern and middle States speaking almost every day, and being greeted everywhere by large crowds.

Last evening a reporter for the Capital called upon the ex-Governor at the hotel, and found him looking as natural as he was before he was nominated for President. Blaine and Cleveland are both said to look weary, at this stage of the campaign, and Ben Butler's off eye certainly droops more than it did in days gone by; but Mr. St. John appears to stand up well under the burdens of the political canvass. Formerly he retired from the field, and Belva Lockwood is still in the ring, but thus far has submitted no report as to her condition.

After the usual salutation Mr. St. John was asked regarding his trip and the success of his canvass, and replied: "I have just got in from the East and am on my way home. I have been talking pretty much everywhere, the last speech I made being in Chicago. I have been well satisfied with the results of the canvass. While the Prohibition party does not expect to sweep things, yet it will cut a much larger figure in this campaign than anybody imagines. All of the states except two or three have electoral tickets in the field and the Prohibitionists will have electoral tickets in those before many days more. There are Prohibitionists in every State in the Union and they are in sufficient numbers to make themselves known. The National Prohibition canvass is even more successful than I anticipated."

"How do you find the situation in New York, for instance?" questioned the reporter. "Well, if you mean as to the old parties," replied Mr. St. John, "I suppose it would be no use to say; because they would not believe me. The present campaign is given very much to lying, and everybody knows it. Republicans call Democrats liars; and Democrats call Republicans liars, too; and if I should give my opinion of the situation regarding either of those parties I might be called a liar. However, I will say, we are going straight ahead. The Prohibition party has one object in view—the downfall of the saloon and the destruction of the saloon influence—and it is going right on with that object steadily in view. We are not paying any attention to the old parties. One has ignored us its platform and the other has taken up the cause of the saloon, and we are not interested in their success. We are working for the

success of Prohibition and the recognition of the principles which it embodies, and we are going to stand together for the triumph of right. In New York the Prohibition party will poll a large vote: I can't say whether it will endanger Republican success in the State or not, but the vote for the Prohibition ticket will be surprisingly large. Butler will get a large vote in most of the large cities, and he will cut a more important figure than the old parties expect. There has been no combination or fusion by the Prohibitionists with any party in New York nor in any State, and whatever it does it will do by itself."

"What effect did the Maine election have on prohibition?" was then asked. "It was very encouraging indeed," said Mr. St. John, in reply, "Maine went fifty thousand for the prohibition amendment. If Mr. Blaine had voted for it," he continued, jocularly, "it would have had a majority of 50,001 and, if he had voted against it it would have had a majority of 49,999. As it was he probably didn't vote. There is certainly something in prohibition when Maine after trying it thirty-five years has concluded to put it into their constitution?"

"What feeling do you find throughout the country toward prohibition?" "Decidedly favorable. I have been speaking in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, and I find Prohibitionists enthusiastic everywhere. Every-Republicans and Democrats as well as Prohibitionists have attended the meetings and I have been most courteously treated. We have had larger crowds than anybody else and if numbers and enthusiasm indicate anything the signs are favorable indeed."

"What do Prohibitionists expect to gain this year?" was asked by the reporter.

"Well," answered Mr. St. John after a moment's hesitation, "we are working for principle, and we expect to teach the old parties to recognize it. In New York we expect to be felt and in Ohio we expect to set the old parties an example. Last year the Prohibition vote in Ohio was 35,000. This year the party lines are closely drawn, and while we do not expect to get all of that prohibition vote for the National ticket, we will get more of it than anybody imagines. In Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa the Prohibition vote will be large, and of course nobody knows what the result may be; but it will be a surprise."

"Will a canvass be made in this State?" questioned the reporter.

"I can't say at present. That matter is somewhat undecided. I expect to return to Kansas about the 27 of October, and may give a few days attention to it then. I could not say now what will be done as to a State canvass. I expect to return east at once and shall speak first at Onley, Illinois, next Tuesday; then at Carlisle, Ind., October 1; at Indianapolis, October 2; Oberlin, O., October 3; at Akron on the 4th; then three days in Michigan; then in Academy of Music, Philadelphia, October 11; Masonic Temple, Baltimore on the 13th; the Academy of Music, New York, on the 14th; Brooklyn on the 15th; Boston, the 16th; then at some point in Connecticut, on the 17th; Newark, N. J., on the 18th; Silver Lake, N. Y., the 21st, Buffalo the 23rd; Ft. Wayne the 25th and Marion, Indiana, the 26th. I shall return home to Kansas about the 27 or 28 of October, and I may speak then at a few points in this State. We expect to have big meetings at all these places. We don't have any brass bands nor fireworks nor torchlight processions, but we have the people and we have big crowds of them. Prohibition isn't making any noise but it's making votes."

No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and Goods.

deals with skins for their raw dry salted. Thinned and or to large with sunae with coarse finishes. Fine texture finishes, the skin is. Goat-grain and flesh reek to profishes on cured by touchable leather mat, and to the land-100 manu- skin of a up-skin, is to a goat-spongy. hat it can absorb in wear- it is ill up-skins in al- and the to make of our rom En- duty have the and, and new ma- a great ey-skir famous th our e-sized s and e grain ed" as used, I often berade for the gulf's gules docile latory" too, in the a tan- well. shed ter to ation of the some uid- gers, cur- rents r of ex- hah ren are d an of New set up d the with am- ured in

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1884.

Shawnee county furnishes no Prohibition candidates for the Republican party. And yet we are told that this party is doing everything for Prohibition.

The Randolph Echo says the God and morality part of the Republican party is the least desirable element in it. The Echo is Republican but belongs to the other element.

Kansas presents the only instance in the United States where the President and Secretary of State Temperance Union are not working for National Prohibition and St. John and Daniel.

PROF. STEARNS, writing from the east predicts a gradual falling off of Cleveland's supporters and a corresponding increase of St. John's strength in all the eastern states where the Independent movement first developed.

We have more fault to find with the Republican party than with the Democratic. It pretended to be what it is not. It played the hypocrite and even now while in the very act of betraying the cause of prohibition claims to favor it.

Louis Schade declares that the Brewer's Congress is first for personal and then political liberty, first beer and then politics. A. B. Campbell and Col. Jetmore say, first politics and then Prohibition. In the future all such men must also have second place.

We cannot refrain from remarking that the party that has heretofore "done all that has been done for prohibition" has failed, in Shawnee county, to give the people even one prohibition candidate. Under such circumstances Republicans will be justified in voting as they please.

The Republican party is of no more use now than a banged up old hat. It has outlived its day and generation. It refuses to take up living issues but insists in hovering over a dead past as a carrion crow does over a dead carcass. There is a pressing need of a political party to take its place that is equal to the emergencies of the present.

WHEN Gov. St. John makes a temperance address on Sunday, the Leavenworth Times, calls it a desecration of the Sabbath. When Democratic papers used to say the same of a minister who preached against the sin of slavery, the editor of the Times had just the same opinion of such twaddle as we now have of its slab-sided notions.

