

Society

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
 Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance.
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It is an important piece of news that James G. Blaine is a grandfather.

The Hannah Powderly Assembly of Cincinnati has one thousand members.

Mrs. Livermore has been chosen president of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Gallagher will be a favorite name among turf men, next year, for their race horses.

Farmer Smith has been again, in this city working up his boom for governor. Mr. Smith is not broad gauge enough for governor of Kansas.

Texas has come to be as civilized as Missouri was a dozen years ago. It has become the successful field for train robbery.

The farmers of New York have tackled the tariff question. It is probable that they can beat horizontal Morrison in that field.

The governor of Iowa, following the footsteps of Gov. Martin, furnishes good authority in favor of the working of prohibitory laws in that state.

There is member of the state board of agriculture present who favors Mrs. Salter, mayor of Argonia, for governor, and two are for St. John for president.

The wool men have assembled at Washington to consider the tariff on wool, and the democrats of Indiana are holding a conference to determine how they can hold the state for the democracy.

Five Kansas governors, Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth, S. J. Crawford, of Topeka, J. M. Harvey, now living in Virginia, and Thomas A. Osborne, of Topeka, were all accidentally together in Washington a few days ago.

Mr. J. H. Morse, one of the silk commissioners, asserts that the demonstration of the work this year is such as to fully justify the board in the statement that if a tariff can be put on raw silk, sericulture will become one of the leading industries of the country and of Kansas. Every agricultural community is especially interested in this matter.

Republican clubs are being organized in many states in accordance with the plan marked out in New York a short time ago. A state convention for Kansas is contemplated for an early day. The Canaan, N. H. Reporter says that they want nothing to do with it, and that Congressman Gallinger and Senator Chandler, who have that state in charge, know more about organizing than the whole of that New York conference.

The president has nominated Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be minister to Mexico. In this it will generally be conceded that he might have done worse.

"If I were a citizen of Ohio," said an influential Kansas citizen, a few days ago, "I would inclined to be a third party prohibitionist, but I see no occasion for it in Kansas." Thousands feel the same way.

Whist and euchre clubs are quite the rage and while they are not of the highest order of social enjoyment they are better than saloon parties, and no doubt serve a good purpose in their way.

Five new states are ready to be wedded to the Union. The brides are the two Dakotas, Washington, New Mexico, Montana and Utah. They would be two republican and three democratic.

The people of Kansas will all sympathize with Senator Ingalls in the loss of his home by fire Thursday morning. His valuable library went with the rest, while he was at his post of duty in Washington, where also was his family.

Even Judge Crozier, of Leavenworth, has wheeled into line, and has become a champion of prohibition to the extent that is startling. He is warring upon the joints of that almost lost city. Under instruction of the court the chief made a raid on the dens of the town, seized lots of whiskey and beer, and actually astonished the natives. It is said the day of Leavenworth joints is over.

Jehu Baker, who beat Bill Morrison for Congress, declines to accept an obscure place on the Committee on Claims, to which he was appointed by Speaker Carlisle. Mr. Baker is the peer of any man in either branch of Congress, really better qualified for the senate than the house, and he does well to show Mr. Carlisle that he can represent an insult, not to him alone, but to his constituency, and to the better element of the republican party.

The tariff is not, primarily, a complicated question. That absolute free trade between all people is theoretically right, proper and just; that on the broad moral grounds of universal humanitarianism it is defensible, may go without saying. It is only when it becomes a question of national policy that it becomes complicated, and even then it is complicated only because of conflicting interests. A nation is not an alms-house institution for the benefit of other peoples. Its first duty is the care and protection of its own citizens. This can best be done, so far as business intercourse with the world goes, by unrestricted trade in some cases, and by directly opposite means in other cases. A nation with few or limited natural resources is best served by free trade, while one with great and varied resources, with great abundance of raw material and ability to live within itself, can secure a high degree of prosperity by judicious trade regulations, in other words, by wise tariff laws.

Mr. T. B. Murdock, of the Eldorado Republican, who recently lost his eye sight, has gone to New York for treatment. His many friends sincerely hope that he may be successful.

Congress is getting to work slowly. This session will be extended to dog days and every member almost wants to feel the way. Our energetic Senator Plumb is almost the only exception. He always means business.

