

Best Social

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.

Terms, One Dollar per Year. Three months on trial, 25 cents. Campaign rates, five copies three months \$1.00. Four page edition, 50c a year. For the campaign, 10 copies \$1.00.

St. Louis has its three prohibition party candidates for congress in the field.

No one can deceive another so easily as he deceives himself, and the politician who would have the people believe that either one of the two prominent parties in this state is not on its marrow bones before the liquor power, should be made to feel that the people are not fools.

Prohibitionists should bear in mind that the latest move on the republican gambling table is the surrender to the German League, by which it is to receive that vote. A. W. Smith has made it right with the league, and affirms that prohibition is a humbug. A constitutional convention will be called and the republican politicians promise that prohibition shall not be made a party issue. That is the price they pay for the return of republican resubmissionists who went off two years ago, and for the German League vote, and for such democrats as Col. Pomlinson, late editor of the Topeka Democrat. Herein may be found the explanation why the newspapers have nothing to say of the German League movement. Now the populists are quietly striving to counteract this capture of the League's support, but are made to be content with a promise of its support of the populist electoral ticket. So both parties are made to be content with half a loaf while the German League expects to get all the beer.

The Kansas Fair.

Almost every day brings news of individuals or organizations that are preparing something to contribute to our State Fair. As a matter of course every genuine suffragist in the State is planning to give her aid to make it a success, and then there are W. C. T. U. women who may not be especially interested in the principle of suffrage, but who will gladly contribute, because of the "sweetness and light" (no reflection on her avowed purpose intended) of the State Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction for that organization—our own Mrs. Johns—and it will be a pleasure to give for her sake. Mrs. Haines, one of the district W. C. T. U. presidents, writes that two of the Y. Unions of Butler County are busy preparing pretty things, and doubtless many others are doing the same. A friend recently received some dainty presents for the fair from her nieces in Pennsylvania, contributed not because they themselves were suffragists, but merely to give pleasure to Auntie, who, they knew, had the cause very near her heart. And so, in many ways, the good work is going on.

We expect to have for sale sorghum sugar manufactured by a woman of our State, and perhaps, also, flour from a mill owned and operated by a woman.

Contributions will be gratefully received from any person, either in or out of the State, and anything sent to Mrs. T. E. Bowman, of this city, will be carefully cared for.

One especially good piece of news is that Miss Susan B. Anthony will be with us to open the fair, and while she may not draw as large a crowd as gathered on the street to read the bulletins announcing the progress of the Corbett-Sullivan fight, yet many will welcome the opportunity to see and hear this famous woman. The fair opens the evening of Oct. 13. Yours truly, OLIVE P. BRAY. Topeka, Kas.

MALARIA PARASITES.

What Recent Investigations Reveal

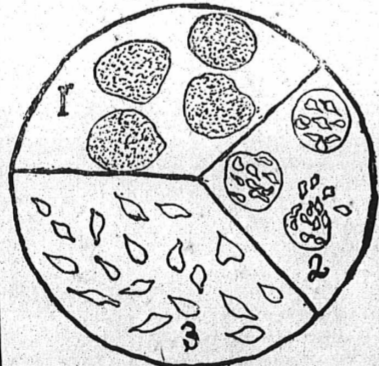
Science Triumphs Over Poisons of Bog and Pool.

Acute and Chronic Malaria Cured.

A series of investigations has been carried on during the past few weeks at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of Dr. S. B. Hartman, which has furnished some very interesting results not commonly known to the public.

For the benefit of the non-professional reader we seek to explain that malaria (commonly called chills and fever, fever and ague) is caused by a minute organism which germinates in stagnant water. These organisms live in the water and can do no harm until the water dries up, leaving the organism to perish, when its spores or eggs, with which its body is filled, are carried into the air by the wind or washed into wells or streams by showers. These minute spores find their way into the system through the air we breathe, the water we drink or the food we eat, and their presence in the blood sets up the disease known as malaria. The organism which causes malaria and its spores are so very small that they can only be seen by the aid of the very best microscope in the hands of an experienced microscopist. To become familiar with the appearance of the malaria organism requires long and careful study on the part of the microscopist. The most important fact revealed by the late investigations at the Surgical Hotel is that there are two distinct malaria parasites—one capable of producing acute malaria, distinct chills and fever; the other producing chronic malaria, in which there is no distinct or regular occurrence of chills and fever. The organism which produces acute malaria is distinguished from the organism which produces chronic malaria by its form and movements.

The parasite of acute malaria is known to the microscopist as cymatocoba, and is capable of amoeboid movements, its form being roundish. This parasite is well shown by the following cut from a pencil drawing made at the Surgical Hotel by their microscopist, as seen through a powerful microscope. The cut represents the organisms magnified many thousands times:



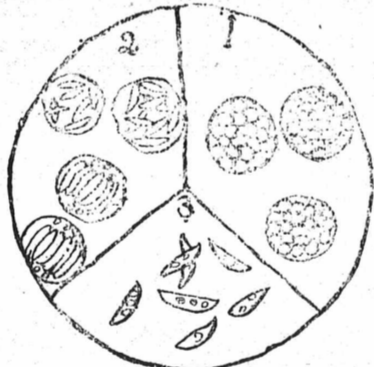
THE PARASITE OF ACUTE MALARIA.

Figure 1 in the above cut shows the organism with its body full of exceedingly minute granules, which will soon develop into spores. Figure 2 in the cut shows the same organism with spores fully developed, ready to be thrown off. Figure 3, in the same cut, after they have been thrown off by the parasite, which spores will rapidly grow to the size of the parent organism. All this can occur under favorable circumstances in a few hours, so that they multiply with incredible rapidity.

As before stated, it is this kind of malarial parasite which causes acute malaria or fever and ague. It is well

known that quinine will generally cure such cases. It does so by killing the organism in the blood, and thus removing the cause for the chills. Per-na, in large doses, will also kill this organism, and will do so with less harm to the person who takes it than quinine will do; as quinine is the cheaper of the two remedies it is the one generally used. Whenever Per-na is used for acute malaria—that is, to break the chills and fever—it should be taken as follows: During the intermission a wine glassful of Per-na every two hours (children in proportion) should be taken until four doses are taken, after which a tablespoonful every hour during the remainder of the intermission until the time for the next chill has passed. And when the chills are stopped a tablespoonful every two hours during the day should be taken for ten or fifteen days, or until the cure is permanent.

The parasite which causes chronic malaria is quite different from the above parasite in its appearance as well as its effect upon the human body. The following cut shows them in the three stages of their growth. This organism is known in technical language as polymitus, or the parasite of Laveran, and is incapable of motion:



THE PARASITE OF CHRONIC MALARIA.

In figure 1 of the cut the body of the parasite is filled with undeveloped spores. Figure 2 shows them in a higher state of development. Figure 3 shows the same spores ready to begin work for themselves. The symptoms set up by these organisms in the human system are so entirely different from acute malaria that they need description here. They will often pester a person for months without making him sick, but making him genuinely miserable—creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, cold sweats, hands and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds, melancholy feelings, a discouraged, listless state of mind, tired-out feelings and biliousness.

It is a fact well known to the medical profession that quinine will not cure this form of malaria. It has been demonstrated over and over again at the Surgical Hotel that, while quinine will generally destroy the parasite of acute malaria, it will have little or no effect on the parasite of chronic malaria. It is just here that Per-na as a malaria cure shows its great superiority over quinine. Both the parasites of chronic and acute malaria are destroyed by Per-na.

It will cleanse the system of every particle of malaria poison. It restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses, and brings back a hopeful state of mind, which malaria is sure to destroy. In these cases two tablespoonfuls of Per-na should be taken before each meal. This dose should be gradually increased to three tablespoonfuls at each dose if the symptoms do not improve soon. Man-a-lin should be taken according to the directions on the bottle if the bowels are constipated.

Further particulars can be obtained by sending to the Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for their free book on malarial diseases.

“WELL BRED, SOON WED.” GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

Flowering Bulbs and Flower Pots.