Col. Jetmore's letter fell as flat as a patacake. It was published by only one or two papers outside of Topeka and is passed over by the state press with only a mere mention. The fact is it was known that Mr. Jetmore was expecting the nomination and was modestly a candidate, and his declination did not gain him any respect. His act is generally regarded by Republicans as an attempt to make capital for himself.

The Leavenworth Times says the late Republican State convention was manipulated on the prohibition side by three notorious drinking politicians. There is too much truth in this for any of the machine organs to venture a denial. The Republican party has trifled with prohibition from the day the amendment was adopted "without regard to party," as they put it now. They are trifling with it to-day, and will follow the advice of the Times and kick it out of the party.

MR. BLAINE is like the other fellow who never opened his mouth but to put his foot in it. His last letter admitting that he was married in March 1851, three months before the birth of his first child does not help him. He claims a previous marriage in June 1850, which he says, they always considered their true marriage. But as there were some doubts as to its legality, the second ceremony was performed. We have no sympathy with this kind of political warfare, and yet we are at a loss to know why Mr. Blaine did not fix the date of his marriage in the outset and not wate to this late date.

The Olathe Mirror-Gazette says, "The two leading spirits in the late Prohibition State Convention at Lawrence were Martin Van Buren Bennett, a life long Democrat, who wrote to a Democratic friend at Winfield, 'Glick knows what I am doing,' and the other was G. F. Kimball, a gentleman whom we knew in Illinois. He was first a Republican, in 1872 a Greeley man, next a Greenbacker, later a Prohibitionist, in 1883 a Republican and 1884 anything to beat the Republican party."

"Tell the truth, Doctor, tell the truth." Always a Prohibitionist, but not for Greeley in 1872.

The Moving Tide.

Probably no paper in the United States exerts a wider or more healthy influence than the New York Independent. Its influence is not that its readers are counted by the million, but that its views are carefully considered, conscientiously given and trustingly received, not by its own constituency only but by very many who are not patrons of the paper. There is a wide-spread conviction that there must be some reason for any position the Independent may take. Hence its wide influence.

When the great corruptionist, James G. Blaine was nominated the Independent although always in sympathy with the Republican party, repudiated the act as unworthy of the party. When Cleveland was afterwards nominated by the Democratic party, he was endorsed by the Independent as a man who had as Governor of the state of New York, secured many desirable reforms, and as a man more deserving than Blaine. This was before the exposure of Cleveland's immoralities. The Independent was so candid that it did not at once accept these charges, but set to work to investigate for itself, knowing the liability of politicians to make false charges. When it became satisfied of Cleveland's personal impurity, it no longer hesitated but withdrew its support in an editorial that was copied into every Republican paper of importance in the country.

For two weeks more the Independent gave cogent reasons why no true man could support either Blaine or Cleveland. The arguments were unanswerable and no paper, Republican or Democratic, has attempted to answer them. And now the Independent comes out in another powerful, unanswerable argument in favor of St. John. We give it place in full in another column. It is the most significant editorial that has appeared in any paper during the campaign. As it says the door to reform is widening daily, God's hand is seen in the work.

Read this article, take renewed courage and move on to the final overthrow of political burdens and corruptions that weigh down the people.

Powder Needed.

It is of great importance that in the organization of the Prohibition party all that is evil in the methods of the old parties should be left out. Any party will certainly become demoralized which allows the use of improper means to accomplish its ends, however good these ends may be. Political schemers who give large sums of money to carry an election will certainly expect to be repaid in some way at the expense of the Nation. The only way to avoid this danger is to see that sufficient funds for necessary expenses are provided, so that neither the candidate nor his committee shall require to advance any considerable sums. A candidate supported by such means will feel, when elected, that he does not owe his election to any half-dozen individuals, but to the principles which he represents, and he will, therefore, feel free to follow the dictates of his own conscience in maintaining these principles. To the many earnest friends of prohibition who read the Witness we present an earnest appeal on behalf of the managers of the campaign for a liberal supply of money.

Mr. St. John is, we are thankful to say, a poor man, after all the opportunities he has had of handling other people's money; but if he were not poor we should still say that it was the duty of the people to see that he did not need to spend his own money. For the office of President of the United States should be a free gift from the people, and not a purchase. Very much is needed to be used in educating and organizing. There are many thousands of voters through the country who only need to have the truth put fairly before them to bring them out of the old parties. This cannot be done without money. Funds should be sent to A. J. Jenkins, Secretary of the National Prohibition Committee, 87 Washington street, Chicago; or to the chairman of any of the State committees. The local committee also require funds.—New York Witness

Vote only for Republicans, say the Capital and the other party organs. So every question of principles is to be subordinated to the party. We say tear away from party and from men, and stand for the right.

It begins to look as if neither Cleveland nor Blaine can be the next president unless they enter into a partnership to defeat St. John in the House.

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

Good Rulers Only.

We now believe, considering all the important interests involved, that both James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland should at once withdraw or be withdrawn, from the Presidential canvass. It is quite certain that they are not really wanted, either of them, by the respectable conscientious voters of this country. The best men of both parties, are at heart opposed to them, and will not vote for them. That question, we judge from good evidence, from all quarters is now settled. Blaine and Cleveland are not the sort of men now wanted in the White House. They are not wanted to administer the laws of the United States Government. They are not wanted to help and support a resolute people in suppressing the stenchful rottenness of Utah, nor as leaders in the social circles in Washington. The young of both sexes, will not be benefited or properly educated in morality by mingling with such men. Good men of all parties will hang their heads with shame if either of the candidates named should be successful. Politicians and office-seekers may cry aloud in favor of such men; but we declare the truth when we say that a conscientious Christian man cannot heartily and without hesitation do so. Will the twenty-five thousand ministers of the Gospel in this country uncover their heads in their pulpits on the Sabbath day and ask God to help the people in securing the election of such Presidential candidates? Will they turn to their congregation and plead with God's professed followers, asking their help and their prayers and their contributions in securing the election of such rulers? We think not. No; the good men in this nation, in pulpit or pew, never can honestly and heartily engage in any such task.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler is not by any means our Presidential candidate, and we do not expect to vote for him. We could name a thousand men and more that we would much prefer to him. But better far his election than that of a man either dishonest or of immoral character and, in view of late revelations and present political movements and combinations, we think General Butler is likely to damage Cleveland's prospects to a far greater extent than has been supposed. If political leaders and political convention will not name good and reputable men for office, the people will take the matter in to their own hands regardless of conventions, rings bosses or political usages. General Butler, will, doubtless, push ahead; and if he can only secure the defeat of Grover Cleveland, that, of itself, will be a magnificent victory.

