

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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NO. 47

Did J. J. Ingalls ever hear of Harriet Beecher Stowe?

The soldier's home at Leavenworth is the largest in the country.

Junction City proposes to bore for coal in the spring.

The democratic national convention will be held on the third of July at Chicago.

A man named Chase has invented another flying machine and ten to one that he who attempts to use it will find it a wild goose chase.

Senator Ingalls might naturally be supposed to oppose woman suffrage since he never heard of Mary A. Livermore. A man who knows nothing of woman's progress during the last four hundred years, can hardly be expected to be up with the times.

If Senator John J. Ingalls can read the open letter addressed to him by D. T. Livermore, and not feel that he is the smallest man in all North America, then indeed is the mental make-up of the man one of the monstrosities of human nature. Here is John J. Ingalls, a college graduate from Massachusetts, a man of letters, a senator of the United States, a writer and an orator, who deliberately admits that he has never heard of Mary A. Livermore, one of the most noted women of this or any age. If a man had imputed to him an ignorance of Jean d' Arc, of Eudocia, of Semiramis, or of Pocahontas, he would have felt insulted. Yet he might have been utterly ignorant of the life and history of every celebrated woman of ancient or medieval history, and the confession would have been less disgraceful than his admission that he never before heard of Mary A. Livermore. No man who is not better posted on the people and events of his own times than this is utterly unfit for practical work. Ingalls' confession is a disgrace to Kansas.

The Winfield Encampment.

Yesterday was the big day of the seventh annual encampment of the Department of Kansas G. A. R. The streets are a jam of delegates and visitors. Aside from the prospects of the various department candidates, the question of service and disability pension bills form the chief topic. Little of official note except numerous welcoming addresses and responses has yet occurred. The fight for department commander is between J. W. Feigham, of Emporia, and Wm. C. Whitney, of Cawker City. Issue is taken on the pension question, the former being in favor of a disability bill; the latter of a service measure. A vote which is considered a test of the strength of each faction, shows a majority in favor of the disability pension men.

The only action of importance taken by the encampment was the adoption of a resolution instructing the delegates to the next national convention to work for the adoption of the best form of service pension, and to request the national pension committee, to be there appointed, to work for the passage of such a bill by congress.

Washington.

The house committee on agriculture gave a hearing to-day to persons interested in the Butterworth bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of counterfeit or compound lard. Speeches were made by Judge Jere Wilson, of this city, in favor of the bill and by George H. Webster, representing Armour & Co., and Messrs. Fox and Cromwell, representing Fairbanks & Co. in opposition.

On the motion of Mr. Hoar in consideration of the fact that the day is a legal holiday, the morning business was dispensed with.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock John B. Lynch, watchman in the money order building of the postoffice department, received notification of his dismissal. He went home, got his records and discharge as a private soldier, and carried them to Mr. Enright, the superintendent of the building. The records showed he had served throughout the war with distinction, had been wounded at Antietam, and being disabled for field duty had been appointed orderly to Secretary Stanton. After the battle of the Wilderness, when Grant had not been heard from for several days, Lynch was intrusted by President Lincoln with the dangerous task of conveying dispatches to Grant. Lynch succeeded in his mission and brought back Grant's answer, which contained the famous sentence, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." One learning these facts, Mr. Enright promptly reinstated Lynch within an hour of the receipt of the notification of his dismissal.

