NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, No. 11.

AVALLEY FALLS, KANSAS, JUNE 11, E. M. 286. WHOLE No. 153

# LUCIFER

 $\bigcap TERMS$ 

one year. One copy, six months, SPECIMEN COPIES FEED.

All letters should be addressed to Luciffe, Valley Falls, Kansas.

No communications inserted unless acco panied by the real name of the author.

Each writer is alone responsible for the opinions advanced or statements made by

# FOWLER'S PAMPHLETS!

CO-OPERATION, its Isws and Principles. 25 pages of could reading matter. Just what is needsplendid reading matter, ed to-day, Don't miss if.

THE REORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS. In the Store shid the Bank, on the cal application of the principles of Co-operation.

PROHIBITION. An unanswerable ar unry methods in temperance reform.

Price, 10 cents each, the three for 25 cents Address, WALKER, & HARMAN.

Valley Falls, & K.

T. P. FARLEY. Insurance Agent.

Valley Ealls, Kan.

Office in McCammon's Hall.

C. H. GILLMAN.

# DENTIST

VALLEY FALLS, KAS.

E. L. SENFT,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS.

Dr. Senft uses "Eclectic Specific Medi-

# DR. FRANK SWALLOW

(LATE OF CHICAGO,) VALLEY FALLS, - - - - KANSAS

Office, corner Maple and Broadway. Residence, corner Elm and Froadway

All calls Promptly attended to.

Night or day intown or country. Will continue to give special attention to chonic diseases and diseases of women and children. To Guarantees a Cure in every case of Rheumatism.

DOOLITTLE & CO.
Dealers in

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc

BARB WIRE,

# H.F. NOLKER, Groceries.

Everything to be found in a first-class Gro-cery House.

QUEENSWARE:

largest stock and lowest price in the city. J. H. SHULER,

AT DELAND'S OLD STAND ON BROADWAY,

Like to the flower that lifts its lowly head In sunny meadow, or in quiet nock, To hear the joyous song some mountain

Sends warbling forth from out its rocky bed.

Sends warbling forth from out its rockyled, Or spread its treasure-store of insect bread, Till urchins romping by with line and hook Shall crush it, unheading that they took A fragrant life from earth with ruthless tread;—So in industrial fields, a fragrant life May often bloom unseen in radiant hue, Till competition's fierce and sorbid strife liath crushed out hope or life, nor fragrance left

The trampled thing, from virtue's p

As tribute to civilization due.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND WOMEN.

BY MRS. E. CADY STANTON. [Continued.]

Disracli said that the early English editions contain six thousand errors in the translation from the Hebrew, which were constantly introduced and passages interpolated for sectarian purposes or to sustain new creeds.

for sectarian purposes or to sustain now creeds.

The Church Union says of the present translation that there are more than seven thousand variations from the received Hebrew text, and more than one hundred and fifty thousand from the received Greek text, making by these two authorities one hundred and sixty-three thousand errors. It is fair to suppose that at least one-half of these errors are with reference to woman's position. It would not be assuming too much, in view of all the facts of history, for woman hereafter to take the liberty of defining her position, without the slightest reference to the Church, its canon law, or Biblical interpretations.

But, to return to the temple of

Its canon law, or Billical interpretations.

But, to return to the temple of
worship, the sermon finished, to
which women reverently listen in
silence, the choir performs its part
in this travesty on womanhood.

In all the great cathedrals
in England and in some here in
New York, boys from ten to fifteen
chant the hymns of praise that
woman's lips may not profane,
while they, oblivious to these insults to their sex, swell the listening crowd, and worship the very
God they are told who made them
slaves, and cursed them with sufferings that time can never mitigate.

When last in England, I visited
the birthplace of Dean Stauley,
The old homestead was occupied
by a curate and his two daughters.

They escorted us all over the place,
in the school where peor chilten.

They escorted us all over the place,—in the school where poor chilren, were taught, in the old church where the dean had long preached. where the dean had long preached.
"Do you see that table cover in the
altar?" said one of the daughters.
"Sister and I worked that." Did
you spread it on the table?" said I,
"Oh, no," said she: "no woman is
allowed to enter this enclosure."
"Why?" said I, "men go there; and
it is said that women are purce,
more delicate, refined, and naturally
religious than they are." "Ves,
but women are not allowed."
"Shall I explain the reason to you?" but women are not allowed."
"Shall I explain the reason to you?"
I replied. "Yes," she said, with a look of surprise. "Well," said I, "it is because the Church believes that women brought sin into the world, that she was the cause of man's fall from holiness, that she was cursed of God, and has ever since been in collusion with the devil. Hence, the Church, has considered her unlit to sing in the choir or cuter the Holy of holies." She looked

every point of etiquette, is based an some principle, and women ignorantly submit to many degrading customs, because they they do not understond their origin." Though women are preeminently fitted to preach a gospel of glad tidings, yet the Quakers, the Unitarians, and the Unitarians and the sets allow women to be elders or deacons, though a few individual churches, they wive of deacons, by no means an honest substitution. In the Episcopal Church, they would not allow a woman to be a member of the vestry, even though obliged to fill the office with a man who was not a communicant. Better a shian unbeliever than a saintly woman to officiate in church matters. And the few women that are ordained over congregations find there are fiver some adverse influences at work that they feel, though they may find be able to say, "Thou art the man." All feel, though they may hiot be able to say, "Thou art the man," All these indignities have alleir root in these indignities have their root in the doctrine of originalising gradually developed in the Canonic lawy a doctrine never taught in the primitive Christian Church. In spite of the life, character, and teachings of Lesus, ever proclaiming the essential equality and oneness of the whole human family, the priesthood, claiming apostone descent, so interpret Christianity as to make it the basis of all religious and political disqualifications for women, sustaining the rights of man alone.—The Index, (Boston.)

# Comrade James Rejoinder.

EDITOR LUCIFER: I am going to write you a long letter, and to make it as short as possible, will promise that much of what I say is not original, though possibly the application is. The heading of your article "Revolution and Evolution" implies a conflict about means between revolutionary socialists and those who believe in "evolution." Evolution is Mr. Herbert Spencer's word for a process in which he says progress consists. This process, we are informed, is essentially "a concentration of matter and desipation of motion." When at all complex, it in-volves a charge from an "indefinite homogeneous" to a "definite heterogene ons" stata; and "definite heterogeneous ness" involves un adaptation o ness" involves an adaptation of parts to functions, so that evolution must produce virtue and happiness. There is scarcely a point in this system which is not open to the criticism of being only a half-trath. If there is a force-gravity-which concentrates matter and dissipates motion, there is another-heat-which, not only in the alternate process of dissolution, but all through the cosmos, dissipates matter and absorbs motion. Neither Mr. Spencer nor any one else, can prove that one of these is at all dependent on the other. They seem to be "co-eternal together and co-equal." If the distribution, say of the Roman Catholic Church, into priests, deacons, bishops, cardinals, friars, pope, laymen, &c., is a change from homogeneous indefiniteness to the heterogeneous definiteness, what is the subordination of all these classes to the will of one man, Pius ix., but a change from hetero-geneous definiteness to homogeneous indefiniteness? Have these words ho-mogeneous and heterogeneous any ob-jective validity at all? Not a bit of it. Has a large Slock of the Holy of holies." She looked performed any out the Holy of holies. "She looked is in a large stock of the Holy of holies." She looked is in a physical composed these old supposed these old supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such supposed these old such significance." "Yes," I related the supposed these old such supposed

enemies, who is benefited? The govern-ment and its creatures alone. And this is the progress of virtue and happiness! Evolution here becomes a neward peculiur superstition, nptly described as a "hopeful fatalism." The theory, or rather the name, of evolution, for at about this point it degenerates into a mere cant, is perpetually appealed to to prove that he man can do much for humanity, which is true enough, and also that "nature" and "progress," and other that "nature" and "progress," quasi-mythical outities will do every-thing, which, alas, romains to be proved. Now if Mr. Spencer-had told the whole instead of about a quarter of the truth; if he had amounced that he had discovered a law under which all phenome-na can be generalized, and then gone on to explain, in several fat volumes, that all progress is from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous; or from the heterogeneous to the homogeneous, or both, it would burdly have been necessary to add for neither, in order to provoke a tearly raugh. We should have considered Mr. Spencer the prince of humorists. For what other changes could possibly be predicated relative to the one attribute of homogeneity? But by dwelling only on one aspect of change, twening only of one aspect of change, he has given his generalization the exact amount of interest and point necessary to constitute a "system," with its ardout disciples and invotorate opponents, all stripped and thirsting for the fray. I do not wish to undervalue Mr. Spencer's work. He has firmly seized upon one great truth—the persistence of force that whatever disappears under one form, reappears under another. By coform, reappears under another. By co-piously illustrating one aspect of this truth, he has done much to discredit special creation and special providence. But, like other polemical writers, he has been much more successful in breaking down than building up. The change from one form of being to another night properly enough be called "volution," but to this term there are many profitses but to this term there are many prefixes, involution, evolution, dissolution, and revolution; and the progress of the cosmos does not consist in any one of these, but in the endlessly varied inter-actions of them all. Now to apply this. actions of them all. Now to apply this. I confess the only sign of any change for the better that I see in our national affairs at present, is the existence of an unarchistic party. So far from "evolution" doing anything to break down monopoly, it seems to me that "evolution" is building than very fast. I do undeed. building it up very fast. I do, indeed, believe that this fabric, like anything raised upon a rotten foundation, must fall; but I also believe that unless it is blown up with dynamite, it will not fall until it has covered every square inch of the habitable world, and that its fall by what might be called natural decay—evolution as opposed to revolution—would, like the fall of the Roman empire, would, has the fail of the Roman empire, which came in much that way, involve the ruin of the existing civilization, and an era of regeneration perhaps as long and painful as the Dark Ages. For this I could give very positive reasons; but I could give very positive reasons; but wishing to consult your space as much as possible, I say only that I see no evidence of any change for the better outside the growth of revolutionary socialism. You say abolish the system. So do I; but how? The system rests on force. Can you give me an historical, or a chasical example of force being every

