The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, ... Editor.

TROY, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : : August 17, 1882.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
D. W. FINNEY.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES SMITH.

For Auditor of State,
E. P. McCABE.

For State Treasurer,
SAMUEL T. HOWE.

For Attorney General,
W. A. JOHNSTON.

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court,
DAVID J. BREWER.

For State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
H. C. SPEER.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
S. R. PETERS, LEWIS HANBACK,
B. W. PERKINS, E. N. MORRILL.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN A. ANDERSON.

THE TICKET.

We place at the head of our columns the ticket nominated at Topeka, last week. The *Chief* is a Republican paper, and as the ticket was nominated by a Convention called by the Republican party, through its authorized Committee, we hoist the ticket presented as a Republican ticket. We do this merely in a mechanical way, on the part of the paper. But as a free and independent voter, we shall, individually, do as we please about voting for all the candidates. We do not say that we shall not vote the whole ticket, but we do say that we shall wait, and when election day comes, we shall vote as we think best. It was nominated by a Convention of cranks, and crankism is its principal feature. Aside from the Governor, it is mainly a good ticket, composed of men whom the Governor and his gang did not want nominated—and this is is one of the strongest proofs of the intense crankism that prevailed. They went there wild on one subject and one hobby. That one thing accomplished, they were demoralized and disorganized, with no more self-control than a flock of stampeded sheep. Their opponents, comprising a mere handful, kept them in confusion, and dictated nearly every other nomination, against their will and their intentions.

We have been voting the Republican ticket for twenty-seven straight years, with very seldom a scratch. We have examined the first platform ever adopted by a National Republican Convention, and the last one, and all the intermediate ones, and cannot find in one of them the new-fangled doctrines put forth by the Convention at Topeka, last week. Certain principles were laid down, and all were recognized as Republicans who subscribed to them. Men who have lived by that confession of faith for a quarter of a century, find that they must accept spurious issues to remain in good standing in the party in Kansas. The great principle that pervaded the early party faith was Freedom. This was the watchword, and so potent was it deemed, that the words free and freedom were rung in whenever there was an opportunity. Free soil, free men, free speech, and a free press, were popular utterances; and it was held to be a propitious omen, when the first Presidential nominee was named Fremont. The Republican uprising was not to put down what many believed to be an evil—everywhere was proclaimed non-interference with the evil where the people wanted it. Bunt the party arose to resist the forcing of the evil upon those who were opposed to it. Even the abolition of slavery was an act of self-defense, after the slaveholders had made war upon the nation in behalf of the institution. The uprising of the Republican party witnessed a mingling of church members, infidels, and all nationalities and shades of belief. They all united in a common cause, never inquiring each other's beliefs upon other matters, tolerating or ignoring everything in the common resistance to an encroaching wrong. No people rallied more enthusiastically, none were welcomed more heartily, than those Germans known as infidels, who drank their beer and wine in gardens on Sunday. The aid given by these Liberal Germans no doubt turned the scale in favor of the Republican party. The war passed, and found the Republican party invincible in the Nation. Then came the church members, demanding that the Republican party ostracise thousands of its most faithful adherents. The unbounded freedom with which the party started out, must be abridged, to square with the moral ideas and religious opinions of the church people. The Liberal Germans were transformed into Infidel, beer-swilling Dutch, and the habits of their life must be regulated by law. Not only must their beer and wine be forbidden, but they must observe the Sabbath day in the manner prescribed by the churches. A Republican Convention of Kansas has at length acceded to this demand, and taken position as an instrument to foster bigotry and practice intolerance.

Woman suffrage is another interpolation in the Republican platform. This is asked, not out of regard for the interests of the women, but in order to strengthen and perpetuate the grip that bigotry has taken upon the State. This question was submitted to the voters of the State, fifteen years ago, but was wisely repudiated by the voters. We were then in favor of the movement; but before the campaign was over, we became satisfied that it was an arrant humbug, and have ever since been thankful that we were unsuccessful. The present State Senate is a sensible, reasonable body, not inclined to go off wild. It is hoped that the necessary two-thirds cannot be obtained in this body to submit such an amendment again. This would, at least, postpone the curse of such a crusade two years longer.