It would be a very unnatural thing for Mississippi democrats not to endorse Secretary Lamar and Jeff. Davis. But it does not follow that the two men are wholly in sympathy. Mr. Lamar is one of the best and most progressive of the leading confederates.

Mayor Neely, of Leavenworth, thinks that Gov. Glick, who heads the capital removal business, is an influential and prominent citizen in that business. Just about as influential and prominent as he would be in removing to Abilene one of his mad short horn bulls by the tail.

Rev. Sam Jones has been obliged to desist from his labors in Kansas City and return to his home in Georgia, because of the illness of his wife. He expects to get back soon and in the meantime his brother, the Rev. Joseph Jones, whom Kansas City papers irreverently call "Jo-Jo" and Rev. Sam Small will continue their labors there.

It is a healthy symptom when the markets report a decline in speculative values. It is speculative values that are at the bottom of too many of the reported booms. For the time they make things lively, but a steady, healthy demand for goods, real estate, and labor, is better than speculation for the people, but not so profitable for scalpers.

Mayor Neely informs the people of St. Louis that the prohibitory law is a fraud, that robs the cities and does not diminish drunkenness. One of his main arguments is that Kansas City, Kansas, is not so big as Kansas City, Mo. If he had walked across the big bridge he might have seen that East St. Louis, Ill. is not so big as St. Louis Mo. although there are plenty of saloons in both. Dr. Neely is lantern-jawed in judgment.

Mayor Neely, of Leavenworth, lies, and if he does not know it, he certainly does not see himself as others see him. He has been interviewed by a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. He thinks the Kansas boom is at an end, except in Leavenworth and Wichita. Probably he would not have made these exceptions if he had known of the doom that was at that moment impending over the whiskey joints of those cities. The capital, he predicts, will be removed from Topeka, and says no more appropriations will be made for work on the state house. It will become an imposing ruin, perhaps he thinks. Abilene, or some other aspiring town will reimburse the state for the million already expended. All this because the men at the head of the thing are among the most prominent and influential in the state. This means Glick.

Notwithstanding the wheat crop of this country is 450,000,000 of bushels, it is a fact that the end of our successful wheat growing in competition with India and Russia, is not far off without a thorough change in our methods of cultivation. Wheat is not grown successfully in this country, except on new lands. In a few years these become exhausted and the wheat fields move westward. It is only a question of time before they go the way of the buffalo. The remedy will be found in a more careful culture, and in proper fertilization.

Constable Marple has gone to Omaha on official business.

Mr. Louis Phillips of Leavenworth, is in the city on business.

There is no perceptible improvement in the condition of Little Bell Church.

Harry Safford is mentioned for Alderman from this ward.

The salaries paid to Topeka teachers amount to over \$5000 monthly.

A Journal reporter talks of another strata of snow. He is well up in latin.

Mr. J. T. Buell and Hiram Smith, of St. Marys, were visitors on the north side yesterday.

Rev. C. Holman has nearly recovered from his recent illness, but not yet able to attend to business.

A. C. Carruthers, from the coal village down on the Missouri river, came over to a live metropolitan city yesterday.

Away back in the early 70's U. Bradley, now of Topeka, was Union Pacific agent in this city. He is now visiting friends here.

The amount paid out for school purposes in this city in the last quarter of 1887 was \$23,882.

Nearly \$16,000 was the sum paid out on school buildings in this city for the quarter ending Dec. 31.

A case of diphtheria is reported in the family of Ed Runyon, 1215 Quincy street, North Topeka.

The house of C. D. McGravie, 516 East Eighth street, has been quarantined, there being a case of scarlet fever.

Clarence McClintock's twenty second birthday anniversary came on the eleventh inst., when he did justice to a turkey dinner given by his parents.

The North Topeka Red Men before commencing to scalp their victims every Thursday evening, piously sing "Auld Lang Syne," while the victims anxiously wait to know what is to be done with them.

The blizzard came last evening from the cave of North Wind, or the polar sea, through the zone or some terribly cold place. In three hours the mercury fell 42 degrees. At eleven o'clock it registered three degrees below zero. The wind from the north blew a perfect gale all night. We are getting our winter now.

Mrs. Cowner, one of the oldest settlers of Shawnee county, died on Monday at her daughter's, Mrs. Shield's residence, on Muddy creek, in the northern part of the county. The remains were brought here Tuesday and interred in the Rochester cemetery north of this city.

