



SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

Leather and many Goods. Pure deals with sheep-skins for in their raw "dry salted," unhaird and inner to large with sumac with coarse after finishes. Offer of fine texture high finishes, if the skin is tanning. Goat-grain and fresh need to provide finishes on procured by unapproachable glove leather, and to dity is the land-morocco manu- The skin of a sheep-skin, is service to a goat- or "spongy," dity that it can ac. It absorbs canner in wear- countries it is ill e. Sheep-skins facings in al- made, and the used to make y most of our skins from En- as a high duty per to have the England, and as our raw ma- and sheep-skin their famous fish us with our is a large-sized or linings and

ed on the grain or "figured" as a finish is used, figure, and often e to masquerade e of alligator- tion's dominand ers for articles I not the docile peared in history a leather," too, quantity in the e American tan- Marshall Jewell, st distinguished hen Minister to ed an invitation he course of the mixture in some art of the build- ed his fingers, a practical curi- his apartments had the odor of result of his ex- ard learned that Florida and birch erials used were re cheapness, and faced a peculiar om; several bar- but in the mean- come to New mpting to set up own, entered the a firm, who with loped the manu- is now imported Newhall, in

usty Odor. d by the presence d or mildew in The so-called ll which comes where there is no y the air which ground constant- d being unable to d with the germ- ns which exist in eedingly danger- ous, diptheria, orders. The best and preventing good ventilation e have a good through all other matches one or two in the e best receipt- e made as fol- of flowers of over a sheet of e then roiled up e this is not on fire and burns slowly, ead, which is one eadote to the e kinds, and e N. Y. Times.

VOL. XIV.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOV. 15, 1884.

NO. 213

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!
A WEEKLY PAPER AT
60 CENTS A YEAR.
Ten copies one year or 20 copies six months \$5.00.

The Spirit of Kansas,

PROHIBITION AND ANTI-MONOPOLY.

devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, Laborer, Miner, and all working men; an advocate of sobriety, industry, economy; and the social and moral elevation of mankind; an opponent of monopolies, monied aristocracy, and political machinery for promoting officeholders. A paper for the farm and home.

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NATIONAL AND STATE PROHIBITION.

THE FARM.

"MULCHING"

In all its applications, objects, and ends, is the one word or seed-thought which is expected to enlist the thoughts and bring out the experience and observations of the society to-day. Mulching, like other human efforts, improperly applied, may prove disadvantageous to many crops. We must not take it for granted that he will be most successful who mulches most; for retaining a sufficient amount of moisture to mature a certain crop is the general object of all summer mulching, and so much depends on "the early and later rains," that we can set no certain rule for this operation. We find Webster's definition of mulch is half rotten straw but out here in Kansas we have a much broader meaning to the word, such as half rotten hay, leaves, stalks, weeds and dry earth, all well adapted to serve the object desired. As already intimated, the subject may be and often is overdone, as in mulching a young orchard it tends to bring the roots too near the surface, so that when the mulch has passed away, as pass it will, the roots are left too near the surface and too much exposed to the drought of summer and the frosts of winter. So much of caution. I now give some experience on the active side of the subject for winter protection. The best mulch I ever used for strawberries is dry wheat straw, or dry prairie hay; it handles much easier than if wet; should be applied late in fall generally last of November or even later, just before heavy freezing; should be about two or three inches thick, and remain there until the crop is gathered the succeeding summer. Raspberries and blackberries do not need mulching as the canes only kill by freezing; have never known the roots to suffer from frost. Some, I am aware, advocate mulching these to keep the weeds down. After all our caution about roots drawn to the surface in young and rapid growing orchards of the apple, peach plum, etc., by mulching, we may well suppose that dame nature stands ready in the fall to mantle the earth with the leaves of the trees for a good purpose, as an enriching drapery for excellent

all our efforts. Potatoes may be mulched with half rotten hay and straw to the depth of 6 to 8 inches, according to the material used.

But there is another material not talked of or written about. I mean dry earth, the best and most practical to use in dry weather, when setting or watering any garden plant such as cabbage, sweet potatoes or other plants. After watering, which should be done at night, dust the wet ground over which dry earth; this will to a great degree prevent evaporation, baking and cracking of the ground. The origin of mulching may be lost in antiquity for aught I know, unless we claim that it was a part of the duties of Adam in dressing the garden of Eden.

Again we see the good results of an after math on the tame grasses. They pass the winter much better. Also we learn the need of mulch when we see the ill effects of short pasturing our prairie pasture by finding that the natural grass soon runs out when so used.

EXPERIMENT IN GROWING CORN.
An experiment in corn planting by the Iowa College, in three separate plantings, all put in the same day (May 6th), each plot being 180 square yards, resulted as follows:—The plot in which the hills were three feet ten inches by twelve inches apart, with one stalk in a hill, produced at the rate of 69.06 bushels per acre; the plot planted three feet ten inches by twenty inches apart in the hills, and two stalks to a hill, produced at the rate of fifty-seven bushels to the acre; and the third plot, planted three feet ten inches each way, with four stalks to the hill, produced only at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre. This is an important fact to know. The experiment was conducted with the utmost care for the express purpose of deciding a question that has always given rise to great deal of discussion, alike as to the proper distances between the hills and the rows, as well as the number of stalks in a hill. Twelve inches distance between the hills would be almost equal to four grains in a hill at three feet ten inches apart, and practically amounts to drilling, which of course would demand additional labor in removing the weeds and cultivating the soil between the hills with the hand hoe as the crop could be harrowed only one way. Whether the extra bushels would pay the additional cost of labor we do not pretend to answer, though the established belief is that it will not, and that is the reason why so few farmers adopt the drilling system.—*Grain-town Telegraph.*

About Buying Fruit Trees.

Many persons go about the country soliciting orders for fruit trees, and it will be well for all who think of purchasing to remember two things in relation to the matter.
First.—It is not best to purchase an extended variety. A few approved sorts are better than many of kinds not tested.
Second.—The following are good varieties for Kansas: Alexander, Beatrice, Hale, Crawford's Early and Late, Stump, Mixon, Free and Cling, Heath's Cling and October beauty.
Apples—Red June, Red Astrachan, Maiden Blush, Johnathan, Bomanite, Janet, Lawyer, Winesap, Missouri Pippin and Bea Davis.
The way to prevent the bottom from dropping out of the sheep business is for wool-growers to stand together and take care of their own interests. Their future is more largely depended upon their own actions than upon anything else.—*Stockman and Farmer.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

TO CURE A STY ON THE EYE.