half-truth grows apace into a whole

fulsohood. The specialization of parts means greater adaptability. Yes, but to what? To the ends of the organism,

and does not every organism, and does not every organism prey on every other? It the specialization of the functions of a government fit the government better to its object of op-

pressing its subjects and crushing its enemies, who is benefited? The govern-

ploiters?" Sametimes, I am afraid it is he vulnerable point of his pocket. The merit of dynamite is that it can, with fatal certainty make ex-ploitation unprofitable. I do not agree with you that the hungry wage workers had better plant themselves on the soil and fight to death for the use of it, though I admit that crowding into cities in search of "employment," is a mistake. The wage workers would starve on land unles they had some capital to begin with, and if they have, then, in their fight for the soil they have all to less and nothing to take; while in the cities, they have all to take and nothing to lose. This is why the city and not the country has always been the birth place of liborty. As to the comparison between "an unorganized archism" or mob, and an organized archiem, or government, I still think the latter much the most cruel and destructive. All the bloodshed of the Reign of Terror in France, was not equal o one battle like Eylan or Borodino. But yet Napoleon is prnised by the exploiters and those who repeat after them, for delivering France from "unorganized archism," and organizing her new governmental system! Great is caut.
Eau Claire, Wis. C. L. James.

### THE INDIVIDUAL VS. THESTATE.

Mino. Poloschizo told the knights of laborss in Navy Háspi Athamithachishtathathach in Nov. Haven attices the consumity should be considered above that of the individual." We deny it most emphatically. Only as the prespective of the community contributes to the prespective of the milvidual is it of any account whatever. The individual is being sensitive to pain and pleasure; the community, state or nation, is a name, an abstraction, incapable of joy or sorrow. To glorify it, nuless that glory rebounds upon the individual, is less sensible than the worship of stone idols and images of the gods.

ernment, may be advantageous to the in-dividual, but that it should be allowed to prosperity of the individual should be the

to prosper at his expense is monstrous. The prosperity of the individual should be the foundation of all social structures, the central idea of the government, the chief concern of all statesmen, and that secured the prosperity of the state may be left to take care of itself.

Let us not go on forever worshiping inaminate things and sacrificing upon their bloody attars the lives of men, women and children. Let us use these of hings for our advantage, not for their glory, and let us never admit that the state is of any account except as it is tributary to the prosperity of the individuals who compose the state.

Patriotism of the funntle sort worships an idol called government—an idol enthroped, olad in perpetual purple and fine linen, waited upon by scholars, poots, statesmen and mnumerable hosts of slaves, guarded by soldiers, set high upon heaps of human hones, recking with the blood of inurduced men, bathed ferever with the tears of nourning women, and piled about with the useless food offerings of a lungry people. We do not honor such patriotism. We condemn it as a degrading and accursed species of diolatry. Again most emphatically do we deny the statement of Mmo. Delesciuse that "the presperty of the community should be considered above that of the Individual."

Winsted (Conn.,) Press.

If the Pinney koons 'up in this Insted (Conn..) Press.

Winsted (Conn...) Pross.

If Bro. Pinney keeps on in this way he will be a full-fledged Autonomist before he is aware where he stands. Brave, elequent, and true are his words, and his description of government in the last paragraph, is a marvel of diction, forceful, elegant, and most terribly accurate in its description of the god of the American. Compulsory government is chronic theft and slaughter. And it is especially thievish in the appropriation of labor fruits through monopoly of money, and the so-called protective tariff. tariif.

DEATH—The fear of death which Christian dogmas create has effects the most baueful and pernicious imaginable, and has done more to stock the Bedlams of Christendom than any other cause whatever. All

LUCIFER

VALLEY FALLS, KAS., June 11, 286,

MOSES HARMAN & E. C. WALKER EDITORS.

M. HARMAN AND GEO. S. HARMAN Publishers

### OTHE PLATFORM.

Perfect Freedom of Thought and Action for every individual within the limits of his own personality. Self-Government the only irue Governmen

Liberty and Responsibility the only Basis of Morality.

F.U.C.IFEST'S AUTBORIZED

AGEN'TS,

arthage, Mo.—E. S. Galloway,

'eir City, Kaus.—Dr.J. B. Cooper,

rammonville, Kaus.—J. McLaughlin,

maha, Keb. James Griffith, 1712 Dodge St.

savenworth, Kaus.—H. H. Hutchenson. nsia, Acu.

avenworth, Kan.—H. H. Hutchenson.

glin, Mo.—J. Henrichs & Bro.

glin, Mo.—Gaet)—Geo II. Hutchinson.

amboldt, Kan., Wm. Rath.

rilington, "Chris. Brown.

trington, "W. Frazer,

dar Junction, Kan., J. C. Collins.

willington, Iowa.—Werrer Bæcklin.

ect Burlington, Lowa.—Janner Toff,

reces, Kan.—Chas. Dinhuy,

closs, Kan.—J. M. Itten. .- Chas. J. M. Itten. J. M. Itten. m., John F. Young. Ton. James S. McDaniel. M. O. Hicks, Sil in Springs, Ark.

THIS PAPER have be found on the at Gov. I. vertising lineau (10) spreed 8. Cov. Newspaper Advertising lineau (10) spreed 8.1, where advertising contracts a may be made for it. N. N. N. V. VIII II. S. V

Please see our Special Offer to sub-scribers; entitled "An Indispensible Book," found on third page.

We are sending out some hundreds of card statements. To some of these the answers have been prompt and highly gratifying. We hope all will respond, and if not convenient to pay now, please let us know what your wishes and inten-tions are, in regard to the paper.

Among deferred articles we mention, Mrs. Whitehead's Reply to Mrs. Slenker on "Preventives;" Wm. Wills on the "Money Question;" Thomas A. Devyr on Land; Seward Mitchell's "The Coming Revolution;" "A Trip to The Golden Gate," by Zeno; "Facts vs. Theory," by Dyer D. Lum; "Spiritualism—Clairvoyance," by C. Severance, etc. C. Severance, etc.

# JAMES 18. SPENCIE.

As the long and able rejoiner of contrade James seems to consist mainly of criticisms upon Herbert mainly of criticisms upon Herbert Spencer's evolution theory we shall turn him over to the disciples of the great English philospher for reply. One point, perhaps, requires a few words from us: Priend James admits that the

crowding of the hungry wage workers into cities "is a mistake", but thinks they "would starve on land thinks they "would starve on land unless they had some capital to begin with, etc." True; but many thousands of these wage workers have capital enough to buy tools and provisions for themselves for a year, to begin with, and if those who are able to go would do so it would make it easier for those left behind to get work at tair wages. If a few thousands of determined men with arms in their hands should plant themsemselves on lands elalmed by monopolists, but really forfeited by in their hands should plant themsemselves on lands elalmed by
monopolists, but really forfeited by
non-compliance with charters, no
government would dare to drive
these men from the land and enforce the claims of the monopolists.
The tide of public opinion is now
setting so strongly against this
land robbery business that there
would really be little danger of a
bloody conflict. But if the conflict
should come it would at once open
the eyes of the sleepy sovereigns(?)
to see the enormity of the crimes
that have been committed in the
name of and by the sanction of
government. But to fight for the
possession of accumulated capital
in cities, is a very different thing
from lighting for the right to make
a home on nature's domain. While
few would condemn a man for
fighting for hight right to a shope of fow would condemn a man for fighting for his right to a share of mother earth ninety-nine hundreths, perhaps, of the people of the United States would condemn and resista socialistic attempt to confiscate the property of capitalists invested in buildings, machinery, merchandise or provisions.