Notwithstanding the cold weather, the Rock Island continues tracklaying on both its southwest and northeast extensions. It is now laying three and a half miles daily.

The Woman's Column, a weekly paper devoted to women's interests and especially to woman suffrage, will be sent to subscribers for twenty-five cents a year. Address WOMAN'S COLUMN, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beistly, at the Union Pacific hotel, are enjoying a visit from Miss Grace Seever, a charming and accomplished young society lady of Oskaloosa, Ia., and daughter of Judge W. H. Seever, chief justice of the Iowa Supreme court.

It was reported on Wednesday that a party named Young, on north Kansas avenue, near Garfield park, had been guilty of allowing some stock, two horses and a cow, to very nearly starve to death; they having stood in the stable without food for several days, and in their extreme hunger had eaten up all the rubbish within their reach. Deputy Marshal Allen sent a man out to look into the matter, and the above statement is in accordance with the story he told.

Mr. C. W. Fikins was surprised last evening by a party of friends, who had come to celebrate his twenty first birthday with him. He was presented with an elegant monogram ring by some of his young friends, and a handsome shaving case by Miss Louisa Klusman, and a watch pocket by Miss Stocker. Excellent refreshments were served. Among those present, Misses May Shaw, Ida Stocker, Vesta Tomlinson, Louisa Klusman, Julia Klusman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nicholson, Miss Wells and Miss Allen, and Messrs. Pragnore, Stearns, Ebert, Lewis, Downing and Klusman.

Philip Curry, who was before Justice Chesney, on the charge of larceny, having been accused by Daniel Johnson of stealing his pocket book containing \$45, was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Curry gave an account of himself for the past two years, part of which time he was employed at either Christ's hospital or in the Santa Fe hospital.

Poor commissioner Rigdon says: "There are 200 poor widows in this city. Their families average four and a fraction. The majority of them earn their scanty living by washing at a remuneration of probably 50 cents a day. Think of a family of four persons living on 50 cents a day, paying house-rent out of that! Then, when the mother gets sick what is to be done? It is a robust woman who can stand washing for more than a year, and when exhausted nature succumbs, there is nothing left for the starving family but to apply to the county for aid. So that of these 200 widows, and their families there are usually about 100 dependent upon the county for help during the winter months. That is about the number I have now dependent upon me for relief, either wholly or partially. The annual expenditure for pauper aid, outside of the county poor house, is about \$7,000; but when you consider that we have a population in this city of at least 40,000 and in the county of perhaps 55,000, that amount is quite small. The fact is, it is much less than it should be, for there is a great deal of suffering that I can not at present reach, owing to lack of facilities."

The Episcopal Convocation.
 The Episcopal Convocation of North Eastern Kansas at Lawrence, opened Wednesday night with a spirited Missionary meeting in which Bishop Thomas presided. Effective addresses were made by several clergymen. Much interest was elicited in behalf of the mission in Marshall Co. Rev. M. Wayne giving an interesting account of his work, and the opportunity of obtaining a desirable property for church purposes at Marysville. The Bishop remarked in his peculiar way that he thought some of the laymen in the diocese were going to help him secure this property, and that half could be raised on the ground. The money will be raised.

The Dean, Rev. A. Leonard closed with an impressive address. The leading thought of the evening was—What has the Master done for us?—What are we doing for others? The session Thursday morning opened with Holy Communion at 8:30 o'clock and meeting to organize at 10 A. M.

Beauty Tomato.
 Whenever we think of a tomato we call to mind the A. W. Livingston Sons' Beauty Tomato. Livingstons' Beauty Tomato is in demand everywhere. Better send for the Sweet Annnet, advertised in this paper by Livingstons' Sons, Columbus, Ohio.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Jan. 14, 1888.

Dickenson county has fifteen papers and now they want the state capital.

War on Wichita whiskey-joints is warmly waged. Hallowell is making a determined fight for it.

Robt. Lincoln would make a good governor of Illinois, but it would be better, all around, to make him president.

And the Sandwich Islands ought to belong to the United States, and not only this but Cuba and British America also.

If the president's tariff policy does not knock the solid south into smithereens, the democratic party will have reason to thank its stars.

The whiskey business of Kansas is now in the hands of the express companies. It ought not to be a difficult matter to find a remedy.