A majority of the ticket is composed of good men, who are not crazy fanatics; but they will have to suffer on account of the head of the ticket, and the platform. But there is not much doubt that the whole ticket will be elected. There is a feeling abroad in the State, with the necessary elements, to defeat the Governor, if properly handled. A live independent Republican to head the ticket, with the united support of all disaffected Republicans and all opposition parties, would do it; but such opposition will not be secured. The Democrats will reason, and correctly, that they have no interest in assisting one Republican to defeat another. Besides, they really imagine that they have some sort of a chance to elect a man of their own. They will meet at Emporia, resolve against prohibition and sumptuary laws, in favor of Gen. Jackson, the Virginia Resolutions of '98, and the last war with England, and will nominate some Bourbon Democrat who cannot get the vote of one out of ten of the disaffected Republicans. With a feeling ripe for the defeat of St. John, it will fail to concentrate, and St. John will walk in for a third term. But he is going to lose Republican votes fearfully. We have heard Republicans by the dozen and the score swear they would not vote for him. Men who have been Republicans from Territorial days, who fought through the war, and have stood by the party through the negro suffrage issue, and Grantism, and Hayesism, and Guiteauism, declare that they will not vote for St. John, and many of them say they will vote for a Democrat in preference.

The reception of the ticket is ominous. There is not a particle of enthusiasm anywhere. Even the most ardent St. John organs before the Convention, do not manifest any special elation over the result, as if the fruit does not taste quite as good as they thought it would before they had secured it. The opponents of a third term are saying nothing, and seem to be thoroughly indifferent. This means more than if they had been blustering and demonstrative. It means that the day for wind-work is past, and the time for quiet action come. But a lack of concentration upon one point will render this opposition futile.

☞ We have thought, all along, that the Hiawatha *Herald* was a pretty strong prohibition paper; but it seems that the zealots about Hiawatha are accusing it of treachery, because it did not trot up lively enough to their music. We are glad that this spirit of intolerance exhibits itself in this manner. It will all the sooner open the eyes of reasonable people, and enable them to get out before reaching the deepest depths of crankism.

☞ The Wichita *Beacon* advocates emasculation as a punishment for the crime of rape. We second the motion, and are in favor of doing it with a rope, between the chin and collar-bone.

☞ Samuel T. Howe was nominated for State Treasurer for the purpose of securing the support of the Atchison *Globe* for the ticket. The *Globe* is ran by the Howe family.

A HANDSOME CLEANSING.—There were even some good features in the State Convention. One is, that almost the entire ticket, except Governor, do not train with his crew. After nominating St. John, his forces became demoralized, and their opponents controlled the nominations. A lot of scalawag preachers, deacons, exhorters, and that class of drones on society, had ran the primaries generally, and sent themselves up as delegates. They were there as candidates, "till you couldn't rest." It seemed that every lazy, jack-leg gospel-jerker and ex-gospel-jerker in the State was there after office, expecting to ride in on the St. John wave. No doubt they had all been promised nominations by St. John and his agents. St. John had promised to make McCabe, the colored man, Auditor of State, and when the time came, tried to sell him out, and the anti-St. John men put him through. The St. John men adjourned the Convention during the balloting, in order to fix up a trick to beat McCabe; but the antis jerked their noses down to the work. The St. John programme was to nominate a canting slangwhanger named Mohler, of Osborn County. Old Mussell, of Council Grove, another drivelling priest, was booked for Lieutenant-Governor, but was played. A hypocrite named Stearns, who had done low down, dirty work at the Topeka primaries, was promised the place of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but he was flattened out like a buffalo chip. So with Faulkner, of Salina. He was to have been State Treasurer. He has the reputation of being a clever man, but he is a little better than common mortals. He is too nice, and moral, and holy, to associate with ordinary sinners. And he was scooped, too. In short, every candidate on the St. John slate, who had any opposition, except St. John himself, was flattened out. Whatever objection there may be to St. John and the cranky platform, the ticket below Governor is free from it.

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.—A Kansas paper calls attention to the fact, which we spoke of long ago, that Kansas is earning an unenviable reputation for the multitude of divorces granted in the State, and the facility with which it is accomplished. When a community or a State once gives itself over to isms, licentiousness, free-loveism, prostitution, come with the swarm. They are as natural a consequence as worms are of moths. It is yet fresh in the memory of Kansas people, what a swarm of female tramps invaded the State, to bam for the prohibitory amendment. While there were respectable women among them, a large proportion were made up of divorced women, women who had deserted their husbands, women whose husbands had been divorced or deserted them, and women who almost publicly carried on prostitution, some of whom were expelled from hotels for the offense. We find good women, Christian women, banded together under the name of Christian Temperance Unions, and who look up to these tramps as goddesses. The seed they have sown is bearing more fruit, year after year. If this example is imitated, and their teachings heeded, how long will it be before even the best women show the deplorable effects of evil communications?

UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM!—The enthusiasm with which the Republican State nominations are received, is simply unbounded. We need not look to the original St. John organs, but the papers that opposed his renomination furnish the best evidence of the way in which the nomination has bit the public heart. These are some of the sentiments to be found everywhere:

The Topeka *Commonwealth* triumphantly shows the value of irrigation in producing ensilage on the Western sand-hills.