Bathe with warm water; at night apply a bread and-milk pottle. When a white head forms prick it with a fine needle. Should the inflammation be obstinate a little citrone ointment may be applied, care being taken that it does not get into the eye.

Tell the housekeepers to grease tin lids of fruit cans on inside when canning fruit and they will never have rusty lids.

TO CRYSTALLIZE GRASSES.

For every ounce of alum take quart water and one-fourth ounce of salt; dissolve alum in cold water; when thoroughly dissolved add the salt, let it come to a boiling point; then dip in the grasses and let dry in dry place. I have tried it and have had success.

TO TAKE OUT IRON RUST.

Put on ripe tomatoes and lay in the sun; if not out first time repeat operation.

FERMENTED FRUITS.

All small fruit and tomatoes that have fermented or worked in the cans can be made into catsup or spiced pickles, and will be as nice as though they were made of fresh fruit by cooking over and making the same.

FOR BURNS OR SCALDS.

A simple and efficient remedy is alum water dissolved pretty strong. Keep wet by wringing out cloths and changing when they get hot. This will take out the fire; for healing apply white sugar.

FOR FRESH CUTS OR WOUNDS.

Apply white sugar freely, this will usually stop all ordinary bleeding but if it fails apply a quantity of ground cassia sufficient for your purpose. Be a little cautious as sometimes it will stop bleeding so suddenly as to make one faint. For healing apply sugar as before stated with a weak solution of carbolic acid to keep down any inflammation that may be visible.

TO CURE CHAFING.

Wash with suds made of best Castile soap, then with a weak solution of sugar of lead; dry thoroughly and powder thick with bismuth. Have nursed six children and never had to use the second application.

DRIED WINTER PEAS.

M. Q. R. desires a recipe for cooking dried winter peas. I have always used this at my father's house: Take one pint of peas, pick them over as you do beans; soak over night in three pints of water, pouring off what remains in the morning. Put them on to parboil till the skin begins to loosen, then put them in the oven in a tin or iron basin with plenty of water to cover. Parboil a good sized piece of meat to bake with them. Three hours in a hot oven, but don't let them burn.

It is a mistake to smear a tree with tar to keep off the canker worm. The tar should be put on a strip of canvass or very thick paper. If tar has been applied directly to the tree it should be removed and all the outer and loose bark carefully scraped off where the tar has had contact.

AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for September.

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for the month of September, has just been issued. At a recent meeting of the Board, the Secretary, Hon. Wm. Sims, was directed to enlarge the September report by the addition of matter relating to the resources of Kansas, and that the large portion of the edition be put at the disposal of Hon. Frank Bacon, Commissioner for Kansas to the World's Cotton and Industrial Exposition, for distribution at New Orleans during the coming winter. The volume thus prepared, covers seventy-four pages of closely printed matter, and contains much that is of interest and value to those seeking homes in this state. The time for issuing the September monthly was extended in order to bring the information down as late as possible.

The report begins by a topographical description of the State, prepared by Prof. O. St. John, Geologists to the Board. This description contains: The geographical position of Kansas, its dimensions and area; its surface features, regional characteristics valleys, soils; mineral resources, coal, lead and zinc, salt, gypsum, chalk, building stone, etc.

Following description, is a table by counties giving population on March 1, 1884, area and population to the square mile of total and rural population. A comparative statement is made of the population of the state on 1860, 1870, 1875, 1880 and 1884. The population of the State on March 1, 1884, was 1,135,614, and there were 1397 inhabitants to each square mile. Following this is a table showing the population on March 1, 1884, of the cities of Kansas having over 1,000 inhabitants, placed according to their rank. With these cities in the state that did not return their population separately, there were at the time mentioned 79 cities in Kansas having each more than 1,000 people.

In addition to the crop statistics of 1884, the history of principal crops is given for a period of eleven years past. The winter wheat crop of this year aggregates 46,081,321, bushels, with an average yield per acre of 21.69 bushels. The average yield per acre of this cereal for the past eleven years has been 16.08. A number of extraordinary yields for 1884 are given in this connection, and note yields of 60, 55, 52 bushels per acre.

The corn product is slightly decreased from the estimate of August, the number of bushels of this important crop being placed at 190,870,686, an average yield per acre of 41.99 bushels, being above the average of eleven years past 760 bushels. All of the field crops cultivated in the state are treated, and the history of their performances during the past years, given. Tables by counties of acres and products of all crops, numbers of the various kind of live stock, and of horticultural and miscellaneous statistics close the sub-division of agriculture.

H. C. Speer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, follows with an article on common schools, and a brief sketch of the three institutions of learning under the care of the state. The subject of manufactures, churches and valuation is next given, and this is followed by a synopsis of all laws and rulings governing the acquirement of government and school lands.

In connection with this is given statements by land districts and counties of the number of acres of government land still unsold, with the probable amount at which they would be appraised, and statement by counties of the number of acres of railroad lands still unsold and terms of sale.

The meteorological record for September, prepared by Prof. J. T. Lovewell, meteorologist to the Board, closes the volume.

The secretary will be unable to supply but a few of the demands for this report, owing to the large portion of this edition being disposed of as before indicated.

FARMING IN HOLLAND.

"Holland raises few or no steers, its beef products being mainly derived from the fattening in farrow cows. All bull calves, except for breeding purposes, are sold as veal. The cows generally come in at two years old, and are turned off for beef at the age of seven or eight, before the shrinkage and hardening in the muscular tissues yields but inferior beef. Cattle seldom have any other feed than grass in summer and hay in winter.

"Holland has somewhat more winter than is usual in our Northern States but the cattle are much better protected and cared for there than here. The cows are put in the barn about the first of November and are not allowed to go out or even to move about in the building until the following April or May.

"The barns are warm and tight, being constructed of brick. They are low studded, so much that a man who measures six feet in height is obliged to stoop in passing along where the cows are tied. Water is pumped from adjacent wells through troughs in front of the animals. In the winter season these barns, warmed only by animal-heat seem hot, stifling and lily ventilated to an American farmer, yet the cows appear in good health, give double the average yield which is secured in our country, and the hair is smooth and fine. They receive only hay as a winter feed. They are dried off two months before calving for the necessary rest and recuperation.