The Reflector is fa new illusustrated Labor paper published in New York.

my position regarding Revolutin Socialism has been well met by I Harman, and I allude to it now si w su. things, ir Harman, and I allude to it now simply to call attention to two things, In the first place, Mr. Holmes, in attributing something that I had said and to which I had signed my initial, to Mr. Harman, reveals the obliquity of his mental vision and the carclessness of his reading. This is but a straw, it is true, but his entire letter is in harmony with it, it drifts in the same current of inaccuracy. same current of inaccuracy.

In the second place, when Mr. Holmes says, speaking of the charges made by Mr. Tucker, that, had those charges been true, and the crimes charged been "ten times more 'criminal' than reports made them"—\* \* \*" my hand should be burned from my body ere it should write one word of condemnation of the act," he writes himself a partisan who can see no wrong in an offence committed nation of the act, 'he writes himself a partisan who can see no wrong in an offence committed against an enemy, and places himself in the company of those Christians and political henchmen who believe that every weapon is holy when used in furtherance of the company of the co their propaganda. In a word, the end justifies the means, in the estimation of Mr. Holmes, and because we cannot agree with him, he declares that we are traitors to the cause of

When Mr. Holmes wrote that paragraph, he proved the truth of my statements and the necessity of my protests, and he fully answered all that he had said in defence of the Communistic-Anarchistic, for in those few lines he showed us what his conceptions of morality, truth and justice are.

What Mr. Holmes has to say about the "firebugs" of New York, is another revelation of his mind that helps us to an understanding of the methods of reasoning through which he arrived at the conclusion that I was no the contribution. which he arrived at the conclusion that Lucifina is on the capitalistic side. Referring to the "makers and upholders of law and order," he says, "for you to plead their cause and persecute men brave enough to dare their wrath with an avenging hand, is indeed a paradox," Will be indiment entire have the kind. mand, is indeed a paradox." Will my indignant critic have the kind-ness to tell me how the burning of insured property, putting in peril the lives of innocent women and children, is a title to honor,—why should such crime win for its per-neutrators the fame of heroes and the should such crime win for its per-petrators the fame of heroes and the praise of those who respect courage and devotion?

To sum up-Mr. Tucker charged that members of the N. Y. branches (German) of the International had set fire to insured property, endangering the lives of helpless children and women. Mr. Holmes does not, in terms, deny this, but says that if the crimes had been ten times more atracious than those ten times more atrocious than those charged, his hand should be burned from his body before he should write one word in condemnation of damable crimes 'avenging' the wrongs of labor! I gladly leave him to his own conscience and the

The Register (Des Momes, Towa,) says that it is a pity that Most was not sentenced to imprisonment for life. An infinitely worse punishment would be the compulsory reading of the Register every day for a year. Most is not a model man, by any manner of means, and I utterly repudiate his methods of "reform, but, placed by the side of Ret. Clarkson, the editor of the Register, he is an unsmirched angel of light. No more unscrupulous politician ever poisoned the minds of American youth than this man Clarkson, the head of the Regency, the demagogue, trickster, and canting hypocrite.

vious to all argument, deaf to all warnings of history, blind to all the signs of the times? Is it pos-sible that they are so besotted as to sible that they are so besotted as to think that the imprisonment of a man who has simply talked, and talked talked, is going to make more sective the foundations of the state? Foat they not see that this sentence will but intensify hatred-of the victim and his friends, and make more wide-spread the discontent of the laborers? Whether Most and Co., were right or wrong, originally, makes no diference, so far as this result is concerned. Even if they had no grievance before, they have one now, and a very tangible one it is.

Let us suppose that this judgment against Most had not been rendered, that the court had said to him—"Mr. Most, in the persaid to him—"Mr. Most, in the personal opinion of this court, you have talked and written very foolishly, but this is not material; you have comitted no overt act, so far as has been shown here, and freedom of speech is guaranteed to all. You speech is guaranteed to all, are discharged."

Does any sane man or woman believe that, had this happened, Most would have continued the "dangerous" man he was before, the "dangerous" man he will be if he lives to come out of the prison to which judicial tyranny and stupidity has consigned him? The state is has consigned him? The state is digging its own grave, it really seems that it is more stupid than the madmen who are invoking the use of force in its attempted

Friend Warren thinks that the name Anarchy or, more correctly Anarchism, is hopelessly lost to the cause of Liberty and Progress, because of the deeds of the "Internationals" at Chicago and elsewhere. Maybe he is right in this opinion, but we think otherwise. Mr. Warren is old enough to remember that immediately after the raid of John Brown into Virginia the antislavery men throughout the land, with but few exceptions, made haste to denounce Brown and his methods. The very name "Abolitionist" was disclaimed by all the timid opponents of slavery, because to be an abolitionist was thought to favor murder and pillage. But John Brown and his followers, reckless, fanatical and bloodthirsty as they were, did not spoil the name Abolitionist. John Most, Spies and Parsons have as yet done nothing to compare with the atrocities of John Brown in Kansas and elsewhere, but if they should do so, and thus get themselves made martyrs of to governmentalism, they could not debase or destroy the true significance of the word Anarchism, any more than John Brown and his methods could destroy the true Friend Warren thinks that the name significance of the word Anarchism, any more than John Brown and his methods could destroy the true significance of the word Abolitionism. The writer of this did not approve the methods of John Brown then, and he does not apapprove them now; but he did not deny the name Abolitionist. John Brown was lionized, almost worshipped, during the war and afterwards, but it the nation had not made itself drunk on fraternal blood he would never have been held up inade itself drunk on fraternal blood he would never have been held up as a hero to be worshipped or imitated. Brown, like Most, Spies etc., was the apostle of blood-letting. One of his favorite sayings was, "I am tired of so much talk and so little blood." Also, "the nation can be saved only by a baptism of blood"—or words to that effect. If Spies, Parsons and Most are cor-rectly reported, their cure for exrectly reported, their cure for existing cylls is substantially that of John Brown for the cyll of Chattel Slavery. The "haptism of blood"

imore unscripulous politician every in consistency of the minds of American every poisoned the minds of American youth than this man Clarkson, the field of the Regency, the demander of the Regency, the Regency of the Regency of

This would be difficult to do—at least it would be impossible to find a word that has not been or that cannot be perverted to bad uses. The word Autonomy is frequently used by us to mean the same as anarchism, but whatever livery we may take, or whatever emblem we may adopt for our banner, we are still liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented by those whose interest it is to ed by those whose interest it is to misunderstand and misrepresent

After all, we must acknow-ledge that names count for but little in the long run. It is what a man is and what he does—what he teaches in his life as well as by his words—that determine his char acter; not what he calls himself.

### JOURNEYINGS OF THE JUNIOR.

LUCIFER'S space is altogether too limited and my time too fully occupied in canvassing, to permit me to chronicle in extended detail the incidents of my travel, and to describe satisfactorily the country through which I pass.

On Tuesday, May 18th, I took my

trunks and grips (two of the former and four of the latter) and set my face in the direction of Omaha, which was to be my first stopping place; and where I was to begin the work of a long canvassing and lecturing trip in the north, to extend over two, perhaps three or four months.

Over the Santa Fe to Atchison, passing

on the way our neighboring town of Nortonville, recently devastated by the cyclone. In the fierce race for wealth, buildings are put up just as flimsily as they can be and stand in ordinary weather. This seems to have been the case with the brick building which went down at Nortonville, its walls being very

Over the Missouri Pacific by night train and the early morning of the 19th finds me in the city founded by George Francis Train. Omaha is growing steadily and rapidly. Soon comfortably domiciled in my old quarters, the cozy home of James Griffith and lady, I went to work to hunt up some of the Liberals of the city. L. L. Huggins, formerly of Reading, Pa., is located here, and it gave me genuine pleasure to make the personal acquaintance of this old correspondent. I also met Joseph Crebo, J. H. Smith, A. Moyer, J. C. Vapor, B. Sacche, George Medlock, P. L. Edholm and others of our subscribers. The old League organization does not now hold any meetings, and I think that the reason is not difficult to find. Most of the Liberals of Omaha failed to appreciate the necessity of providing for the social needs of mankind. Lectures and debates are very interesting and useful, but no Liberal society can be made a success

which depends upon them alone. Thursday at 5 P. M. I crossed to the Iowa side of the river, and at 6.10 we Transfer depot, four passenger trains starting at the same moment for the east; the C. & N. W., the C. M. & St. P., the C., B. & Q. and the C., R. I. & P. I was on the Northwest-ern train and we were soon steaming up the Boyer valley, past the stations Honey Creek and Leveland, the am tious Junction town of Missouri Valley, Logan, and the pretty village of Wood-bine. At Dunlap I got off and was soon at my Christian brother's, surrounded by nephews and vieces. Friday I spent driving about the country, going over to Manteno in the atternoon. Mantena is one of these places so numerous in the west, a once-was "city," laid out during killed when the milrond came along and established a rival town a few miles

On Saturday, in the afternoon, I board the train bound east, and soon we are speeding up the Boyer Valley, past Dow City, Dennison, Vail and West side. At Areadin we cross the divide, down either

bon. This is one of the finest section of Iowa that I have yet seen. Prairie entirely, very steeply rolling, and with a comingly rich soil. Audubon county hould be the farmer's delight. Andrews is the only man in the town of versant with modern Liberal ideas. Back by evening train to Manning, and thence southwesterly down the Nishnabaton to Kirkman, where I found my old Clin ton county friends, E. Sweeting and lady, and under whose hospitible roof I felt at once at home. Mr. Bailey is an other dare-say-so, Freethinker.