The Atchison *Champion* enthusiastically explains the isothermal effect of the comet of 1858 upon the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention.

The Wichita *Eagle* discusses the connection between Capt. Payne's Oklahoma boom and the falling off of the annual cattle drive.

The Junction City *Union* illustrates the effect of the war in Egypt upon the price of castor beans.

The Burlington *Patriot* demonstrates the utility of the flax crop as a Winter forage for hogs.

But why enlarge? The red-hot acquiescence in the nominations is without a parallel in political history.

☞ We see an article of ours going the rounds, on the subject of Church and State, in which it speaks of "wounding the conscience." When we wrote that, we wrote it coercing the conscience; but when the intelligent compositor came to the word, he was so struck with it, that he interrupted all the compositors in their work, to call their attention to the fact that he had at last found one word in our manuscript that was legibly written, and that he did not have to guess at. They all agreed with him, and speculated a good deal upon what nervous freak had seized us by which we had written one word so plainly and perfectly in a mass of chicken-tracks. They were sure of having *one* word right, anyhow, and that word was "wounding." This was how it came about that coercing was transformed into wounding.

☞ The Doniphan County delegation in the State Convention voted solidly, every ballot, for McCabe, the colored man, for State Auditor. While the St. John men in the County had been humbugging the colored voters, and stuffing them with the belief that St. John would attend their celebration at White Cloud, the delegates elected by the opponents of St. John were voting to recognize the colored Republicans, by nominating one for an office, and preventing St. John from selling them out, after having promised them a place on the State ticket.

☞ Although the Republicans of Maine and Ohio have endorsed prohibition tickets, the Prohibitionists of those States are nominating separate tickets everywhere. Do the Republicans think they can propitiate cranks by resolving in favor of crankism? Do they think they can resolve that they are polecats, and try to associate with polecats without being baptised in perfume? Cringe before the prohibition lunatics, and they will kick you for compliment.

☞ We notice that Col. Finnicum is the Greenback nominee for Congress in the Second District. We are glad that a party has arisen that appreciates Col. Finnicum. He is probably a descendant of Finnicky, and related to the Thingumbobs. Let us hope that the Whickerbills, and the Twitchets, and the Fiddlefaddles, and the Folderols, and the Nincompoops will soon find deserved recognition in this great party.

☞ The hour has come—where is the man? Where is the ticket to beat St. John? Come out and show yourselves! In this crisis, where is Prezbylowicz? Where is Hekelnkaemper? Where is Herboldsheimer? Where is Ummethun? Where is Weichselbaum? Step to the front, one of you patriots, and let the people make themselves hoarse and break their jaws shouting your name.

☞ The Junction City *Union's* point about Sam. Lappin is not well taken. We have never supported or defended Lappin, since his rascality was discovered. If we had sustained him after that, and denounced other people for not sustaining him, the *Chief* would then have borne a comparison with the *Union*, in its support of Lane.

☞ The Democrats of Leavenworth, in convention assembled, resolved against the prohibitory law, but that while the law was in force, they bowed in submission to it. It is said to be an interesting sight to see a Leavenworth Democrat bowing in submission to the liquor law It costs him ten cents a bow.

☞ The crime of rape is alarmingly prevalent in Kansas. But what of that? Isn't prohibition a success? The preachers and churches are now running the State, and whiskey-selling is the only crime deserving punishment. The preachers are on top, and lust rules the hour.

☞ They are still investigating to discover who wrote the Morey Letter. Since the Stalwarts have taken the contract to befool Garfield's memory, one would think that a little thing of the past, like the Morey letter, would be of no consequence.

☞ The St. John delegates to the State Convention have already commenced killing themselves, in fits of insanity. If they had begun earlier, the Republican party might have been the gainer.

☞ There were not over five Germans in the State Convention, as delegates, and two of them were from this County. The moths have driven the original swarm out of the Republican hive.

☞ Our old friend, Dr. R. D. Huggins, has been nominated for Coroner, by the Republicans of Preble County, Ohio. True merit is bound to be rewarded, sooner or later.

☞ Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, died on the morning of the 16th, of cancer of the tongue, from which he had been suffering for a long time.

☞ Faith, Hope, Charity, used to be a favorite trio of virtues. The popular trio in Kansas are Prohibition, Divorce, Rape.

(Written for the Chief.)

PRIDE.

A small tuft of leaves at the top of a tree,
Were giddy and haughty as leaves could well be,
And looked with contempt on their neighbors;
For, did they not catch the first glimpse of the sun,
And receive his last glance, when his day's work was done,
As he sank down to rest from his labors?