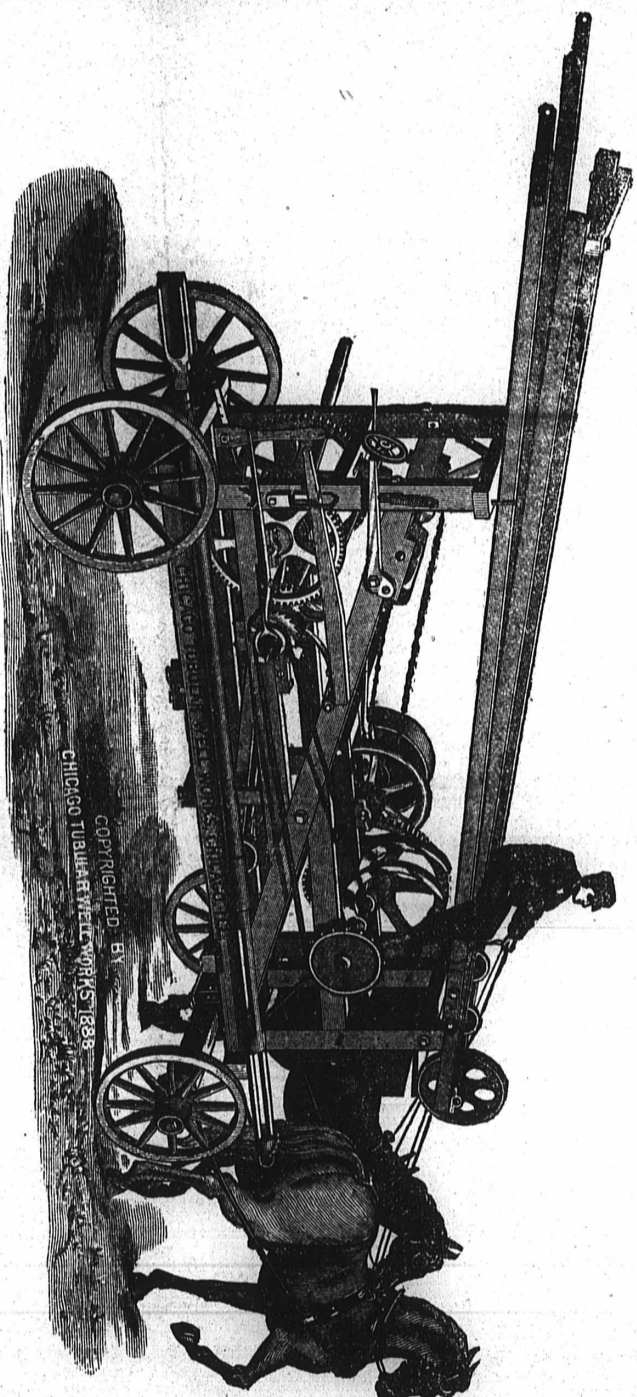
Mary A. Livermore had earned a national reputation in the very field that Senator Ingalls prides himself in occupying, that of letters, when he was unknown outside of his own township. She has been known for a quarter of a century and more, as a public speaker, as polished and as strong as he can ever hope to be; intellectually she is his equal if not superior; her reputation is wider and brighter than his; is admired and respected where his name is unknown; yet he presumes to admit that he never heard of her. The admission testifies to his own dense ignorance of current affairs, or it bears the mark of falsehood. Either one is disgraceful to him.

A Kansas farmer mortgaged his stock to secure an organ. He now has an organ, the note is due and the cattle must go and there is no harmony in the organ nor in the home.

Leave orders at Jones' for all your Sunday cakes and pies.

A Mrs. Elsie Brown who lives near McPherson, arrived in the city yesterday and called upon the city marshal to find a home for a three weeks old girl baby. She had been informed that there was an orphan's home in this city. The marshal corrected the wrong impression and directed her to Engleside as the only hope. Engleside is not an orphan's home and no provision is made for the permanent care of children. The ladies, however, assisted her to continue her journey to Leavenworth where there is an orphan's home. The mother of the child died in child bed.

The Rock Island's track laying force is now but thirty-six miles from the state line in the southwest and will reach the line in about eighteen days.



The picture shown above is an illustration of the latest improved, rock drilling machine, for well making purposes. It is called the Acme, and is manufactured by Messrs. Goulds & Austin, of 167-9 East Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These gentlemen publish a complete catalogue of a very full line of well making machinery, and pumping appliances for deep wells. They forward this catalogue, on receipt of 20 cents. In view of the importance of a permanent supply of water, we think it would pay those of our friends, who are interested in the water question, to correspond with this concern.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOR FEBRUARY, 1888.

appears in an entirely new dress and form, the long existing three columns per page having been superseded by two columns of new, clear, and larger type. This is a decided improvement which makes the periodical equal in appearance, as it always has been in contents to our leading magazines. The great feature of this number is the articles from all (with but one or two exceptions) of the editors and prominent contributors who for the last thirty years have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the front rank of agricultural journalism. The list is headed by A. B. Allen, its venerable founder. Lewis F. Allen writes about his farm and home; Joseph Harris discusses the profits in growing our own sugar; William Clift (Timothy Bunker) urges upon farmers the necessity of more care in the cultivation of the peach; D. D. T. Moore explains the necessity of keeping farm records; Seth Green contributes an article on the cultivation of cat-fish; A. S. Fuller describes enemies of the apple tree, and their destruction; Prof. Chas. E. Bessey gives an account of the doings of a successful Nebraska farmers' club; Dr. George Thurber discusses various horticultural topics. In all fifty-five writers contribute to the various departments of this number. The Boys' and Girls' columns, and the Household Department, are, as usual, overflowing with interesting and entertaining matter, and in the Humbug columns frauds and swindlers are fearlessly exposed. Price \$1.50 per year, English or German; Single number, 15 cents. Address AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway New York.

