Historical Society

VOL. XII.—NO. 21. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 31, 1882. WHOLE NO. 538.

The Editors.

The City Council held a special meeting Monday evening to discuss the matter of the city tendering a banquet to the editors. The following is a report of the meeting:

Mr. C. C. Thacher first told how many editors were expected to be present; that it was expected that all would be privately entertained; that sufficient carriages to carry them about would be contributed. This was all the editors of Lawrence had the cheek to ask of its liberal citizens. Outside of all this it was desirable that the city give a reception in the name of the city.

Mr. John Speer said that 150 editors and their wives were expected; told how Wyandotte appropropriated $250 for carriage hire for a few hours; how Leavenworth paid $300 to entertain the Missouri editors; the advantages that would certainly accrue to Lawrence, and urged a liberal appropriation.

Mr. Bowes endorsed the views of Mr. Speer.

Mr. Prouty explained the program of the editorial convention.

Mr. Hamilton showed the mercenary view of the question.

Mr. Grovenor said he did not recognize any good from editors; he had no use for them; an editorial convention visited this city twenty years ago, and so far as he knew, had never done the city or himself any good. If private individuals wanted to entertain them, all right, but for one he objected to the city doing any such thing.

Mr. Geo. Innes believed in advertising, and briefly told why. He moved an appropriation of $250 to entertain the editors in behalf of the city.

Mr. Bedale said the city had no money to pay its heaviest debts, and he was opposed to appropriating anything out of such a depleted treasury. He said he had money to give out of his private purse to entertain the editors, but he did not want the city to do it and have credit for it.

Mr. Speer informed the Council that the editors had elected to meet here and would do so whether they had to pay their own bills or not. They were intelligent men, and would probably speak of their treatment here in fair terms. If we want to be advertised as a town too penurious to entertain two hundred representative men who can tell it to half a million people, all right.

Mr. Van Hoesen presented another phase of the subject, and told what advertising had done for one branch of business.

Mr. Dicker seconded Mr. Innes' motion to appropriate $250 to entertain the editors.

Mr. Bangs moved to amend by making it $300.

After considerable discussion a vote was finally taken on Mr. Innes' motion to appropriate $250, which was defeated by a vote of 7 to 3,—the ayes were Bangs, Dicker, and Innes.

And so the editors of the State will have no reception on behalf of the city of Lawrence.

It would have looked a little better if the Council felt they could not entertain these representative men, if they had at least passed a resolution welcoming them to the city and expressing regret that they could do no more. Mayor Bowersock is down on the program to deliver an address of welcome to these editors on behalf of the city, and he will give them a right hearty one, but he has to do it without the sanction of the Council. With one exception every business man along the street felt indignant at the action of the Council, and felt that the people of the city had not been fairly represented by their action.

The Young Men's Social Club, with the aid of Governor Robinson and a few public spirited business men, have started a movement by which the citizens will give the editors a banquet.

The entire program for the meeting of the editors has not yet been arranged, but will be substantially as follows:

Monday evening annual address before the Association at Liberty Hall, to be followed by a banquet at Frazer Hall.

Tuesday morning annual business meeting of the Association at Liberty Hall.

Tuesday afternoon ride about the city in carriages and a visit to the various manufactories.

Tuesday at 4 in the afternoon, meet at Bismarck Grove, where a cold lunch will be served.

Tuesday, at 7 in the afternoon, addresses at the University.

The Association will leave here Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and will visit the various State Institutions. The Emporia band will accompany the excursion.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Lecompton.

Rain in abundance.

Frost on the night of the 21st inst; damage small.

Two through trains now run daily on the A. T. & S. F. railroad.

Mr. Leamer is remodeling his old store building.

Ab. Tood and Bill Shuck have recently left for parts unknown.

Mrs. Soders is very sick; it is thought she will not recover.

Mrs. Slade has also been quite sick, but is better at present writing.

The crusher is now in successful operation here; they have about fifty hands employed, and turn out about thirty car loads of ballast rock per day. They contemplate staying here for some time.

Mr. G. W. Hall has recently started an ice cream saloon here; he also sells lemonade, strawberries, candies, etc. We think this is better weather for hot coffee than ice cream.

The ladies of Lecompton will give an ice cream and strawberry festi——Oh! we mean social, on the evening of June 2. The proceeds are to go toward carpeting the new chapel. Everybody invited.

One of our citizens was shot at through his window some time since in broad day light. The ball fortunately missed the mark, doing no harm beyond scaring him badly. It is not known who fired the shot.

There are certain persons in town who make it a business to go around stoning windows. Several windows have thus been broken. We think the proper authorities should look after the matter.

We have had a mad dog scare; one dog went mad and was killed, and for fear others should go mad, some of the fellows have taken it upon themselves to thin out the worthless curs. Good idea.

SOCIETY DOINGS.

Society met on Friday evening at usual hour, and after preliminaries the literary exercises were done. We first listened to a three minute speech, extempore, by G. W. Hall, subject, "Eloquence."

Next was a biographical sketch by J. O. Rankin, subject, "Oliver Goldsmith."

Next came the discussion of the question, "Are two political parties desirable?" Our judge decided that it was.

The next question was: "Who has lived the life most worthy of imitation?"

From what we learn the societies are all doing good work this term.

The Zetegatheans will have Gov. St. John to lecture for them at their open session.

Written for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—That subscriber of yours who had the SPIRIT stopped because of "too much Christianity" in it must be in an unenviable state of mind. If there is any one word that will express the whole of Christianity that word is LOVE, or some of its equivalents; such words as benevolence, charity, kindness, patience, peace, gentleness, meekness, temperance, all have their root in the same soil.