Tulip. Hyacinth. Crocus. Lillies. All kinds of winter blooming bulbs, and a large assortment of flower pots, vases and wire stands, at TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, 304 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

NATURE'S DYE WORKS.

A Crystal Stream Blondness Hair and Rouses Cheeks. Had Ponce De Leon, in his search for the "fountain of youth," wended his way to Little Sandy, Elliott county, at a point about nine miles from here, and plunged beneath the placid waters of Red spring, he might not have had his days prolonged until now, but most certain it is his color would have been changed to a bright crimson.

On the Pense Hardin farm the Red spring is located, and for years has been used by the old ladies in that vicinity to color their carpet rugs, by the young ladies to color their dress goods and ribbons and to blondine their hair. The water of this spring looks as clear as crystal and is remarkably cold at this season of the year, much more so than the water of wells in that vicinity. This water is much used at the approach of Easter Sunday to color eggs, and a strange thing about it is the difference in color upon articles of different quality or substance. The hair it blondines, colors eggs, ribbons and dress goods a crimson red, the flesh of persons a light blood red. The color is permanent in both cotton and silk goods dyed by the water. The blonding of the hair generally lasts about three weeks, while a person who bathes in its waters is given a coat that lasts about six weeks.

Soap applied to any article dyed by the water but strengthens the intensity of the color. People for miles around come and carry the water away in bottles, jugs and barrels, to use in dyeing various articles. A family by the name of Brand, whose numbers are quite large, and whose color has always been a phenomenon, is now explained, it is believed, by their having always used the water for drinking and bathing purposes. So long have they used it, says a dispatch from Greenup, Ky., to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, that its qualities seem to have permeated their systems, and its effects are seen in their progeny to the fourth generation. They have known of this spring for years, and for a long time kept its qualities a secret, but it was divulged recently by a young man who had married into the family.

A Victim to His Theory.

Some time ago an eminent Cincinnati physician said: "When I began the practice of medicine a young man whose constitution was even more powerful than my own started in to practice with me. His pet theory was that a man couldn't have too much fresh air, that he wanted to have it circulate inside and outside of his body, and to that end when the rigors of winter came on he spurned thick clothing, which I insisted on wearing. If we rode together the heaviest garment he had was an ordinary sack coat. I wore mufflers and a great coat buttoned up to the chin. My young and ambitious partner has occupied a narrow home in the cemetery a great many years, placed there after a long and painful wrestle with consumption. He stuck to his thin clothing and became a martyr to his pet theory. I stuck to my heavy clothing when the weather demanded it, and I think the graveyard is a good many years from me still."

A SALOON is, and always has been, a crime when judged by the moral law; and we believe that if we live the measure of our days we will see it a crime when judged by the civil law. The time is coming and it is coming soon.—The Truth.

AS SURE AS GOD is God, and right is right, the day is coming, and is not far distant, when better judgment will override party prejudice and the saloons of this country will be trampled under the feet of an outraged and indignant people.—Our Best Word.

THE saloons of this country exist by virtue of temperance laws. Prohibition is the natural condition of the country and would obtain everywhere, were it not for so called temperance laws, by which the people give the consent to the continuance of the saloon.—Dayton, O., Liberator.

THERE are four questions before the American people, up for settlement; prohibition, suffrage, labor and finance. The prohibition party is on the right side of all these questions and there is no other party that is. Vote the prohibition ticket and help settle these important questions.—Ottawa Letter.

The saloon has been outlawed by the edict of the Almighty, outlawed by every branch of the Church of Christ, outlawed by the moral sentiment of the people of our commonwealth, and the only thing that remains to be done is to outlaw it by state and nation and drive it from the footstool of God.—Lincoln (New) New Republic.

SING SING, N. Y., prohibitionists have raised a large silk Bidwell and Cranit banner.

HON. HENRY JOHNSTON has been nominated for congress by the Fourth district New Jersey prohibitionists.

HON. JOHN HIPP says he expects 3,500 prohibition votes in Colorado next November, more than double the Fisk vote.

THE truth is going to be told in this campaign, perhaps as never before; with more plainness, directness and earnestness. The moral delinquency of those who vote the ticket of a whisky party—and there is only one ticket that is not the ticket of a whisky party—will be demonstrated from every platform.—Prohibition Advocate.

Who would vote to enthrone the devil in church and state? Banned down to the final analysis, a vote for any whisky party is just that. Any party is a whisky party that courts the saloon influence and seeks the saloon vote. All the bishops in christendom may call this boss, without diminishing by a feather's weight its unadulterated truth.—Prohibition Advocate.

Water at the Fair.

A false statement is going the rounds of the press to the effect that visitors will not be able to get any drinking water at the world's fair without paying for it. There will be an abundance of excellent water free to all who want it. Those who wish to drink mineral spring water, piped to the exposition ground from Waukesha, Wis., a hundred miles distant, will have to pay one cent a glass for it. The free water will be that of Lake Michigan, brought by tunnel from a point four miles from shore, and much better than the inhabitants of most large cities are supplied with.

Payments always in advance and papers stopped promptly at expiration of time paid for.
All kinds of Job Printing at low prices.
Entered at the Postoffice for transmission as second class matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Prohibition Party National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BIDWELL,
OF CALIFORNIA.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. B. CRANFILL,
OF TEXAS.

Prohibition Party State Ticket.

For Governor,
I. O. PICKERING.
For Lieutenant Governor,
H. F. DOUTHART.
For Secretary of State,
H. W. STONE.
For Auditor,
C. W. HOWLETT.
For Treasurer,
JOEL MILLER.
For Attorney General,
R. L. DAVIDSON.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
MRS. ALICE M. HENDERSON.
For Associate Justice Supreme Court,
C. P. STEVENS.
For Congressman at Large,
REV. J. M. MONROE.
For Members of Congress,
First District... T. J. McCormick, Brown County.
Second District... B. W. Houston, Anderson.
Third District... M. V. B. Bennett, Cherokee.
Fourth District... J. W. Stewart, Lyon.
Fifth District... Horace Hurley, Geary.
Sixth District... Ben Brewer, Lincoln.
Seventh District... W. E. Woodward, Rice.

Nearly every county in the state now has a local prohibition ticket in the field.

Prohibitionists must and will keep up their work as vigorously after election as before.

The prohibition party is growing rapidly as a result of a surrender of all other parties to the liquor rings.

We believe in honest money. We wish our politicians who talk about honest money were half as honest as our money, even the nickles or greenbacks.

Mr. Lewelling seems to be hustling round the steps of A. W. Smith trying to get back the liquor votes that the republican candidate has worked up for himself. The populist pot seems to be just as whiskey stained as the republican kettle.

Every one admits that there is not a bit of political enthusiasm. The like stolidity has never before been known during a presidential campaign. The political strikers cry themselves paralyzed, but there is no response by the people.

What has become of George T. Anthony, him, whose sonorous eloquence was to make the welkin ring all over Kansas? Nothing has been heard from him of late. Has he finally defalcated himself out of prominence?

The third party Prohibitionists are taking up contributions from the children to aid their campaign. The People's party is receiving contributions of pumpkins, etc., while to the Democratic party contributions of liquid Democracy in pint flasks will be acceptable.—Leavenworth Times.

And the republican party never, in all their born lives, had such a time to raise funds. It is said they have assessed the state penitentiary for \$1500, and attempts to force money out of government employees, in violation of the civil service laws, have already made no little trouble.

The strongest argument in favor of keeping the World's Fair open on Sunday, is the fact that the Chicago saloons will be open anyway, and if the gates of the Fair are closed the saloons will be greatly benefited. The saloon keepers and liquor makers are in favor of closing the Fair on Sunday. Chicago business men quite generally seem to favor opening the doors, among them Mayor Washburne and President Higginbotham. Why not compromise by opening the gates of the Fair on condition that the city administration will close the saloons?

I. O. Pickering spoke on Saturday night to a fair audience in Topeka. The Capital apologises for the small audience that came out to hear a great republican orator from Michigan. He hardly drew as well as Pickering.