Jeff Davis is a candidate for councilman in the First ward, and J. Q. A. Peyton is candidate for justice of the peace.

A new daily issued by the Mail, will shortly make its appearance in North Topeka.

The Brunswick Stone & Marble Co., are getting ready to start three immense works by the 1st of March.

The bill-posters are billing this side of river for "Rhea" at the Grand opera house Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The following is the programme for the entertainment to be given by the Dusenbury family at Lukens' opera house Saturday evening, February 25:

Opening Glee, The Dusenburys; Orchestra; Duet, Dusenbury Twins; Solo, Boston Girl; Piano Solo, Kate Dusenbury; Chorus, Ma. and Girls; Recitation, Vassar Girl; Orchestra, Dusenburys; Glee Club; Duet and Chorus, The Dusenburys.

The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the "Young Peoples Parsonage association" of the Congregational church, and is well worth patronizing, both for its own merits and the worthy object in view. Admission 25 cents. Tickets on sale at A. Holt's and Lacey's drug store, McClinton's bookstore and Post Office book store.

George McKessen, 256 Chestnut street, Parkdale, left a hot fire burning in his stove when he went to bed night before last. He woke up to find his floor and furniture on fire. He succeeded in putting out the fire without calling out the department.

A foolish young girl, a pupil in the high school, aged 17, daughter of Dr. H. H. Black, ran off, on Wednesday, with a quack doctor named Flint. The couple were acquainted in Wichita, and the father moved here to break up the affair. Flint afterwards came here and clandestine meetings have since been had. Warrants are sworn out for the arrest of Flint and several other persons as confederates in a case of abduction. A black man named Duval is implicated. Mrs. Black, the young girl's mother, is severely distressed with grief and had several spasms yesterday.

CONSULT DR. F. C. BILLINGS

At His Parlors at the Copeland. He is a Recognized "Prince of Healers," Whose Success Astonishes All.

DO YOU SUFFER from Dyspepsia? Consult Dr. Billings at the Copeland and receive the treatment he is prepared to give you and be cured. The doctor has treated over a thousand cases of Dyspepsia in Kansas and can truly say he has not failed in a single one. He has many times offered to treat one hundred dollars in cases he failed to cure, but it is more a condition of indignation or chronic dyspepsia.

HEMORRHOIDS (Piles) and all serious and painful rectal diseases can be easily and quickly cured by new and positively sure remedies and treatment employed by Dr. Billings, now at the Copeland hotel. The doctor's treatment for such diseases can be relied upon to do precisely what is here claimed for it. No knife, no cautery, no pain, but it cures. Why not have faith enough in one who cannot wait to mislead you to attend to this matter at once. Have confidence in the doctor's assertion that his treatment is a success and will cure you and you will not regret it. Dr. Billings is not here to promise more than he can do.

PERSONAL. Addressed to every individual in Topeka who is a victim to any serious kidney trouble. I can offer a treatment for such troubles that has succeeded where every other has failed. I can make a chemical and scientific examination that will demonstrate to a certainty the exact condition of the kidney, and can apply the remedy or treatment that will cure. It is true and there are hundreds of sufferers in this city who have failed to find relief by ordinary methods, but who can be cured in a short time at small expense if they will give this notice the attention it deserves. Dr. F. C. BILLINGS, Copeland Hotel.

FOR EXHAUSTED NERVOUS FORCE. Dr. Billings, who has parlors at the Copeland, treats all conditions of nervous exhaustion, debility and weakness, whatever the cause, in the most pronounced and gratifying success. Young or middle aged men suffering from past indiscretions can especially find the help they need and in perfect confidence, if they will apply to Dr. Billings. Hundreds of radical cures of the most stubbornly serious cases warrants the doctor in inviting all who are deficient in vital force or energy to call upon him. Their exact condition will be determined by an infallible chemical test and if they are promised a cure they can be perfectly cured and the effect can be effected no matter how long before. This announcement is worth a second thought.