Now, as long as those words represent the spirit of the SPIRIT it ought to be welcome in any family. What would a paper be that brought weekly the opposite influences into a household—a paper that would bring hatred, malignity, strife, censoriousness, fretfulness, war, brawling, discord, drunkenness? Surely, the reason he gives for stopping the paper will be a good one for TEN to take it for the one who stopped it. Such an objection to the SPIRIT indicates its excellence as a weekly visitor.

J. W. CLOCK.

TECUMSEH, Kas., May 26, 1882.

How to Cook Rice.

Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits of any kind. In preparing it only just enough cold water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a fine mealy potato is superior to the water-soaked article.

Chat by the Way.

You can't make yourself good by simply going to church, and after that doing as you please, any more than you can make yourself polite by swallowing a dancing master.

Every man in the world has a master that he is trying all the time to please—and that master is himself.

There are some people so sordid that they would swap off a few thousand years of immortality in the next world for a little more cash in this world.

If you make your youth a savings bank you will not need any one's charity in your old age.

William Penn said that the truest end of life is to know that life never ends.

Prof. Hodge, of Cambridge, has said a great many good things in his long life, but nothing better than this, "What we need most is not to realize the ideal, but idealize the real."

Why can't religious people, like good physicians, take some of their own medicine, and practice once in a while what they are preaching all the time? It is a little less than disgusting to go through the details of a squabble among ministers and church members. For example:—The Andover faculty, when they could not get Dr. Smyth into a professorship, because the visitors pronounced him unsound in his theological views, actually engaged him, or talked of engaging him for a year to do what the visitors had pronounced him unfit to do. If Dr. Smyth ought not to teach the Andover boys for five years because he is heretical, why ought he to teach them for one year? It is a trick of which an academic faculty should be ashamed.

Again. The Home Missionary Society met to elect officers. There was a strong feeling against Dr. Storrs, and the chances of re-election were against him, when, behold! Mr. Beecher marched into the room with a cohort of voters behind him, having been previously informed as to how matters stood, and actually drowned out, sunk out of sight, overwhelmed all opposition, just as they do in Tammany nominations, when a fight is won by strategy that cannot be won honestly, and triumphantly re-elected their man.

People look upon things very differently and according to circumstances. When a boy who could play ball longer than he could study arithematic was asked how he liked his teacher, he replied, "I don't like him at all. Why, he does nothing in the world but stand up there and ask us fellows questions all day. One would think he didn't know anything at all."

We never knew before that nature could be deceived, but an artist has been found who lately painted a piece of cork so like a stone that when thrown into the river it sank immediately.

A shrewd lawyer asked the judge for a merciful sentence for his client on the ground that he was a single man. "And pray," said the judge, "what has that to do with the matter before us?" "A great deal, Your Honor," was the quick reply, "for the prisoner was too conscientious to marry, and this ought to be considered in passing sentence." The judge was considerably befogged and asked further explanation. "Why, Your Honor," said the lawyer, "my client knows that he is a consummate scoundrel, and he has persistently refrained from marriage lest his children should follow in his footsteps, and the point I wish to make is that, although he is guilty, he has saved society from inevitable evil by remaining single."

Opinions about personal indulgence differ very materially. A doctor, for example, said to his patient, "My dear sir, I must warn you seriously against taking too much whisky." The patient sufferer replied, "Dear doctor, don't be anxious on that matter, for I assure you it is impossible to take too much, since I have never had half enough."

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

Young Folks' Department.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—We take your paper and like it. On April 5 a boy wrote and said if any wished to know how he caught hawks, he would tell them. I would be glad to hear, and I think I can guess his riddle,—it is a threshing machine. Here is one for him to gues: Dish of all dainties, made of all flowers, tell me this riddle in twenty-four hours. I am eleven years old. I never tried to write for a paper before. Our school is out. We have sixty acres in wheat; it looks fine. We also have sixteen acres in flax, and sixteen acres of oats,—all doing well.

With due respect,

IRA JEFFERSON.

A PROBLEM,

[Bessie Chandler, in St. Nicholas for June.]

Sandy and Ned were brothers;
Ned was older than Sandy;
And they were busy dividing
A stick of peppermint candy.

Ned was earnestly trying
To make the division true,
And he marked the place with a fish-hook,
Where the stick ought to break in two.

But, alas, for little Sandy,
And his poor painstaking brother!
'Twas a long and short division—
One piece longer than the other.

Ned gravely looked at the pieces
And their quite unequal length,
And he wrestled with the problem
With all his mental strength.

And, at last, he said, "Oh, sandy!
I can make it come out right,
If I take the piece that's longest,
And bite off just one bite."

Their four eyes beamed and brightened
At this plan so very handy,
Of disposing of the problem
And distributing the candy.

So Ned ate the pieces even—
'Twas the simplest way to do it;
And he cheated little Sandy—
And they neither of them knew it!

To church the two together went,
Both, doubtless, on devotion bent,
The parson preached with finent ease,
On Pharisees and Sadduces,
And as they homeward slowly walked,
The lovers on the sermon talked,
And he—he deeply loved the maid—
In soft and tender accents said:
"Darling, do you think that we
Are Pharisee and Sadducee?"
She flashed on him her bright black eyes
In one sweet look of vexed surprise,
And thus he hastened to aver,
He was her constant worshiper.
"But, darling, I insist, said he,
That you are very fair-I-see,
I know you don't care much for me,
And that makes me so sad-you-see."

[Springfield Republican.

Large Demand for Beatty's Organs.

WASHINGTON, N. J., May 15.—Beatty's Organ Factory, located here, is running until midnight. The demand for Beatty's organs is increasing daily. Mayor Beatty informs your correspondent to-night that he will manufacture and ship 1,500 Beethoven 27-stop $90 organs during this month. His Switch Back Railroad is about completed.