Ex-Governor St. John is not the man we would select above all others in the nation for the office of President. But better far, ten thousand times better it would be to have him as our Chief Magistrate than James G. Blaine. Governor St. John is a sound, intelligent, conscientious, patriotic citizen. He is a man who can be trusted, and is the kind of timber now especially wanted in a national ruler. He would fearlessly administer the laws in New York, California, or Utah, and would be a terror to evil doers everywhere. Such a man very likely might not suit the wire-pullers and secret managers of any party, but he would surely "turn the rascals out" of office, and try to put good men in their places. In view of these facts, and other reasons which might be stated, we say plainly that, if the Republican Party shall neglect or refuse to withdraw the name of James G. Blaine and substitute another, by all means let the people organize and work for, and, in November, vote for Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, for President.

In the name of all that is pure in the family, just and honest in politics, and of good report among the nations we call upon good men now and everywhere to do their duty to the country in the fear of God and not of men. The door to success seems to be opening wider and wider daily. God's hand seems to be in it, while the counsils of the wicked seem to be coming to naught. If men of principle refuse or neglect now to work, to be consistent, their months should be shut and sealed as against all unrighteousness and impurity. But such must not be the case. Let the people now have a chance to work as they feel and to vote as they pray: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"—New York Independent.

Every campaign subscriber to the Spirit will be credited to Jan 1, 1886, or over 18 months, on receipt of fifty cents at any time between Oct 1 and Nov. 15 for renewal of subscription. Ten cents for campaign in clubs.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. At F. E. Van Haren's drug store.

Dr. Caniff Speaks.

An incisive letter, and the writer's compliments to A. B. Jetmore.

North Topeka Kans., Sept. 15, 1884. Thos. Owen Jr., Editor Cloud Co. Critic.

Dear Sir: The Critic you sent me was received, and I thank you for it. Your article in relation to the Prohibition Convention at Lawrence, on the 2nd instant, is true in every particular, being neither exaggerated nor garbled. The reason is plain, you have emancipated yourself from the slavery of party allegiance, and have allied yourself and your paper, with those who dare proclaim the truth even though it does rouse the ire of the Devil of party, ruling Democracy and Republicanism alike. I have read much about our Convention in Republican newspapers and have not seen one that was not made up of lies from beginning to end. Excuse me, I have grown into the habit of using the euphonious Bible words, lies and liars, because they are expressive.

The Republican party claims all the honesty, virtue and intelligence of the American people and would have us to believe it to be the only agency to which the homes of our country can look for protection against the ravages of the whiskey saloon.

On the other hand, the old Democratic party and in an honorable, outspoken way, proclaims its devotion to the whiskey autocrat and the open saloon.

How can we determine which to trust? Is the claim of the republican party true? Take the delusive prohibition plank of the platform of its recent State Convention, and then look at the man that party has placed at the head of its State ticket: one who never has and don't dare to declare himself a Prohibitionist and opposed to whiskey traffic. Again look at the man that party, so far as nominations have been made for the Legislature and county officers, have placed in nomination, largely, men who are avowed anti-prohibitionists. Is this consistent and should such a party be trusted? Many Republicans claim to be Prohibitionists, yet in the hour of trial principle is lost in party serfdom. Is it not safer to meet an open enemy in daylight, than a suspected one in dark of the night. What style of men have the two great parties in Kansas offered as our future rulers? The Democrats offer us a man who by his official actions and his public expressions tells us he is the opponent and enemy of our principles while our Republican friends try to force upon us one who is opposed to us as really as the other, but lacks the manhood and moral courage to tell us the truth one; of whom it may be said, as the Irishman said of the flea that bit him, "I put my finger upon him and he said he wasn't there." To my mind it is safer to bear the ills we have than blindly fly to those we know not of. Without any other candidate for Gov. it is not better to vote for the positive Glick than for the doubtful, perhaps treacherous Martin.

But to go back to Lawrence and the Prohibition Convention of the 2nd instant. A self constituted committee of three citizens of Kansas, called a convention of persons favoring a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment of our State Constitution, to another vote of the people of Kansas. This was proper and according to party usage. Five citizens of Kansas constituting a State Central Committee, appointed at a meeting held, as I am informed, in the office of A. B. Jetmore Esq. that gentleman participating in the proceedings and assisting in the appointment of delegates to the National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh Pa. I say, said Central Committee called a state convention at Lawrence for the organization of a Prohibition Party and the nomination of Electoral and State tickets. This was equally consistent with party usage. This Convention met and its doings have passed into political history.

The historic City of Lawrence has become noted for raids. In the early days of its settlement, it was frequently raided by ruffians from Missouri and other slave states. On the 21st day of August 1863, it was again raided by a band of ruffians from Missouri and nearly 150 people put to death. On the 2nd of September 1884 a body of peaceable law-abiding citizens of Kansas, yourself among the number, were convened in a public hall in said city of Lawrence which meeting was constitutionally called and assembled when a portion of its Republican citizens aided and abetted by a few individuals living outside its limits raided the meeting and scattered its members.

In 1863, the stricken people of Lawrence fled in every direction for safety: in 1884 the scattered friends of Prohibition rallied to safer quarters, and consummated the object of its gathering. It is not asserted that A. B. Jetmore went

down on his knees and begged the nomination of Governor, but he knew it was the intention to nominate him, and we were reminded of his existence by his attendance at the forenoon session. He was nominated and became the mump of Prohibition in Kansas. Esau said unto Jacob feed me I pray thee, for I am at the point to die, and Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, but he ate it himself and went on his way. Our man disposed of his goods, but so far as heard from, has not got his pottage yet. In 1863 Quantrell killed his victims in Lawrence: another man killed himself, and found his ancient place in the wamp-cask of the Republican party.

The State Central Committee of the new prohibition party held a meeting, and organized by the solid non-acceptance of my tendered resignation, as its chairman, the election of G. F. Kimball, Esq. as Secretary, and the appointment of an Executive Committee. In the record of its proceedings will be found the following, submitted by the undersigned. "Whereas, A. B. Jetmore Esq. who had been unanimously nominated by the State Prohibition convention of Kansas, convened on the 2nd instant, at Lawrence as our candidate for Governor of the State of Kansas with little consideration, has publicly proclaimed his non-acceptance of the nomination, in a characteristic pronouncement, Therefore resolved that the state central committee does hereby very gratefully accept the declination of said A. B. Jetmore, and tender to that gentleman the heartfelt thanks of the Prohibition party of Kansas, for the timely showing of his hand, and that we now proceed to place in nomination a true prohibitionist, one who will not betray our party and its principles either from genuine or sinister motives."

Embarrassed for a time, we may not find the man we want but we can stick to St. John, the grandest moral hero Kansas has ever produced, with our State ticket, headless though it may be, even substituting the name of an open enemy rather than a cowardly one as I shall do if the necessity arises. Be it understood, I am not speaking for the State Central committee, as my resignation of its chairmanship, has been for several days in the hands of the Secretary. Thus I speak not in mandatory way, but suggestively.

Let us persist unrelentingly in maintaining our present organization: let us scatter prohibition literature broadcast over our State; let us organize prohibition clubs everywhere: let us talk, sing and pray for our cause, and if there is a God in Israel. He will give us success. Yours earnestly, H. J. CANIFF.