PERSONAL. Addressed to the ladies of Topeka and vicinity. My method of treating such troubles as women suffer from is not "regular," I am, in fact, quite proud to say that my methods are "irregular," that is if old, non-progressive schools are "regular," but they are successful, and every woman who has the intensity and multitude of her sufferings felt obliged to submit to the crucially indecent treatment employed by self-styled "regulars," and others too, for that matter, knows that success, a cure, seldom if ever results. Hence, to be irregular and successful means a great deal. It means a pleasant treatment that will not wound the modesty of any lady; it means, as practiced by Dr. Billings, a home treatment in some cases, applied by the patient herself and which alone has cured many of the worst cases ever presented to any physician; it means an office treatment—not local treatment—that builds up, invigorates and affords a vital stimulation that permeates the whole structure of woman. The methods of Dr. Billings for the cure of diseases peculiar to women, are exclusively formulated from his extensive experience in treating such cases as an independent eclectic physician. He pledges himself to cure nine-tenths of these cases and in the shortest possible time, and by such treatment and remedial agents that every woman will gratefully and urgently recommend her suffering friends. Reception Parlors, at the Copeland House.

STALK CUTTERS AND IMPLEMENTS AT COST.

Timbers, Builders, Hardware and Garden Tools at

BABCOCK & PRATT'S.

The saloon will not get out of politics, neither will the tariff, but what will we do about it.

It must be confessed that the Wichita papers are quite as metropolitan in appearance as those from the state capital.

The Chicago Lever says that no Kansas high license law would ever have turned Walruff's brewery into a sugar factory.

Wichita reporters make Attorney General Bradford violate the laws of grammar worse than any bootlegger violates the prohibitory law.

As evidence of the mail service we are getting, the Wichita Journal notes the receipt by mail of ten papers marked "missent." We congratulate the Journal on its good fortune. Our mail, too, is missent and seldom gets back.

An exchange says the English language is spoken by 100,000,000 people. Why not double these figures? Nearly or quite 60,000,000 speak English in the United States, to say nothing of Canada, the British Isles, India, Australia and Africa.

There is very little danger of a too liberal distribution of pension money among the old soldiers and their families. One danger only needs to be guarded against, and that is the giving of pensions to unworthy claimants. The real veterans cannot be too often remembered.

High license does not decrease the sale and use of liquors. Manufacturers and wholesalers do not antagonize it. If it does not increase the sale, it has one effect that men in all kinds of business desire. It places the trade in the hands of men financially able to meet their bills.

The people of Canada declare that the settlement of the fishery troubles is a very bitter pill to them. It would be well for them to seek shelter under our benign wings and become an American full blood eaglet. As a part of the British family they can be only a scab lion any now.

Prohibition through local option is gaining ground in counties on all sides of Kansas City. Bates county voted for prohibition and the saloon is driven from Butler, the county seat. Gentry county on the second instant gave 400 majority for prohibition. It would help our state mightily if Kansas City would go dry.

James F. Legate is out in the Sunday Leavenworth Times with another letter against Albert Griffin and National Prohibition until the states have been thoroughly worked. He says that of the 190 republican members of both houses in Congress, not fifty of them would vote for prohibition in the district of Columbia.

There is a very small chance for the republican party to elect the next president. In view of this fact, apparent to every one from an independent point of view, it is quite certain that the republican convention will take no such risk as to shoulder national prohibition. Kansas will do well not to aid Albert Griffin and his Pandora box.

Senator Ingalls writes a private letter to Mr. M. M. Beck, of the Holton Recorder, in which he says that the reported interview never took place, wherein he was made to say that the people have the law, and the drinkers the whiskey, and so everybody ought to be satisfied. We are glad to know of this denial, and as we have commented on the alleged remark as most unfortunate for the Senator, we make the correction as due to him.

James G. Blaine is settled. Now let it be settled that Sherman must not be substituted because he does not represent the people and because of his very valuable record. Then let it be made clear that the people do not want a military candidate and that will settle Sheridan, and then possibly the political wire pullers will understand that only a pure, modest, civilian statesman can save the republican party.