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Night on the Water, Idyl, op. 93, Wilson	60
Rustling Leaves, op. 69, Lange	60
VOCAL.	
Patience, (the Magnet and the Churn), Sullivan	35
Olivete, (Torpedo and the Whale), Audran	40
When I am Near Thee, (English and German words), Abt	40
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Lost Chord, Sullivan	40
My Dearest Heart, Sullivan	35
Life's Best Hopes, Meininger	40
Requieted Love (4 part song), Arches	35
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To any person securing us a new subscriber with the cash we will send copy of the "Code" free, also a copy to the subscriber.

A CONGRESSMAN'S VIEW.

I am sick of the talk of Sam Tilden and such—
The cheese-paring trash who grumble and pay,
Who say we are taxing the people too much,
And needlessly throwing their millions away.

It is easy to talk, but suppose it were you
Who could put their hands in a golden pile
And draw out the thousands; say, what would you do?
Go off and desert it? Well, I should smile.

The money is there, and it must be spent,
And it keeps coming in, as you see, without end,
To get rid of the same is our only intent,
And of course a man thinks of himself and a friend.

"Take off the war tax!" some mean fellows demand.
But why? 'Tis a sacred and war-honored tax
That has grown with the growth of this wonderful land,
And has fitted itself to the tax-payer's backs.

There's scarcely a Congressman here but would kick;
And what, if you please, could a poor fellow do
Who wanted a dredge-boat for Terrapin Creek,
Or a Custom House for Kalamazoo?

"Take off the war tax?" Why, the people would weep,
For nothing delights them so much as to pay.
If this were not true, do you think they would keep
The men of high taxes in power to-day?

We are here, as you see, and expect to remain,
For the sake of our party, ourselves, and our friends;
To keep up the taxes by which we may gain,
Promoting our own and our partisan ends.

B. SLOTE, M. C.

ONE of the most remarkable instances of dishonest freight discrimination is afforded by the Pacific railroads' rates for the transportation of wool. The lowest rate for bringing California wool from San Francisco is two and three-quarter cents per pound, and yet the same railroads contract to bring wools from Australia to Boston via San Francisco for two cents per pound. That is to say, their rate of transporting domestic wool over the 3,000 miles of road from San Francisco to Boston is two and three-quarter cents; but they will bring foreign wool 7,280 miles by sea, and then carry it over the same 3,000 miles of railroad, all for two cents.

Bogus Butter.

We do not now raise the question as to the effect on health of oleomargarine. That would depend on the material used and the methods of manufacture, and to a great extent on the mental and physical organization, or the ignorance or the faith of the consumer. Our present purpose is to emphasize the fact that the article—whether named oleomargarine or what not, and whether built up on a basis of hog-cholera, lard, or refined soap-grease or decent suet—is everywhere under false pretence. The trade is disguised and hidden; it covers up its tracks; it moves in the night time; it breaks the law every day. For example: There is a point in a certain populous city at which one might stand and without stirring a step throw stones into the windows of not less than five small shops where the stuff is sold for butter. Go into these places; search for any sign; peer about on tub or package for some plain brand such as a State statute requires, and you will not find it; and should you venture to intimate suspicion you would stand a good chance of being summarily ejected. And this is a sample case of thousands.

So oleomargarine worms its way. And it is polluting even the dairy fountains. A conscientious correspondent who has looked into the matter very carefully told our readers awhile ago that the stuff is slyly shipped to creameries and worked in with the legitimate product of the faithful cow. There are indifferent honest farmers making butter on their own premises who are not above buying this bogus article at a shilling a pound for the purpose of "extending" their goods to be sold at thirty cents. If not, why the advertisements in papers that penetrate the rural districts offering "oleomargarine in small quantities?" It is this temptation to deceit, it is the treachery of the whole manufacture and trade, that we object to, and not the compound itself. If it will take its proper place in the open market, and stand or fall on its merits, nobody would deny to it a fair field. If in a straightforward way it can compete, however sharply, with cow butter, nobody could reasonably object. But since it comes as a rat that gnaws in the dark, as a sneak-thief, as a law-breaker, as a piratical craft that, with fair surface showing, sails the commercial seas, it ought to have a quietus in the shape of a killing tax, such as is now proposed in Congress, since no other means have been found effective.

In answer to the specious pretext that it only competes with second or third-rate butter, and does not really affect prices of first-quality goods, and therefore must have the beneficent effect of lifting the general dairy to a higher level, we note that about the time that Professor Arnold was speaking for his clients before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, a leading commission merchant of this city was sending a check to one of his consignees of choice butter, with the explanation that the sharp decline—twelve cents per pound within a week—was "on account of the arrival of a large quantity of lard-butter from the west." This coincidence, suggestive and curious, militates against the showy argument referred to, which has been from the first the leading stock in trade of advocates and others selfishly interested in oleomargarine. And their number is legion, and increasing day by day. The statistics are too much underground for even census experts, but one writer estimates a manufacture and sale in this city alone that "threatens to extinguish the dairy industry of the Empire State." However that may be, it is certain that the encroachment is aggressive, and it seems to be powerful enough to have beguiled lately to its defence one hitherto in high favor as an apostle of honest dairying.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Moral Advancement of the Race.