BY MAIL or Express PREPAID: Choice 1 1/2 YR. APPLES including LEON CLADS, 100 \$5; 100 \$35. Strawberries, flowering Tulip bulbs, doz. 25c. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, 31 doz. Hardy stock in good order, well planted does best moved in the fall. Most planters have them more time to attend to planting. Fall List free. F. K. PHENIX & SONS, Phoenix Nursery, Delavan, Wis.

To Embroider Crazy Quilts. Get: Brainerd & Armstrong's factory ends called "Waste-embroidery"—sold at less than half price. 40 cents will buy what would cost One Dollar in skeins. All of good silk and beautiful colors. In pieces from one to three yards long. Send forty cents in stamps or postal note to The Brainerd & Armstrong Co. 621 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOU ARE A LIAR. \$60.5 TON WAGON SCALES. Beam Box Tare Beam. Freight Paid. Free Price List. Every Size. Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Established 1852. BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO. Bloomington, Ill. Largest stock of Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Catalogue for Fall of 1884 now ready and mailed on application. 600 ACRES. 13 Greenhouses.

ASTHMA CURED. German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief. In the worst case, restores comfort, enables sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c, and \$1.00. Of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WILEY & RUSSELL M'FG CO., Greenfield, Mass. LIGHTNING. Celebrated Lightning Screw Plate, and other jobs, look for cuttings, and send for Price List.

Sawing Made Easy. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. SENT ON 30 DAY TEST TRIAL. For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out saw-wood, and all kinds of log-cutting—it is used, and it saves. A boy of 10 can saw logs and saw-wood. Thousands of farmers and mechanics. Write for complete illustrated catalogue in a brilliant color, also fully illuminated poster in colors. All Free. Agents in every city. Write for more details. MONARCH M'FG CO., 147 3/4 State St., Chicago, Ill.

SKINS.

Leather and Saddle Goods. We deal with top-skins for in their raw "dry salted." Chaired and dyed to large with sunne with coarse er finishes. Fine text- finishes, the skin is Goat-grain and flesh re- to pro- finishes on secured by soachable leather, and to the land- skin of a p-skin, is to a goat- spongy, that it can absorb in wear. It is ill- sp-skins in al- and the to make of our rom En- duty have the and, and new ma- a great sp-skin fitious with our sized s and grain ed" as used, often perade of the

of grain ed" as used, often perade of the of the some sul- ders, curi- ents r of ex- hat reb ite of d an of New set up and the with manu- factured in

The World's Curse.
To the Editor of *The Lever*:
A sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Gurney, pastor of the First M. E. Church, Elgin, Ill., contains the following: Contrast with some of the "cocktail" courses of R. M. Hatfield, Dr. Crosby, and others. It does not require the reader to be versed in all the niceties of ethics, or the wisdom of D. D. schools to determine which is most likely to be accepted of God and appreciated by the good everywhere. The world needs ministers like Dr. Gurney. It will have more of them sooner than people think.
"Now I say we are no longer left in doubt as to the attitude of the republican party on the whiskey question. It has decided against God, and home, and native land; and in submission to the lords of the liquor league."
To me it seems that a constitutional prohibitionist has but one course to pursue. The whiskey men stated their ultimatum. They would vote with no party that gave any quarter to those opposed to saloons. Thereupon the republican party kicked the temperance reform out of doors, and prohibitionists have nothing to hope from them as a party.
Now why did the republican party bow its neck and abuse itself at the bidding of the league lords? Every one of us is to blame for this. They dare not insult us. They did not dare to insult the whiskey interest. They knew the anti-temperance voters were sincere, that they would vote as they talked; they did not believe that we were sincere; they paid us the poor compliment of supposing we would talk one way, and vote the other. With shame we must confess that our party gave them reason to insult us. Our churches, church councils, temperance orders and temperance meetings, have for years spoken out very loud on this question. We have said we were against whiskey, against saloons, in favor of prohibition. But the politician's bible is the election returns and those returns do show that though we prayed prohibition, preached prohibition, talked prohibition, though we fought the whiskey business with ringing resolutions, we stultified ourselves every returning election day by voting for whiskey. Is not this the truth and who does not know that ten determined men who will shoot can drive from the field a hundred men who won't shoot, and so we see the reason why this republican convention stood reverently hat in hand before the liquor lords and turned contemptuously from us with spurning boot as they knew the whiskey men would vote as well as talk; they thought we would pray one way and vote the other. But some men will say: "I am ready to vote my temperance principles when my vote will count; but I don't want to throw away my vote." Well, your vote has counted. The republican party counted on your easy acquiescence, and counting on that, they surrendered to the whiskey lords. We ought to realize that no vote cast to say we favor a righteous principle, is ever thrown away. Your vote and my vote will count some time, when every prohibitionist will stand at the ballot box, true to his deepest convictions. Such a vote will announce in tones of thunder to the politicians that our talk against saloons is not mere rhetoric, mere sound and fury signifying nothing.
And whatever other good men and other churches may do, I trust the grand old Methodist church, which was the first to take a decided stand against slavery, and took it, though it cost her at one blow 500,000 members, and the half of her territory, and a million of money, and which at the last was a unit for emancipation, will now wheel into line to fight this demonic power of the liquor lords. Come brethren, let us stand in the front rank who in this year of grace, 1884, will vote their convictions in spite of party taint and party prejudices. I would not if I could direct another man's vote, but I can answer for one Methodist, who will vote as he preaches and prays and to the extent that I ought, I will use my influence as a man and a minister to add the votes of others to my own in behalf of prohibition.
Self-respect seems to require all Christians who are prohibitionists in heart, thus to voice their conviction at this juncture. By voting prohibition, we shall restore to ourselves that confidence in our sincerity, now so justly withheld. If by our votes we say we will not act with parties who bow to the dictation of the whiskey lords, that we can be counted on to vote as we pray, we shall find ourselves respected, and have at least as much influence in shaping the laws and the politics of this country, as the average saloonkeeper.
If any of you are disposed to sensure my frank speech, I bid such remember that I am a Methodist preacher, that Methodists carry their religion into poli-

tics; that the Methodist church is pledged to labor for prohibition. And permit me to say with emphasis, though the whiskey lordings were strong enough to silence the republican convention, they are not strong enough to silence the Methodist pulpit. Our general conference, our annual conference, all our bishops, and 13,000 Methodist preachers have declared deadly war against all saloons. We have drawn the glittering battle sword and raised the thrilling battle cry, 'The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon,' and we shall not sheath that glittering sword or hush that thrilling battle cry at the command of the whiskey ring, even though that ring has suborned the republican convention as their messenger to bring us the command that we be silent."