Gen. Weaver has been driven out of Georgia, and he narrowly escaped personal violence at the hands of the mob. And this in a state the people's party has claimed to be able to carry.

A law to prohibit beer drinking or beer selling would not be a sumptuary law. But a law declaring that no beer should be sold for more than ten cents a glass would be. A sumptuary statute has to do with cost and expenditure, and was intended to prevent the common people from putting on the airs of the nobility so-called.

Harrison's defeat bids fair to be most humiliating. Leading republicans in his own state are leaving the party. An unprejudiced dispatch says that many hitherto republicans will vote the prohibition ticket. So much for cowardly ignoring a great living principle, and trying to mislead an intelligent people with a bit of political fungus.

Medical scientists now agree that drunkenness is a disease that is hereditary, and that may also be acquired. They also agree that it effects the physical and moral nature, making wrecks of both. Hence they seek remedies as they do in cases of small-pox and scrofula, of cholera and insanity. In these and in other cases preventives are recommended and provided by law. Prohibitory quarantine laws are enacted and enforced. No one is allowed to retail cholera or small-pox or yellow fever, or even the itch, under a license. Pesthouses and hospitals are provided for the cure of these diseases. In the case of drunkenness we license pesthouses in shape of saloons to make drunkards and then fine the victims and send them to jail. Great is our civilization!

The Kansas German American League is now thoroughly organized. Its purpose is to secure the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment and its defeat. The League is non-partisan. In other words its opposition to prohibition is stronger than party ties. In this it differs from the other two parties. Some republicans are prohibitionists, but party comes first, and they are willing that prohibition be voted up or voted down so that the party is saved. Just so with the populists. In both these parties there is also a large faction decidedly anti-prohibition, while that part of the democracy that the populists have swallowed, but are unable to digest, are with the League out and out. But the League has no difference of opinion on the main issue of anti-prohibition. It is built on that rock.

Don Quixote could never beat the American statesmen fighting windmills. The great American statesman has brilliant capacity for misleading the gullible American voter. He will see a real wild goblin in every arm of the Chinese windmill, a terrible specter in bloody shirts, or pretend to shake protection salt in his voting sheep to the shearing table. But now and then the windmill gets in a blow. The Chinese are now in revolt. They were told to stand up and be counted, numbered, and tagged, like so many dogs licensed and collared. John refuses, and appeals to the Chinese government for protection. We hope he will get it. We have worse evils than John Chinaman. We would profit by an exchange of every saloon keeper for vice-president Morton down, and every whiskey manufacturer from W. J. Arkell, Russell Harrison's partner, up to the most stolid Milwaukee beer maker, for so many Chinese laundry-men. The country would make a good thing of the bargain but the American protective policy is not bright enough to see.

New York citizens have made another interesting spectacle of themselves. The ship Normannia, came in port with 1300 souls aboard, and a few cases of cholera. Not only the city but the whole nation was aroused to the necessity of prohibiting the landing of the one thousand passengers. United States senators, college presidents, learned professors, wealthy travelers and common people, were all hustled off into quarantine. If every one of these persons, great and small, healthy and diseased, had been a barrel of brandy, or even a full sized liquor saloon, they would have been landed without a protest. But this was not the most inconsistent part of it. It was right to quarantine the ship although it was a very small mote compared with the beam saloon. Health officer Jenkins thought 60,000,000 of people were interested in the matter, and the same number have quite as much interest in the suppression of the saloon, and more too, if they but knew it. An attempt was made to land the Normannia's cabin passengers at Fire Island. There was little or no danger from cholera in their case, but the residents raised a mob and beat them back. There were no accommodations for sleeping or feeding so many people, and refined men, women and children were compelled to wait in filth and discomfort, many on open deck, for twenty-four hours. The only reason for this outrage was that keepers of hotels and boarding houses were afraid their visitors would be frightened away, and the clam-diggers thought if there was danger of cholera, it were better for the five hundred travelers to go down to death, than for their claims to suffer. The scare is over. The claims are fattening in their shells. The boarding houses are safe. The cholera has no foothold in the country, but many thousand dollars worth of goods were destroyed by fumigation, and the saloon still runs the politics of the Empire state as usual.

The German American League, organized to consolidate the German vote and to bring in every stray sheep, in order to defeat prohibition, was at first not inclined to look with any favor upon the republican party. It was, rather, disposed to unite with the people's party, as it was supposed that the republicans were more friendly to prohibition. How loudly prohibition republicans have claimed this to be true is well known, although the prohibition party has always stoutly denied that there has been any genuine sympathy for prohibition among the real party leaders. They were simply willing to use it when it could serve their purpose. Now the mask is thrown off, although held conveniently near, ready to clap over a hypocritical face if it can be made to serve temporary use. The Capital says Smith has made it all right in Leavenworth and Wichita. Shawnee county has nominated a regular whiskey local ticket, and the boast is made that the saloon will be restored to the capital city before winter is over. The German League is assured that it has more to hope from the republicans than from the populists. Resubmission republicans have been esjoked back into the party and this is evidence that is giving increased satisfaction to the League. It is now clear that this vote will now be largely given to the republican local and state ticket, purely as a anti-prohibition measure. It remains to be seen whether real republican prohibitionists will submit to the outrage that has been put upon them, or whether they will resent it. In the Shawnee county judicial district when a resubmissionist was nominated for judge, an independent anti-prohibitionist has been announced. The German League movement, now that it seems inclined to favor the republican ticket, is not mentioned by republican papers, lest it drive away republican prohibitionists. It is hoped to deliver the decent republican vote before it is learned that it has been completely sold out.

Chairman Newton is working night and day, and then finds it difficult to keep up. He is about to put in a type writing machine.

OUR PLATFORM.

The Three Parties on the Tariff, Railroads, Telegraphs and Other Corporations.

"3. Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which put tariff upon our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economic administration of the government should be raised by levying a burden upon what the people possess instead of upon what they consume."

This is admitted to be the only definite, clear-cut expression on the tariff question made by any party this year. The republican policy of protection has fostered favored industries and corporations, until to-day they are enthroned as the actual rulers of the land. We need refer only to one for ample proof—the iron industry. A more insolent, arrogant, defiant concern, for instance, than Carnegie, Phipps & Co. could hardly be imagined. All this because they are protected in their systematic robbery of the people. The claim is made that these concerns must be protected, else they can not compete in our home markets with the merchandise produced by the pauper labor of Europe, when in fact they to-day do compete, and successfully, with that same pauper labor, not at home, but in Europe. Carnegie & Co. admit heavy sales in Europe at a fair profit. They add to the cost of production the cost of transportation, then sell for less than at home; but at home they must be protected. Is it a wonder they grow enormously rich? Almost every imported article which enters into the general consumption of the masses is protected. Thus are the consumers, a vast majority of whom are poor laborers or farmers, compelled to bear the burdens of the government, and at the same time pay tribute to the monster monopolies which get all of the protection and bear none of the burdens. In his address in this city two weeks ago Congressman Burrows said the importer, not the consumer, pays the tariff. In almost the next minute the eminent statesman forgot himself and boasted that the republican party saved the consumer—the consumer, remember—\$50,000,000 a year by removing the tariff on sugar. His presumption upon the gullibility of his audience was an insult to the intelligence of every voter present.

The democratic party demands tariff for revenue only. Well, the revenue of the nation is to-day several millions more than the total amount of tariff collected. They therefore must favor even a higher tariff than the present. The democratic position offers no more relief than the republican, and both parties being in the absolute control of trusts, combines and monopolies, neither is competent to legislate justly on this question.

The prohibition party demands a logical application of the principle of reciprocity. If that will not supply funds sufficient to economically administer the affairs of the government, it demands that the residue be raised by taxing the wealth of the people and not what they consume. The Carnegies, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Depews, Astors, Rockefellerers, get about all the protection there is in the government, let them pay a just proportion of the taxes and lift the burdens from the shoulders of the poor laborer, and give him a chance for his life. That is the demand of the prohibition party, and it is eminently just.