(To be continued.)

EXCURSION.
On Sunday last "H." and his "better half" accepted the invitation of Susan Richerter and of her husband, John Richerter erter, to spend the day at a social reunio at their home, eight miles east of Falls-which reunion was to be in hono of the fifty-ninth birthday of the hoste herself aforesaid. The day was levely the country over which we drove was beautiful-enchantingly its June array. Valley Falls has many fine "drives," but the eight miles east on the results of miles east, on the Leavenworth road, surpasses them all. The lay of the land is high and undulating-the soi rich and remarkably well improved for new country. Crops seemed all in ex cellent condition and the prospects of the farmers never better—except, per haps; in the item of wheat, which fo various reasons seems not up to the average in prospect.

Arriving at the Richerter mausion found a number of guests already there, and our hostess and host happy in trying to make their friendhappy. Mr. and Mrs. Richerter came to Kansas in an early day, and for some years had a hard struggle with the diffi settled countries, but the habits of indu try and economy, brought with then from the "Vaderland" have yielded thei legitimate fruits, and now, while not to say rich, our good friends have "plenty and galore in store," not only sufficien fort but to provide well for their chil dren and to have something left to air the cause of the "right that needs assist auce," and to help destroy the "wron; that needs resistance." Although no seeking the leadership in any movemen to forward the cause of mental enfranchisement, there are few workers in the Preethought ranks in Kansas that hav given more of their time, labor and money to this cause than have John an Susan Richerter. This will, perhap-be regarded by them as too flattering but, we believe it to be simple trutl novertheless.

It is needless to say that the dinne vas superb and that ample justice wa done to it by the numerous guests Music, vocal and instrumental, dancing—out-door platform—short speeches, etc. were called into requisition to give zest to the occasion. And—as a faithful chronicler we may as well tell the whole truth—there was plenty to drink! Be sides abundance of "Adams ale" there was the German's national beverage-beer! There was wine too—in the cellar—we were told. As at the feast in Camof Galilee our hosts thought something strongerthan water was needed to com plete the onjoyment. But if any drant to excess we saw it not. And this loads us to remark, in closing, that while we are now, as always, opposed to the use on alcoholic beverages as such, there seems when beer and wine are too flery to stimulating. Hence we think the National beverage for Americans has no pet been invented. As Sancho Panz, aid, "My blessing on the man who first invented sleep," so we would say Blessings on the man who will invented the property of the pan who will be the property of the pan who will be the property of the pan who will be the property of the property of the pan who will be the pan who will be the property of the pan who will be t

### "RADICAL REMEDY."

(Continued.) Speaking of the social evils, Dr. Foote

"Probably the most interesting and use pose of discovering the radical evils, and if we were to picture them as a great upos tree, it would be in order to write ignorance upon the roots, reckless propaention on the trunk leading to one parion on the trunk feating to one great branch called over-population, and to another called evil heredity tendencies, while in the entangled branches would be found the luxuriant crop of individual and social evils. But for lack of the picture we will arrange them as fol-

Radical Dvile,

Regular Checks. Incidental Checks.

Famine, Plagues, Wars, Abortion, Infanticide, Baby-farming, Disease. ase, rmitles—Hilindness. Deatness, Death-Premature,

Pauperism. Drankenness. mbecility, diocv licey, isunity, vercrowding Tenements, cte.,
Uncleanliness,
Squalor,
Inmorality,
Prostitution,
Contagious Diseases,

Various Social Science problems arise from the consideration of these evils as factors, and involve the discussion of questions relating to monopoly of power. land and money; the rights of menwomen and children; the relation of commerce, transportation and trade; the conditions affecting population, subsistance and immigration.

Our author concludes that "Scientific Education is the broad basis of all reforms," because "ignorance is the root of all evil," and the particular channe through which ignorance pours the floods of ruin upon the gardens and palaces of humanity is that of reproduction, and and here is where the strong dam of edu-

"Ignorance leaves man open to the full play of his passional impulses, and their results are excessive, reckless, hap-hazard propagation of the race, in which there is a sort of a go-as-you-please contest between the natural virtues and vices of man, none of the contestants ap-pearing to have any advantage over the others until scientific education stepped in as backer of his better qualities, and under such teaching the virtues certainly ought to win; for scientific education gives man a cue by which to scotch evils at their source-that is, intelligent restriction of propagation or prudential checks.

Dr. Foote concludes his first chapter with these paragraphs:
"We shall find that in whatever direc-

"We shall find that in whatever direction we start out to make a study of social evils, we shall be sure to trace the thread of our investigation to the one great all-pervading factor of ignorance operating through receless propagation to produce over-population and evil hereditary influences and a full appeciation of this fact leads us to the conclusion that we must find the remoty in that line of study and education which shall enable and induce all people to regulate reproduction. We want:—

A sufficient education in the science of private and public hygione and morals, and especially in the direction of sex, reproduction and heredity, which shall boso general that every man and woman at the age of puberty shall knowenough, and be religiously inclined to guard against crippling himself or herself, the family or society, by indulging in vice of any kind, and particularly that of reckless propagation.

This is the radical remedy, and

any kind, and particularly that of reckless propagation.
This is the radical remedy, and
a thorough one, and Utopian enough for
the most devout optimist. Even though
it be an electric beacon in whose
bright light we may not hope to bask, as
neath the neonday stm, yet for us its
dim rays already show the way to brighter days, and point out the line of progress
we should pursue. The first step to be
taken in this direction will be considered
in the following chapter."

Chapter II. deals with the Law of waste

Chapter 11. deals with the Law of waste in reproduction; excessive child-bearing and the evils it produces; "slaughter of the innocents," etc., etc. Chap. III. treats chiefly of the regulation of reproduction, affirming the superiority of the Neo Malthusian principles. Chaps. IV. and v. continues the subject matter of III., and gives unauswerable arguments against

the Alphite theory.

Writing of that ignorance which is ig-

young unmarried woman whom he finds to be exciente without knowing what it means when he informs her, he naturally loses regard for innocence, and con-cludes that there is an amount of ignor-ance which is not bliss—that there is a ance which is not bliss—that there is a folly in wisdom worthy of commenda-tion."

Chap, vt. gives to the world the "Voice of the People," consisting of letters from physicians, mothers and others, in regard to this vital subject.

Dr. Foote has given to the people a work whose value cannot be overestimated. Had it not been for the damnable laws of our accursed paternal government he would doubtless have written more plainly, and, therefore much more usefully. But the "Radical Remedy" is very opportunely put before the reading public. and I hope that its sales will reach into the millions. Its price (25 cents only) puts it within the reach of all, and all men and women interested in the improvement and happiness of the race will do well their duty if they bely in every possible way to increase its circulation

See our advertising columns for special rates and premium offers. Read it, put it into the hands of your neighbors and of your children.

Response to J. W. Gibson.
Fluend Ginson: I don't intend to explain away any fact. I want facts just as much as any Spiritualist can want them. I would enjoy any good thing as surely as they would.

A happy future would be as much de-

A happy future would be as much de stred by me as it is by any one. But when we consider all the past, all the humbugs that have been arec when the foisted upon credulous humanity, in the name of Gods, ghosts, fairies and do mons; by priests, tricksters and charla-tans, it behooves us to be very sure a thing is a fact before we attempt to tench it to others.

Now ever since the first reports of

Rochester Rappings, I have read every-thing I could find concerning all the so-called phenomena termed spiritual. I've written to and visited clairveyants and mediums, Slate-writers and Materializers, and have found literally nothing at all that any average human being could not have done and said, and I am still investigating personally, and with tongue and pen. Not expecting to find proof of spirits or a future, but hoping to light upon real phenomena; not upon something uncanny and unexplainable by known laws of science. It is very true that testimony in our

courts varies according to the idiosyn-cracy of the witness, but ask forty men if they have ever been to Snowville, and if they have ever been to Snowline, and if so ask them if there is a church, woolen mill, foundry, etc. here, and the answers would not greatly vary, because these things are real, but ask about fleaven, the Summer Land, Gods and ghosts, and the statements are all conflicting, confused and irrational because the things are unreal. If thee has kept a record of all the mediums that R.P. Journal, Banner of Light, and Mind and Matter, (to say nothing of the smaller spiritual publications) have condemned as frauds, theo will observe that there is hardly a noted medium that some of these papers have not placed their ban unon.