A Destructive Insect.
Prof. F. H. Snow, in a letter, under date of August 13, speaks of an insect that has appeared this fall, and gives advice as follows:—Yesterday two of our citizens left specimens of a destructive insect at my house with requests for information concerning the species. Mr. P. P. Phillips reports a caterpillar somewhat resembling the Army-worm, as destroying fields of young rye and threatening the young wheat in Grant township, and states that many farmers are not putting in their wheat for fear of this insect. Mr. J. Miles, of Reno township, in Leavenworth county, brings specimens of the same insect and reports the entire destruction of his ten acre rye crop. I find the pest to be the "Fall Army-worm" (*Laphygma frugiperda*). It has also been called the "grass worm." It is not the true "Army-worm," which is of a different species and does its damage in Spring and early summer. It is, however, sometimes almost as destructive as that insect and it will be well in infested neighborhoods to delay the sowing of wheat until as late a date as possible and meanwhile to keep the ground intended for wheat clean from weeds and other vegetation. In localities where it abounds in great numbers it might be well to altogether omit the sowing of fall grain as there will probably be another brood of the worms which will appear the last of October and will not become full grown until the middle of November.
Prof. Riley states that when these worms are overrunning a field of fall grain most of them could be destroyed by means of a heavy roller without injury to the grain.
There is no doubt that they would be destroyed by applications of London Purple or Paris green according to the methods recommended in an article by the writer in the monthly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for April 1884.
Prof. Riley, in concluding an article upon this insect in his third Missouri report, makes the following consolatory statement: "It will afford a grain of comfort to those who have had wheat fields cleaned off by this worm, to know that their wheat is not necessarily ruined, for, as I personally ascertained, wheat that had been thus cut off in the fall of 1868 made a good stand the following spring; and in one instance where part of a field had been invaded and the rest left untouched, it really appeared that the part which had been eaten off yielded the heaviest."

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS, LEVI DILLON AND SONS, DILLON BROS. NORMAL, ILL.
OLD LOUIS NAPOLEON
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF **NORMAN HORSES.**
(Formerly of the firm of E. Dillon & Co.)
NEW IMPORTATION
Arrived in the condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals. **STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL.**
Opposite the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address: **DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.**
2806 Lbs. Wgt. of TWO OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.
Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls, L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.
Dew Drop Diamonds
Best imitation known. One dollar each, unset. Sent Free by mail on receipt of price. Only an expert can tell from GENUINE. Five for a dollar \$2.00. Three larger for one and sent by mail \$3.00. **W. W. W. & CO., 125 Clark St., Chicago.**

Bridal Etiquette
Bridal etiquette is invariably the same whether the marriage is a swell affair or only a quiet home wedding; whether the guests number 2,000 or twenty. The time is a matter of taste, but there is much more style and much more economy in a wedding at high noon than at any other hour of the day or night. Less gas will be consumed at home, none in the church, and a simpler menu can be prepared for the breakfast.
Ladies who have been sweet sixteen twice should have either a morning wedding or an evening wedding, with a very few friends. Widows, who respect the correct forms of etiquette, marry before midday, or after twilight, in presence only of the witnesses on both sides. The new ring is put on after the first ring, but many ladies take off the old ring when they put away the old love. A widow's dress should be of some somber color, but never black, or any combination of second or half mourning. If she issues cards the clause "no presents" should be inserted. It is customary to match her toilet rather than white. Attendants are never countenanced. She must not wear orange blossoms or tulle in any form, and her parents or friends will accompany her to church. In signing the register and in the application for the license she will use her marriage name, only dropping, or omitting, her maiden name, to-wit: Laura Cunningham is Laura Cunningham-Stanton after marriage, but when she marries Mr. A. D. Dawson she will sign the records Laura Stanton-Dawson.
Wedding cards like the following are never issued by people with any pretense to knowledge of the world:

JOHN T. COLON, Married, EMMA COLE, Married, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1884, Chicago.
Such a notice is an insult to friendship. If the wedding was not generally known the above card would be perfectly proper if the residence and reception days are specified. That implies a quiet wedding and is a welcome to their home. Cards are never sent to people whose company you do not desire. Albeit, "at home cards" are frowned down in cultured England, they continue in favor on this side of the water, and have much to recommend them. To insert the words "no cards" as a part of the newspaper notice of the marriage is considered in bad taste. It lends one to infer the newly married couple is too much engrossed to heed society. Such people deserve to be left to themselves by their well-bred but slighted friends.
Where the wedding is private, a lady with a large circle of friends should give a wedding reception for which the following card may be used as a model:

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. CLARK request your presence at the marriage reception of Mr. & Mrs. JOHN L. NIXON Friday evening, April 30, from 8 until 11 o'clock. Evanston, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. ROOKS Thursday in May, 1874 Walnut Avenue, Chicago.

DR. and MRS. ALBERT NOYSE desire your presence at the marriage of their daughter ISABEL RUTH HENRY G. RAE, Thursday, June 19, 1884, at 8 o'clock, p. m., 273 Ada street, Chicago.

It will not be necessary to insert the wedding card, as the marriage is understood. For a swell wedding the parents of the bride send out the following card ten days or two weeks before the affair:
DR. and MRS. ALBERT NOYSE desire your presence at the marriage of their daughter ISABEL RUTH HENRY G. RAE, Thursday, June 19, 1884, at 8 o'clock, p. m., 273 Ada street, Chicago.
Now is the time for both families to rearrange their list of acquaintances, for to be overlooked or left out at wedding is a signal for the slighted one to heed. Cards are always printed on tinted paper—the simpler the style the neater—and put in two envelopes, one containing the name only and the other the postoffice address. It is no longer in good form to send the cards to "A. D. Carpenter." "Mr. A. D. Carpenter" is approved by authority. They may be sent by post, but "R. S. V. P." is never inserted. Guests do not send answers. Every one receiving an invitation will send immediately some gift or present directed to Mr. and Mrs. Betrothed, but for the special use of the bride.
If the invited guest prefers to be absent he will write his regrets and enclose them with the gift. No sentiment is ever to be written on the card, which must always bear the name of the giver and be fastened neatly to the token. Presents may be sent at the announcement of the engagement, before or after the wedding, but never carried to the entertainment. There is too much of the admission-ticket style about such an arrangement, to make no mention of the inconvenience of delivering it. —Chicago News.
—Sprague says he never had any faith in luck except that good luck will carry a man over a ditch if he jumps well, and will put a bit of bacon into his pot if he looks after his garden and keeps a pig.