As an advanced science implies an advanced art—the progress of the two being ever conditioned upon each other—so the great advances of the sciences and arts imply a corresponding development of human intelligence. The principle of action and reaction prevails in the world of mind as in the world of matter, and while the human intellect, by cogent applications of its powers, has established multitudinous differentiations in things once inextricably intermingled, a corresponding differentiation and specialization of its own powers has inevitably resulted. But specialization of functions being the direct evidence of its greater perfection, it is incontrovertable that the multiplication of specializations of knowledge by human inquiry has resulted in improvements of the powers of the human mind. The strain now put on human power to keep pace with the advances already made is an assurance that there will be in the future no lack of occasion for continued mental development. All departments of human enterprise have in truth been already so marvelously developed as to defy the complete grasp of any but specialists of more than ordinary capacity. Croakers may find fault and stigmatize the advance of the age as mainly material. Never did carping criticism have poorer ground for its averments. The material advance is fully matched by the moral advance. Proofs of it are so multiplied as scarcely to deserve enumeration. Liberty to think boldly and to give free utterance to honest convictions is fast becoming a sacred principle of society. Liberty of person and equal justice—irrespective of rank and wealth—are now almost everywhere recognized as divinest principles of government. The sick and the unfortunate, instead of being left to die without aid or to pine through a miserable existence, are now everywhere provided for at the expense of those whom fortune has subjected to less severe trials. Sumptuary laws are now not only known to be useless but their principle is condemned. Private war has almost ceased to be waged; and the duty of revenge, once sanctioned by religion, has given place to the duty of forbearance and forgiveness. The well-being of one's neighbor is now universally felt to be the good fortune of one's self. Vast accumulations of wealth, instead of being squandered in the purchase of places and useless decorations for elevating one's self above his fellows, are now employed in educational, industrial, and eleemosynary foundations.—[From the "Future of Mind," by PETER BRYCE, M. D., in "Popular Science Monthly for June.

Feeding Horses.

An old horse in spite of the care and twelve quarts of meal a day persisted in keeping thin. This was the experience of last winter. During the summer, on grass, there was some improvement in condition. Counseling with a veteran horseman at the beginning of this winter, in regard to this horse he surmised that ragged, or sharp teeth were the cause, and suggested that we have the opportunity to file them off, using an instrument called a "float" made especially for this purpose—charge one dollar. It was done, and now on three quarts of meal a day with oat straw the same horse is getting fat. No doubt many other horses in the country are suffering from the same defect, which is so easily cured. The grinders wear unevenly, having sharp points on the outer adges, which lacerated the mouth, making it so sore that the animal will not masticate its food, or will not eat enough to keep in condition.

Another horse, which was fed eighteen quarts a day, as he was a large animal and doing hard work, could not be kept in condition. Various remedies were tried to improve the looks of his coat and to increase his flesh. One of the changes was increasing his daily feed from fifteen quarts of oats to eighteen. At last it occurred to me that he was overfed, which made his blood feverish and overtaxed the functions of the stomach. The allowance of grain was cut down to twelve quarts of oats, with a small mess of carrots—about four quarts—when he immediately began to thrive, his coat growing brighter and his general condition improved. This satisfied me that he had been fed too much.

A gentleman connected with the American Express Company informed me that when the horses used in the company's business in New York, where they are fed oats and hay, give out, that they are sent to Buffalo to be recruited. The system of feeding there, which invariably improves the horses is, morning and noon, a moderate feed of oats and hay; at night a half bushel of hay cut fine, two quarts of wheat bran, and two quarts of corn meal mixed together with a small handful of salt, and the whole mess mixed with hot water and fed when cool.

Women that have been bedridden for years have been entirely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Hooping cough, croup, and colds are alone cured by "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," which is daily working miracles. Price 25c.

IT has not been necessary this year for ships to try a winter in the Arctic Ocean in order to experience the perils and hardships of icebergs and ice-floes, for hundreds of merchant vessels have unwillingly endured them in the month of May, and in latitudes not as high as that of Liverpool. Early in the month, the steamer Glamorgan, arriving at Boston from Liverpool, reported that she passed an iceberg 500 feet high, on which were a number of polar bears, and then moved 160 miles along the edge of an ice-field, passing fully a hundred large peaks, some of them carrying bears. The Steinman, about the same time, passed sixteen large icebergs, and was driven by them a hundred miles out of her course. Presently came news of a half a dozen steamers and a score of sailing vessels caught in a field of ice covering several hundred square miles, and as effectually locked up for the time as was the Jeannette when she drifted to her doom. The parallel went still further in the case of the sailor Rescue, crushed and lost in the ice, though her crew escaped, while, less fortunate, the Western Belle was destroyed by an iceberg and her Captain and thirteen men were lost. Probably, other disasters will be reported, judging from the accounts of narrow escapes given by those vessels who have come through. Fortunately, the safety of the Peruvian, with her 1,100 people, is at last assured.

*** "Magnificent promises sometimes end in paltry performances." A magnificent exception to this is found in Kidney-Wort which invariably performs even more cures than it promises. Here is a single instance: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her liver complaint.

Skin Diseases Cured

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old, obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.

SKIN DISEASE.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

☞ The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs.,
62 Vessey street, New York city.

For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price $1 by mail. For sale by druggists.

Woodward, Faxon & Co, Kansas City, wholesale agents.

All readers writing letters to advertisers in answer to advertisemants in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS *will confer a favor on the publishers by mentioning this paper in their letters. Bear this in mind.*

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

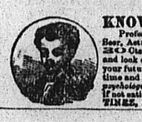
☞ If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

I any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. "His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure."—*Bap ist.*
Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O



KNOW THE FUTURE!
Professor Martinez, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychologist, will for 25c. (3s.), with age, height, color of eyes, and look of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and marriage prophetically predicted. Money returned if not satisfied. Address, Professor MARTINEZ, 10 Mead's Place, Boston, Mass.

W. I. HOADLEY,

JOB PRINTER,

Frazer Hall Block.