A cyclone struck Mount Vernon Ills. about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, destroying about two-thirds of the place. Fire immediately broke out all over the city amid the ruins, spreading rapidly, owing to the damage done the engines by the wind. The loss cannot be estimated, but not less than half a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by the cyclone and fire. Three-fourths of the business portion of the city is ruined financially, 500 buildings are destroyed and many others injured. The county Court House was struck and reduced to a massive pile of ruins. The Baptist church and the Methodist were destroyed. The Methodist church fell only a few minutes after 250 people had left the Sunday school. The latest estimates show twenty-nine dead and about one hundred injured, some of whom will die. The supreme Court House has been converted into a hospital for the dead and wounded. This building is also damaged, but not seriously. At 1 o'clock this morning the fire was under control and guards on duty watching the goods. An unearthly quiet is over the place and nothing but the occasional groans of the dying and the broad track made desolate by the cyclone tell of the terrible catastrophe.

Political Speculation.

The News indulges in a little speculation on the political situation.

First.—The republicans will not nominate Blaine. If nominated, he would certainly be beaten. His letter comes as inexpressible relief to the party managers. Neither will Sherman nor Sheridan be selected. They may be, and are, very strong with certain classes, but in a closely contested campaign, neither of them could be made popular with the people. Before the convention is held it will appear that some candidate more civilian than soldier, with a less vulnerable record than Sherman, will be needed to carry the party vote.

Secondly.—The democrats will nominate neither Cleveland nor Hill. They will defeat each other; the necessity for another man will appear in due time. The democrats have the power to elect the next president; and they will take no risks in order to gratify personal desires, and hence will name a candidate who will not fail to unite the party. It is not probable that he may be some such man as Samuel J. Randall, personally well and favorably known. One effect of such nomination would be to throw the tariff issue entirely out of politics. The republican candidate will occupy a position on this question similar to that of his opponent. The difference between the parties on the tariff question will only appear in the platforms and not strikingly in them. Mainly this will be democratic strategy.

The republican party will enter the campaign under great disadvantages. However it may appear on the surface it is far less united than its opposite party. The south must be considered, as it was in 1884, a unit for the democracy. In the north there are several new doubtful states. Indiana will probably be democratic. It is strengthened by party prestige on one hand, and weakened on the other by republican emigration to Kansas and the west. If Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is nominated by the prohibitionist it will weaken the republicans in both New Jersey and New York, and will of itself be sufficient to give both those states to the democracy, and may possibly have the same result in Michigan, if not in Illinois.

The prohibition party vote will not equal the expectation of its most sanguine adherents, but the organization will assume such strength as to convince republicans of the futility of any compromising declaration on this question in its platform.

The final result will be the retention in power of the democratic party, to be followed by the disintegration of the republican party.

Such is a probable outline of coming events.

The Prohibition party has been rendered almost, if not quite useless in Kansas. This is partly owing to utterly incompetent management for the past two years. An imbecile neglect to prepare for just such action as has been taken by the republican party by some policy that would keep up a prohibition party organization on tenable ground, has left the party stranded and helpless. In another place we give room to an article contributed to and approved by the New York Voice, the national organ of the Prohibition party. It was written from Topeka, and all our citizens will vouch for its truthfulness. We submit that in a state which the leaders of national prohibition party find so satisfactory, there is little need of any other party, unless it be founded on a broader basis than the puny affair now nursing itself to simply antagonize a party that so well pleases the great organ and leaders of the Prohibition party elsewhere.

As there has been some controversy as to the position of the National Prohibition party on the tariff question we copy the following concise statement from the New York Voice, the great organ that now stands toward that party as the Tribune stood toward the republican party in its early day. It certainly speaks for the Prohibition party when it says:

Tariff for protection only, that suits us better than tariff for revenue. There are industries which need protection to enable them to pay fair American wages and yet successfully compete in our home markets with the foreign manufacturers. The tariff should be adjusted with the utmost care to provide the protection necessary, and that only. Whatever revenue may be needed at any time let it be raised by direct taxation. "But the people will not stand direct taxation." Nonsense. The American people are intelligent enough to know that the government must have money to meet its necessary expenses, and they are willing to pay in direct and open ways whatever may be necessary. There is no need of treating them as children and making them pay the taxes in certain but indirect methods. We say—"Tariff For Protection Only!"

This position is exactly that taken by this paper. As we have often stated there should be free trade in some articles, and a protective duty on others. Care must be used to distinguish one from the other, but protection as a principle is not to be discarded. We have some would-be pro-

hibition party leaders who would fasten the absolute free-trade nonsense upon the party when nationally it stands committed as firmly to the theory of protection as the republican party itself, as we have before stated.