And now the Coffroys and Keelers have come to grief. You invariably fail of getting a real test from any medium. I've asked clairvoyants the simplest ques tions, and never got a single response that proved anything but the simplest human powers.

I've had the name of D. M. Bennett written here in our room for five countrs, in large script, and in plain view, and not a spiritualist has ever been able to toll on what it is written. Yet if Bennett still lives, or if any spirit lives, such a being could be sent here by any medium at any seance and the test be given. Ten minutes given to this question would

Though I have seen and heard no phenomena, still I have never denied that there might be some. I believe much of what people write me, of their personal experience, is correct and true. All I deny is their so judged source or cause of it. I now ask thee or any be-liever, to please try and get mea few real tests. Idon't call all Spiritualists, or all mediums, cranks and fools any more than I call all Christians, Mormons, and Motests. hamedans fanatics and fools. There are good, true, honest, sincere believers among all bodies and all creedites. But if a man tells me a fairy, a devil, a ghose, or a god does or says this or that, I ask

This has nothing to do with the question. If we concede that truth is better than falsehood. We grant the desirability of securing facts, whether they lend to the don't wall of the unknowable, or to the end which death brings to us all.

death brings to us all.

Bacon—the real blakspeare -says:
"No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage-ground of truth.

ELMINA DRAKE SLENKER.

Suowville, Pulaski Co., Va.

For Lucirea.

### Anarchism in the Dies Iræ,

I have been much interested in the little controvercy between Comrades Lum, Walker and Yarros. With his usual eloquence and clearness of expres-sion Comrade Lum has said much in the truth in which I cannot but concur.

In these days the aristocracies political and clorical—are consumptive, on the decline, but a new aristocracy, that of Capitalism, is filling their place with startling rapidity and using Church and State as shield and sword. On the other hand the untitled, out-of-office, wealth-smitten laboring classes are waking up to a consciousness, vague and formless to a consciousness, vague and formiess though it be, that they are being systematically trodden on, insulted, enslaved and robbed by men in no way superior, and in many ways inferior, to themselves. They are beginning to feel that superior birth, for which these "noblemen" claim worshipful recognition, is a lie; that th assumed sanctity of the priests is a lie; the assumed rightful ownership of the world's wealth by a few drones, is a he; are beginning to feel that the well-be-gotten son of poverty is as royally born us the prince; that those things conducive to human happiness alone are sacred; that the wealth of the world belongs to its producers.

Therefore in the constant presence and contemplation of these great and enduring lies, and these persistent cheats, thefts, degradations, what wonder if there is developing in the "lower classes" an immense amount of moral dynamite. With the vortext of Usury sucking, with ever increasing rapidity, into the hungry bowels of Capitalism all wealth and material means of happiness; with government constantly centralizing, concentrating and augmenting its forces to support its gigantic injugity and create and defend Monopoly; with Misery constantly gnawing with over sharper and more venomous teeth; above all, with human nature as it is, it would be a miracle indeed, if all this pent-up wrath were dissipated without explosion. With all my heart I hope that it may be; with all my mind I fear that it will not be. Some day a spark will fall that will set not only this continent, but the whole civilized world in a blaze, and a war will ensue that for duration, violence, hate and destructibility has never been equaled. Humanity will be purged as it were by

Nay, my comrades, talk not of peace! There can be no peace between justice and injustice, between the robber and robbed, between the vampire and his victim, the torturer and the torn, the rack and the riven, the tight boot and the crushed foot. There is an irrepressible conflict here. The present quiet is simply the hush before the tempest, the crouch before the tiger's leap. And even now the muttered thunders, and vengeful growls, are not insudible to attentive ears. There is a Dies irw-n day of wrath-coming. If the laborers would stand together their power would be ir-resistible, the contest soon over, but such concerted action cannot be reasonbly hoped for. When we reflect upon human nature as it is, its ignorance, cupidity and blindness of passion, consider how creduli-ty of religious foar and prejudice of patriotism will persist, and turn brother against brother and friend against friend; how theology will tempt and terrify, wealth bribe, and sophistry and demagogueism deceive, we perceive such concert to be impossible. It would take generations of wise education to make it possible, and the "logic of events" will not wait. The contest will be pre cipitated long before. And when the Victories do crown the laborer's effort, we may well imagine how these stary lings will bloat with luxury, how these slaves will transform liberty into license, how riot and ruin will prevail. That good will come of all I verily believe, but it will be through the usual process
of pain and peril and devastation that

of teachers, to forever proclaim to our fellow beings that if they will harken to the voice of Justice and Liberty all hese questions are capable of peaceful solution. Ours the position of moral torch-bearers and sentinels, forever pro-claiming the sacredness of the individual, the elemal folly of invasion, the per-petual and basic necessity of liberty. As we increase in numbers we must com-As we increase in numbers we must combine to defend our liberties against all tyrants, whether of the aristocracy or the proletariat. We, too, may some time be obliged to use the sword, the musket, and the bomb to defend our freedom; but to join a yelling mob of hoodlums, or even a well organized army of workmen ruled by trade unionist tyranny, is suicidal folly. When passive resistance fails, we are perfectly justified in resorting to the active, but not under the command of tyrants, or leadership of fools, let them wenr what names they may.

J. WM, Lioyd. names they may. Grahamvile, Fra.

# Court of Common Sense.

Lucifer vs. Jehovah.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The attorne GENTLEMEN OF THE JUNE The attorney for the plaintiff is amazed that the defence should attempt to identify the plaintiff with Satan. I said that Satan would not go anywhere without juyltation. Now he says that I said this much of Laciter. Whose case is spoiled now? Like a frue Lacyer he claims I mean Lacifer if I speak well of him, otherwise he is a Satan.

mean Lucifer it Ispeak well of him, otherwise he is a Satan.

No matter what we call him, he does just what God permits him to do, and no more; yet Zeno volunteers to plead that Lucifer shall relique over all intelligent beings in place of Jehovah.

Yes, God commanded Job to offer sacrifices, because the heathens about blue offered human sacrifices and encouraged pollutions of the worst kinds. God sent his gont, Satan, to test Job's victues, and Zeno blumes him because he forgot to take the whole pile and skip out for Canada. He had not yet learned to be a model attorney or agent.

What does Zeno want for his client? We know about what he possesses now, which is most of the governments of the earth. When to took the Defendant's Son upon the mountain and showed him all the kingdoms of the

tain and showed him all the kingdoms carth and offered him all if he wou carris and obered him all if he would fall down and worship him, the plaintiff, he was ready togiven "good warranteed deed of said premises and all the advantages thereunto belonging." Now with more than half of the world, the plaintiff wants all, and thinks he has been wrongfully kept out of his property. Zeno expects half if he wins this case for his client, but he will find that, after he loses his soul, the plaintiff is deceifful and will never pay him even a lot in the suburbs of a paper city. The plaintiff id deceive the innocent pair in the flareden, and he has been permitted to do many; other acts that he thought was bad; but, because they turned out good in the end, the "Hollowing about evil" is bad languageto use before the court of common sense to express in logal terms the natural depravity of the human race. Men are depraved, but not to thilly so. This comes as a necessary consequence of free agency. So strong is this depravity that it will be glery to the individual who succeeds (with the help of the Defendant) in compacting his own exit disposition.

altion.

The attorney for the plaintif only exposes bits own egolism in speaking of the humble efforts of the Attorney for the Defendant. He thinks I ought not to undertake the case without being certain. tain of at least half of the property of Defendant. The mental power of this law tain of at least nair of the property of the Defendant. The mental power of this lawyer for the Devil, was well known without this catta filing at the littleness of the Attorney for the Defence. I hope he will in the progress of the trial, give more attention to the ease in court and less to the character of the

case in court and less to the character of the Attorneys.

The help that Lucifer had to entighten the world; Bruno, Gallico, Rousseau, Paine and so forth, was the help of mad philosophers; who, with the priests under the pay of Lucifer, wanted to turn the world upside. One side wanted to hit something, the other wanted to be the immertal defenders of semething they did not uniterstand. In due time fied sent mean who were wise enough to separate the men who were wise enough to separate the syll and good from both classes. Since ther all true reformers, or most of them, are men who acknowledge fled as the Supreme Ruler

of the world.

Nearly half a century ago a few humble of the world.

Nearly half a century ago a few humble women, servants of God, met in a private room in Philadelphia, to pray for the abolition of slavery. The paldservants of Lucifer hunted them out and put them in fail. The servants of God are doing more to put down the monster Alcohol, a brother of the plaintiff than all the followers of Lucifer. The schools of the day where science is taught, are headed by men who would honer God in their lives and work.