They held a high place in the world, without doubt—
Had been at the top, ever since they came out,
And felt far above those below them;
Sometimes they would bow, helped along by the breeze,
To the very lop leaves on the neighboring trees,
But could not get near them, to know them.

They fattered and flourished the whole Summer long,
And danced to the tune of the oriole's song,
(They hardly kept time to the measure);
'Twas plain to be seen, though they said not a word,
No feeling had ever their gay bosoms stirred,
Unless it was pride and—yes, pleasure.

But when the frost came, they were first to turn brown;
And when the cold wind sent them shivering down,
They'd farther to fall than their brothers.
When Winter came on, with its snow and its sleet,
And covered them all with the same winding-sheet,
They fared just the same as the others.

J. E. M.

IS CHRISTIANITY DECLINING IN THE UNITED STATES?

An Appalling Deduction from Statistical Facts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *SUN*—*Sir:* About two years ago I wrote you a communication about the decline of Christianity in America, which was extensively copied. In that article I showed that the ratio between the capacity of the churches in the United States to the population, fell off as follows: From 1850 to 1860 one per cent. (omitting decimals); from 1860 to 1870 three per cent. I gave also some reasons for thinking that the census of 1880 would probably show a falling off of seven per cent. In 1850 the ratio of church accommodation to population was, in whole numbers, fifty-one per cent.; in 1860 fifty per cent.; in 1870 only forty-seven; while in 1880 I expected it would be reduced to forty. I have not consulted the census with a view to ascertain what the actual decrease throughout America during the last decade has been, but your recent article on some New York statistics concludes that sixty per cent. of the New Yorkers are not considered members of any church, allowing for the fact that Catholics and Episcopalians count their Sunday school children and babies as such. The number of habitual attendants on worship is by no means the same thing as the capacity of the churches to seat people. I suspect, however, the two quantities vary pretty much as to one another. Many of those called habitual attendants are not weekly attendants by any means, and during revivals the churches always overflow. Consequently, so far as the evidence goes, my expectations are about confirmed. During the decade from 1850 to 1860, remember, the Christian population of America fell behind the non-Christian or un-Christian in the proportion of one per cent., in the next decade three, and in the third seven. The series thus extending for thirty years, has a definable law, which I calculated in 1880, and which experiment has confirmed. Three minus one is two; seven minus three is twice as much, four. In each decade the initial decrease, 1, or its successor, augments by the addition of ascending powers of two, thus: 1 equals 1; 1 plus 2 equals 3; 3 plus 22 or plus 4 equals 7. In the next decade the decrease should have amounted to 7 plus 8, or 15 per cent. of the population of America in 1890. If the decline continues in the same advancing ratio, any school boy can calculate how long it will take to extinguish Christianity in the United States. In 1850 the Christians appear to have numbered 51 per cent. of the population; in 1860, 50 per cent.; in 1870, 49 per cent.; in 1880, 40 per cent. In 1890, 15 per cent. will be deducted from the 40, leaving 25; and in 1900 we should have to deduct 31 from 25, leaving minus six! Before the year 1900 the Christian religion will have disappeared from America, as the paganism of the Roman empire did from Europe!

If the conclusion appears appalling and incredible, I ask for a flaw in the calculation. The sick man is so far gone that we can count the lapses of his heart, and time his remaining span to a very close figure. Eighteen years in the life of a nineteen-hundred-year-old religion is as nine months in the life of a man of eighty. Yet, unless some great change occurs, the Christianity of America will have passed away in less than eighteen years! The published statistics of Europe, outside of Spain and Italy, are little different from those of America.

EAU CLAIRE, Aug. 2. C. L. JAMES.

No Back.

In one of Hans Andersen's stories, he speaks of an old elf lady, who, when she went into company, made a very genteel appearance, only she had no back. There are many people who suffer so many aches and pains and weakness in that part of the body, that they almost wish they had no back. But these pains, etc., come from kidney and liver medicine—that works to such a charm, that one taking it becomes, like the elf lady, unconscious of a back, though unlike her, in having a whole, sound, and perpendicular back. Hunt's Remedy has a back of the stiffest kind, for its mission is to support the weak, and heal the ailing, and this it is doing all over the land.

THE NEW CHARGE AGAINST BEECHER.—The fact that Beecher has recently been eulogizing the Romish Church awoke general surprise, but the following explanation may be accurate and satisfactory: Beecher is now accused by the heirs of his recent laborer (turner) of embezzling the dead man's estate. Turner was an economical bachelor, and supposing his employer to be an honorable business man, left his surplus in the hands of the latter. The will of the deceased laborer calls for several thousand dollars, but nothing is found. Mrs. Beecher now admits that, after Turner's death, she examined his chest, and destroyed a number of what she calls "worthless papers." The heirs, however, believe that her husband's notes were included in the illegal destruction, and the public, with few exceptions, believe this, also. The Turners are Irish, and hence have the sympathy of their nationality in that neighborhood. Beecher feels conscious of his predicament, and condones by blowing the Church with which they are connected. It has been said, that "soft words butter no parsnips," but Beecher seems to be of a different opinion. The question now to be settled is, "how much "blowing" Beecher will give for $5,000, which is the estimated amount of the laborer's estate.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Certificate.