"Farming in Friesland would perhaps be better understood by giving some of the details of a certain 125 acre farm, used almost exclusively as a dairy farm. The annual rental is \$28 per acre, or a total of \$3,500 a year in addition to which \$100 in taxes is paid by the tenant. With average productiveness of American farms it would stagger one of our farmers to attempt to pay \$3,000 for twelve months use of a 125 acre farm and building, but money is made and a good living secured on such a farm in Holland.

"The farm above mentioned has not a single acre of waste meadow or pasturage. It is all available and, aside from the ditches, every foot is in grass and pasturage. The land was originally reclaimed from the sea, and its surface is now fourteen feet below the average of land in the country is worth \$500 to \$700 per acre. The soil of all these farms is strong and alluvial, containing a large percentage of shell manure.

"Farrow cows are commonly milked through the winter and fed limited quantities of linseed-oil cake. Turned out to grass, they fatten very quickly, and average at killing time a live weight of 1,000 to 1,600 pounds. At present beef there commands thirteen cents per pound live weight; mutton also sells at proportionately high rates, while the lambs are fattened early and sold when not needed to replenish the flocks.

"Trained farm labor is abundant and offered at low wages. Men servants or laborers command \$1.50 to \$2 per week, and women \$1 to \$1.25 per week with board included. Many a 100-acre farm employs eight or nine laborers. The fare is nutritious and abundant, though the dietary includes very little meat.

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1884.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor and Publisher

Drunkness is an egg from which all vices are hatched.

The northwestern editors—Kansas—have gone on a jamboree to Omaha.

St. John and Daniel received 50,000 more votes than Hale and Julian received in 1862.

It may seem paradoxical, but the best known man in the Nation is the least known. It is Smith.

The sooner the effigy business is stopped the better it will be for the party which must be responsible for it.

Any one who believes that old confederate money will ever be worth anything no matter who may be president, is bound to suffer disappointment.

The Causaders (Catholics) of Minnesota have decided that members frequenting saloons for the purpose of purchasing cigars, billiard playing, etc., violate their pledge in so doing, and their names will be dropped from the rolls.

Vice-President elect Hendricks sends word to Gov. Glick that Indiana is democratic, but no word of condolence for our devoted execution. But then it is said that Gov. Glick will deal out the patronage of the state under the new administration.

The Leavenworth Times is now doubly sure that Prohibition is at least driven out of the republican party and if this proves to be true the Leavenworth Times may rest assured that the republican party is crazy drunk, and don't realize that the end has actually come.

If Republican leaders will profit by the suggestion, it will not be out of place to remind them that it could not have been any worse if the Chicago convention had respectfully considered the petition of a million temperance loving citizens.

If President Cleveland gives the country a better and more economical administration than the Republicans have been giving, he may possibly be re-elected, although there is no telling what prohibition will yet do. It is idle to talk about its cutting no figure in the future.

The Christian Statesman says: "The temperance workers have done wisely to lift up their demand before the Nation for the immediate, total, unconditional abolition of the drink traffic by the voice of the whole Nation speaking in its fundamental law. To the support of that demand let all moral and religious forces be steadily rallied."

A very good temperance argument is that given by the Northern Pacific railway officials. The agents of the road are instructed to decline shipment of all intoxicating liquors to the stations lying within the borders of the Indian reservations. But why not defend the white man also? What is good for the red skin is good for the paleface, and assuredly vice versa.

The Democrats turned out in respectable numbers to attend the Kansas City jollification Wednesday night. Thursday night was observed in Topeka when a very creditable show was made, a very remarkable one for them to make in Kansas. Several clubs from neighboring towns came in and joined the crowd. They have been so long defeated that they may be pardoned for their enthusiasm over their unexpected success.

With Cleveland, the reformer for president, and Tomlinson of the State Journal passing around the post offices among the hungry horde of "reformers," and inviting Gov. Glick to a cabinet position at Washington, we have a specimen of what that magic word "reform" means among the democratic office seekers of Kansas.

If there is to be a new deal of offices in Kansas, we hope to see some worthy capable democrats whose life has not been squandered in place hunting, selected to fill them.

The majority of our city council refuse to pass an ordinance that will enforce the prohibiting law, and close the saloons.

Let the people of this city lay the blame for the present condition of affairs right where it belongs, and when another election for city authorities comes around place men in power who will do what the law, not to mention common decency demands. It is understood that the majority of the council would like to license saloons, for the sake of the revenue, but as they can not do that, are bound to have saloons, revenue or no revenue.

Mr. John Foster, a year ago County Attorney of Saline county, undertook, as some other County Attorneys have done, to stand in with the liquor sellers who were defying the law, in violation of his plain duty, and his official oath. For this he was ousted from office by the Supreme Court of this state. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and with a persistency worthy of a better cause, has fought this case from the lower courts, through to the highest tribunal in the nation. Every technicality that able counsel could think of has been pleaded in his behalf. All the delays and subterfuges possible have been invoked in an effort to save him. But the court of last resort has decided that John Foster was right, and lawfully removed from an office he had disgraced, and in connection with this matter has also decided that our prohibitory law is constitutional, and that the courts will enforce the law against faithless officials. The claim was widely made that a large majority of the citizens of Saline county, stood by John Foster, and up held his lawless course. But the verdict of the ballot box at the late election, when he again sought to be chosen to the office from which he was ousted, removes forever that stigma from the people of his county. Any official in other counties, who are meditating on a scheme of ignoring, or evading, or defying their duties under our laws, will do well to read up the history of this case, and make a note of it. There is one class of officers against our prohibitory law that even Glick cannot pardon, and if he could, his day of opportunity is about over.

Prohibitionists the land over can rejoice to know that the courts sustain the right, and the principle of prohibition.

A certain class of patriots are just now howling with anguish over the work of John P. St. John which they claim has given the presidency to Grover Cleveland. As the emoluments of Post offices, present and prospective are fading from their hopes and the party they have sacrificed so much of principle for is unable to care for them now, they must needs have some scape goat to blame the disaster upon. This office seeking element in all parties is the curse and weakness of them all. If St. John had cared more for personal promotion than to further the cause of temperance which he has so ably championed he deserves some of the abuse heaped upon him. When he accepts favors or promotion from the Democratic party it will be time enough to denounce him as a traitor to his cause and his friends. We will go back of the present canvass for the moving cause of Blaine's defeat if he is defeated. That Chicago Convention which utterly ignored the great evil of intemperance and the uppermost question in American politics, invited disaster to the republican party. Kansas prohibitionists supported the State republican ticket, because of the platform, and because of the intense feeling of disgust with the present incumbent of the Governor's chair.