"5. Railroads, telegraphs and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interests of the people, and no higher charges allowed than necessary to give fair interest on the money actually invested."

The principle objection raised to this plank is that every man has a right to the use and enjoyment of his own as pleases him best, and that the state has no right to interfere with an individual or corporation in the enjoyment or control of their private property. This position holds only in case the use of said property in no way interferes with the rights and safety of another, and when the possession of such property did not require a sacrifice or concession on the part of others. The rights of a railroad company consist chiefly in the surrendered rights of others. Because a railroad is looked upon as a public benefactor, or a public necessity, it is given by the state the right of eminent domain, which enables it to confiscate and possess the ground upon which it is constructed whether the owner voluntarily consents or not. This concession on the part of society to the company clearly gives it the right to exercise a supervisory control of the operation of the road, establishing equitable rates, compelling competent service, etc. The railroads of the land are rapidly accumulating in the hands of a few capitalists and are among the most outrageously exorbitant, grasping, monopolies in existence. The prohibition party demands that the railroad company be compelled to carry a load of cattle from Kansas City to Chicago for the farmer at exactly the same price it charges Armour & Co. or any other great monopoly. It demands that the rates be only enough to pay a reasonable dividend on the actual money invested, watered stock being counted out, so that the Kansas farmer will not be compelled to burn his corn because it is cheaper than coal, while the Pennsylvania coal miner in forced idleness starves for the corn the farmer burns. The prohibition party claims the right for the state and demands the demolition of all pools and combines, such as the Reading combine, which has grasped and controls the coal beds of Pennsylvania, and therefore the anthracite coal market of the country. These demands are eminently just. The railroad owes its existence to the franchise of the people, and when it becomes an instru-

ment of torture and oppression the people have a right to exercise a rigid supervision over it or even suppress it. The same is true of telegraphs and other public corporations.—Springfield (Ill.) Liberator.

JOHN M. TODD, the once famous greenback orator, is doing good work on the stump for Maine prohibitionists. A score of ministers are also in the field.

A DEEP SHAME.

Men Who Would Surrender Their Lives to Defend Women Vote in Favor of Saloons, That Humiliates Her Social Conditions.

It is a deep and unmeasured disgrace to Southern manhood that brave, chivalric men, who would surrender their lives at any time in defense of our noble women, should use their ballots to keep alive a party that sanctions a traffic system whose chief work is to wreck the hopes and happiness of the home and reduce thousands of our best mothers, sisters and daughters to humiliating social conditions, forcing them to see their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons debauched and degraded before their eyes.

Were it possible to strip the liquor traffic of the protection that statute law gives it, and make the saloon stand on its own devilish merits, shorn of all political backing, the manhood of the entire state would not wait for the legislature to wipe the system from every inch of our soil, but would hasten to give the keepers of those vice and crime schools due notice to close doors at once or take the consequence of summary vengeance.

But under the cover, and in the name of party, this traffic has a legalized right of way into every home. To plunder it, so long as there is a dime left in it that the saloon-keeper can possibly get.

Women and children, those silent forces in the body politic, are powerless to protect themselves and their homes through legislation, and they who stand as their trusted and sworn defenders uphold a partyism that hugs to its bosom a traffic whose prosperity is a right measurement of the suffering it forces women and children to endure.

In the late war our manly men rushed to arms to protect their homes, but now, blinded by party, they quietly and composedly permit and sustain a system that scourges quite every household. Such loyalty to party as that is not only treason to the home, but is a species of unparalleled inhumanity.

Perish the partyism that is responsible for staining the doorways of our homes with the blood of our drink-slain loved ones. Perish the party that would not shield woman from the ravages of the saloon.

Ah! my South countrymen, we have long since sent heavenward a vow to be registered there that no labor is too severe, no sacrifice too great, nor life itself too valuable not to be freely given to annihilate the license demon that is wasting in high revelry the rich fruitage of the homes transmitted to us for safe keeping from every foe.—The Issue, Nashville, Tenn.

SAM SMALL HOPEFUL.

Looks for an Uplift This Fall for the Prohibition Ticket.

In a letter Sam Small writes as follows:

I have been in campaign work here in Indiana since the third and we are doing grandly. The reports of converts to prohibition are better than we ever knew before. The general unrest among the people, the growing recognition that the old parties are simply fighting a sham battle on fictitious issues with the sports as the real prize between them—these things are helping us wonderfully. Hundreds of men in every community voice their indifference as to democratic or republican success, and it takes only a calm and plain appeal to their higher purposes to make them friendly to us. I really look for a great uplift for the banner and cause of prohibition this November coming.

Cranfill.

His editorial work has given him a national reputation; his labors for his denomination have given him high standing among Baptists of the south; ability and perseverance in prohibition work have made him trusted and admired among prohibitionists everywhere, and his cheerful kindness, generous character and fund of good humor have made him honored and loved among all people who know him.—Houston, Tex., Daily Post.

He is a gentleman whom we know and esteemed years ago, before the mantle of fame had fallen upon him, and we now find him, as always heretofore, the same courteous gentleman and agreeable companion. No man could better deserve the confidence of his party than the one whom the prohibitionists have honored with second place on the national ticket.—Gatesville, Tex., Star.

THERE were 363,935 public school teachers and 204,913 liquor dealers in the United States last year.

This nation groans under the burdens imposed on it by the liquor traffic, and only an avalanche of votes for prohibition can relieve it of these burdens.—Farmer Pioneer.

The gentlest preacher who ever trod this earth probably offended more people by his sermons than any of his followers have ever done. The reason was that he feared not to declare the whole council of God.—Beacon.

JOHN BIDWELL.

The Prohibitionists assembled in Cincinnati June 29, for the purpose of giving evidence to their views on national affairs. With an assembly of delegates from all parts of the country, upward of one thousand strong, it is fair to infer that they represent an influence in the general community by no means insignificant. The fact that in 1884 151,809 votes were cast for St. John, and in 1888 Clinton B. Fisk received 250,290 votes, shows a growth in public sentiment concerning the administration of national and state affairs that should cause the party leaders to reflect, somewhat on a possible outcome in the near future.

The Cincinnati convention nominated as standard-bearer in the Presidential contest John Bidwell, of California. This gentleman is a native of Chautauqua County, New York, and is in his seventy-third year. His parents were of New England stock, but the boy, from his youth, had a strain in his nature impelling him to migration. At the age of twenty he turned his face westward, and settled in what was then the frontier State of Iowa. A little later he went to Kansas where he earned a livelihood as a teacher. Thence he went among the earliest tide of settlers to California. The Mexican war broke out shortly after his arrival, and young Bidwell went to the front as a lieutenant. He served till the close of the war, and was mustered out with the rank of major. He was a Senator in the first Legislature of the new State of California. He became a soldier again in 1863, when the Governor gave him the command of the Fifth Brigade of California militia, and he retained that position to the end of the war. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. He declined a re-nomination at the end of his term, and devoted himself to business pursuits. In 1890, however, he was, contrary to his wish, made Prohibition candidate for Governor of California. He was defeated, but his ringing speeches during the campaign won for him the enthusiastic admiration of every Prohibitionist voter in the State. Gen. Bidwell has the distinction of owning one of the largest farms in the country—a tract of 25,000 acres. He found a party of Indians upon it when he acquired it, and they have been his charge ever since. He has seen that their physical wants were always supplied, while his wife has taught them to read and has conducted religious services for them.

The portrait shows the rugged features of a dominant individuality—a character developed and matured amid conditions that required earnestness, positive conviction, force, and industry. Strong in practical discernment to an unusual degree, he has also an intuitive sense that aids in the formation of judgments. His moral nature appears well developed, giving us especially an impression of very decided opinions as to the truth or principle involved in a matter. He is a sturdy man indeed as concerns his convictions. There is a solid, enduring constitution indicated in the physiognomy, splendid breathing power, great tenacity in bearing up against trials and misfortunes of all sorts. He is a man of clear purpose, and devoted to that purpose from the hour of its undertaking. He may get the name of a "one idea man" in certain circles, but his intellect is too broad not to take in a wide field of consideration.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

Those who want Swedish or German literature send to State Chairman, Dr. W. J. Newton, Ottawa, Kansas.