"I have used Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit for indigestion and constipation of the bowels."
C. L. EASTON,
"Hamilton, Ont."
Price $1.00. For sale by D. C. Sinclair & Bro., Troy.

AN OLD PRESS.—We have in this office an old half-medium Nonpareil job press, upon the front of which is painted, "The Col. Plumb." It is as good as new, so far as its work is concerned, and speaks well for the careful and substantial workmanship of the Cincinnati type foundry, whose patent it is. The painting is almost gone, but is still easily discernible. The press was purchased by our predecessor, W. F. Chalfant, in Emporia, many years ago—in fact, about the time Murdock went to Wichita. We presume the Senatorial feet have "trodden the wine press alone"—allegorically speaking. We think we see the Colonel feeding in the sheets, and anxiously hurrying to get the job done, to place his hand on the filthy lucre it would bring him! Times have changed. Now he can afford to be generous. Recently, an old comrade fell from a ladder in this city. Plumb heard of it, and sent on $25 to aid him. Before the money reached here, the man was dead, and when notified of the fact, and asked what should be done with the money, replied: "Apply it on the funeral expenses."—*Burlingame Chronicle.*

Found at Last.

What every one should have, and never be without, Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is thorough and safe in its effects, producing the most wondrous cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, bruises, and wounds of every kind. For sale by D. C. Sinclair & Bro., Troy.

ST. JOHN DEMOCRATS.—Every once in a while we hear some Republican talking about how many Democrats he can name who are going to vote for St. John this fall if he gets the nomination, but from what we have been able to learn St. John Democrats are about as few and far between as Greenbackers in Ohio, and that is saying a good deal. Such talk is all gammon. Democrats, as a rule, are not in love with St. John or any of his fanatical ideas of temperance. They have been cursed on account of better platforms than any that ever John P. St. John or any other Republican politician in Kansas. Not that Democrats are opposed to temperance, that is not the idea. There are just as many good temperance men in the Democratic party as in the Republican party, but when such life long temperance men as John Martin are brought in the field against such upstarts as St. John, no true Democrat will vote for the latter. If St. John is nominated and John Martin gets the nomination at the hands of the Democrats, the Democracy of Kansas may be counted solid for him.—*Butler Co. Democrat.*

Republican City, Neb., March 31, 1880.—I tried your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it had the desired effect. It cured the spavin which other treatments failed to do. I did not use quite one bottle of your liniment. After the spavin was removed, I drove the horse and his mate over 500 miles, from Linn County, Iowa, to Harlan County, Neb., with a load of 2,000 pounds, and made the trip in four weeks. Please send me your "Treatise on the Horse."
Yours, truly, JAMES YELLEKIC.

☞ The platform of the Kansas Republicans deals almost exclusively with local questions, and has nothing at all to say on national issues of the first importance. It is strong in its support of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, but ignores the tariff and national taxation; it favors woman suffrage, but gives no hint of a need of reform in the civil service of the country; it wants the railroads to take out patents for the lands granted them, but takes no interest in the decline of American shipping. On *one* subject of national importance, and only one, it speaks out. It heartily approves of the President's veto of the river and harbor bill, and the position of the Kansas Representatives in support of the veto. The fact that Kansas had next to no interest in the appropriations may have something to do with its virtuous attitude, but it puts the State at least in the position of judging disinterestedly on the subject. It is eminently desirable at this time that the Republicans in their State conventions should let the country know how they stand on questions of national interest.—*N. Y. Times.*

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.
GENTS.—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am nearly as strong as ever.
W. H. WELLER.

☞ It will do no good to disguise the fact that considerable hostility has been expressed here in this county since the nomination, but the *Republican* sincerely hopes that the sober second thought and more conservative counsels will prevail, and that these disaffected voters will at the polls reconsider their positions and give their support to the ticket as in the past. No possible good can be subserved by a split in the party, and much evil may result from a disposition to disregard the voice and choice of the majority. We fully realize the fact of the respectability of these opposing gentlemen, and the further fact that they cannot in justice or truth be classed with the "whiskeyites." They are some of our best citizens and temperance men, and on this account the *Republican* is all the more earnest in urging them to lay aside their individual prejudices and give their old time support to the ticket.—*Ottawa Republican.*

A Renovating Remedy

Is found to be found in Burdock Blood Biters. As an antidote for sick headache, female weakness, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, and other diseases of a kindred nature, these bitters are invaluable. Price $1.00. For sale by D. C. Sinclair & Bro., Troy.