But now they propose to take counsel together and to work hence forth for the success of prohibition and for the destruction of the saloon, and if the republican party will not fall in line for this work it will be bad for that party and its candidates. We are quite of the opinion that St. John has been as consistent as the pack of aching for office, howlers who are now hunting him down. Their thirst for gore would be better satisfied with an office.

In a couple of months our legislature will convene and in the intervening time it will be well for the people to carefully consider what legislation is needed for the good of the State and make preparation to ask for it. Prohibition, railroads, stock interests, taxation, and rates of interest, among other things all need a little looking after. A lot of frauds that have been fattening on Kansas people ought to be exterminated, and at their head stands a lot of so called Cooperative Insurance Companies, whose co-operation consists of united systematic work on the part of managers and agents to obtain money on false pretences. In this they have been a grand success; as many thousands of honest hard working people can testify, when they tell of the money exchanged for oily talk, and lying promises of future good. Let us have a little legislation to protect the man who works for his money against the sharks who prey upon his class. We have Shylocks who are cutting the flesh from the heart of honest needy ignorance. The law should protect the weak and simple from the greed of such monsters. Let us have some law that will save the poor, and ignorant, and needy from the robbing of the strong who know no law but that of piglish greed.

Only fools kindle fires to burn men in effigy. Douglas county gave St. John 236 votes, Cloud county 223.

Mr. Blaine has not lived in vain. He did much to give prohibition a boom. It was not the Prohibitionists who threw their votes away; they made a gain of 200,000.

The Democrats might have carried Kansas too if they had nominated Judge John A. Martin instead of Geo. W. Glick.

Prohibition is the cause of the people. It could not be crushed by the Democrats opposing it nor the Republicans in ignoring it.

Leavenworth is the only Democratic city in the State. All the Anti-prohibitionists will sooner or later join the Democrats while those of the opposite belief will come to the new Prohibition party.

Now that party politicians cannot use prohibition as a stepping stone they are bound to have it that the cause has been put back ten years or more and still the ball will roll right on. They will be the mugwumps yet.

The disappointed Republican politicians scold like fishwives but what are they going to do about it? The people will accept the situation gracefully, and this manifestation of spite will convince them it was quite time for a change.

Any man who calls St. John a Judas or an Arnold is simply a fool. St. John no more betrayed any one or any principle than did John P. Hale or Lyman Trumbull when they left the Democratic party; no more than Abraham Lincoln did when he left the Whig party and helped make the Republican.

We advise Prohibition Republicans to do no more straddling. They cannot stand on Prohibition ground with one foot and kick St. John with the other. St. John is only a man and there are many as great as he, but he is a recognized representative of the principle and it cannot be burned away in effigy.

The Prohibition question is just as much the leading question in Kansas as it has been. It will never be settled until it is settled right, and will never be settled right until all the saloons are closed. The people now have the matter in hands and the politicians had best attempt no more straddling.

The Commonwealth alludes to St. John as the last of a Kansas fraud. The Commonwealth is quite mistaken. The Republicans who are burning him in effigy are doing more to give him prominence than was done by the Prohibition party in nominating him for president. Fraud or not he is the most noted man in Kansas. He cannot be cried down nor burned down, and those who are attempting it are but helping him and his party. Persecution of this sort stimulates activity. It helps the persecuted. They are not frauds who become the victims of persecution; they are the ones who win. St. John is fortunate; his enemies whether Democrats in 1883 or Republicans in 1884 are determined he shall be a hero and a hero he is. We are not writing in St. John's interest; but are telling the actual results of Republican folly.

The legislature just elected, according to the information we have, is decidedly anti-prohibition but we doubt if it will now venture any anti-prohibition legislation. Anything of the kind would now be taken by the great mass of Republican Prohibitionists who stood by the party nominees as the most complete vindication of the Third party Prohibitionists who voted for St. John and Daniel. Nothing is now left the Republican party of Kansas but the most thorough and sincere endorsement of Prohibition, Labor Reform, and Anti-Monopoly. The immense Republican majority recently given will not count a row of buttons if the legislature elect takes up with the Democratic idea on these and other cognate questions.

The Legislature a few years ago, organized a county called St. John. One of the first acts of the incoming Legislature should be to wipe that blot from the map of the State. No county in Kansas should be disgraced with the name of this shameless apostate and demagog.—Atholion Champion.

We submit that this kind of stuff from a paper whose editor has just been elected governor of this State, is a disgrace that shows a want of common sense and common decency. Yes, let persecution of St. John show its puffy hand and petty spleen to this extent. It will not hurt him and will help the cause of Prohibition. Go on little Brownies with your small work.

The Republican papers have all taken down the roosters that got up before the break of day to learn that a ray of light which they saw was all moonshine.

Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire, is a Prohibitionist, and so is E. J. Gay, of Louisiana. Senator Blair's constitutional amendment will yet be adopted.

The Prohibition party has nothing in common with the Democratic party no more than with the Republican. At the next election the Democracy should be beaten by the Prohibitionists.

We shall continue to stand by the guns. And they will be increased in number, and double shot—loaded to the muzzle. They will be played against Democrats or Republicans as they will do the most good. Prohibition has come to stay, and let it not be forgotten.

No matter to what extent we may differ from St. John as to the policy he has pursued, it will be beat to bear in mind that he has done nothing criminal nor in any sense dishonorable. It would be simply the subversion of republican principles to deny the right of any man to vote for and encourage the election of the man of his choice, or the right of any man to run for any office to which he may be eligible. No matter what the result, it could not be worse than the proscriptive policy we have seen encouraged within the last ten days. One result will be to convince a great many candid people that the time had come for a change.

We are in receipt of the Fourth Biennial report of the state librarian, and a very interesting report it is. The state library it seems is already a credit to the state. It numbers over 20,000 volumes. The librarian suggests that a volume of Andrews' History of the State, otherwise known as the "Kansas Herd Book" be purchased and furnished to each state and territorial library. It is not a bad suggestion for with all its trash the overgrown volume contains much about Kansas that is interesting and suggestive. Then by a little advertising all that is needed could probably be had from parties in the state at less than the publishers' price.