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS

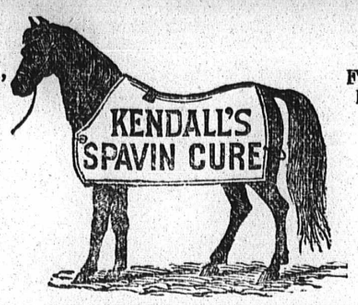
NEW POTATOES, Wall's orange Belle, Defiance, luxury, Cook's Superb La Plume, Triumph and other new varieties. Some of the BEST EVER OFFERED. Catalogue free. Address ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

Attention, Deaf People

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, endorsed by the most eminent physicians. Deafness relieved and cured in 3 to 6 days. Send box 493 for particulars, EDWIN FERRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

It cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ring-bones and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch without blistering.



For man it is now known to be one of the best if not the best liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May, 10th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two Veterinary Surgeons who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE in the Cicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it.
Very Respectfully,
L. T. FOSTER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

STOUGHTON, Mass., March 16th, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—In justice to you and to myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

Acme, Michigan, December 28th, 1879.
B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I sent you one dollar for your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" last summer which cured a bone spavin with half a bottle. The best liniment I ever used.
Yours Respectfully,
HOMER HOXIE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.
Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with 'Kendal's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.
Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

Wilton, Minn., Jan. 11th, 1881.
B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses which was badly swollen and could not be be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludduth, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt sweenied very badly I used your remedy as given in your book without roweling, and I must say to your credit that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it.
Yours truly,
GEO. MATHEWS.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hamilton, Mo., June 14th, 1881.
B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all it is recommended to be, and in fact more too. I have removed by using the above callous, bone spavins, ring-bones, splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any bony substance I have ever used, and I have tried many as I have made that my study for years.
Respectfully yours,
P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Chilesburgh, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1879.
B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: I have tried your Spavin Cure on a chronic case of bone spavin, which has been treated by two of the best doctors in the land. The case was fired twice, and I can safely say that Kendall's Spavin Cure did more good than anything which I ever tried. I believe it to be a good remedy for a great many difficulties. Ring-bone and bone spavins I am sure it will cure if taken in time. It is also good for scratches, grease heel, etc.
Yours respectfully,
T. B. MUIR.

Kelley's Island, Erie County, Ohio, March 28th 1888.
Dr. J. B. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" on a bone spavin and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used it will do all you claim for it.
Yours truly, C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom It May Concern:—In the year 1875 I treated with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been very lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin cure.
R. A. GAINES.
Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879. JOHN G. JENNE,
Justice of Peace.

ead Proof of Wonderful Cures!

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1881.
Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion, worth $4,000, which had a very bad spavin and was pronounaed by four eminent veterinary surgeons beyond any cure, and that the horse was done for ever. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It had a magical effect, the third bottle cured it, and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon was an uncle of mine, and I take great interesr in assisting his profession.
Yours truly,
JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Engineer.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Republican City, Neb., March 31st, 1880.
B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: I tried your Kendall's Spavin Cure and it had the desired effect. It cured the spavin, which other treatments had 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 Harlin county, Nebraska, with a load of about 2,000 pounds, and made the trip in four weeks. Please send me your Treatise on the Horse, price 25 cents.
Respectfully yours,
JAMES YELLENIC.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.
Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin for eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me $100.
Respectfully yours,
H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for Corns, Bunions, Frost-bites, or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for Beast is good for Man, and we know from experience that "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" can be used on a child 1 year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

WHAT IS GOOD FOR BEAST IS GOOD FOR MAN.

Read of its effects on Human Flesh

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.
B. J, Kendall, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your, "Kendall's Spavin Cure," was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing, I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excells anything we ever used.
Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL.
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.
B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1872 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.
Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep-seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement if used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Neighboring Correspondence.

From Salina.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are still having showery and cool weather, with now and then a small sparkling of frost in low places, but not enough to do damage, only it keeps vegetation back. Nothing, we may say, grows good, except it may be oats or potatoes; they appear to be growing well. Corn is at a standstill,—some not up, some trying to get up, and other pieces early planted is cultivated over once, but it is not large.

The frost does not appear to have hurt the fruit as yet. Peaches will be plentiful, appless middling crop, cherries, plums, gooseberries, and strawberries light crop; blackberries, raspberries, and also grapes appear to be setting fruit well, and we are in hopes we will have a good crop.

Wheat looks well, and is a heavy crop. The blades are green and very large, and some fear rust. One of our neighbors says when his dogs come out of the wheat they are covered with red rust.

Grass grows slowly, but stock seems to do well.

There are a good many poor horses around for the season. Feed is scarce and high, and people are not able to purchase feed for their teams. R. A.

SALINA, May 25, 1882.

Horticultural Department.

Horticultural Notes.

Mr. W. R. Phillips, of Millford, Delaware, recommends the following varieties of peaches for marketing purposes, and which will ripen in succession as enumerated: Early Alexander, Troth's Early, Mountain Rose, Crawford Early, Foster, Old Mixon, Princess, Red Rareripe, Stump the World, Crawford Late, Beer's Smock.

The secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society, having invited fruit growers to name what they considered the best variety of apples received a number of replies. The largest number of recommendations were for Maiden's Blush; Ben Davis and Early Harvest came next in favor; then followed Rambo, Winesap, Rome Beauty, and Red Astrachan.

Are you troubled with cut-worms? Save all the tin cans and strawberry boxes you can find, and taking out the bottoms set them over the plants, or around the shrubs, vines, or trees set. Then vermin can't crawl over a smooth surface nor will they travel far over a dead-wood surface. We have bought the strawberry boxes in the flat, without bottoms, and used them several years.