An Interesting Exhibit for the Great World's Fair.

A Brief History of the Thrilling Adventures Through Which the Staunch Old Whaling Vessel Has Passed.

A most interesting exhibit intended for the world's fair has recently arrived in the city. The "Progress," a model whaling vessel completely fitted as if ready to start upon one of the many long voyages it has made in the past, is now anchored at the wharf in Chicago. Those who have read of the thrilling adventures of the whalers will find in this ship many things of deep interest. Everything is seen in its proper place. On the sides of the vessel are the whale boats used in killing the monsters. There are also harpoons, lances, bomb-lances, guns, charts, compasses, quadrants and all the adjuncts of the first-class whaling bark.

On the main deck may be seen the try works, huge furnaces for melting the blubber from the whale, and making it into oil. Between decks is located a museum containing a varied collection of curiosities, representing the trophies and experiences of a whaling vessel in nearly a half century of active service in the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Arctic oceans. Ambergris, that costly article, worth four hundred to five hundred dollars a pound, and which is the result of a whale's suffering and serious illness; skeletons of marine monsters; an Australian mummy over five hundred years old; rare shells; sea fans; horns of the narwhal, six or seven feet long, of pure ivory; Esquimaux skin boats, and hundreds of other curios form this remarkable collection. A Fiji island king, the first one to visit the interior of this country, is also on board.

The "Progress" has been what is known among seamen as a "lucky" ship. Built in 1843 it started on its first voyage around Cape Horn to the Sandwich islands and north to the Arctic ocean, in 1844. During the war it was purchased by the United States government and used as one of the noted stone fleet to be sunk at the entrance to Charleston harbor to prevent blockade running, but escaped injury. After the war it was sold to private parties, and fitted out for whaling in the far north. In this field it earned in two seasons the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Among its adventures which are worth relating is one that occurred in the Arctic ocean in 1871. In company with thirty-eight whaling vessels, it was surrounded with huge icebergs that hemmed them in on almost every side. Fearful of being crushed by the great masses of ice, the captain raised anchor and set sail, and after five days of peril, in which the ship was in constant danger, they found themselves in clear water. The next day five other ships, sole survivors of the fleet of thirty-eight, came in sight. The following day a whale boat with the captain and part of the crew of one of the lost ships was picked up. They reported the fleet as crushed in the ice, and the crews in great danger. A hasty consultation was held on board the Progress by the officers of the surviving vessels, and it was decided to sacrifice the valuable cargoes, and make room for the castaways. The work of rescue was at once begun, and in a few days the entire crews and occupants, numbering twelve hundred and including a number of women and children, were aboard these vessels and sailing for home.

For a number of years the Progress has been laid up at New Bedford, but recently was bought by Chicago parties. It was put in perfect order, manned by old sailors, and placed in charge of the old captain who had sailed it in many of its voyages. The boat was towed to Quebec, then to Montreal, and from there made its way to Chicago by way of the lakes.

SAWFISH AND PILOTS.

Two Finny Curiosities That Always Accompany One of Larger Size.

Yesterday morning some men were hauling a seine in the gulf, and when they were inside the second bar they noticed a large fish in the haul, says the Galveston News. In shallow water the fish was found to be a sawfish, and a large one at that. The seine was dragged to the beach and the fish secured. On its back were six pilot fish, which held on as if they were part of the prize. With difficulty they were detached and four of them saved. The sawfish measured 13½ feet in length and 4½ feet in breadth and weighed 650 pounds.

The pilot fish were quite small. In deep water they swim before the sawfish on each side of the snout or saw, and on reaching shoal water they attach themselves to the back of the large fish by an oval sucker. This sucker resembles the sole of an old-fashioned rubber shoe, and the power of suction is such that it requires a strong pull to detach them. Their special use or duty has long remained a matter of dispute.

Cows are protected by prohibition in Rochester. The board of health of that city has passed an ordinance adding "brewery grain" to the list of articles which must not be fed to cows. If cows are to be protected by law against the least harmful part of the brewery output, we can not see why human beings should not have some sort of legal defense against the quinquessence of disaster and devilism going out in the form of beer.—Home Advocate.

MARSHMALLOW ROASTS.

The Latest Diversion to Amuse the Ennued Summer Girl.

Marshmallow roasts are announced as the latest thing in the way of summer resort diversions, says the Buffalo Commercial. The simplicity of this form of amusement is particularly charming. One buys two or three pounds of marshmallows, invites half a dozen friends, and that is all the preparation required. However, a small amount of kindling wood must be taken along with which to build a small fire in an unrequited spot on the beach, away from crowds unfamiliar with so refined a species of entertainment. When the fire is blazing merrily, or, better still, when it has died down to red embers, each member of the party takes a sharpened stick and affixes upon the end of it a marshmallow. Simultaneously all those engaged hold their marshmallows over the embers, as close as possible to avoid burning, and roast them carefully, turning the sticks around dexterously, so as to brown the marshmallows nicely on all sides. This requires some skill, because marshmallows are highly inflammable and will take fire if not very prudently handled. The most interesting point about the process is that the marshmallows in slowly roasting swell up to considerably more than their normal size. When done they are morsels for the gods, resembling in flavor the most excellent meringue, with a delicious nutty and crusty outside. They are a sort of sublimated combination of candy and cake, all in one bite, though the proper fashion is to nibble the roasted marshmallow off the end of the stick. One set consumed, each person pokes the point of his wooden skewer through another marshmallow, and the performance is repeated until everybody's appetite is satisfied. Marshmallow roasts are an excellent medium for flirtation, mutual regard between a young lady and a young gentleman being appropriately exhibited by nibbling the marshmallows off each other's sticks. Accordingly the idea is sure to grow in favor.

Footish Convicts.

No little excitement was created in one of the London metropolitan police courts the other day by the disgraceful behavior of a man who, on being sentenced to three months' imprisonment for swindling, looked at the judges for a moment, and then shouted at the top of his voice: "You are a set of donkeys!" Then and there he was condemned to an additional two years' imprisonment for "grossly insulting the bench." It might have been imagined that the punishment which his outrageous conduct had been visited would have deterred anyone who might have felt inclined to follow his bad example from doing so, but, strangely enough, the next prisoner who was brought forward acted in precisely the same way. Sentenced to a month's imprisonment as a "rogue and vagabond," he cried out lustily: "You are a lot of scoundrels!" and, like his predecessor, will prolong his sojourn in jail for the space of two years.

Work on the Danube.

The Danube river, which is the means of water communication for Vienna with the Red sea, is not navigable by large ships, owing to shoals and rapid currents; but the Austrian government is endeavoring to remove the obstacles, the chief of these being what is known as the Iron Gate, a rocky gorge between Roumania and Servia on the Hungarian boundary. The engineering work now being conducted for this purpose contemplates a channel some six thousand eight hundred feet long, the sides of the channel to be formed by two walls of masonry; the river bed between these walls to be blasted out, the amount of rock necessary to be thus removed being about three hundred and twenty-two thousand cubic yards, and in order to secure the necessary depth to the water the upper end of the walls has to be flared out to form a funnel-shaped channel.

A King Pockets Cake.

When the royal family moved to San Sebastian recently from the Spanish capital, a luncheon, as usual, was given by the city in honor of the guests. As the repast was served at 3 o'clock King Alfonso was not hungry. In order to show his appreciation of the action of his subjects, however, and to provide against contingencies, he took two of the best pieces of cake from a plate, and remarking to a neighbor: "They are for after awhile," placed them in his pocket. This childish action greatly pleased the people of San Sebastian.

The Ladies' Home Journal.