A state industrial school for girls has been located at Beloit, through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. Beloit gave \$10,000 and forty acres of land.

We cannot speak for all the portraits of distinguished generals printed in Sunday's Capital, but one of them more far resembles Julius Caesar than John M. Palmer, of Illinois.

The Capital starts a movement to raise \$1,000 for T. B. Murdock, of the Eldorado Republican, who was recently afflicted with blindness. It is a good move, and a better one would be to restore the pension that he some time ago resigned.

Every third party prohibition advocate in the United States has read approved and used in argument Gov. Martin's letter in defense of the beneficent working of prohibition in Kansas, and yet they cannot say anything too severe against him.

Third party prohibition has done nothing for Prohibition in Kansas, but it has corralled all the prohibition thunder it could steal, and is claiming it as its own. At least some of these chaps are very pious political thieves.

Bro. Rastall of Burlingame Independent, thinks the \$10,000 project to establish a third paper in this city will materialize before July. Does he not know that Bro. J. C. Hebbard is already editing a third party daily sheet in this city?

Banker Thompson innocently informs Sen. Sherman that every national bank is desirous of getting an extra 10 per cent on its bond deposits. Certainly that might go without saying. There are very few burglars even who do not take all they can get. A bank that runs no risk would do no less.

The advantage gained by the republican party by the folly of the president and his free trade followers may be more than balanced by yielding to the eminent monopolies, like the national banks in asking to be relieved of taxes and the right to increase their issue of notes to the full value of bonds deposited.

It is not probable that the pension office will be removed to Leavenworth and less probable that the state capital will be removed to Abilene. It is not so certain, however, that the new democratic state organ, the Abilene Gazette, father of the idea, will not ere long be removed to the great newspaper necropolis, in other words, to the bone yard of too aspiring journals.

John Thompson, of the Chase National Bank, of New York, writes to John Sherman in favor of allowing the banks to issue full par, instead of 90 per cent on bonds deposited, and in favor of removing the tax of 1 per cent on national bank notes, and to the eternal shame of Senator Sherman he approves the idea. Thompson says this would increase the volume of currency \$20,000,000 in six months. Of course it would and in the sole interest of the banks.

John J. Ingalls is not in the line of presidential succession, neither as president of the Senate nor as a prominent candidate.

George Bancroft, the historian spends four hours daily in out door exercises, and goes to bed at ten o'clock when possible. He is an old man nearly ninety.

There is no longer any talk of re-submission in this state. It is conceded, without opposition, that prohibition is the settled policy of the state, with no general desire for a change.

If the republican party nominates either James G. Blaine or John Sherman, it will be defeated next November. If it nominates A. W. Smith for governor, he may be elected but the party weakened.

Volapuk is on the gain. German manufacturers have notified their business correspondents in England that hereafter they communicate in the new language.

As long as Leavenworth has over a hundred joints, it can hardly be said that the town is out of joint, although the idle effort to have the pension office moved there would indicate that there is a looseness somewhere.

Third party prohibitionists have hailed the late Supreme court decision in the Kansas liquor cases, as the greatest triumph ever won for prohibition, but while using this mighty thunder they condemn the republican Jupiter from whom it sprung.

At the late prohibition conference in this city it was demonstrated by the reverend politicians whose moral and religious platitudes took the place of ordinary platforms, that figs do grow on thistles. The republican thistle has given Kansas effective prohibition.

It has been ascertained to the perfect satisfaction of the country, that Mr. Secretary Lamar, he with the long Latin name, is somewhere between 62 and 68 years old. It is important, since, if he goes upon the supreme bench, he may retire at 70 with an income for life of \$7,000.

Daniel L. Brown, probate judge of Cloud county, has issued a circular in which he states that there is so much sickness in that county that he recalls all the permits that have been granted to the druggists of the county. The statements filed for December show the very diseased condition of the people.

The state bar association, sees necessity of a state constitutional convention. It is certain that Amendments to the constitution are necessary. Now that prohibition is sure to remain the policy of the state there is not the objection to such a convention, as existed a few years ago before it had an uncertain trial, and when it was urged as a means to repeal the amendment.

The Topeka Democrat is always defending the third or Prohibition party, and never forgets to mention that they have entirely opposite views. The head and tail of a snake are as far apart as possible when describing a straight line, but when a hoop snake puts his tail in his mouth and proceeds to business it only requires a slight defect in eyesight to make doubtful where the head begins and the tail ends.