How Enforced Prohibition Crushes The Saloons.

Special correspondent of the N. Y. Voice:

The illegal liquor traffic is being crushed out of existence in Kansas by the improved enforcement of the prohibitory law. Some very strong testimony has appeared lately, proving the splendid success of Prohibition. The Democratic Internal Revenue Collector, N. F. Acers, in his report says that the revenue receipts in the State for 1887 were \$31,271 less than for 1886, although the receipts from oleomargarine manufactured in Kansas were \$5,039.09 greater in 1887 than 1886; this means that the liquor tax receipts showed a falling off of not less than \$35,000 in 1887. The Collector also presents the following remarkable comparison of receipts in December, 1886, and December, 1887:

Value of beer stamps issued Dec., 1886.....	\$1,029.07
Value of stamps issued Dec., 1887.....	777.00
Value of spirits stamps issued in Dec., 1886.....	2,523.39
Value of spirits stamps issued in Dec., 1887.....	938.10

Only one conclusion is to be drawn from these figures of Uncle Sam's, which is that the sales of liquor in Kansas have been greatly reduced. The reduction is undoubtedly due to the Murray law, passed in the early part of 1887 to repress the drug-store saloons. There is conclusive evidence upon this matter. The wholesale druggists of Kansas City, Mo., say in an annual trade report for 1887:

"The rigid enforcement of the Kansas prohibition law has produced a welcome effect on the drug trade in Kansas, in that it has driven from the business the liquor-dealers who sought to carry on their business under the guise of druggists. In order to carry this out, they would sell their stock of goods regardless of prices, thus producing a demoralizing effect on the business of the legitimate druggist."

Still more valuable evidence is furnished by the wholesale liquor-dealers of Kansas City. A trade statement in the Kansas City Journal at the beginning of the year, said:

"Wholesale liquor-dealers say they have withdrawn their traveling men from Kansas within the last six months and they are making no effort whatever to do business in that state. This, of course, is on account of the enforcement of the Prohibition law, which has been more rigid during the last year than ever before. For a time after the adoption of Prohibition in Kansas, liquor-dealers in Kansas City did a large business with the drug stores, but since they have been stopped from retailing liquor the trade has dwindled to almost nothing. Still some business is done in Kansas but it consists entirely of private orders by mail."

The same trade report says however, regarding the business of the wholesale liquor dealers:

"In Kansas there has been an increase of fully 45 per cent. in the trade during the year, which, aside from the extremely low prices that have prevailed, has been very satisfactory."

Here is a noteworthy contrast. While the trade of the wholesale liquor-dealers has "dwindled to almost nothing" in Prohibition Kansas, it has in High License Kansas City, under a license of \$850, shown "an increase of fully 45 per cent. in spite of the extremely low prices that have prevailed."

All this testimony is endorsement, from official and hostile sources, of the recent statement of Gov. Martin, "that not an open saloon now exists in the whole state of Kansas, and that from official records and also from his own observation in nearly every county in Kansas, he is justified in saying that not one-tenth of the liquor is now drunk in the State that was drunk before the passage of the Prohibition law," and the declaration of Attorney-General Bradford, that "no criminal law on the statute book is so universally obeyed or as strictly enforced as the Prohibition law, and that convictions are more sure to follow than any other criminal trials."

Operations will be resumed at the coal hole this week. The iron core barrel, seventeen feet in length, which was lost from the drill at a depth of 1,260 feet several months ago, had to be ground to atoms just as the stone is drilled. It required several weeks and has just been finished and the hole is now clear.

Work will be resumed next week on Governor Crawford's four story office building on Jackson street, the foundation being already completed. It is modeled after the Kellogg building in Washington, D. C., one of the finest structures in that city. Governor Crawford's block, however, will be an improvement over the Kellogg building.

The estimated value of improvements now under way and proposed, reaches the enormous sum of \$15,000,000. Miles of streets will be paved and sewers laid as soon as the weather permits, while the projected lines of city and suburban railway amounts to over one hundred miles in the aggregate. Two new and independent systems of railway are tapping at our doors.

Minnie Cody, who was discharged from the county jail only a few days ago, applied to Officer Curran last night and requested the officer to arrest her mother, who she said had attacked her with a knife. The officer refused to interfere, as the papers lived outside of the city limits.

Jonathan Thomas has gone to Philadelphia.