THE WORLD WAS NOT MADE IN A HURRY

Care and Attention to Business Bound to Win in the End—Flash Literature and the Evil That Results from Its Perusal.
["M Quad." in Detroit Free Press.]
"Hurry up—quick!"
Now, my boy, you want to stop dead still! They call this a fast age, and we are termed a fast Nation, but, in spite of that, we have plenty of time. Take time to eat. Take time to dress. Take time to do whatever task you are engaged in to your complete satisfaction. I always feel like kicking a lazy man, and if I set out on a journey I can't go fast enough, but this impatience has lost me days of time and a good many dollars. If I want to make a shelf or bench I rush for the first handy board, saw it off half-hazard, pound in any sort of nails in any sort of way, and, when the job is complete, I have a shelf which won't fit by a jug-full, or a bench which rests on three legs and holds up to the other one as if it had a sore foot. I have taken the wrong street-car, lugged off other men's hats, left my change on store counters, bought sugar when I was told by my butter, spoiled any number of boots, offended dozens of good men, and all because I want to save time.
Don't rush. The older I grow the less I believe in the man who leaves a cloud of dust behind him. He will be wrong half the time. He will botch his work, upset the best calculation, and lose a dollar for every seventy-five cents he makes. A petulant, impatient boy makes a man who can't keep a friend. He will be obstinate, unreasonable, unforgiving and thoroughly despised. Don't argue that it is born in you and you can't help it. A boy can help anything if he has any sand in his nature. He can exercise patience or give way to fits of anger which ought to be boot-jacked out of his nature to save him from the gallows.
But you hate to be bossed, eh? Well, my boy, if we could all do as we pleased this would be a fine country to live in. Our workmen would get to their labor at ten o'clock in the morning and quit in time for five o'clock supper. Our mills and factories would be run to suit the convenience of teamsters and engineers instead of owners. Our trains and boats would have to suit captains and conductors, and some days you would get one meal and other days three. We must have bosses and stand bossing. Don't start out with the idea that you can be independent. Don't think you can set with folded arms and bring men to you with fat offers. Don't imagine that you are doing anybody a great favor by calling upon them and hinting around that you could be coaxed to take a situation. Do as your employer directs. If he doesn't know his business that's none of your affair. Make up your mind that the boy who sets out to earn only three dollars per week will never get four. If he is determined to be worth four he will soon be receiving five.

I sat down with a half dozen of you the other day, and the opinion of the majority was that employers didn't make any distinction between a smart, energetic boy and a drone. Don't be foolish, my lad. Nine employers out of ten had much rather advance a boy than to discharge him. A boy may not be viewed as closely as a man, because we make allowances for his inexperience and follies and trifling nature, but don't forget that he is soon sized up. If he is respectful and truthful and honest, the employer who doesn't realize it and reward him is no man to work for.
Now let's talk a little further about the flash literature I referred to a few weeks ago. I went the other day and bought a stack of the stuff in order to see just what it was. When one comes to see the wretched stuff written and published in order to catch the attention of the boys of America he must wonder if we have any fathers among our lawmakers. There is a fellow in New York publishing a weekly sheet called the "Young Men of America." He must think them a set of rascals or idiots. In one story he has a hunter who catches in his hand the bullets—fired at him by a dozen enemies, and it is no work at all for him to put fifty enemies to flight. We want such a man on the Detroit police force, but the Superintendent will have a boy whip seven or eight mountain outlaw. If this stuff was held out to you as pure fiction you would be completely disgusted. These flash papers know this, and so they have these stories founded upon well-known facts and events which are matters of history.

In the paper I have mentioned is a story of the revolutionary war. It purports to be the adventures of General Marion and his scouts. The injury here consists in historic lying. You are asked to accept everything as a fact, when not one single fact is stated. As a specimen of what one of the scouts did when he wasn't trying his best I will mention that, being pursued by two British dragoons, he let them fire four bullets into him at close range, before it occurred to him that it was a cold day. He then drew his sword and cut a right arm from the body of each. He then rode away in search of root-beer or something else to cool his tongue, but hadn't cooled over half of it before six other dragoons plucked into him. The first move he made was to draw that same terrible tooth-sticker and cut off two heads. The other four fired at him, but his brass turned the bullets aside, and he chopped off the head of the third. The remaining three thereupon rushed in the woods, and the scout was kind enough not to pursue. Having cut off three heads and two arms inside of half an hour he felt tired. Think of such boldness! We all like a brave man, but even a boy of seven isn't green enough to be brave in such statements.
In a detective story, in which a ninety-pound woman is the detective, she is made

to capture robbers whom three men dared not tackle, and to change her voice twenty-four times per day and her disguise almost as often. She always entered robbers' dens by a sewer without being bitten by rats or getting her feet wet, and if any one fired a revolver within a foot of her head the weapon always missed fire, and she calmly knocked the fellow down and went on chewing her quid of gum as if nothing had happened. Boys who beg and steal and sleep under the wharves are made heroes, and burglars and outlaws are held up as shining examples of a brave nation.

RECONSTRUCTING A FACE.

Extraordinary Success in the Transplantation of Flesh—A Girl's Patience.
[N. Y. Herald.]
Bertha Kistler, who for eighteen months has been under treatment by Dr. George F. Shradly, visiting surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, left the institution yesterday a living, grateful monument of surgical ingenuity and skill. Bertha Kistler is now about twenty years old, and fifteen years ago she was treated by an unskillful surgeon in Germany for a supposed cancerous growth in the left cheek. The ailment proved to be of another character, but the operation destroyed all symmetry of the child's face, leaving a large hole in the cheek, and the mouth and nose frightfully distorted. Eighteen months ago the girl called on Dr. Shradly to discover if anything could be done to remedy her deformity.
She was only a poor working girl, but begged to go to the hospital and pay for treatment by work. The doctor held out little encouragement to her, but, at last, consented to undertake the task of building up a new countenance. Soon after the first operation was performed, and in the course of a year it was followed by sixteen others. Most of the face was made over by transplantation of flesh from adjacent parts.
The most important step in the treatment of the case was the filling up of the hole in the face. For this purpose a large skin flap was wanted. It was obtained in the following manner: A rectangular section of skin was partially separated from the girl's left arm above the elbow. An incision was made in the side of the forearm of the right hand, extending from the first joint around to the thumb. The hand was then brought over to the left arm, and the detached end of the skin flap was sewed into the incision in the finger with fine silver wire. The hand and arm were kept immovable by plastic bandages. In about a week the skin flap became united to the hand, but the flap was principally nourished from the arm. To change the current of nutrition the flap was gradually cut from the arm, and when it had been nearly severed, the finger, and not the arm, kept the skin flap alive. When this became apparent the entire skin flap was amputated from the arm. The hand, with the in-grown flap, was then brought up to the face, the scarred skin on the left cheek was raised and the flap was inserted underneath. The hand was kept in position by plastic bandages and a plastic cap. In three weeks the flap became attached to the face; the current of nourishment was changed by gradual amputation from the finger, and finally, when entirely separated from the hand, the skin flap taken from the arm became the foundation of a new cheek.
With a natural anxiety the doctor watched the growth of the flesh, and at last had the satisfaction of demonstrating undubitably the feasibility of transplantation of the flesh from one part of the body to another by using the hand as a medium. New difficulties then arose. The surface of the face was rehabilitated, but the girl's mouth was drawn out of shape to such an extent that the corner was almost directly under the nose.
To restore the mouth Dr. Shradly decided to enlarge it on one side and sew it up on the other, and after this was done the lips were cut into the true and proper shape and all traces of distortion had disappeared. With the success of this last operation, which made twenty in all, the labor was ended, and nothing was left but to await the healing of the incisions. These have at last become satisfactory, and the girl's face is shapely once more, but, of course, slightly disfigured by scars. Most of these, however, are from straight, clean cuts, and it is expected that even they will eventually become imperceptible.
From the first moment of her long martyrdom the girl has not faltered for an instant, but has ever been impatient for the next step. Sometimes the doctor would try to persuade her to forego for a time the operation, but she persisted in her desire. A singular feature of the case is that notwithstanding the suffering she must have experienced, she has grown very fat. She has been constantly the recipient of flowers, wines and delicacies of various kinds from people who, though strangers to her, have become interested in her singular and remarkable case.
The gratitude she evinces toward the doctor is immeasurable. She is now in the most buoyant spirits and is looking forward with delight to the prospect of attending a family gathering to take place next month.
The report of the case recently published has been copied all over the United States and Europe, and innumerable communications as to the condition of Bertha have been received from persons whose interest has been aroused.