☞ The most exhaustive and comprehensive editorials that have been written on the "unpleasantness" in Egypt can now be found in those Kansas journals which entertain pronounced views against a third term.

☞ The discovery has been made that Senator Don Cameron is worth $4,000,000, and that he wears two patches on the after-deck of his pants.

☞ Mrs. Caroline Brown, the mother of Artemus Ward, is finally recovering from the effects of a fall which she recieved some weeks since.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PLATFORM.

We, the republicans of the State of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, affirming our faith in, and adherence to the principles of the Republican party, hereby express confidence in our present national and State administrations, and we pledge ourselves to their support, and announce the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, that we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as shall secure the rigid enforcement of the constitutional provisions upon this subject in all parts of the State.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of such laws as will prevent unjust discrimination by railroad companies, and will provide for such freight and passenger tariffs as shall fully protect the interests of the people.

Resolved, That that we request the next Legislature to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the State as will secure to woman the right of suffrge.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the strict and immediate enforcement of all laws upon the statute book, which attempt to enforce civil rights, and regulate them in their connection with the people.

Resolved, That we ask of the Republican majority in the United States Congress, to pass such laws as will compel railways of this State to take patents for the lands granted them from the public domain, to the end that their property in this State shall pay its just proportion of the tax levied, for the support of the State.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Kansas endorse President Arthur's veto of the extravagant River and harbor bill, and the united action of the Kansas delegation in Congress sustaining that veto.

Resolved, That we request our delegation in Congress to secure such an amendment to the revenue laws as will prevent the issuing of revenue receipts or stamps to sell intoxicating liquors to any persons other than those authorized so to do under the State laws.

PROTEST.

Senator Kelley presented the following protest of the minority:

"The minority of this convention, opposed to renominating Governor St. John, through their chairman and secretary, desire to put upon record their formal protest against a departure from the precedents and customs of the party of the State, which have been uniformly against the nomination for a third term. They also put upon record their protest against the nomination of St. John, because we believe that this nomination for a third term is personally obnoxious to a large minority of the Republican voters of the state, will endanger Republican success in a number of counties, and threatens to alienate the support of a large number of Republican voters. The party, even in Kansas, cannot, we believe, afford to force upon such a body of Republican voters a candidate who is so obnoxious to them."

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At Large—J. S. McDowell, of Smith county; A. L. Redden, of Butler; J. P Davis, of Brown; J. Whittaker, of Ford; Wm. Sims, of Shawnee; B. F. Watson, of Wyandotte.

First District—M. M. Beck, of Jackson county.
Second District—Ira F. Collins, of Nemaha county.
Third District—E. B. Purcell, of Riley county.
Fourth District—George J. Baker, of Douglas county.
Fifth District—A Gillett, of Lyon county.
Sixth District—Joel Moody, of Linn county.
Seventh District—S. S. Kirkpatrick, of Wilson county.
Eighth District—Conrad Kohler, of Dickinson county.
Ninth District—R. M. Easley, of Reno county.
Tenth District—J. B. Abbot, of Johnson county.
Eleventh District—J. Baker of Crawford county.
Twelfth District—W. W. Walton, of Clay county.
Thirteenth District—Asa Thompson, of Howard county.
Fourteenth District—C. W. Banks, of Saline county.
Fifteenth District—J. D. Robertson, of Jewell county.
Sixteenth District—T. McCarthy, of Pawnee county.
Seventeenth District—T. C. McBrem, of Rooks county.

A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

How Cows are Dying in Berks County, Pa.—People Sickened by the Terrible Stench.

READING, August 8.—Persons who have just returned from a tour of eighteen miles through North Heidleberg and Jefferson Townships, bring the most alarming reports concerning the deaths of cattle from a new and mysterious disease. Cattle have been known to drop dead fifteen minutes after they were first attacked. Two cows of Harrison Haak were driven into pasture early in the morning. They were apparently well, but in twenty minutes they dropped dead. The rest of the herd commenced bellowing and pawing the earth, and pranced about the dead carcasses that were rapidly swelling. In a short time, six more of the same drove were dead. The owner had their bodies carefully lined, and buried in the woods. In this way, some thirty-five head of cattle perished on different adjoining farms. Some died in the stable. One farmer found two cows dead in the barn-yard. Among the other losers are Levi Moyer, Moses Schaeffer, John Snyder, Henry Zerbe, Gabriel Lutz, Wm. Umbenhower, Joseph Ernst, and others.