The Rapid Transit road to Rossville will be built.

The river rose, during Sunday night, eight feet.

A branch of the Y. M. C. A. is wanted on the north side.

The meetings at the Kansas ave., M. E. church will continue during this week.

Rev. Dr. Lee writes that he is well pleased with his new charge at Cameron, Mo.

There yet remains only \$20,000 to subscribe to secure the Topeka Wheel factory.

Eggs are crushed on the market, falling from 35 cents to 12 and 15 cents a dozen.

With such weather as we are now having it will not be long until work on the street improvements can begin.

Orders were received by the Topeka Starch factory for several car loads of starch. This starch is now sold in every state in the Union.

And the Capital persists in giving us late news, in its church column a six months old notice of the church of the Good Shepherd.

The Quincy street school will celebrate Washington's birthday by dressing in quaint costumes and reciting selections referring to Washington.

The Ohio club will meet Tuesday evening February 28, at Music hall. The club contains several hundred members and a genial jolly time is expected.

Note the new advertisements daily, appearing in columns of the News, and note also that they are from the best representative business men of this city.

The foundation for the new creamery establishment, southwest of the city, is completed, and a large force of carpenters are now at work on the new building.

The planing mill lumber yard and jobbing business of Jonathan Thomas gives employment to about fifty hands. The works cover over five acres of ground. Mr. Thomas is one of our most enterprising citizens. He is now in the east.

The charter of the Topeka Horse Breeding and Land Company has been filed. This company is principally made up of very heavy capitalists, and the field it will take is a very big one.

England decides that it cannot afford to quarrel with its best neighbor and customer over a Canadian kettle of fish and so the question of fish bait will be settled amicably, but not to the satisfaction of the Dominion.

The Garden Tool and Implement factory are now running a force of ten extra men, and this week turn out 100 implements. The company has large orders on hand from Kansas City and other points and reports that they will have no trouble to dispose of the entire product.

Bischoff & Morse have some of the best lots in North Topeka for sale. They are agents for a number of additions which they are offering on easy terms. They also have a house and lot for sale on monthly payments; also money to loan on real estate. Adams' Building, North Topeka, Kan.

E. G. Church, manager of the Barber Asphalt company, arrived yesterday from New York, and announces that the company will about March 1, put a large force of men at work on the street paving in North Topeka. The contract has already been let by the city council. This will put in circulation about a quarter of a million dollars. Other important street improvements will be made this year.

The Missouri Pacific company has abandoned the Soldier creek route for its extension toward the northwest and are now considering a route on the south side of the river to St. Marys, where a crossing may be made. Another route along the north side of the river, crossing at this city, is also under consideration. When the bonds were voted to this road we were assured that it would cross at this point and be extended to the north line of this county, and without this assurance the bonds would not have been voted.

Another attempt was made about 1 o'clock Saturday morning to burn the Southern school house, located just west of the city, but the fire was discovered before much harm was done. The miscreant entered the building through a window. He poured coal oil upon the dictionary and then set fire to it. This makes the third attempt within two weeks to burn this school house and they are at a loss to know what the object is.

WEST BROOK, NORTH CAROLINA, Sept. 6, 1886.

Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER.

Royster, Pa. Dear Sir—The two boxes of Pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of Malaria, deep-set, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from Malaria.

Respectfully yours, W. W. MONROE.

Reports from all along the northwest and southwest are to the effect that the rain of Saturday was general. Coming so steadily and gently it all soaked in the ground and will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state.

Robert Watkins, a colored boy who lives in the First ward, was arrested Saturday for throwing a rock at a white boy and striking him on the head. His father went his security for his appearance Wednesday morning.

Freddy Gulse died this morning at ten minutes past two, aged 17. The funeral will be to-morrow at 1 o'clock from the family residence on the corner of Monroe and Saywell streets.

The work of tearing down the old buildings on W. C. Knox's property on Sixth street, between Jackson and Kansas avenues, has begun, preparatory to erecting a five story office block on the site.

The pistol used by the long-haired chief Custer in his last battle, now the property of S. S. Hughes is on exhibition at the hardware store of Babcock and Pratt.

D. A. Mulvane and David W. Mulvane have purchased the hardware establishment of J. J. Flood & Co., and will conduct the business under the firm name of D. A. Mulvane & Co.