There is no real value in the right Zeno gives to a little corner where God's people are permitted to worship (what he calls numery) for they have permission of the learned world, and Lucifer will never get more of the earth than he has now in is possession.

God's ways are not our ways, and the Attorney for the plaintiff has hid out a great amount of work for the Defendant to do in abbecause he don't do lit order, or is, as he time, a little slow to bringshis suit. Gentlemen of the Jury, you will see that the plaintiff and his Attorney go home disappointed.

JOHN SMITH, MOTEDS OFF LINCOURLAGERMENT.

# WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

says:

"Neither is ignorance bliss for young stouly maintain, for physicians are constantly having piteous appeals from these unfortunate ones whose mental is to serious complications, and when a physician is brought face to face with a physician is brought face of the a penal physician are the phy

should elicit no adverse criticism All we ask is fair, honorable and honest treatment from opponents. honest treatment from opponents. While giving prominence to adverse criticism it may not perhaps be out of place occasionally to let the other side be heard. We therefore here insert a few commendatory words from words from the many

FRIEND HARMAN: Enclosed find an order for \$2.00, apply it to my acc't; and long may Lucuren live to shed light on this "Protected People." Say, badn't you just as lieve be priest-ridden to poverty as politically legislated thems. Respectively. oriest-ridden to poverty as politically atod there? Respectfully Yours, &c, JOHN, MINGS.

Burlingame, Kansas.

Burlingame, Kansas.

Mn. H.: I am greatly encouraged by what I see in your recent issues, especially in the latest. Sinco my carliest experience I have not seen the Land Question more clearly and vigorously presented than under your hand you have presented it. Thomas A. Devyn. 70 Suydam St., Brooklyn N. Y. June 5.

70 Suydam St., Brooklyn N. V., June 5.
M. Harman, Dean Shu: Enclosed is draft
for \$1.25 to pay for Leverer another year
You mention on your eard some special offer
in this week's paper; I have not received inpaper yet, and don't know what the offer is,
but will say that \$1.25 per year for Leverer
is special offer energy for me.
Fraternally Yours,
Hait, Nebr.

Blair, Nebr.

Hidt, Nebr.

Brottest Hameer: I write to send you my best blessing love and good will, for your sensible remarks under the heading of the "International."

Also your sensible words in realy to priest Taylor. All radional people must see that you are doing a good work for humanity.

Hoping you are well and presporous, I am your Friend,

Sewant Mittelell.,

Newport, Maine, June 2, 286.

Newport, Maine, June 2, 286.

MESSUS EDITIONS: My annual subscription expires on the 5th inst, I don't want to abundon Lucifer, therefore find enclosed. Money Order, in anount \$1.25, to puy for the second year's subscription. Your Lady contributors are holder than some of the other sex; they add their roal names to their articles for publication. This is right. Where is the necessity of firing from behind the ambuseade of a non deplument. Will zero and believer, publication. deplumer Will Zeno and Helocint and RECRES ROESSLEE.

swery Recent Rosseler,
M. Harman, Sher Enclosed find \$5.00 as
loan to your type and press fund. Mrs. J.
wants some good Laberal songs, Send dozen
test set to music.
We hope some day to visit you. Yours
J. J. Johnson.

necess, Kans. June 9.

### A Call.

Sister and Brother Liberals. Immediately after the Convention of "The American Secular Union" last year, Bro.Walk-or made a "call" through Lucifer to Western Liberals to assemble some time during the summer or fall of 286, for the Western Liberals to assemble some time during the sumraer or fall of 286, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Union or Loague similar to the "A.S. U." but to be more radical, admitting free discussion of ALL questions—some of which were (pethaps wisely) ruled out of the A. S. U. But believing those "tabooed" questions to be of great importance to the whole human race, we think they should be well understood and thoroughly discussed. That "Madam Grundy" is right, and Dame Nature wrong in creating the human body so vile that only the head and hand are fit to be seen—that the royal road to life through Nature's garden isse filthy that is not to be even spoken of in decent (?) company—is contrary to our liberal ideas. Therefore, as the last echo of Bro. W.'s call seems to have died away without rousing any to action, we wish to renew the call. Not desiring to be counted out of the grand old A.S. U. but wishing it good speed, and with a fraternal feeling for all, we desire the privilege to discuss all questions, and especially those that are too radical for the ears of our fastidious brothers and sistors—to assemble and do so without giving offence to any, and thus bear the clim ourselves. What say you, friends, shall we have

ing offence to may odd in outselves.

What say you, friends, shall we have a Western Radical League or not? Let us hear from you.

H. H. HUTCHESON.

Leavenworth, Kan

AN INDISPENSIBLE BOOK.

Br DR. E. B. FOOTE, JR.

THE

RADICAL REMEDY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

-- OR,--BORNING BETTER BABIES

Through Regulating Reproduction by Controlling Conception. An Earnest Essay on Pressing Problems, 124 pp. Price, 25 cents.

137 To each present subscriber to Lucivest who shall pay up and arrivatages and for one year in advances 1.25 per year; wo will send, pooling the property of this most valuable to the contract of the most valuable to the property of the property of the shall send us 1.25 for one year in advance, we will send, free one copy of this book.

Talsoner is good until Sept. 1st. 78, Send at once and get one of the best books ever published.

OTHER EXTRAORDINARY OFFERSI
Forty-Three Lectures by Col. R. (1. Ingersol). Bound in cloth. Lettered in gift on back and side. More of the Colone's sayings and writings than you can got in any other form for the money. Price.
This Large Hook, together with Dr. Fouces "Radieal Remedy," for \$1.00 Ext Each old suberther to Lucifer who shall rend amount of arrestage and two dollars and thirty cents. (\$2.30 will rector Lucifer for unother year and both of the above books.

his oner is good until Sept. 1st, 1986, onet delay sending your orders. Address. WALNEIG HIARNAN. Valloy Islis, Kans

### TIME CARD

ATCHIFON, TOPFKA & SANTA FE

	int.	
alifornia & Mexico Express & Maii	No. 1,	11:18 a m
Colorado Express	No. 3,	11:26 pm
Through Freight	No. 9.	10:03 p m
Way Freight	No. 13.	9:58 a m
Truly Artificial	GOING EARC.	
Atlantic Express	No. 2.	4 :3 3 p m
New York Express	No. 4.	420 a.m.
Through Preight	No. 10,	3:15 a m
Way Freight	No. 14.	3:15 a m 9:58 a m

KANSAS CENTRAL DIVISION U. P. H. R.: Passenger and Mail. 12261 p m Front Freight 8330 n m

# A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY THE LAYE BUOK CONWAY.

Free at last! Free to turn where he liked, and, within the finits of the law, do as he liked; in splendth health; in the prime of manhood. Free to redeem or cancel the past by honest work, or by distonesty sink lower and lower in the future. In his pocket the sam of five pounds seventeen shiftings and stypence, the result of years of self-enforced good conduct and unavoldable hard labor. The fingering of this money gave him a new, or at least awoke a dormant sensation. It was more than four years since his hands had fourled a coin of the realm. Think of that and realize what penal servinde means!

The first use he made of his liberty and money was characteristic, and I fear may awaken Indulgent sympathy in the minds of the majority of men; hot woman) kind, Howent into a tobacconist's and bought a ninepenny eigar. He lit if, sat down upon a chair in the shop and for some minutes smoked in bilesful contented silence. The shopkeeper eyed his customer narrowly, Ilis general appearance, especially the look of his hands did not seem compatible with what the tradesman called. "In the proper special company spoke gent."

eyed its customer harrowly. Its general appearance, especially the look of his hands did not seem compatible with what the tradesman called "a hidopenny smoka gent." Hervey caught the man's eyes fixed on his hands. He himself glanced at them with a look of disgust and a muttered curse. Years of turf-carrying and digging and delying for Portland stone play havee with a gentleman's hands. Hervey's nails were broken, blanted and stanted; his flugers were thick-ened and hardened. Altogether his hands were such as a person solicitous as to the reflement of his personal appearance would prefer to keep in his pockets.

There were other actions which showed the ticket-of-leave man to be possessed of a fastidious nature. The first calibraling solicinity of the refound enjoyment of good

stitious nature. The first childralling sol-milty of the refound enjoyment of good shaceo having passed off, he left the shop ad went in search of a ready-made clothing stabilishment. Here he bought as shit, and offar, a pair of shining boots, a hat, gloves, at a cheap suit which for a few days would ang logether and present in appearance al-lost fashionable. He asked permission to course bly anaered on the premission to most fashionable. He asked permission to change his apparel on the provises. Then having had a brown paper parcel mado of the suit presented to him by a generous government, he went his way, no doubt much relieved by the amelioration of his external condition.

lieved by the amenoration of his variation condition.

After a few more purchases needed by a gentleman for his tollet, he found his money had dwindled down to very little. He had however enough left to lany a shiny black bar. Into this he tumbled his parcels, and halling a masson padd his last shilling to be conveyed to the door of a well-known hotel.