SKINS.

Leather and Sundry Goods.
We deal with sheep-skins for use in their raw "dry salted" and shaired and matted to large sizes with suzaco after finishes. Of fine texture and high finishes. If the skin is shined. Goat-grain and flesh of fresh neck to provide finishes on by procured by approachable glove leather finishes in all shades, and the used to make most of our hats from England, and our raw material sheep-skin with our large-sized linings and on the grain "figured" as fish is used, and often masquerade of alligators have been used for articles of the docile and in history rather "too" anty in the merican tanshall Jewell, distinguished Minister to our invitation of the pure in some of the build-up his fingers, actual curi- apartments the odor of his ex- stined that in and birch used were press, and a peculiar several bar- the mean secret of e to New to set up entered the who with the manu- imported whal, in

BAND MEN
Prepare for Campaign of 1884
Every BAND should send for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, Uniforms, Equipments, etc., and CAMPAIGN BAND MUSIC. **CHURCH & LEE,** 200 to 206 Wabash Av. Chicago, Ill.

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1884.

From the People. We make the following extracts from letters received this week:

J. W. B. Douglas Co. Find enclosed \$1.00 for ten copies of campaign...

There is room for missionary work in Douglas county and this friend and several others are doing it.

Rev. A. M. Richardson. I send you a list of names. Will send more. We meet to-night to organize a St. John club.

Friend Richardson is doing good work, and work is needed where Prohibition Republicans (so-called) are supporting the strongest anti-prohibitionists for the legislature.

J. W. S., Auburn. Can you not send us a speaker? I wrote Mr. Jettmore, but got no answer, and in a day or two saw his letter declining.

Don't ask us conundrums. We have to say we don't know. Suspicions point one way only. There was no need of it.

D. M. H., Harvey Co. Our true course is to stand by our organization, both state and national, and that, too, after the 4th of November.

All are surprised when they begin to organize. A little beating of the bush will start up St. John and Daniel men by the score.

D. M. G., Saline Co. The party lash yielded very hard here, yet there is developing quite a following for St. John and Daniel.

The party lash is losing its sting. It is getting popular to be for St. John, and it will be more popular to belong to the Third Party when so-called Republican Prohibitionists succeed in getting the law repealed.

Shawnee county furnishes no Prohibition candidates for the Republican party. And yet we are told that this party is doing everything for Prohibition.

We hear of no young lady of North Topeka twelve years old so precocious as the Boston girl of that age who stole \$60,000 from her mother to elope with her lover.

We cannot refrain from remarking that the party that has heretofore "done all that has been done for prohibition" has failed, in Shawnee county, to give the people even one prohibition candidate.

When Gov. St. John makes a temporary address on Sunday, the Leavenworth Times, calls it a desecration of the Sabbath. When Democratic papers used to say the same of a minister who preached against the sin of slavery, the editor of the Times had just the same opinion of such twaddle as we now have of its slab-sided notions.

Ex-Gov. St. John arrived in the city Monday evening, and was present at a meeting of the Prohibition State Central Committee on Tuesday. He is looking and feeling well, but is taking a week's rest after four months' absence, speaking in the east.

Lying About Prohibition.

Of all the stupid stuff that a weary people have to wade through each day in the Democratic papers is their talk about prohibition. The truth is, there is no party division on this question any more than there is in drinking.

Now in the state of Missouri there are forty counties that prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Of these thirty-seven are Democratic counties and three only are Republican.

We know that the liquor interests two years ago spent thousands of dollars to send a solid Democratic delegation to congress from Missouri and to the legislature.

We know that the liquor interests two years ago spent thousands of dollars to send a solid Democratic delegation to congress from Missouri and to the legislature. And we know also that not a single Democratic county has raised the embargo in consequence.

Notice.

I hereby certify that the Southwestern Mutual Benefit Association, of Topeka, Kansas, C. C. Hoadley Secretary, issued a policy to my husband, Isaac Baird; that all dues have been paid, that my said husband died December 27, last.

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.

Under this title The Century will begin with the November number of the present year, and continue without intermission (if possible), a series of separate papers, the object of which is to set forth, in clear and graphic manner, the life and spirit of the most important of modern military conflicts—the war of the Union.

The main portion of the scheme will be papers of a popular character on the great engagements of the war, by general officers high in command at the time, either upon the Union or Confederate side.

When Gov. St. John makes a temporary address on Sunday, the Leavenworth Times, calls it a desecration of the Sabbath. When Democratic papers used to say the same of a minister who preached against the sin of slavery, the editor of the Times had just the same opinion of such twaddle as we now have of its slab-sided notions.

The Randolph Echo says the God and morality part of the Republican party is the least desirable element in it. The Echo is Republican but belongs to the other element.

Why are the saloons of Topeka allowed to run wide open? If our party is in favor of enforcing the law why not begin now.

The Secretive Turkey.

The habits of the domesticated turkey are so allied to those of his wild original congener, and are generally so well known in the districts where this superb fowl is raised for market, that we need not particularize about his natural characteristics.

The turkey is of a restless, migratory habit, and loves to wander about during daylight incessantly. They are good foragers if they have pasture and woodland to rove in without stint in the daytime, and at night they are content with a roosting-place in the trees, on high fences, or elsewhere out of doors, in any kind of weather.

The Locomotion of Shells.

The great conch, or strombus, has a veritable sword that it thrusts out, sticks into the ground, and by a muscular effort jerks itself along, making a decided leap. The squids, that are the brightest forms of mollusks, leap on their sides when they are in the water, and from their ink-bags come the sepia used by artists, while their bone is the cuttle-fish bone of commerce.

Hawaiian Houses.

The houses of Honolulu are always open, day and night, as the temperature is so warm that one has to sleep out of doors, as it were, to get enough fresh air. They are built mostly of wood, though many of the oldest and more substantial houses are built of coral stone, a few of lava stone, and many may yet be seen within the limits of Honolulu made of grass and occupied by the natives.

Yale College Library now numbers 115,000 volumes.

BEHIND AN ALDER BUSH

A RELIABLE PISCATORIAL STORY.