Harry L. Whiting, formerly of the North Topeka Times, has come up from Emporia and will go in with his father, A. B. Whiting, Kansas agent of the Crystal City Glass works. Most of the plate glass in the business houses of this city were put in by Mr. Whiting, and he is now preparing for the great building boom.

The crooks and foot-pads have earned their bread, now they are after their butter. Some thieves entered the cellar of the house occupied by Mr. Aron Woodruff and his family at No. 1020 Jackson street sometime Saturday night and concealed a tub containing about fifty pounds of choice butter. Mr. Woodruff thinks the fellows are pretty mean, but if they will return the tub there will be no questions asked.

The work of the grand jury is coming to light. S. S. Nonemaker, E. T. Sims and Elder Griffin were arrested by the sheriff on indictments charging them with selling whisky in violation of the prohibitory law. The two first named parties are well known druggists. The last named gentleman, Elder S. Griffin, is a prominent colored Baptist divine and politician of the First ward.

A Rock Island freight train broke through a temporary bridge Sunday morning near Wabunee, a small town on that road, about twenty miles from this city on the south side of the river, killing the fireman. The engineer is not expected to live. The fireman's head was severed from his body. The head brakeman was thrown fifty feet in the air, but alighted in a deep creek which was bank full of water caused by a recent freshet. He swam ashore unhurt. Part of the engine and cars went down in the wreck.

It is said that the Santa Fe is making arrangements to enter in to active competition with the Sun-set route in freight business for the Santa Fe coast. Tariffs are already printed but have not yet been put out. Freight will be shipped from San Francisco and California points via the Atlantic & Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Newton, then to Galveston and then by water to New York. The route will be somewhat longer than the Sun-set route but the rate of route will be met and the Santa Fe expects to get its share of the business.

Geo. W. Watson, president of the sugar works, says that everything is progressing favorably on the works. All orders for machinery are placed, and while he has not yet visited the farms, to place orders for cane, he has contracted for about 500 acres, or one-third of what he will contract for. While the company takes orders for both upland and bottom cane, the upland cane, though it does not produce so many tons to the acre, yields more sugar to the ton; and after this year the company will probably pay for cane according to the amount of sugar it contains, just as a miller pays for the amount of wheat he purchases.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March. There are questions of importance before the American public on which Congress must soon act or appeal to adopt amendments to the constitution which will meet the wants, or enable the National Legislature to do so. One of these is the Immigration Question, and there is a timely article on the subject in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March. An illustrated sketch of the late Lady Brassey and her life on the yacht "Sunbeam" will be appreciated by all who enjoyed her charming books. "Three Typical Americans"—David Crockett, Paul Jones and Thomas Corwin—give Mr. McQuinn a theme which he treats admirably. "A Finished City," what the people of Annapolis call the Maryland capital, and its quaint old homes and ways and by-ways, are cleverly depicted. There is, too, a bright sketch of Hindoo women, by a lady who lived among them, and writes of what she knows by personal experience. We find a bit of adventure in the sketch "In the Tracks of the American Lion." "Dolls and Doll-makers" is a curious treatise that will interest the young and amuse their elders. The article on a Lump of Sugar treats the subject in a popularly scientific manner that cannot fail to interest. The stories, adventures, and minor sketches will attract readers, old and young. In every point of view this is a most enjoyable number of the most successful of American magazines.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for March. The great interest attaching to the music dramas of Richard Wagner, just now, make especially timely the article of Louisa Elson on "Richard Wagner, his Life and Influence," in Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for March. Mr. Elson writes, not as a Wagner partisan nor detractor, but takes a calm and judicious view of the theories of the great composer. Wagner's works are more than operas; they are great epic poems in music, and must not be judged as operas. They deal with grand and heroic, though mythic characters, and teach valuable lessons concerning the Teutonic and Scandinavian mythology which Christianity has displaced. Another very interesting article is Dr. Felton's sketch of the "Emin Pasha Relief Expedition," which has resulted so successfully. Both of these articles are very fully illustrated. Emily Pierce's loving paper on "Helen Hunt Jackson" will be thoroughly appreciated by all who admired that gifted woman. Dr. Talmage's sermon on "The proud Invalid" is one of his most characteristic efforts. The serial story, "In Exchange for a Soul," is concluded, and the other story, "His Banner Over Me," is evidently nearing its end. Both of these stories are exceedingly good in their different ways. There are many shorter and valuable articles and some very fine illustrations, which we have not space to mention.