A huminus dog this convict!

He engaged a bedroom. He ordered a dinner of which even Horner and Herbert night have approved. He rang for het water, and spent half an hour scatcing his hardened and distances bonds. He scowled as he realized

have approved. He rang for hot water, and spent half an hour soaking his hardened and disfigured bands. He scowled as he realized the painful fact that hundreds of gallous of hot water and months of time must be expended before these badly-used members in any way resumed their original appearance. Then, without a shilling in his pocket, hu went to his dinner, with which he drank a bottle of champagne. It is clear that Mr. Hervey, hate 190, had liberal views as to the treatment due to himself. He had, moreover, a lot of lowwy to make up.

He spent the evening smoking the hotel elgars, and drinking the hotel whisky and water. Pleasant as these occupations were, he retired to rest early. Whilst ha had been soaking his hands, he had cast longing eyes upon the beaulies of the white-covered bed, and had mentally contrasted its soft charrawith the aspecikes of the strip of sacking which had for so long been his resting-place. Sweet, truly sweet, are the uses of adversity when they teach a man to enjoy the simple confects of life as Maurice Hervey that hight enjoyed his bed. He reveiled in the clean white sheets, he nestled on the soft mattress and yet switer pillows. The profusion of blankets filled his soul with a rapturous warmth. And os he fully realized the contrast between the innocent laxury he was enjoying and the discomforts of an iron cell eight feet by four, he would a very proper yow, that no Illandysed conduct of his own should force hun to renew his acqualatance with pilson fare and discipline. The low of laxury has sayed many a man from going wrong.

In the morning, after breakfast, it occurred to Hervey that a moneyless man staying at an hotel is in rather a prevarious position. Plensant as was his newly-found liberty, there was work to be done before he could with a clear emiscience enjoy it. So has sallied forth, tradged through a number of streets, and at last reached a quiet back road full of unpretending little houses. At one of these houses he inquired for a Miss Martin, who had lodged there some four or fiveyears ago. Miss Martin, he was informed, had left, where the mistrated the capabilities possessathy the Blacktown betels for furnishing him with leaver so long—left without giving an address. He revers heart grew sick. In his huste to

once more taste the invuries of into be had been too precipitate. He knew that unless he could find the person he wanted, it would have been better for him to have kept his good conduct money intact.

The woman of the house, who noticed his dismay, added that the shop at the corner might knew what had become of Miss Markin; so to the shop he went. He was in luck. He learned that his friend lived about a mile away; moreover, that she was how Mrs. Humphreys. As he heard this supplementary piece of news, the man laughed so curlously that the shopwoman eyed him askance. He walked to the new address, that of an-

immpureys. As he heard this supplementary piece of news, the man laughed so curlously that the shopwoman eyed him askance. He walked to the new address, that of another little house in another quiet street. He knocked. A good-looking, respectable young woman, carrying a baby, and followed by a toddling child, opened the door. She gave a low cry, and 'staggered back 'against the wall. Hervey raised his hat with mock politicess, and without institution entered the house. The woman called to some one, who came and relieved her of her children. She then opened the door of a sitting-room, into which she followed her visitor. Hervey tink whimself on a chair, and looked at the woman with a satirical smile. As yet not a word had passed between them. The man was the first to break slience.

"Well, Fanny," he said mockingly, "so you are matried, and have forgotten me?"

"No! I am trying to forget you." She spoke bitterly.

"And you can't. That's a compliment, considering the years of separation."

The woman looked at him in the face, "Maurice," she said, "I am married, I married a kind, true man, who loves me, and works for me and for our children, He knew a great deal, not all about my past, yet he took me and trusts me. You will sneer when I tell you I not trying to be a good woman and a good wife. You always sneered at anything good. But, Mantice, for the sake of what we were once to each other, spare me now. Let me live in peace, and see you no more."

of what was the live in peace, and see you no more."

She spoke in solemn camest, such carnestmest that the man's light fauch seemed discordant, "My dear girl," he said, "I have no wish to tempt your feet from the paths of dearestle virtue—ne wish to harm you. I have fine fish to fry. But you may remember that when certain electuristances rendered it imperative—curse it! I can speak plainly to you—when I hearnt that the warrant was out, when I knew that the game was up. I placed a little packet in your fond hands to keep until better times. Where is it?"

The woman flashed, and for a moment did not answer. Her prayer for mercy had been genulne; her wish to see him no more an inonest utterance; but years ago she had given this man all a woman has to give—given it without consideration, without price. And now, so far as he was concerned, the only memory of the past which thate them together was but of a certain thing left in her clarge.

together was but of a certain thing left in her charge.

He saw the flush, saw the hesitation, and, of course, attributed both to the wrong motive. His brow gree black. "By G-df' he cricit? "If it is not forthcoming...."

She burst into tears, "Wait," she said quitting the room abrupily, and leaving her visitor in dire suspense. In a few minutes she returned and handed him a small scaled packet.

"There it is—fust as you gave it to no that

sister in our suspense, in a rew minutes she returned, and handed him a small scaled packet.
"There it is—just as you gave it to me that night," she said. "Many a time when I've been hard pressed and did not know where o turn to for a shilling I tried to persuade myself that you meant me to use it in case of need. But I knew you too well, Maurice—I knew you too well."
Hervey paid no heed to be r last words, the scorn convey od by which should have brought the blood to the check of any man of decent the blood to the check of any man of decent feelbars. Ho tern the parcel open. It contained a gold watch and chain, two valuable diamond rings, and about a hundred and fifty sovercipus. (He placed the watch in his fob, then tried to draw the rings on his finger, Neither would pass over his entarged knuckeles, so with a curso he shovelled them along with the gold his his pocket. The woman with the gold into his pocket

with the gold into his pocket. The woman watched him sadly, "Thank you, my dear," he said airlly, "I knew I could trust you. By the by, perhaps you're hard up. Have some—I can get plenty more," He held out some gold to her, "Not a farthing. Your gold would burn no."

me."
"Will you give me a kiss for the sake of old times? Paney It is more than four years since my lips have touched a weman's."
Sho made an emphatic gesture of dissent.
"It would be well for some women," she sald, "If your lips had never touched theirs."

sald, "If your lips had nevertonched theirs." He laughed an unpleasant laugh, "Well, good-byo then, if we are not to rake up old fires. Remember me to your respectable husband. Keep yourself unspotted from the world, and train up your children in the way they should go. Farewell."

He swung out of the house whistling a merry time in vogue when his linearceration began. "Now," he sald, "Bat I have money enough to last a long time, I can make my own terms. Gina want won't push me into a corner, Now, you Jade, I'll make you bend

on they feach a man to enjoy the sample forts of life as Maurice Herey that at enjoyed his bed. He revelled in the area white sheets, he nestled on the soft tress and yet safter pillows. The propose warmth. And as he fully realized the trast between the himseent luxury he was sping and the disconforts of an iron cell at feet by four, he vowed a very proper, that no lifadvised conduct of his own ald force him to renew his acquaintance hiptison fare and discipline. The love of the latter so violently and viclously only has sayed many a man from going and. Herey hung about Lamton for a few days. He made considerable additions to his ward to be "there as no need for foolery of that. I am master of the situation. I can defink, and be merry for the rest of my." There are many menytho would sleep sounder had they such a thought to rock an.

The manda considerable additions to his ward to be "the pattential" and here is no need for foolery of that. I am master of the situation. I can defink, and be merry for the rest of my and they such a thought have to look out of England." Forthwith he pald his hotel bill, and here lish trather a precarbons position, masant as was his newly-found liberty, re was work to be done before he could he a clear considerable quarters in the smoky old city known as Blacktown.

CHAPTER NIX.

and repose with which one usually associates a private house. After a short search he formal a bedreom and a sitting-room, well furnished and commanding extensive views. They were in one of a row of substantial houses which by some freak of fortune had fallen from the high estate of fashlomable residences to the lower level of respectable lodging-houses. The landlady's quotation, which, after the namner of such quotations, had attached to it a string of extras like the fall to a kite, having been accepted, Mr. Herreyr requested that some dimer night be prepared for him. This of course meant chops—an extemporized lodging-house dinner invariably means chops. Having particularly requested that his chops should be broiled, not filed, Mr. Hervey, whilst the cooking was going on, went out, found a wine-merchant's and ordered half-a-duzen of whisky to be at once sent in. The sight of the hotties, the number of which augured well for a long stay, gladdened the landlady's heart. By the aid of the whisky, a kettle of hot water, sugar, and edgars, the new lodger spent a comfortable, if not an intellectual or improving eventing.

whong stay, gladdened the landiady's heart. By the ald of the whisky, a kettle of hot water, sugar, and eigars, the new lodger spent a confortable, if not an intellectual or improving evening.