The October number opens attractively and well. Sketches, with portraits, of Margaret Deland, the author of "John Ward Preacher," and of "The Duchess," the author of "Phyllis" and "Molly Bawn," are given. The wife of Oscar Wilde is pleasantly written of. The editor talks of the necessity for thoroughness in the work of men and boys. The fiction of the number includes a short story, and the continuation of Julia Magruder's serial story, "A Live Ember." Women who love dainty fancy work are remembered. Mrs. Mallon's "Dresses for Early Autumn" will be found helpful to all women. Altogether the October Journal is so full of good things that no woman can afford to be without it. The Curtis Publishing Company, Ten Cents per number and One Dollar per year.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts denies that he will make campaign speeches in the west.

REVOLVER IN A FLOWER POT.

What the Warden of a Pennsylvania Penitentiary Found in a Present.

"Do you know," said a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern penitentiary to a Philadelphia Telegraph man, "that there are fifty prisoners at Cherry Hill who would commit murder upon the slightest or even upon no provocation whatever? Why, the overseers daily go about the institution with their lives in their hands. Let me give you an illustration of the care that has to be taken. The warden and those about him have to be constantly on the alert. About the time of the last chrysanthemum show in this city a number of chrysanthemums were sent out to the penitentiary to the prisoners. There was one that was remarkably fine, and I was asked to go upstairs to see it. While looking at it the warden said: 'Let us first make an examination.' Then he began removing the earth. Down, down into the pot he proceeded, taking out the earth until he reached the bottom. There he discovered a small revolver. Next he discovered a box of cartridges. Now, the sequel to this was that two men were sentenced to the penitentiary together. One received a shorter sentence than the other. On making an investigation with reference to the plant it was found where it was sent from, and then it was learned that the prisoner who had the shorter term lived in that neighborhood. He had sent it. It had been made up by them that when the latter got out he was to send him the revolver."

"Well, he didn't get it," remarked the reporter. "No," said the gentleman, "he didn't get it. Everything sent to prisoners has to be first examined before being given to them. It is necessary that such precautions should be taken. If after that there are no objections the articles are given them."

No one is better acquainted with the institution and its management than the gentleman whose narration of the incident has here been given. He stated it was often a marvel to him how things got along so well in the institution. He regarded the overseers as being exposed to more danger than the policemen. The latter, he says, occasionally come in contact with a burglar and assassin, but the former is obliged to be where a large number of such murderous characters are congregated.

A CONGRESS OF LAWYERS.

An International Bar Association for the World's Fair.

Henry Wade Rogers, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence and law reform, has issued a call for a congress of lawyers, judges, legal authors, legislators and law officers of the government during the fair. An endless variety of topics will be discussed. The committee says it is hoped that a permanent international bar association will be the outgrowth of these conventions, and adds: "An international bar association, composed of representatives from the bars or bar associations of all civilized countries, will not only bring together the representative lawyers of the world from time to time to discuss, perfect and gradually harmonize the laws of their respective constitutions, but will also promote the forming of those ties of universal brotherhood which are the chief elements of modern civilization. Such a world's bar association will doubtless prove the main instrument by which shall be brought about the formation of international tribunals, the codification of the laws of nations, the formulation of the rules which shall govern those tribunals and the methods of practice for the administration of justice therein. Such an association will also naturally furnish the material out of which tribunals will be constructed, and will also be of great assistance to lawyers of different countries in matters arising under treaties or the general international law in their respective countries, in the protection of clients while in foreign jurisdictions, and in many other matters unnecessary now to detail." Women have been recognized by the committee, in view of their interest in civil government.

DILEMMA OF A PRINCE.

He Has Two Rather Compromising Law-suits on His Hands.

Our Rome correspondent sends us some interesting details of two lawsuits now going on against Prince Sciarra-Colonna, says the London Daily News. In the first the government is charging him with the sale and exportation of rare pictures and objects of art to France, and in the second his creditors are suing him. As to the pictures, it has been found how the prince succeeded in exporting them. At the back of his palace is a theater, the Quirino. Into the courtyard of the palace large boxes were carried similar to those in which theatrical companies transport stage properties. Then the "Violin Player" of Raphael and pictures by Titian were packed in these, together with the scenery, and the whole was sent to France scheduled as "theatrical furniture." The "Violin Player" is famous as being one of Raphael's last works. It bears the date 1515—two years before his death—and it is interesting as bearing a resemblance to the painter. This act has been impugned as illegal, firstly, because the gallery is entitled, and secondly, because, even if it were not so, the exportation of objects of art is prohibited unless the right of preemption is offered to the government.

Campaign Supplies.

The following can be had of State Chairman Dr. Newton, Ottawa, Kan.:

1. White Roses, full blown (bisque) 40 cents each.
2. White Roses, in bud (bisque) 25 cents each.
3. Buttons, showing our vote in 1880, 1884 and 1888, ten cents each.
4. Bidwell and Cranfill buttons, 10 cents each.
5. Prohibition buttons, 10 cents each.
6. "Battle Songs of Prohibition," 10 cents each; New Era Co., Springfield, O.
7. "The Battle Cry," 25 cents each.
8. "The Battle Cry," 25 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. Fillmore Bros., 141 West 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Send to publishers for this book.
9. "Silver Tones," 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. W. A. Williams, Warrick, Ohio.
10. Million Voter's Agreement blanks. Free.
11. St. John's Great Speech at Garnett, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
12. St. John's Great Debate with Mc Kinley at Monona Lake, Wis., 75 cents per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.
13. State Prohibition Party Platform of 1892, with ticket and sketches of candidates, 20 cents per 100; \$1.50 per 1000.
14. Campaign Text-Book, 25 cents each; \$1.00 for six. Invaluable.
15. National Prohibition Party Platform of 1891, 10 cents per 100.
16. Sketch of General Bidwell 15 cents per 100.
17. Sketch of Cranfill, 15 cents per 100.
18. Bidwell's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
19. Cranfill's Letter of Acceptance, 15 cents per 100.
20. Which—if either—is the Temperance Party? 15c per 100.
21. A New Party—When Needed—When Justifiable. 15 cents per 100.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN VOTER.

22. A Defense of the Jericho Robbers, by W. W. Satterlee. 25 cents each. Most excellent.
23. The National Convention of 1892, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.
24. From the Liquor Journal, "The Bar," 25 cents per 100; \$1.25 per 1000. Valuable.
25. Local World's Fair Directory's Position, showing the position of the average voter. 75 cents per 100. Excellent.
26. Solid for Prohibition. John G. Woolley's great speech before the National Christian Endeavor Convention. 75 cents per 100.
27. Why Christians Should Vote the Prohibition Ticket, by Geo. R. Scott, 10 cents per 100.
28. The Voice of the Churches. 12 cents per 100.
29. O. I. C. LEAFLETS AT 20 CENTS PER 100, AS FOLLOWS:
30. A Short Story, by Tallie Morgan.
31. Who is Responsible, by Bishop Fitzgerald.
32. The Three Johns, by John G. Woolley; also statistics showing the increase per capita of the consumption of intoxicating liquors and the comparative expenditure for liquor and necessities.
33. Sol Slocum's Letter, by Tallie Morgan.
34. A Funeral Today, by Helen M. Gongar.
35. The Farmer and His Gun, by Tallie Morgan.
36. A Calf Story, by John P. St. John.
37. The Rum Devil, by Bishop Foster of the M. E. Church.

FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

38. Bodies Without Souls, by M. V. B. Bennett. Free.
39. BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
40. The Prohibition Tariff Plank, by R. S. Thompson, 15 cents per 100.
41. Liquor and Labor, by John Lloyd Thomas, 15 cents per 100.
42. The Liquor Traffic a Burden on Legitimate Trade, by J. C. Fernald. 10 cents per 100.
43. SWEDISH LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.
44. A Welcome to the Stranger.
45. The Advice of a Friend.
46. Stop and Think.
47. Duties of Citizenship.
48. Prohibition.
49. Prohibition Will Win, by Geo. W. Bain.
50. Needed.—Only Pieces of Paper, by Geo. C. Hall.
51. GENERAL LITERATURE. \$1.25 PER 1000 PAGES.
52. A Welcome to the Stranger.
53. Bible readings on Temperance.
54. To the German Citizen.
55. Stop and Think.
56. Our Drink and Tobacco Bill.
57. Archbishop Ireland on the Need of a Prohibitory Law.
58. Personal Liberty.
59. Duties of Citizenship.
60. Shall We License the Saloon?
61. How the Liquor Traffic Defies the Law.
62. Why the Saloons Pay Taxes.
63. How the Saloons Help Business.
64. Why the Germans Should be Prohibitionists.
65. Why Should We Not Have High License?
66. The Soliloquy of a Voter. Needed—Only Ballots.