We notice that St. John has been burned in effigy in a number of places. That sort of child's play is more apt to help than harm him.—Mankattan Nationalist.

Not help a whit more than such editorials as the Nationalist the Atholion Champion and other republican papers are giving. All kinds of persecution helps one who is working in a good cause. So burn and write gentlemen till your senses return, then come over to us.

DEATH OF E. C. K. GARVEY. One of the founders of Topeka—A Noble Man.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. E. C. K. Garvey departed this life. The death of this old and respected gentleman was not a surprise to those who have known of his poor health for several years past, but the news was received with dire regret upon every hand. There is hardly a man, woman or child who has lived in Topeka any length of time but knew the deceased or of him, and he was universally respected.

He came to Topeka in 1855 from Ohio, and was consequently one of the early settlers. He was a wealthy man, and brought with him an immense stock of general merchandise, and a full printing office outfit, including a steam printing press, the first ever brought west, and started a newspaper known as the Kansas Farmer, the first paper in Topeka. His immense wealth carried the first Territorial Legislature, through, and was freely expended towards the establishment of a permanent state government, thus it is safe to say that but for his effort, Topeka would not have been the capital city of Kansas. He was a most active member of the business fraternity of the city in late years, and many prominent landmarks are yet visible in this rapidly growing city where the name of Mr. Garvey will forever be recalled as the foundation of their history. He built the block of brick buildings on the east side of Kansas avenue near Fifth street, including the frame building on the corner and now owned by Frank Durein. For several years past the deceased has been an invalid, and the cause of his death was the outgrowth of this weakness, slow paralysis. He would have scored 71 years had he lived until February next. He leaves a wife and seven children living, four of whom are grown and three married. The sons hold high positions of trust, and have ever been recognized as true representatives of their father's sterling worth.

The Founders of this Government Were Prohibitionists.

There can be no gainsaying the assertion that the good and brave men who laid the keel of the good ship of state that has carried us so far successfully on the voyage, were as wise as to the principles of liberty secured to this people through the Constitution they framed for us as any who have come after them. And it is comforting to go back to their day, through the pages of history, and wherewith to fan what of the fires of patriotism we may have burning in our hearts. By so doing we are required with the general idea of the equality of man, by them placed as the corner-stone of our government. The history of the days that tried men's souls is a better interpreter of the constitutional liberty than the latter day pot-house politicians who have come here to pull down and not build up the theories that made us a God loving men from the bit of ice-bound land the pilgrims spent their first year in until it spanned the continent. A study of the history of the early days reveals the fact, very gratifying to us, that the founders of the government, understanding fully what was meant by being "free and equal," did not understand that the freedom extended so far as to be a license to any man to pursue a business destructive of the general welfare, or injurious even to a possible minority, however small it might be. It is a latter idea—brought from over the sea, where liberty is understood to mean license—that a man must be permitted to do whatever to his own notion seemeth good, regardless of the ruin it may impose upon innocent and uninterested parties.

Prohibition was recognized by the God fearing patriots of the revolution as the reserved right of the people, and in accordance with the knowledge they had that it was so, the first continental Congress, in 1774, passed resolutions recommending the several Legislatures of the United States "immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly prevented." This bit of history is worth much to Prohibitionists, as it gives them assurance that their suggestions for cutting off the pernicious business of rum making is constitutional, as understood by the constitution makers.—Western Waver.

The Great Newspaper. The Pall Mall Gazette, of London, England, did not overstate the case when it said that the New York Independent is "one of the ablest weeklies in existence." It is as overwhelming as a monthly or quarterly magazine, with all the matter in its many departments. Any month might indeed be proud if it could show as distinguished a list of contributors as The Independent. In a single department—its story department—we find, among Englishmen such contributors as Sir Samuel W. Baker, the celebrated Egyptian explorer; Thomas Hardy, W. E. Norris, James Payn, F. W. Robinson and Henry W. Lucy, the well-known and deservedly popular novelists; while among Americans we notice the names of Edward Everett Hale, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Sarah O. Jewett, J. S. of Dale, and Rebecca Harding Davis and Harriet Prescott Spofford. The Independent printed also, recently, the last story from the pen of the late Ivan Tourgenoff, having secured the only translation from the Russian into English. This department is but a sample of the others. It would seem to us that The Independent offers not only "fifty-two dividends during the year," but, in addition, a stock dividend with each department. We advise our readers to send for a free sample copy.

Drunkards Shall Have no Wives. An excellent prohibition law, though it be under German principality. We know of some Republics in which its enactment would do more good than harm. In Waldeck a decree has been issued that no license to marry will hereafter be granted to any individual who is addicted to drunkenness; or, having been so, he must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to that vice. The same government has also directed that in every report made by the ecclesiastical, municipal and police authorities upon petition for license to marry, the report shall distinctly state whether either of the parties desirous of entering into the matrimonial connection is addicted to intemperance, or otherwise.—Boston Mail.

St. John was not defeated. The cause of which he was standard bearer has made a grand gain.

SKINS. Leather and Sheep-skins. Sheep-skins for their raw "dry salted," unshined and inner to large with sumac offer finishes. High finishes, if the skin is tanning. Goat-grain and of flesh red neck to provide finishes on ly procured by unapproachable glove leather eriment, and to lity is the laud-morocco manu-

The skin of a sheep-skin, is rvice to a goat- or "spongy," dily that it can e. It absorbs anner in wear-untries it is ill e. Sheep-skins facings in al- made, and the e used to make most of our skins from En- as a high duty per to have the England, and as our raw ma- s have a great and sheep-skin their famous sh us with our is a large-sized or linings and

ed on the grain r "figured" as a finish is used, ure, and often, e to masquerade e of alligators' e have been ex- lion's dominions r for articles not the facile eared in history a leather," too, quantity in the American tan- Marshall Jewell, t distinguished en Minister to ed an invitation he course of the mixture in some rt of the build- ped his fingers, a practical curi- his apartments and the odor of result of his ex- rd learned that foetida and birch rials used were cheapness, and ticed a peculiar im. Several bar- but in the mean- g the secret of come to New pting to set up wn, entered the firm, who with oped the main- s now imported Newhall, in

sty Odor. by the presence t or mildew in The so-called l which comes here there is no the air which round constant- being unable to with the germs which exist in- being danger- being so-called vers, diphtheria, eders. The best and preventing good ventilation g have a good through at all their matches be into the best precept. h is made as fol- of flowers of over a sheet of then rolled up this is g on the and burns slowly ad, which is out- iddotes to these and, and so on.