If there is one branch of horticultural work that is less undersood than another, we would say it was pruning. Many owners of orchards get an idea that fruit trees need pruning to induce fruitfulness, and go into the orchard without well defined system or plan, with only a determination to cut and slash, and the result is a mutilated tree, and often scars are left that are causes of decay. That judicious pruning induces fruitfulness we do not deny, but that, as very often done, it causes decay and premature death of the tree we are ready to assert. It is very hard to lay down definite rules for pruning—only general principles can be given, and the orchardist must exercise a great deal of caution and common sense, or else damage is most sure to ensue. The advice we shall give in this article is not for the experienced hortieulturist, but for those not well posted in this branch of horticulture. If a large number of limbs are to be removed, they should be cut away in early spring before the leaves open, as pruning while in leaf checks the growth and injures the tree, and while excessive pruning while in leaf may induce fruitfulness, it will also tend to shorten the life of the tree. Trees should be properly pruned, formed while young, and the nursery is the place for such work, because if in the nursery the tree is allowed to grow lots of brush, it will be necessary to cut them away after being set in the orchard, which not only checks the growth of the tree, but often leaves large sores that cause decay. If trees are carefully and properly pruned while young, they will require but little more than to have water sprouts cut out after being set in the orchard. If an orchard has been allowed to grow a lot of brush and large limbs, we believe it better to allow a large portion to remain rather than adopt the plan of cutting out all limbs that should not have been permitted to grow. On small trees the new shoots starting out may be pinched or rubbed off during May, and in addition to this the water sprouts should be cut out, which should be about the extent of orchard pruning for May, unless it be to remove and trim broken limbs.

George R. Rice, living near Farmer Village, N. Y., has a pear tree two feet in diameter, and forty high. It bears from ten to twenty bushels of fine fruit every year, and is remarkably hardy and sure. It is a seedling and sixty-two years old.

A successful Boston florist says that he seldom failed to root slips of the most tender and rare plants. He credits his success to a layer of oats placed under the usual layer of sand in which the slips are planted; when moistened they act as a stimulant and feeder to the tender roots of the slip.

Capt. J. B. Moore, Concord, Mass., is authority for the statement that a gentleman in Salem "with plenty of manure and water" raises the asparagus, peas, corn and other vegetables needed in a family of seven, also the summer keep of two cows, and hay and mangel wurtzels enough to winter them, all on one acre of land.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker writes: "Tell your readers to put one pint of salt and one pint of soft soap (it ought to be farmer's soap) to ten gallons of water, and use it on currants and gooseberries. I'll warrant them a full crop. Put plenty of ashes—coal or wood—around the roots to increase the size of the berries."

Good crops of strawberries can be grown on the same land for several years in succession if well manured and cultivated, but experienced cultivators say that less labor is required and better results are obtained by preparing a fresh piece of land, setting new plants and cultivating them the entire summer, than by producing them from an old bed.

C. Beck, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, tells of an asparagus bed which he says controverts the theory that the beds will run out unless renewed every twenty-five or thirty years. The bed in question is at Quincy, Mass., is over eighty years old, and is still as good as ever, both as regards quality and productiveness.

Joseph Robinson, in the New England Farmer, says: A false impression that stalks abroad is, that peas with bug holes in them are worthless. To a great extent this idea is without foundation, for the writer has experimented both with earth and damp cloth and water, time and time again, and from a handful of peas, it is few, if any, that will be missed.

Cantaloupes do best upon sod land or any good, warm, loamy soil. For early crop, a light, sandy loam is best. A large shovelful of well-rotted stable manure to the hill is the usual allowance. These should be at least five feet apart; they are best made with the hoe, but for large plantations, where labor is scarce, they may be made with the plow, and the planting be done with the hoe. They should be in no case covered more than 1½ inches deep. If the ground is dry at the time of planting, the earth directly over the seed should be packed solid with the back of the hoe.

Superstitions About Cats.

In Ireland, it is considered highly unlucky for a family to take with them a cat when they are moving, more especially, too, when they have to cross a river. Mr. Gregor also tells us that, in the northeast of Scotland, if a cow or other domestic animal was seized with disease, one mode of cure was to twist a rope of straw the contrary way, join the two ends, and put the diseased animal through the loop along with a cat. By this means the disease was supposed to be transferred to the cat, and the animal life was so saved by the cat dying. This, of course, was only one of the extensive charms of which the leading idea was that of substitution. A remedy for erysipelas, lately practiced in the parish of Locharron, in the Northwest Highlands, consisted in cutting one half of the ear of the cat, and letting the blood drop on the part affected. Alluding, moreover, to the numerous other items of folk-lore in connection with the cat, there is a popular notion that a May cat—a cat born in the month of May—is of no use in catching rats and mice, but exerts an injurious influence on the house through bringing into it disagreeable reptiles of various kinds. Mrs. Latham, in her "West Sussex Superstitions," says that a May cat is supposed "to be inclined to melancholy, and to be much addicted to catching snakes and bringing them into the house. I had heard that this west-country belief existed in our village; and very lately, observing a very dejected-looking cat by the fire in a cottage, said, in jest, 'I should think that cat was born in May.' 'Oh, yes,' said the owner of it, 'that she was, and so was her mother; and she was just as sad-looking, and was always bringing snakes and vipers within doors.'" In Huntingdonshire there is a common saying that "a May kitten makes a dirty cat." The supposed ill-luck attaching to a cat born in the month of May is no doubt founded on the old notion that May was an unfortunate season for births of any kind, in allusion to which there is an old proverb, which says—

May chets
Bad luck begets.

According to a curious notion, still extensively credited by out-North country peasantry, black cats are supposed to bring not only good luck, but also lovers—in illustration of which we may quote a well-known rhyme on the subject:

Whenever the cat o' the house is black,
The lasses o' lovers will have no lack.