Banker Thompson, of New York, writes to Senator Sherman, that if some relief is not had at once, there will be an irresistible demand for the unlimited coinage of silver, and Sherman nods assent. The proposed remedy is to decrease the tax on national bank notes and permission to issue more of them. The national bank monopoly is already an outrage that should be overthrown. Let silver be coined, and more than that, let the people of the country have the benefit of the hoarded surplus every day accumulating. Better than all, let there be an end to a system that diverts the accumulating wealth of the country from the mass of the people into the hands of the few.

The state Journal prints a cut of the murderer of Garfield, and labels it W. E. Chandler. Every New Hampshire man who sees it will want to punch the journalist who can do such a thing.

Our evening contemporary over the river, the Journal, illustrates the result of looking through colored glass. At the head of two adjoining columns it publishes a lot of gush. One it heads "Gush" with a gushing insinuation. The other it heads "A Kansas Belle." In one the subject is Mrs. Cleveland; in the other it is a daughter of Senator Ingalls.

Mr. Lamar resigns as Secretary of the Interior. He will probably advance to the Supreme bench against the protest of many republican senators. The principal objection to Mr. Lamar is his age. There are many just as worthy democrats who are under sixty, but perhaps there are none who are personally better representatives of the lost cause than Mr. Lamar.

Farmer Smith, of McPherson, is not the man to run for governor of Kansas. In 1884 the third party prohibitionists wanted to vote for a prohibition republican. If there was reason for it then, when the republican party had not really become a prohibition party, there will be much more reason for it next year, but they would not like to vote for farmer Smith whose abuse of St. John not long ago they have not forgotten.

Some of the papers are quoting from Mr. A. M. Richardson's address to the late third party conference, to the effect that though they were "few in number they were sufficient to defeat Blaine." The defeat of Blaine was perhaps no great calamity, but the opinion of Richardson on political questions is not significant either way. As a prohibitionist he has in this state just what he and the "few in number" asked for not long ago, and is still as unsatisfied as ever.

Mr. Richardson did not say at the late Prohibition conference in this city, that he thanked God that "we polled votes enough to elect a democratic president." But it is a fact that the third party did do it, and perhaps it was not a bad thing that it did. Defeat is sometimes a splendid discipline. If the above words were not said, it is an open secret that they were thought. Of course, no former republican can vote the third party ticket without knowing that he is thus weakening the republican party. No use in denying the proposition.

We do not believe in high license, nor in any license for crimes or nuisances. We agree entirely with the prohibitionists in their opposition to the whole theory. But we also recognize the historic fact that has left its landmark along the line of growing civilization, that restrictions upon evils, and their regulation by stringent legislation, are the natural first steps toward suppression. As saloon licenses are raised by degrees from \$25 to \$1,500 the steps toward prohibition are distinctly marked. The great public sentiment of this people and of this age, is not only growing toward prohibition, but toward a higher morality and a purer spirituality. And this, too, irrespective of political party or religious creed. Let no one fret himself into fanaticism.

Commissioners Proceedings. The county commissioners finished examining and passing on accounts for the last quarter, and after disposing of some minor matters adjourned to February 10.

It was ordered that the trustees of the various townships in the county, and H. C. Lindsey and W. E. Brubaker for the city of Topeka, are designated to look after the burial of soldiers and sailors. The offices of the persons named to be without cost to the county.

The report of J. G. Wood, auditor, was approved and the county clerk directed to draw warrants for the claims passed upon.

Erroneous assessments on the property of H. C. Hamilton, Topeka Stone company and Petro Bros., were ordered corrected.

On motion the county clerk was directed where damages are allowed by commissioners for the opening of roads, to withhold warrants until the claimants file certificates from the road overseer a certificate showing that the order of the board has been complied with in the matter of fencing or removing fences, etc.

The Illinois Coal Fields.

Now that there is so much interest manifested in the matter of finding coal, it may be in order to say something of the coal fields of those states that are older than our own.

No thorough geological survey has ever been made of Kansas. It is one thing needed. The next session of the legislature can do no better than to provide for it by providing for a state geologist and for the means to enable him to prosecute the work.