When the cattle are first attacked, they refuse to eat or drink. They seem to be seized with a chill, and breathing becomes difficult. Some moan and appear to be in great pain. In a short time they lie down and die, in great agony. Their bodies are swelled out of proportion, and a very foul odor is emitted. A hasty examination of one of the bodies showed that the blood of the dead animals turns completely black.

Benjamin Lutz, a veterinary surgeon, has been kept very busy for the past few days, and at present is working day and night. He says the disease starts in the head, and he has become deathly sick while boiling the horns of sick cattle. He says that the cows are dying from the appoplexy of the spleen, and his opinion is concurred in by Drs. Owens and Collins, who are also busily engaged in the work of attending to various herds now in quarantine. The spleen of some of the dead carcasses is found to be quite putrid. The bodies of dead animals are very poisonous, and one man has already died of lockjaw and blood-poisoning. His name was Harrison Haak. He undertook to skin a carcass for its hide and, also to perform a post-mortem. Some of the poison of the animal got into his system through a wound on his hand, and in a few hours his entire system was poisoned. His body, arms and limbs became fearfully swollen and covered with black blotches. He was then attacked with lock-jaw, and died in terrible agony. Two others who assisted him narrowly escaped death. Their blotches were burned with caustic. Since then no attempts have been made to skin animals or examine them. They are buried in a hurry, and the balance of the herd quarantined. All barnyards and stables are being thoroughly cleaned, and farmers are strictly quarantining all their cattle. The disease is contagious, and said to be worse than rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A State Without a Brook, and Left Out of the River and Harbor Steal.

There is only one State in the United States, and only one Representative in Congress that has no interest in the river and harbor bill," said Representative Cassidy, of Nevada, to a correspondent. "The State," he continued, "is Nevada and I am the Representative. We haven't got a river or a creek, even, in the entire State of Nevada. I did not like the idea of our State getting left in this combination affair, and hunted up and down the mountains, but could not find a bit of water we wanted to improve. It is a cold day when Nevada is left, but we got the go-by in this bill. Still there is some money left after this bill is passed, and I'll make a big pull to get some of it for a public building at Carson City, which we need very much. This haul on the Treasury," continued Mr. Cassidy, "reminds me of an occurrence in the early days of California. The Legislature had been in session the allotted time, and was about to adjourn. Everybody had got his bill and appropriation through, but just before the motion to adjourn was put, a member rose to a 'question of privilege.' 'What is it?' asked the speaker. 'Mr. Speaker,' answered the member, 'I ask of you as a question of privilege, now that all the bills and appropriations have got through, how much money is left in the treasury?' The Speaker made a little calculation and answered, 'About $100,000.' 'Then,' said the member, 'I move to rake her.' In the raking in this case I want to get money enough to put up one public building in Carson City."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CAMERON THE JONAH.—If the leaders of the faction will not make peace, then should the party itself, so unwisely and disastrously led, appeal from these leaders to a tribunal composed of the men of greatest personal worth in its own ranks, men who are not leaders nor politicians, but simply honest, earnest Republicans. There are plenty of such men who would serve as peacemakers, and whose decision would be perfectly satisfactory to the party, to all of it, except to Boss Cameron and those Independent and Regular leaders who are blind leaders. General Beaver says that "Don Cameron is a very little man." Yet Don Cameron seems to be big enough, standing between two quarrelling old time friends, to prevent their becoming amicably together, uniting their purposes and strength, and winning victory over the natural enemy of both. Why should not the party, whose welfare is jeoparded by this Jonah, throw him overboard, and from among its wise and trusted men effect a peace and secure a triumph?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE TOY PISTOL.—The mortality and casualty list from the result of handling toy pistols has been much greater this year than at any previous season since their introduction. Over three hundred deaths have already been reported, and the returns are not all in. Report of the death for each year from this source are published throughout the country, and yet, strange as it may appear, the sales of this death dealing toy are growing steadily. Parents have been warned of the deadly results of these innocent looking playthings, but there seems to be no effort made to reduce the mortality list by prohibiting their use. In the absence of better legislation, every city should pass an ordinance prohibiting their introduction and sale. The evil has become one of considerable proportions, and calls for an effort to be made to eradicate it as quickly as possible.