Mr. Henderson, speaking of this superstition, tells us that an old North-country woman on one occasion said to a lady, "It's na wonder Jock ——'s lasses marry off so fast, ye ken what a braw black cat they've got." It is considered unlucky to dream of a cat, a piece of folk-lore prevalent in Germany, where if one dreams of a black cat at Christmas, it is an omen of some alarming illness during the following year. Equally unfortunate, too, is it for a cat to sneeze, this act being supposed to indicate that the family will have colds. Thus, we are informed by Mrs. Latham that in Sussex, "even the most favored cat, if heard to sneeze, is instantly shut out of doors; for should she stay to repeat the sneeze three times indoors, the whole family will have colds and coughs."

Lastly, there are many quaint traditions in which the cat holds a prominent place; and an amusing one, current in the north of England, we may quote in conclusion: A gentleman was one evening sitting cosily in his parlor, reading or meditating, when he was interrupted by the appearance of a cat, which came down the chimney and cried out, "Tell Dildrum Doldrum's dead!" He was not unnaturally startled by this strange occurrence, and when shortly after his wife entered, and he related to her what had happened, her own cat, which accompanied her, exclaimed, "Is Doldrum dead?" and immediately rushed up the chimney, and was heard of no more. Of the numberless conjectures stated to account for this extraordinary event, the most reasonable one appears to be that Doldrum had been king of Catland, and that Dildrum was the next heir.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

A Horrible Deatch.

One of the most horrible deaths that ever fell to our lot to chronicle occurred a few days ago at Winston, a small town on the Rock Island road, in Missouri, famous as the scene of one of the James gang train robberies. A little eight-year-old boy, the son of George Sea, was sent to the house of a neighbor named Stout, on an errand, and on arriving there, found no one at home. To make sure, however, the faithful little fellow entered at the gate and knocked at the door, when a savage bull dog attacked and mangled him so horribly that he died almost immediately. One shoulder was torn from its socket, and a hand eaten off. A terrible gap was torn in his side, and other frightful wounds were inflicted by the infuriated beast. No help was near, and the poor little boy was shockingly killed by a brute of the most vicious description. Why any decent man should keep such a terrible animal is beyond comprehension.—*Atchison Champion.*

THE prisoners at the military prison, Leavenworth, struck for more substantial food a few days since. They made no riotous demonstrations, but simply refused to work. The diet was improved and the men resumed work. They had been complaining about the slimness of the diet for some time, but no attention was paid to them, and the thing finally resulted as above stated. The government furnishes a prisoner the same rations as a man on duty, and the blame rests with the commissary sergeant. The men complain that their breakfast consisted of nothing more than a sort of hash, the principal ingredient of which was bread, and not any too much of that, and that only about a bushel of potatoes was issued to a hundred men.

A Cordial Invitation.

The enterprising proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery make a special request to all persons suffering with consumption, coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, phthisic quinsy, pain in the side or chest, night sweats, loss of voice, hoarseness, croup, tickling in the throat, or any chronic or lingering affection of throat or lungs, to call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince them what a regular dollar size bottle will do. It will positively cure the very worst cases, even when every other remedy has failed. Only give it a fair trial and see for yourselves. Thousands have been cured by Dr. King's New Discovery who had given up all hopes of ever being cured.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
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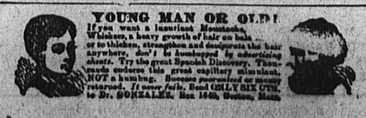

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ through which to reach the farmers of the West of any periodical published. It has a **larger** circulation than any agricultural paper published west of St. Louis. It also has a larger circulation than **any two** papers published in the county. Its patrons are **cash** customers.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

In sending communications to this paper do not write on both sides of the paper. A departure from this rule will often withhold the article from publication till next week's issue if not altogether. Do not forget this.

THE Wichita Eagle relates that one of Sedgwick county's prolific mothers, while in the postoffice at Wichita last Saturday, remarked that she had not been in town for seven weeks. When asked what the matter was, she gently laid back a covering from her arm, disclosing the face of a young but fair-haired future voter, with the remark: "That's what's the matter, and this makes the fifteenth." Wonderful country, this.

THE log cabin which Washington made his headquarters when a surveyor in the Valley of Virginia, still stands intact over the spring at Soldier's Rest, Clarke county. Soldier's Rest was built by Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame. When bruised and bloody from the numerous fights with which he was wont to celebrate court-day in the neighboring town of Berryville, he would retire to the old spring-house, where his wife would bathe his head and bind up his wounds. The old cabin is now used as a dairy.

ACCORDING to Missouri newspapers, first-class farm land may be had in that State at prices that will be more than paid by the first crop. Some of the figures given are interesting. John Vogel, a farmer of Grundy county, near the Iowa border, raises 200 bushels of beets on two acres, and sells them for $160. For this at any time he can get eight acres of choice land. W. Gilbreath, of Clarion county, last year bought forty acres of prairie land for $600 and raised $800 worth of corn on it. In many localities good land may be had for $5 an acre. Nevertheless, immigrants go in greater numbers to Kansas, Nebraska, and other States and Territories. Missouri has not been advertised, and is little known to the newcomers from Europe.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Missouri has been well advertised, but it was by Jesse James' train robberies. Home seekers do not care to settle in that sort of neighborhood.

THEY have a primitive way in some parts of Hungary of proceeding against persons accused of crime. Miksa Trailla, a boy of fifteen, employed as a servant in the neighborhood of Tamesvar, was suspected of stealing about $8 from his master. He was handed over to the police, and being suspended by the feet, head downward, from a hook in the ceiling, was belabored for two hours with a wet rope. The next morning the half-dead boy was stretched on the flour and beaten on the legs and knees with a cudgel. A few hours later a magistrate ordered him to be suspended again by the feet, and in that position he remained until he was unconscious. In the evening, still refusing to confess, he was held with naked arms and breast against a red-hot stove. A brother of the lad, who implored the local authorities to intercede and put an end to the torture was himself thrown into prison by order of that functionary, and heavily ironed. On the third day, by order of higher officials, who had been informed of these doings, the two brothers were released. Such occurrences are not rare among the densely ignorant country population of eastern Europe.