The Habits of the New York Trout, and the Numerous Enemies with Which It Must Contend.

Harry Bell, a fisherman from Buffalo, tried his skill with the fly on the trout in Caledonia Spring Creek for two hours recently. He never scored a rise. He finally laid himself behind an alder bush on the margin of the creek.

The fisherman was making a mental calculation as to how long the bird could stand there perched on its pipe-stem leg without losing its equipoise, when there came a flutter in the air, and glancing up, he saw a kingfisher alight on the dead limb of a tree that stood on the opposite bank of the creek.

The dove of trout disappeared in the deeper water above, on the edge of which the turtle hovered. The kingfisher gazed patiently from the limb. The heron balanced himself on his single stilt and slept on. Suddenly the turtle dived quickly from the surface of the shallow into the depths of the pool, and at the same moment the kingfisher dropped down into stream and disappeared. Instantly a score or more of trout dashed down the stream like meteors and were gone.

The turtle and the snake were yet to be heard from. The snake made its appearance first, moving rapidly down the creek with its head out of water, and bore away in his head a trout of a king's table. The bird was not yet out of sight when the sunken heron suddenly awoke. Its other foot came down into the water. Its neck, which had been drawn in against its breast, shot out like a released spiral spring, and was buried for a moment full length in the water.

It was evident that the sudden appearance of the turtle and the kingfisher among the trout had scattered them at once, some of them flying back down stream and others seeking hiding places above. It was one of these latter that the heron had taken in. The sudden disintegration of the school had spoiled the plans of the snake, and it returned empty-mouthed from the chase.

When the vessel reached the Florida coast, Agassiz was placed in the cutter and rowed toward the shore. The water was as clear as crystal, you could see every pebble on the bottom. This was about the first of Agassiz's acquaintance with corals, and as he observed the delicate growths, he exclaimed in rapt admiration: "Oh! what beautiful specimens!"

When the boat was in about fourteen feet of water, he saw a fine lot of coral, and immediately sprang overboard, clothes and all. Of course, he went down, having miscalculated the depth, but he soon came up puffing, and grasped the gun's. He wouldn't re-enter the boat, but retained his hold until his feet touched the bottom—then he immediately made for some specimens. I remember he was stung in the hand by some unknown specimen of insect that had been liberated from a large mass. He had finished his superficial examination, and was about to throw it into the alcohol, when it turned upon him. He fell instantly to the floor. When he recovered, he said: "I wouldn't take \$1,000 for that expert snoc." He was likewise highly elated when stung by a coral insect.—Ben. Perlen Pool.

DON CAMERON is coming home from Europe, and will work against Blaine.

trout not only on this stream, but on every stream, than all the fishermen in the country can catch. We ought to keep three men busy at doing nothing, but lay in for 'em with guns. We do kill a great many. The snakes are the worst, because there's more of 'em. Last season, when we took down the old hatching shed, I myself killed eighty black water snakes that were hidden in various parts of it. You can lay hidden any day along Spring Creek and see every hour just such a sight as you witnessed to-day. There's plenty of trout in Caledonia Creek, but if you want to catch 'em you're got to be as well-balanced as a heron, as patient as a kingfisher, as deceptive as a turtle and as wily as a snake.

Putting Stubble Land to Use.

It is getting to be the practice of some farmers to sow their stubble fields, after the crop is removed, with some strong-growing plant for protecting and otherwise benefiting the land; and the practice, where properly carried out, never fails of success.

Where the soil is not too hard the harrow, weighted, will be sufficient to fit the ground for sowing. A rain, penetrating several inches, will greatly favor this. Where the ground is too hard for the harrow, the cultivator will do the work, which, however, should be finished by the harrow. It is only where the land is quite hard or overrun with weeds that the plow is to be used. The sooner this work can be done after the land is cleared of its crop the better, as it gives a longer time for growth.

For crops harvested later in the season, rye is the grain to be sown, but continues its growth till winter to the disadvantage of the weeds. If an early spring crop is to follow, the rye should be turned down in the fall; for a later crop, like corn, it may be allowed to grow in the spring, when a heavy crop may be plowed under and with great benefit to the land, and rye is a plant rich in fertilizing matter. The growth of these plants may be materially increased by the use of commercial fertilizers where required by the land, which experiment will determine, and their benefit besides will extend to the crop that follows. There is but little labor or time required in applying them.—N. Y. Sun.

Anecdotes of Agassiz.

I remember him when thirty years and more ago he was tendered a Government vessel to make coral and sponge investigations off the Florida coast, said a gentleman in Hartford the other day, speaking of Agassiz. For six weeks I was associated with him. When the Government was about to tender the vessel to him, the Secretary of the Navy told Commodore Rogers—John Rogers, but recently dead—not on any account tooint out to the naturalist anything strange in the ocean. "If you do," he added, "he will jump over board after it; you can't stop him." The Commodore took great care to obey the injunction. When the vessel reached the Florida coast, Agassiz was placed in the cutter and rowed toward the shore. The water was as clear as crystal, you could see every pebble on the bottom. This was about the first of Agassiz's acquaintance with corals, and as he observed the delicate growths, he exclaimed in rapt admiration: "Oh! what beautiful specimens!" When the boat was in about fourteen feet of water, he saw a fine lot of coral, and immediately sprang overboard, clothes and all. Of course, he went down, having miscalculated the depth, but he soon came up puffing, and grasped the gun's. He wouldn't re-enter the boat, but retained his hold until his feet touched the bottom—then he immediately made for some specimens. I remember he was stung in the hand by some unknown specimen of insect that had been liberated from a large mass. He had finished his superficial examination, and was about to throw it into the alcohol, when it turned upon him. He fell instantly to the floor. When he recovered, he said: "I wouldn't take \$1,000 for that expert snoc." He was likewise highly elated when stung by a coral insect.—Ben. Perlen Pool.

No. 29.

Leather and Sheepskins. Sheepskins are dealt with in their raw state, and are then "dry salted." Unsharred and unner to large sizes with coarse after finishes. It is of fine texture, high finishes, and the skin is strong. Goat-grain and flesh red neck to produce finishes on approachable glove leather. Sheepskins are used in the manufacture of the skin of a sheep-skin, is used for a goat or "spongy." It absorbs water in wear, and it is ill. Sheepskins are used in the manufacture of the skin of a sheep-skin, is used for a goat or "spongy." It absorbs water in wear, and it is ill.

on the grain figured" as fish is used, and often masquerade of alligators have been seen in the water. The doctrine in history rather," too, and in the American tangle Jewell, distinguished Minister to an invitation of the course of the build of his fingers, practical apartments the odor of his ex-earned that and birch used wore dress, and a peculiar several bas, the mean secret of e to New to set up entered the who with the manu- imported what, in

ador. presence milder in so-called ch comes here is no air which constant-able to the gorms in exist in dangerous so-called phthertia. The best preventing outlasted a good up as all matches No in the receipt- as fol-overs of sheet of piled up as on the slowly to be one to the