PEACE TO HER ASHES.—To-morrow afternoon is the time set apart for the murder of the Republican party in Kansas, and the organization of the Prohibition party. Put away your Garfield banners, boys; disband your Grand Army of the Republic, and bury all the relics of the war for the union. You have no need for the G. A. R. now; the Y. M. C. A. is on deck, and the W. C. T. U. is in the cabin. They will make deck-hands and roustabouts out of you fellows, but your day is ended. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Men's Christian Association have crowded out the Grand Army of the Republic. A few old soldiers may go stumbling along in the rear of the procession, but they are not needed. It is sad to say good-bye to the old party, but she has gone where the woodbine twineth. Peace to her ashes!—*Wichita Times, 8th.*

☞ Probably the wealthiest usher in the world is the one who every Sunday shows to their seats the congregation of St. James's Chapel, Elberon, N. J. He is a rather short, stout man, with a round, full face, beaming with contentment and benevolence. He lives near by in a seventy thousand dollar cottage, has a bank account of several millions, and is known to the world as G. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Never, it is said, has his obliging courtesy to strangers failed, except on a single occasion. A fussy old lady wanted a front seat, and he gave her one close to the chancel rail. Then she wanted a prayer-book, and he hunted up one for her. "Will you please hand me that fan?" was her next request, pointing to one in an adjoining pew; and the accommodating usher complied.

☞ Senator Benj. H. Hill, of Georgia, whose death is announced, was a native of that State, having been born in Jasper County, September 14, 1823, and for a quarter of a century past has been one of its most distinguished citizens. He was a Know Nothing candidate for Congress, in 1855, and for Governor, in 1857, when he was defeated by Jos. E. Brown, who has been his colleague in the Senate, for some years past. He was a Senator in the Rebel Congress, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1876. It is a curious fact that while Mr. Hill, as an old Whig, opposed Secession vigorously, and after his State had decided on it, his colleague, Joe Brown, who was an original Secessionist, voted for Grant, in 1868, and was the Republican candidate for United States Senator, that year.

☞ The Honorable Sidney Clarke was a candidate for the Greenback nomination as Congressman from the Second District. We are gratified to be able to state that out of about ninety votes, Mr. Clarke got two.

Prohibitory Law.

But the triumph of the prohibition law in Iowa is not assured. It is one thing to incorporate a sentiment in a constitution; it is another thing to enforce that sentiment by law and a corresponding public opinion. All good citizens admit and deplore the terrible evils of intemperance. The grog shops, in their estimation, are nuisances to be abated by any fair and legitimate means. If prohibitory laws, in the present state of society and public opinion, can effect this object, there will be reason for general rejoicing, in spite of any incidental evils that may follow. But just here is a practical difficulty. There is a very large body of people who, while sincerely deploring the evils resulting from over indulgence in the use of intoxicants, do yet firmly believe that the moderate use of them is not hurtful, but wholesome, and while they are not only willing but anxious, in deference to the general welfare, to put the liquor traffic under very stringent regulations, they hold the scheme of prohibition to be a dangerous infringement of popular liberty. If it were demonstrated beyond controversy that alcoholic stimulants, however carefully used in health or disease, are absolutely hurtful and dangerous, the case would be different. Scientific men are divided in opinion upon on this question, and there are multitudes of people, who never knew the sensations of inebriety, but who yet appeal to their own experience for proof that the use of wine on their own tables, as a beverage, and even of stronger liquors in cases of illness, is wholesome. This class of people are not willing to sacrifice their liberty on account of the weakness of others, and they cannot be silenced, much less convinced by abuse.

Nearly half the people of Iowa, it must be remembered, voted against the prohibitory amendment. This great minority consists very largely, no doubt, of the class of persons above referred to—an intelligent and conscientious class, who are opposed to extreme measures, and will exert a strong influence upon legislation. They are not convinced that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is, under all conditions, a crime to be wholly suppressed by the strong arm of the law, and they will feel slight respect for laws enacted upon that theory and for that purpose. The danger, therefore, is that laws will be put on the statute book which thousands of good citizens will think it right to evade and circumvent by every means within their power; that the attempt to enforce such laws will create unwholesome excitement and irritation, and that, finally, they will become a dead letter.

We state our scruples frankly, as the entire respect for those who differ from us. If the result of the movement in Iowa shall prove that we are indulging in error, we shall with the same frankness confess our mistake.—*Frank Leslie's Newspaper.*

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

THE COLD FACTS ABOUT GUITEAU.—Warden Crocker, in talking about Guiteau, says it is not true that the assassin slept the better part of the last night before the execution, but that, on the contrary, he did not sleep any, but spent the night crying and bemoaning his fate. Neither did he eat a mouthful of dinner on the day of the execution, but left it untasted. The warden says that Guiteau was, without exception, the most depraved wretch he was ever brought in contact with; that he had no gratitude for the kindness done him. He spent about one-half his time in prison professing religion, and the other half in cursing everybody. With a very extensive experience, the warden says that Guiteau was perfectly sane.—*Chicago Herald.*

FROM GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Nature's Sparkling Specific for Indigestion and Biliousness, the water of the famous Seltzer Spa, is duplicated in a moment with a spoonful of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, which contains every valuable element of the German Sp