In the norming he sallied forth. Like every visitor to the old city who has time to spare he seemed bent upon seeing the natural beauties of the suburbs of Blacktown. His landiady, who though him a nice, pleasant, free-spoken gentleman, gave him an oral list of the stock sights in the vicinity; but as soon as he was out of doors. Mr. Hervey inquired the way to Oakbury, and learnt that an easy walk of about two miles would take him to that highly favored spot. The weather although fine was cold, so he decleded to walk to his destination. He soon left the rows of houses and shops behind him; struck along a broad white road which cut its way through a level green sward, and in about three-quariers of an hour found himself in front of the Red Lion Inn, Oakbury.

He entered the inn-men of his stamp when in the country make entering inns a point of honor. He called for hot brandy and water and was supplied with a jorum of that deep brown liquor, dear to rustic palates on account of its presumed strength. Hervey sipped it, lit a cigar and entered into a cheerful conversation with the Red Lion and Lioness who were pursuing their calling in what, after the fashion of country-lims, was a combination of bar and parlor. The Red Lion, an affable, condescending animal, and, like all noble animals, willing to relinquish toll for more congenial pursuits, seeing that his visitor was ready to talk, sat down in a round-backed chair near the fire, and left the Lioness to attend to the botten and up alace and so properly particular as to what society might be roundahout. He obtained much valuable and interesting information about the "families of position" as they appeared to the eyes of the Red Lion. He learned who lived in the big white house at the top of the hill, who in the house at the top of the common, who in the house at the top of

Lioness, rather mixiously, as her spouse re-turned.

Idoness, rather auxiously, as her spouse returned.

"Say the last cask o' beer run out two days before its time, so it couldn't have been full. They look after trilles, they do."

"Oh, nonsensel" sald the Lloness, tossing her head. "Some one must shave got at it. Their servants are no better than others."

"Who are they?" asked Hervey.

"The Mr. Talberts of Hazlewood House," replied the landlady, with that smile on her face which seemed to come involuntarily of the faces of many people when they neutined or heard the name of our gentle Horace and Herbert.

Hervey went hastily to the window and looked after the wagonette, which, however, was by now out of sight.

"Rich men, I suppose?" he said, reseating hinself, men, I suppose?"

was by how out of sight.

"Then men, I suppose?" he said, reseating himself.

"They're rich enough; but oh, that particular?" said the Lioness, with another toss of her head. The accusation of short measure rankled in her breast.

"Close-listed?" asked Hervey.

"Well, yes, they're close," said the Lion.
"That is, they like to get a shilling's worth for a shilling."

"We all like that. Let me have it now. Two brandles—one for you and one for me."

The Lion laughed and filled the glasses, Hervey adroitly pilled him with questions about the Talberts, and soon learnt almost as much as we know. He langhed with the landlord at their anable peculiarities. It was well our friends did not hear the Red Lion, or Hazlewood Ito se might have gone elsewhere for its heer (To be continued.)

atents: idress MUNN & CO. Office SCIENTIFIC ERCAN, DR Broadway, New York.

who discover any signs of impurities in the blood of their children should be prompt in the use of proper remedles. The negin the use of proper remedles. The neg-lect of such care for young girls is the primary cause of most of the disease primary cause of most of the diseases which afflict women. Mrs. Harriet II. Jiatles, South Chelmsford, Mass., writes: "My daughter, 12 years of age, has suffered for the part year from general debility. A few weeks since, we commenced giving her Ayer's Sarssparilla, and her health has greatly improved." Mrs. P. T. Robinson, Perkins st., Somerville, Mass., says: "Mothers should use

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

in their families. It is invaluable to girls between the ages of 10 and 14 years." Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell,
Mass., U. S. A.

now to

### BECOME A MEDIUM! IN YOUR OWN HOME.

IN YOUR OWN HOME.

I will send you a 16-page Pamphlet containing full instructions, and a Sealed Letter designeing all your phases of medoumship, also a copy of The Riddle of the American Spiritual Sphinx, or the Lost Key found, and a sample copy of the N.-D. C. Axe and True Key Stone for ONLY 1b OTS., in one or two cent stemps. Address J. Alder Blees, 474 A, Brondway, South Boston, Mass.

Unackfoot's Magnetized Paper to heal the sick, 10 cents per sheet, or 13 sheets for \$1.00.

Developing Paper 17 cents per sheet; or 7 sheets for \$1.00.

# **ADVERTISERS**

can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10cis. for 100-Page Pamphlet

# FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES IGHT PAGE SEM I-MONTHLY

EDITED BY LOIS WAISBROOKER. Advocates a Humanitarian Spiritualism, an holds it as a

# FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE
That all gain coming from the use of natural
wealth belongs to the party through whose
labor it is secured, and not to some other
claimant—that no man or set of men has
the moral right to hold land not in actual
use from those who need it, and that rent
taken for the use of such land is robbery,
and libeal when measured by the law of natural justice.

Accepts no authority but that of Justice,
and alive all through, feed for it; price \$1.

per year, Address

Address LOIS WAISBROOKER, Clinton, Iowa.

# AN IMPORTANT NEW BOOK,

The Truth Seeker Company (33) Clinton Place, New York) have just issue under the title, "The Order of Creation: The Conflict between Genesis and Geology," the discussion which has recently appeared in the Nineteenth Century on this subject. The livisions are as follows:

irisions are as follows:

J. Dawn of Creation and Worship. By Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

II. The Interpreters of Genesis and the Interpreters of Nature. By Prof.Huxley

IV. Proem to Genesis; A Plea for a Fair Trial. By Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

V. Dawn of Creation. An Answer to Mr. Gladstone. By Albert Reville, D. D.

VI. Mr. Gladstone and Genesis. By Prof. T; If. Huxley.

VII. A Protest and a Plea. By Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.

The book will be 12mo, paper and cloth, 10 reivef. cents. Wholesale orders will be re

ceives cents. Wholesale orders will be re specia at once and filled promptly at date fied. Specia discount to the trade.

### STOCK HORSE.

My heavy Roadster, William Wollace-four years old; half Clyde and half Cleve land will be found every Friday and Satur-day at Legler & Allen's Btables, Valley Fulls, on other days at my farm. Terms 12, 8 and S. G. GFER.

Russian Mulberry, Russian Apricots. I offer for sale a large stock of

One and Two Year Trees
f the above. The seeds and acions 1 procured
Direct From The Russian Colonics

and have positive knowledge of the superiority of this fruit. Write me for descriptive circulars, prices, etc. Address, D. W. COZAD,

P.S. I also offer a large stock of Catalpu Speciosa, Soft Ma-ple and Black Walnut trees one, two and three years old.

Fruit Trees and Ornamentals in large or small quantities. Write for lasts and prices.

John Seckler

# , RICE CLOTHIA

Would Respectfully call the attention of all in want of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at prices that

Men's Suits from \$5.00, to Tailor Made for \$25.00.

Boys' Suits at from \$4.00 to Tailor Made for \$15.00.

Ch 1ds' Suits at from \$2.75 up to \$12.00 -UNDERWEAR-0-IN-0-ALL-0-GRADES-0-A T-0-THE-0-SAME-0-PROFORTICKS!!

No Misrepresentation Made to Effect Sales, But Represented for JustWhat They Are.

We also have a fien Merchant Tailoring Establishment and a fine Assortment of Piece Goods to Select From,

A Call is solicited from Respectfully,

493 DELEWARE STREET.

JOHN SECKLER, LEAVENWORTH KAN.

N.B. A reliable watch Waterbury) will be presented to every purchase of \$20.00.



# The Cheapest Popular Medical Book,

in English or German, Profusely Illustrated. A
POPULAR because over 100,000 copies have been sold, and 23,000 testienglish or discount of free its enthusiastic readers.

OHEAPEST because no other bound book, modical or not, containenglish profuse it reads of the life, health and reproduction of
EADABLE because it reads of the life, health and reproduction of
USEFUL because it reads of the life, health and reproduction of
USEFUL because it reads of the human system in health and discase, and basics known "Common Seuse" remedies.

VALUABLE to all invisible or these "not of beath" because it marks
out new paths for self-cure and permanent relief.

THOROUGH in its warnings of the follow of youth, the penalties of hundry marriages.

RELIABLE because based on the knowledge and experience of a physical charter musual matural abolity and thirty years practice.

ENDORSED by handrods of colitors, physicalins, elegeneric an endorse in America, Europe, Germany, Australia, AGENTS given liberal discount, make \$2,000 n hour in leiture dimensional and also up money when devoding their whole time to like a strength of the physical college.

THE EPPOME OF MEDICAL SO IAL AND SEXUAL SCIENCE:

1. TIESATE OF DESERABES AND ITS CURE.

Commences as Remain and Deserved of all posts; including chapters relating to

THE EMPROYEMENT OF MARILIAGE.

dilbe. All page complex Contents Toke, test waterways of which we have only by a shifting and contents to the state of the

Address, MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York City, N. Y