SKINS.

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Educational Notes.

Forty-four of the eighty-four school districts in Shawnee county have Webster's Unabridged. During this year each of the remaining forty should purchase a dictionary. The cost for a school district is trifling, and if there be not tax enough, an energetic man or woman can collect the money in two hours by subscription.

The school in the Ritchie addition began last Monday. Mr. A. B. Smith is principal, and Mrs. A. M. Matson assistant.

The Tecumseh school became so crowded that the board was obliged to employ an assistant. Miss Gladys Bernard takes the place.

Some time ago Chillicothe, Missouri, issued bonds to the amount of \$30,000, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. The interest being found burdensome, the holder of the bonds, a resident of Massachusetts, was written to with the view of getting him to reduce the interest. In answer to the question he made this proposition: He would reduce the interest to 8 per cent., provided the city would annually invest the difference of 2 per cent. in books for a school library. The proposition was accepted, and to day the Chillicothe schools have a library worth \$5,000. Now if some large-hearted Massachusetts man would invest in the bonds of some Kansas town!

In St. Joseph, Missouri, there is a school building the price of which is high. The statute for the prevention of cruelty to children should be enforced. No school building should be more than two stories high.

A resolution recently passed by the Topeka board of education seems to foreshadow the abolition of corporal punishment in the city schools. The members of the board are respectfully requested to pause and consider these immortal words of Peter Jones, a distinguished educator of Hoopole deestrick, Southern Indiana, "Larkin and Larkin go together."

And this reminds one that several years ago a citizen called upon one of the teachers in the Hannibal school to make a complaint of some kind. "Now," said he, "I don't want you to understand that I am opposed to capital punishment. I'm in favor of it and when any of my boys need any capital punishment you let 'em have it."

A number of teachers are using the course of study prepared by Mr. Speer, the State superintendent. Were it adopted in every school district, the work of school teachers would be greatly simplified, and pupils would have many incentives to diligence. The course provides for three grades: Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar. On finishing the work in the lower grades, the pupil receives promotion cards and on completing the work in the grammar grade he receives a certificate of graduation. The course was published rather too late in the season to allow opportunities to bring it before the district boards; it is prayerfully hoped by all true teachers and educators, that in the near future this course will be made the basis of instruction in every district school. Under existing laws, the adoption of a course of study is in the hands of each district board, and hence it is as difficult to secure uniformity in this matter as in the adoption of text-books. Still, let us work, and pray. Under the direction of the W. C. T. U. petitions are in circulation throughout the State asking the Legislature "to enact laws requiring instruction in Physiology Hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system given in all schools supported by public money or under State control."

It is hoped the Legislature will follow the example set in several eastern States, and pass a law requiring this instruction to be given. The intent of a law of this kind should not be to bewilder children with scientific talks on peristalsis, synovials the transverse colon, vermiform appendix, and sigmoid flexure of the colon, but to teach them in plain Saxon, and on common sense principles, something about their little bodies, how they live, move and have their being, how they are injured by stimulants, defective ventilation, late hours, and tight lacing; and how health is promoted by regular habits, sobriety and cleanliness.

In one of the excursion trains to Madison there were 366 teachers, of which number about 150 were men. Only six of these used tobacco in any form. It is probable the percentage would be greater in a train of Kansas teachers. Considering how prevalent the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigars has become among boys from ten years old and upwards, could not the teacher find his cigar away forever, and thus emphasize words of warning concerning the effects of evil habits. The precept which is not

supported by example is but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. The teacher who lectures his boys on the beauties of uprightiness and purity of life, and then at recess or noon calmly pulls out his cigar or worse yet, stealthily inserts in his mouth a vile quid, might as well talk to the winds of heaven.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery, published by the Russell Publishing Co., 38 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass., is admitted to be the leading juvenile magazine of the day, and should be found in every home where there are small children. It is instructive as well as amusing, and the subscription price is only \$1.50 per annum.

Peterson's Magazine for December comes to us ahead of all others, a perfect marvel of beauty. There are more than a hundred pages of reading matter; two superb steel-plates; a colored pattern, costlier even than a chromo; a colored fashion, double size printed from steel; and more than half a hundred wood-cuts of fashions, workable patterns, etc., etc. The stories are exceptionally good; though "Peterson's" always has the very best. It is a standing wonder to us how this magazine can be furnished at its low prices: it can only be explained by the enormous circulation which "Peterson's" has had now for more than thirty years. The December number ends the year. Now therefore, is the time to subscribe for 1895, or to get up clubs. Specimens are sent gratis if written for in good faith. The price is but two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz: Four copies for six dollars and a half, with an extra copy of the magazine as a premium to the person getting up the club. Or five copies for eight dollars, with both an extra copy of the magazine as a premium to the person getting up the club, and also a superb illustrated book of American poets, called "The Pearl of Price," or a large sized steel-engraving, for framing, "The Lion in Love."

No other magazine gives such costly premiums. For large clubs, the prices are still lower, while even more premiums are given. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifty-two Dividends!

The Independent of New York, is acknowledged to be what the Pall Mall Gazette, of London says it is, "one of the ablest weeklies in existence." It occupies two fields, religious and literary. It publishes each week from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. more reading matter than any of its contemporaries. With the exception of its column of "Selections," every line in every issue is new original matter, written expressly for it. It pays more each week for literary matter than any three of its contemporaries put together. It has the largest and best corps of contributors of any periodical in the world. It is undenominational in religion, and unsurpassed in literary ability. Its reviews of books are unequalled in journalism. Its editorials are fearless. Its departments of Science and Biblical Research gives valuable information unobtainable elsewhere. Its Market reports and commercial matters are eagerly sought for by those wanting correct information upon those subjects. Its department for "Old and Young," is filled with articles in prose and poetry.

The Independent has twenty-two specialists, which includes Biblical research, Sanitary, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn, Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday-School, News of the week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, Selections and Agriculture. Thirty-two pages in all.

The Independent is a family newspaper of the first-class, and is recognized as one of the great educators of the land. Every one who wishes to be well informed upon a great variety of subjects should subscribe for it.