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Platform.

The Prohibitionists of Kansas, in convention assembled, acknowledging their responsibility to Almighty God and to their fellow-citizens for the proper exercise of the elective franchise, make the following declaration of principles:

We endorse the platform of the National Prohibition party, adopted at Cincinnati. First—We declare for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and we declare that taxation or license of this criminal business, in any form, is an alliance of government with criminals for felonious purposes, a fraud upon the victims, and the abrogation of the ordained use of civil government.

Second—We denounce the hypocrisy of the republican party of Kansas in pretending to oppose re-education, and then providing for a constitutional convention; in declaring in platforms in favor of enforcement and then electing three-fourths of the officials who are known to be opposed to the law and in favor of non-enforcement; in declaring in favor of enforcement in the present state platform, and at the same time in all the county platforms indorsing the non-enforcement policy; of the state administration in attempting to deceive the people by the enforcement plank while at the same time saloons are run openly, and license fees are collected systematically in our cities and towns, in appointing and retaining police commissioners who are enemies of the law under the federal constitution. The state, not the municipality, is the unit of government, and we insist upon the dominant party suppressing the municipal rebellion against the state.

Third—We deplore the number of pardons granted to persons convicted of violating the prohibitory law, both by the present and past administrations, and declare that the absolute power to pardon is as dangerous in a republican government as is absolute power to condemn and punish, and should not exist. All power of the executive to pardon should be limited and regulated by law.

Fourth—We are opposed to the calling of a state constitutional convention as an unnecessary expense and an attempt to sugar-coat re-education and force it unwillingly upon the people.

Fifth—Our inter-state commerce law should be amended so as to prohibit the introduction of intoxicants into prohibition territory.

Sixth—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and we

Eleventh—Speculation in margins, the cornering of grains, money and products, and the formation of trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be prohibited.

Twelfth—Our immigration laws should be so revised as to exclude from our shores all paupers and criminals. The required time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should vote within a year after naturalization papers are issued.

Thirteenth—We believe in organized and combined labor, and that such labor organizations should have the right to be incorporated, and should have all the rights to which organized and aggregated capital is entitled.

Fourteenth—Taxable property should be listed at actual value, less any bona fide indebtedness of the owner.

Fifteenth—We favor postal savings banks; the reduction of letter postage to one cent; the paying of salaries instead of fees to all officials; the enlargement and the enforcement of the civil service system, and we denounce the hypocrisy of both of the old parties in their treatment of this question. We favor the Australian ballot system, and we denounce the double-dealing of the republican party on this question, as shown by their legislative record.

Sixth—The circulating medium of the country may rightly consist of gold, silver and paper, and should all be legal tender, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and labor, and not less than \$50 per capita. We favor the free coinage of silver, and we denounce the act of 1873 by which silver was demonetized. All money should be issued by the general government.

Eighth—All systems of transportation and communication should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people.

Ninth—We favor the raising of revenue for the economical support of the government, by a levy on what we possess and not on what we consume; hence after protecting ourselves against foreign governments which levy tariff on us or bar out our products from their markets, we favor raising the remainder by a graduated income tax.

Tenth—Non-residents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed, and no further portion of the national domain should be thus granted.

The efforts of the old parties to disfranchise minority parties in the enactment of such laws. We favor the election of president, vice-president, senators, postmasters, and all district federal officers by direct vote of the people. The president and vice-president should be eligible to but one term of six years. We favor municipal ownership of all public improvements, such as water, street cars and illumination plants; we favor liberal pensions for our war veterans; laws protecting social purity; uniform divorce laws for all the states; based upon the divine law; the protection of all men in one day's rest in seven. Arbitration is the way to settle all disputes, both between capital and labor, and between nations. We favor speedy opening of the Cherokee outlet to settlement. We favor such legislation as will encourage irrigation in western Kansas. We denounce Pinkertonism and Carnegie-ism. We denounce convict, pauper and child labor, and oppose grants of money to sectarian schools.

Sixteenth—The ballot box is the corner stone of the republic. The ballot is the most sacred right of the American citizen, and should be protected from violence in the south, and from corruption in the north.

SOME REFORM PLANKS

Found in the Platforms of the National Prohibition Party—A Twenty Years' Fight for Reform in Finance, Land, Labor and Transportation, as well as for the Abolition of the Greatest Monopoly on Earth, the Liquor Traffic.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.) That we favor the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

National Prohibition Platform, February 22, 1872, (twenty years ago.) We are opposed to any discrimination of capital against labor, AS WELL AS TO ALL MONOPOLY AND CLASS LEGISLATION.

National Prohibition Platform, 1872, (twenty years ago.) That the rates of inland and ocean postage, of telegraphic communication, of railroad and water transportation and travel should be reduced to the lowest practicable point, BY FORCE OF LAWS WISELY AND JUSTLY FRAMED.

National Prohibition Platform, 1872, (twenty years ago.) That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of color, race, former social condition, sex or nationality.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.) The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the Government.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.) The appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.) The suppression, by law, of LOTTERIES and GAMBLING IN GOLD, STOCKS, PRODUCE, and every form of money and property, and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of gambling and lotteries.

National Prohibition Platform, 1876, (sixteen years ago.) The separation of the money of Government FROM ALL BANKING INSTITUTIONS. The National Government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper money.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882. The preservation of the public lands for HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE and their division in limited portions to actual settlers only.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882. The abolition of all monopolies, class legislation and special privileges from Government injurious to the equal rights of citizens.

National Prohibition Platform, 1882. The control of railroad and other corporations to prevent abuses of power and to protect the interests of labor and commerce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1884. That the public lands should be held for homes for the people, and not bestowed as gifts to corporations or sold in large tracts for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products of popular consumption.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888. For the establishment of uniform law governing marriage and divorce.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888. That monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public lands should be reserved to actual settlers.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888. That men and women should receive equal pay for equal work.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888. That no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

National Prohibition Platform, 1888. That ANY FORM of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that ANY PARTY that supports regulation, license, or taxation, ENTERS INTO ALLIANCE WITH SUCH TRAFFIC AND BECOMES THE ACTUAL FOE OF THE STATE'S WELFARE.

Attention, Prohibitionists!

Now is the time for every one to go to work. The people are thinking. Let us do all in our power to get the facts before them. Get up meetings, rallies, discussions, scatter literature. Go to work with your neighbors. We have a fine list of speakers, and more volunteering continually. Bring out your home-talent. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, write me.

Hon. I. O. Pickering and others will make a splendid canvas of the state. Write me for dates. W. J. NEWTON, State Chairman. Ottawa, Kan.

The October Arena contains another paper of the popular series now appearing in its pages on American actors. This issue deals with Edward Hugh Sothorn. It is illustrated and written in a charming style by Miss Mildred Aldrich. Another installment of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in this number will prove of general interest. There are papers treating serious moral, political and reformative problems. The last half of the Symposium on Women's Dress, appears in this number. The editor contributes an illustrated paper in favor of improvement in woman's dress. The Arena is a worthy battle ground for the most advanced and progressive thinkers and in its pages appears the best thought of many of the ablest minds of the age.

NATURE'S DYE WORKS.

A Crystal Stream Blondines Hair and Rouge Cheeks.

Had Ponce De Leon, in his search for the "fountain of youth," wended his way to Little Sandy, Elliott county, at a point about nine miles from here, and plunged beneath the placid waters of Red spring, he might not have had his days prolonged until now, but most certain it is his color would have been changed to a bright crimson.