The Illinois coal fields are well understood, scientifically and practically. The whole state is a vast coal bed. The traveler to the east when about fifteen miles from St. Louis, enters the bluffs where the coal crops out, or is but a few feet from the surface. Take a map and follow the Wabash railway, for instance. The first coal mines are struck at Edwardsville, where the vein comes nearly to the surface. At Belleville, the center of the great coal and manufacturing interests, fifteen miles south west of St. Louis, one of the several nail mills, located there, is now using machinery formerly employed in the rolling mills of this city. Coal is obtained for most of these mills by running it out on tracks to the very furnace doors, since they are but little if any higher than the coal veins. These veins are nearly or quite four feet thick, and usually three in number, often only fifty or sixty feet apart.

Passing eastward from the bluffs where many of the shafts or drive ways are run horizontally, we soon find the coal veins at gradually increasing depth. A few years ago it was uncertain whether coal could be found at Decatur, near the center of the state. It was an important manufacturing town, and coal could only be had by hauling from Bloomington on the north, or Danville on the east, sixty to eighty miles.

They now mine their own coal, having struck the same great bed that underlies the entire state at about seven hundred feet. From this place eastward the shafts gradually decrease in depth until you reach Danville, on the border of the state. Here again the coal crops out. The mining interests at this place are among the heaviest in the state, the proprietors of the New York Century Magazine having here large properties. The coal is mostly obtained from horizontal shafts without the expense of elevators of any kind. Great quantities are obtained by simply removing a few feet of earth and then quarrying the coal. The same is done in Henry county, in the northwestern part of the state.

The Vermilion river at Danville cuts entirely through one great vein of coal. Rising in the northern central part of the state, it is far above the coal seams. A short distance above Terre Haute where it empties into the Wabash, it is below the coal veins. The Sangamon river and the Okaw, are mostly high above the coal beds. At points near Danville the bed of the Vermilion is a seam of coal.

In the northern part of the state the same conditions exist. At Peoria the

coal crops out and the mines find natural drainage into the creeks. The three veins here have an aggregate of ten feet of superior coal. In Bureau county the coal is less than one hundred feet from the surface, and crops out at Rock river on the north.

The National Prohibition party is in harmony with the republican party on the tariff question, and with that part of the democratic party headed by Randall. They all favor a tariff that will foster American industry. The prohibition and the republican parties in Kansas are both in favor of rigid prohibition and of equal suffrage. At a late meeting of the executive committee of the state temperance union it was declared that there is no use here for a third party to aid prohibition. It must be admitted that there is more foundation for this opinion than there was two or three years ago. Everything that the prohibition party then asked has been gained. The drug store law is repealed. The saloon is everywhere closed. The law is rigid, and is enforced. The demand for resubmission has ceased. Gov. Martin, who opposed the Amendment, and who was opposed by the third party prohibitionists in 1884, is now the champion authority as to the enforcement of the law and its beneficent results. His letter to this effect is quoted by the national prohibition leaders everywhere. It has been published in every third party paper, been translated into almost every modern language, and gone the rounds of the earth, as perhaps no similar paper has ever gone. Attorney General Bradford has prosecuted cases to the supreme court of the United States, and obtained favorable decisions that are heralded with triumph by prohibitionists, and with dismay by the liquor interests. Even the breweries that have stuck to Kansas until this decision, have been removed. It would be difficult to see how St. John himself could have done more.

We oppose the prohibition party in this state, because it is powerless for good. It has never done one thing to secure prohibition. In other words whatever has been accomplished has been done without it. While this is the simple record, it boasts in one breath of the great success of prohibition, and with the next curses the governor and the party that it agreed to support in 1884, if it would do just what has been done. This we declare to be down right hypocrisy and scurrilous dishonesty. Perhaps nothing more could be expected since the management has fallen into the control of a lot of old grannies who cannot well manage a kitchen prayer meeting.

A Kansas City liquor dealer sent to the probate judge of Jefferson county asking for the names of the druggists who held permits, and offered liberal compensation for the trouble. The judge replied:

OSKALOOSY, Kansas, Jan. 7, 1888. Respectfully returned. No permits applied for, or in existence in this county where prohibition prohibits, and please don't forget it. Yours truly, GEO. L. MOSHER, Probate Judge.

As a third party prohibitionist we couldn't beat that ourself.

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OF THE TEN-PAGE

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