During the past year the Independent desiring that its subscribers should have stories by the very best living authors, has published contributions from W. E. Norris, author of "Matrimony," "No New Thing," etc.; J. S. of Dale, author of "Guernsey," "The Crime of Henry Vane," etc.; Julia Schayer, author of "Tiger Lilly and Other Stories"; Sir Samuel W. Baker, the celebrated Egyptian Explorer; Mrs. J. H. Riddle author of "The Senior Partner," etc.; Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes"; "Two on a Tower," Edward Everett Hale, author of "Ten times one is Ten," etc.; James Payne the celebrated English Novelist; Lucy O. Lillie, F. W.

Robinson, Fred D. Storey, Henry W. Lucy, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rebecca Harding Davis, Sarah Orne Jewett, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Ivan Tourgenieff and others.

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Specimen copies free. No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's clubbing list will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with the Independent, can save money by ordering from our club list. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

Miss Fannie Cundall lectured in the Presbyterian Church Friday evening to a large audience in the American schools and missions in Syria. The lecturer gave a description of the country, its people, and the different religions, and of the difficulties to contend with in overcoming their superstitions and prejudices. The greatest amount of good has been done among the boys and girls. When the missionaries entered this land, woman and girls were considered nothing more than cattle and treated as such. Now men send their daughters to learn to do sewing, to read, write and play the organ. From the boys school a large number of young men have graduated as ministers, doctors, surgeons, and lawyers and have gone out among the people and are spreading the fame of the missionaries. Already these young people are longing for the time when they shall be as free as their rulers, as the Americans are; and then they will not be afraid to openly confess Christ. The lecture and the singing native hymns was very interesting and seemed to be very much appreciated.

The following disabilities are what kept Snifterkin down; what causes his trouble will be found in the initial letters:
W-orms.
I-ndigestion.
S-tomachache.
K-idney out of order.
E-rysipelas.
Y-ellow Jaundice.

DeLand's Soda and Saleratus.
Use them once and you will use them again. We guarantee them to be the best on the market or money returned.

A general revival of business is noticed now that the political excitement is over it will now be busier than if the stagnation had not existed, although it may not aggregate as if no interruption had occurred.

The Fashions.
Fine pastry has become an actual necessity now, and those who use DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder, provide their guests with the most delicious food, without any bitter taste. It is so much more economical than the cheap goods offered that the table can be supplied with fine wholesome food every day in the week. Sold in cans only. Most economical.

Commenting upon the increase of crime in India during the last four years, the London Times speaks of the organized bands of robbers as follows: Dacoity and thuggee represent two different branches of the great profession of robbery in England. Dacoits of old were bands under their regular chiefs, resembling the medieval barons of the Rhine or the Apennines. They conducted their robberies as openly as kings made war. When circumstances favored they rose to be rajahs and nabobs themselves. Under an efficient police they subsided into petty nobles and land-owners. British administration broke up their camps. Present dacoits are of a lumber sort. Of their ancient nature they have kept the habit of association in gangs, and the popular legend of a right to rob commensurate with the incompetence of public authority to coerce and chastise. An Indian village is as confessedly helpless before an organized raid of dacoits as before a man-eating tiger. Thuggee, though originally it was no less of a system than dacoity, is very unlike in its characteristics. Of all the monstrosities generated by the religious, political and social peculiarities of India thuggee stands in the front line. India had been well known long before the commencement of British ascendancy. It had always labored in darkness. Under British dominion it burrowed still lower. If Englishmen had ever heard of its existence, they flattened themselves they had frightened it into extinction. The late Colonel Meadows Taylor was one of the first to suspect that it had merely gone underground. In 1829, while he was administering a district in Hyderabad, his police found as he has recorded in the "Story of My Life," dead bodies, evidently strangled, by the roadside. In other spots jackals had laid bare disfigured buried corpses. All he was able for the moment to learn was that recently two compa-

The Electrical Motor.

Scientists, inventors and capitalists are united in endeavoring to apply electricity to human uses, especially as a motive power. A few years back the problem to be solved was how to so manufacture electricity as to produce illumination. This has been accomplished, the only question being that of cost. The electric light is confessedly an immense improvement on the ordinary gas-light. It is more powerful and can be put to more varied uses. It is destined in time to make our nights, not only indoors but out-of-doors, as luminous as is the day. But while the radiance will be garish, it will be more agreeable than that of the sun. But now the problem to be solved is electricity as a motor. Stephen D. Field, of New York, has united with the famous inventor Edison in taking out patents for propelling cars by electricity. He claims to have anticipated the famous Siemens accumulator. This new motor is to be thoroughly tested upon the elevated roads of New York. The advantages of electricity over steam are manifest. Heavy locomotives are dispensed with, coal is not used, hence there is no smoke. There is less jar in stopping the trains, but as in the case of illumination, the cost is the undetermined part of the problem. In every part of the world we hear of electric motors. Electric cars were moved through the crowded thoroughfares of Paris by the Powell Storage Company. Nine miles an hour was made with ease. At the electric exhibition in Vienna, an electric railway made a mile in three minutes. The Daff motor has made a successful trip a San Diego road. There is an elevated railway in Berlin operated by electricity. There is also one at Portrush, Ireland, and the power for which is drawn from a neighboring waterfall. An omnibus has been run in Paris, the motive power being electricity, and the heavy vehicle was handled and turned with facility. On the water, electricity as a motor has made no less rapid progress than on land. Last summer an electric boat was plying on the Danube Canal, taking thirty or more passengers six miles an hour against the strong current, and eighteen miles an hour with the stream. Two years ago a launch propelled by electricity was shown on the Thames, and the following year a boat of that character, forty feet long, attained a speed of eight miles an hour on the measured mile—this boat being the one, we believe, already spoken of as used on the Danube. Its trips were accomplished, of course, without smoke, or heat, or smell of oil, and also without noise of engines or vibration. As for the application of electricity to submarine torpedoes, it is now the subject of much study, attended with some success. Electric small arms have already been invented, and one such weapon was operated not long ago by Colonel Fossbery at London, before an assembly of army officers and others, by means of a small accumulator secreted under his waistcoat. The gun was the invention of Pieper of Liege, who has fired more than a hundred rounds with it in two minutes. We may yet see electricity revolutionize the manufacture of small arms. What is claimed as an improvement of the Field patent has been tested in the street cars of Cleveland, O., and proved very successful. At Brighton, England, there is an electric railway in successful operation. It really seems as if we were on the eve of a mighty revolution in the use of motive power, and that the days of the cumbersome, noisy, smoky locomotives are numbered. —Demorest's Monthly.