On the Freese Hardin farm the Red spring is located, and for years has been used by the old ladies in that vicinity to color their carpet rugs, by the young ladies to color their dress goods and ribbons and to blonde their hair.

The water of this spring looks as clear as crystal and is remarkably cold at this season of the year, much more so than the water of wells in that vicinity. This water is much used at the approach of Easter Sunday to color eggs, and a strange thing about it is the difference in color upon articles of different quality or substance. The hair it blondines, colors eggs, ribbons and dress goods a crimson red, the flesh of persons a light blood red. The color is permanent in both cotton and silk goods dyed by the water. The blondining of the hair generally lasts about three weeks, while a person who bathes in its waters is given a coat that lasts about six weeks.

Soap applied to any article dyed by the water but strengthens the intensity of the color. People for miles around come and carry the water away in bottles, jugs and barrels, to use in dyeing various articles. A family by the name of Brand, whose numbers are quite large, and whose color has always been a phenomenon, is now explained, it is believed, by their having always used the water for drinking and bathing purposes. So long have they used it, says a dispatch from Greenup, Ky., to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, that its qualities seem to have permeated their systems, and its effects are seen in their progeny to the fourth generation. They have known of this spring for years, and for a long time kept its qualities a secret, but it was divulged recently by a young man who had married into the family.

A Victim to His Theory. Some time ago an eminent Cincinnati physician said: "When I began the practice of medicine a young man whose constitution was even more powerful than my own started in to practice with me. His pet theory was that a man couldn't have too much fresh air, that he wanted to have it circulate inside and outside of his body, and to that end when the rigors of winter came on he spurned thick clothing, which I insisted on wearing. If we rode together the heaviest garment he had was an ordinary sack coat. I wore mufflers and a great coat buttoned up to the chin. My young and ambitious partner has occupied a narrow home in the cemetery a great many years, placed there after a long and painful wrestle with consumption. He stuck to his pet theory. I stuck to my heavy clothing when the weather demanded it, and I think the graveyard is a good many years from me still."

SING SING, N. Y., prohibitionists have raised a large silk Bidwell and Cranit banner.

HON. HENRY JOHNSTON has been nominated for congress by the Fourth district New Jersey prohibitionists.

HON. JOHN HIPP says he expects 3,500 prohibition votes in Colorado next November, more than double the Fisk vote.

The truth is going to be told in this campaign, perhaps as never before; with more plainness, directness and earnestness. The moral delinquency of those who vote the ticket of a whiskey party—and there is only one ticket that is not the ticket of a whiskey party—will be demonstrated from every platform.—Prohibition Advocate.

Who would vote to enthroned the devil in church and state? Boiled down to the final analysis, a vote for any whiskey party is just that. Any party is a whiskey party that courts the saloon influence and seeks the saloon vote. All the bishops in christendom may call this bosh, without diminishing by a feather's weight its unadulterated truth.—Prohibition Advocate.

In October Arthur's New Home Magazine celebrates its 40th birthday. The leading article is an illustrated history of the Magazine, from Mr. Arthur's time to the present. Illustrations include the press-rooms, bindery, offices, etc. Photographs and sketches of many contributors, both past and present, are included. One of the curios of literature appears in this number of Arthur's. It is a manuscript found in a ruined city in Central America, written in the Old Maya language, placed in the hands of a priest (Juan Diaz, Izabal, Guatemala) by a dying Indian, one of his flock, who certified to the wonderful circumstances surrounding it. Father Diaz had it translated, and was so impressed with its weird significance, that he sent a verbatim copy to Mr. Walter Fernandez Jackson, "to do with as you will." Mr. Jackson has, with great care and ability, edited and given to the literary world a story passing strange. "The Man with a Hoe" is an illustrated story by Miss Eleanor B. Caldwell, and is a realistically horrible bit of pathos, suggested by Millet's terrible man leaning on a hoe, and a week spent in Barbizon. Julian Hawthorne tells a story, "A Case in the Black Act." Mary Angela Dickens, daughter of Charles Dickens, begins a serial. The usual poems, etc., prove the Arthur more than deserving of having attained its 40th year.

THE ADVANCE

Which for twenty-five years has been THE CONGREGATIONAL PAPER more especially for the interior, is now rapidly extending its circulation and influence East and West, and is coming to be recognized as

THE NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL PAPER.

The ADVANCE will issue some very important numbers this fall, among which will be our VERBATIM Report of the American Board Meeting at Chicago in October, and our elaborate Report of the papers and proceedings of the National Council at Minneapolis.

To enable every Congregational family to get all these special numbers and also to see what the ADVANCE now is, we make the following INTRODUCTORY OFFER:

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A \$3. MAGAZINE FOR \$1.

The Postmaster-General writes to the editor of ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE of Philadelphia: "As your magazine gets thicker it gets brighter. I congratulate you on doing what no one else has done in putting out two copies at the price others charge for one—it is half the price of other no better magazines." This was written when the price was \$1.50, but the circulation has grown so large that we can afford to make it \$1.00, and have made it larger and better at same time.

It has long been said that it was "the best magazine in the English language for the money," and it is better to-day than ever.

Every subscriber gets \$3.00 worth of McCall's Glove Fitting Patterns FREE. Full particulars and sample copy (including a pattern order worth 25 cents), sent free for five two-cent stamps.

THE ARTHUR PUBLISHING COMPANY,

(Look Box 913) Walnut and Sixth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Attention Prohibitionists!

1. Kansas is the battle ground of the nation for prohibition. The other political parties have allied themselves with the liquor power, and are determined to wrest it from us. There is an open whiskey rebellion in our state.

2. Arouse the people. We must make an aggressive campaign. Many circumstances are in our favor. Will you improve them?

3. We must hold as many large rallies throughout the state as possible. Prepare your county for one or more without delay. Get all our people to work. See my letter head, to which I add the following:

4. Hold meetings at school houses or in your homes. If you have no speakers, make a social. Use prohibition music. Train one or more children to sing. Get loaded with our facts (Send 5c. for samples). Talk them over with your neighbors, asking their opinions. Avoid discussions. Get them to thinking.

5. Present our platform, followed by our voters' agreement. Hold similar meetings in town.

6. Get up martial music or other bands when possible. This prepares your county for a big rally.

7. Banners on the street, hung, carried or standing on prominent street corners are cheap and most valuable advertising. Advertise extensively. Get a crowd.

8. For funds, canvass with enthusiasm business men of all parties; they are interested in having a crowd come to town, and will contribute as a matter of business; hotels and restaurants ought to be liberal.

9. Make the campaign hot in your county. Develop your home talent. Draw on your county and district candidates. If you get up a large rally and want speakers from abroad, send to me, giving date, for list.

10. Do not fail to nominate a county ticket, and inform me of it. We must not disfranchise our people. We cannot vote our principles on any other ticket. Make one as far as possible; leave the rest blank.

11. Secure a good man to handle tickets at every precinct, and let me know by Oct. 1st how many tickets are needed for your county.

12. New and important converts are coming to us every day. Send us all facts showing converts in your section. Such reports are very inspiring. Give the names, business, and former politics, and state position formerly occupied in their old parties. When prominent, brief interviews, giving their reasons for joining our party, are acceptable. Send encouraging news, showing activity and determination on the part of Prohibitionists.

13. From all parts of the state come cheering news of our meetings; well attended, enthusiasm on all sides. We have the best and most self-sacrificing speakers in the history of any party, but this work cannot be done without money. Re-

sults will be measured largely by what you give, who will come forward to help our grand cause in this way. Every little helps, but give all you can. Pay promptly, or the work will suffer. If you have pledged, cannot you increase it? Get all others to give. Do not put this off.

Do you take the Kansas Lever or SPIRIT OF KANSAS? Yours for Humanity,

W. J. NEWTON, State Chairman. Ottawa, Kans.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. HINDERCOFF'S. The only sure cure for Corns. Blister & Bunions. 25c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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