Thugs.
The following story illustrates the manner in which Russian physicians shirk unpleasant work. During a quarrel in a peasant in the province of Novgorod was struck in the chest with an ax, fracturing several ribs and wounding the lungs. He was in an extremely critical condition, and a doctor from the nearest town, sixty miles distant, was sent for. The surgeon, as is customary in Russia, took his time and reached his patient by the slowest stages. The man by this time had nearly succumbed to his injuries and stood very little chance of recovery. The doctor made an examination and pronounced the wounds as fatal. He waited several hours, thinking that the man in the meantime would die, but things did not turn out as he expected, so in order to facilitate matters and save him the trouble of again visiting his patient he made out a death certificate and started home.

For some reason or other the man took it into his head to get well and began to grow better until he recovered entirely. The authorities learning of the strange proceeding demanded the return of the death certificate, which was refused, and now the man walks about in the full possession of the consolation that he is legally dead and that his body lies buried in the village churchyard, according to his death certificate. —Hamburg News.

Official raiders caught an unlicensed liquor business in full operation in Adams, Mass. The keeper hastily emptied his keg of whiskey into a sink, whereupon the enemy plunged the vent, so as to secure some of the fluid as evidence. A hard fight ensued, in which many eyes were blackened, and the hole was repeatedly stopped and unstopped; but a sponge was saturated with the escaping beverage, and carried off to be carefully squeezed and tested. —Boston Journal.

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How Russian Doctors Work.
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CAMPAIGN BAND MUSIC.
CHURCH & LEE,
200 to 206 Wabash Av. Chicago, Ill.

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1884.

THE CORN.

The corn, the corn, the smiling corn, Budding forth in fulness upon the tender toe!

Oh! how it shoots, beneath light breeze, To make man use the wicked words he can not well forego!

The corn, the corn, The smiling corn! How many a tongue could tell of woes that tender toes have borne!

How many a maid, Austere and staid, Hath vented forth a curse, and saintly men have sworn!

The corn, the corn, The smiling corn! There is a lesson to be learnt in every tender shoot!

Corns cease to light because men fight To get a foot six into a ten-inch boot.

—Arkansas Traveler.

THE SUMMIT OF THE EARTH.

Up in the northern Catskills there is a rock which the guides call "Prospect Point," whose summit affords a wonderful view of the surrounding highlands.

In Central Asia, however, there is a mountain whose elevation exceeds that of the highest California peaks by not less than twelve thousand feet.

The Himalaya foothills are clothed with forests of sago-palms, mangos and other tropical trees; eight thousand feet higher up the vegetation resembles that of Northern Canada.

Near the delta of the Kunghar is a little dagkhund, or mountain-house, where travelers can obtain food and shelter.

To the north the highlands of Turkistan, Afghanistan and Thibet are in full view; in the west the valley of the Upper Indus and its tributaries.

On a clear day one can see the towers of Peshawar in the valley of the Indus. The height of Mount Everest above the bottom of the valley is about twenty-eight thousand feet.

ward and backward by turns he could see (only in dim outlines, of course) regions as remote from each other as the City of New York from the City of Mexico.

Such mountains ranges as the Mexican Sierras would look like aged rocks two miles beneath his feet.

But in reality no human being has ever reached that "summit of the Earth," nor any height within six thousand feet of it.

perpendicular precipices, but at an elevation of twenty thousand feet above the sea-level the air is so thin that breathing becomes very difficult.

Even the ascent of the table-land above the Kaskas now is no child's play, but the marvelous sights and sounds of that ice-world amply reward the tourist who has learned to brave the dangers of the glacier-clefts.

On clear days the shadow of Mount Everest moves slowly over the tablelands of Thibet, and fifty miles north of the Himalayas there are valleys whose inhabitants fear the south wind.

No living being, perhaps, has ever been up there, for even the eagles fly miles west of the ice heights.

Hunting-dogs are as unusable as their masters to breathe the atmosphere of the higher ridges, and even at an elevation of twenty thousand feet they hesitate to go any further.

The native Highlanders have learned to estimate altitudes by the color of the sky. At the height of fifteen thousand feet the hue of the firmament is a deep reddish-blue.

In looking down from a high mountain upon a large plain the elevation can also be estimated by the extent of the view, for with every thousand feet upward the visible horizon recedes about fifty English miles.

Correct returns show that drunkenness is decreasing in England.

Our Young Readers.

THE CRUEL SPARROW.

Once a sweet little boy sat and swung on a Tweedledum, tweedledum, tweedledum day.

And another stone shied at the fond mother's head. And she fell at the feet of the wicked bird.

A True Story. "Oh, dear, if only it wasn't so warm."

"But think of the long speech," said Kate, as she tried on her coquettish little bonnet before the glass.

"Stop making remarks, and come along," said Kate, as she took up her parasol and started out.

The day was very warm, as Kate had said, but the streets were crowded with people in holiday dress.

"Yes, so do I," said Josie. "I was never so close to him before."

"That is Senator — just in front of us," whispered Fannie. "I've known him by sight a long time."

"No, we don't care to hear what he says," said Kate, "it's the same old thing we've heard a dozen times."

"The President also turned several times and glanced at her, and Kate thought that he, too, was impressed with her beauty and gaiety.

might be disturbed by her clattering and giggling. Because she did not care to hear what the orator was saying.

When the ceremonies were at last over, she saw the Senator in conversation with a gentleman with whom she was acquainted.

"Well, Senator, how did you like the speech?" "He doesn't mean to lose sight of us," she thought, and listened eagerly for his reply.

"I can't say I heard much of it," he said, in a clear distinct voice.

"Poor Kate! Her face was perfectly crimson as the Senator ceased. She dared not glance at Josie or Fannie.

"Don't talk of it!" cried Kate. "Never, never mention that man's name to me as long as you live."

Water from Boiled Vegetables. The water in which green peas are boiled should not be thrown away.

"I think President Garfield has just the nicest face," said Kate, in a low tone.

"I wish he would turn around so I could see him a little better."

"Turn, Whittington, turn," said Fannie, and then they all laughed.

—P. T. Barnum is now seventy-one years old. He has gone through a wider variety of employment than any other man on record.

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