A PECULIAR prayer meeting was held in the Third Baptist Church, St. Louis, following the exploit of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lofton, who was then sick from a whipping received while drunk on a railroad train. It is urged in his defence that he had been ill from nervous prostration, and was on his way to the South for rest when the contents of a rock-and-rye bottle overcame him. The congregation took this charitable view of the case, and the prayers were, in substance, that he might speedily recover, and that the sorrow might do him spiritual good. The Rev. Dr. Ford founded an address on the experience of Job, making the point that the troubles alike of Job and Dr. Lofton were the work of Satan. The sentiment of all the speakers seemed to be that the pastor ought to be forgiven.

THE surprising assertion is made that Maine is importing spruce chewing-gum from northern New York. One would as soon expect to hear of its importing ice.—*N. Y. Times.*

BY and by the American people will wake up to the great folly that has been perpetrated in the passage of this iniquitous bill (the new anti-Chinese bill). It will be remarkable to hear Californians crying out for a repeal of this bill; and yet that is not unlikely to happen before half of the ten years of prohibition have passed away. It is with shame and confusion of face that we see this bill go upon the statute book of the nation.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

FRAU MATERNA visited a fire engine house in Cincinnati, the other day, and was much interested in all the arrangements, but especially in the "joker," or electric knob which sounds the alarm-gong. This innocent looking button she was induced to touch, with no premonition of the result. "The next instant," says one of the firemen, "all the doors and traps banged open, the men up-stairs came flying down the waxed poles, and the horses tore out of their stalls into their places like mad. I thought the women were going to jump through the ceiling, but when the scare was over they clapped their hands and shouted and laughed; and then I had to do it all over again."

AT the monthly banquet of the Social Temperance Union, Boston, last Friday, the Rev. Phillips Brooks spoke forcibly on the subject of prohibitory legislation, than which, he urged, there is one thing far more important, namely, the preservation of that liberty in which self-control can live, be educated and grow. Everything which makes it possible for a poor man to find some healthy stimulus outside the grog-shop will have an inestimable influence in bringing about total abstinence. We may close our grog-shops just as completely as we can, but if we do not open places where the poor, hard-working, unfortunate people can resort they will find places of their own in spite of all the laws that can be made."

MAJOR B. W. Bellamy, who owned several hundred slaves before the war, is now the master of a thousand negroes, who cultivate his farm of 16,000 acres, near Quitman, Ga. They live in neat, whitewashed cottages, and are provided with churches, schools, and, if the local newspaper is not mistaken, with dance-houses. Every dwelling has its garden, potato patch, and an orchard, and every tenant is encouraged to save money, buy land, and develop his individuality. It is said that all the children over ten years of age can read and write. At the plantation house things are done in the old style. A reporter who recently dined there writes that the principal dish was a gigantic chicken pie, and that the round of beef made the stout boy who set it on the table stagger.

JOHN A. MARTIN has recently perpetrated a cruel joke on some of the Kansas men, who saw and knew it all, in early days. On his return from Washington, he reported an interview with President Arthur, in which the latter told of having been a resident of Kansas, in the early days of the Territory, and related an incident of a stage ride from Lawrence to Leavenworth, in company with Gen. Lane and others. Now comes John Speer, and says he was in the stage at the same time, and remembers the occasion. The fun of it is, that Col. Martin made up the story, expressly for the purpose of finding out how many knowing chaps would spring up, who knew all about it.—*Troy Chief.*

Speer, are you going to stand any such racket as that? Quote to Sol. Horace Greeley's favorite answer.

MISSOURI has a new law forbidding the manufacture or sale in that State of any imitation of butter, no matter whether represented to be genuine or not. The oleomargarine interest made a desperate fight in a test case, carrying it to the Court of Appeals, on the question of the law's validity. The decision is that the prohibitory act is constitutional. "A statute prohibiting the manufacture and sale of an article of food made in imitation of a wholesome article in common use," says the court, "which imitated article is so repugnant to the tastes and prejudices of our people that they will not eat it when advised of its real character, but only when cheated into the belief that it is the genuine article, in resemblance of which it is made, is a statute fairly within the police power of the State, not opposed to any provision of the Constitution of the State or of the Constitution of the United States, and the wisdom of which is not to be called into question in the judicial courts; and this is so, although particular samples of such imitated article may, in the opinion of scientific men, be as wholesome and beneficial an article of food as the original substance in imitation of which it is made." The effect of this decision will be to close several factories in St. Louis, where the sale of imitation butter, made from beef fat, lard, and other materials, has been extensive.

KANSAS PROGRESS.

Rev. A. C. Peck, of this city, has commenced the publication of a semi-monthly paper with the above title. It is devoted to temperance reform, religious education, social and literary topics. Mr. Peck is a strong writer, and says right out in meeting what he means. With him there is no middle ground. The purest essence of temperance will be dealt out by him. We can heartily recommend the paper to all who desire a purely temperance and religious periodical. Subscription price $1.

"Your Right, Rodger."

Guiteau has issued another crazy address, threatening woe to the nation if he is hanged; and he uses this language:

"The devils that crucified the despised Galilean thought that they were doing God a service, but that did not release them from the liability they incurred, and the wrath of the Almighty."

Just so; and it is hoped that the devil who claimed to be doing the will of God in assassinating Garfield will soon realize that that does not release him from responsibility and the wrath of the law. Every time Guiteau speaks he condemns himself.—*Troy Chief.*

JOE PAUL kept a tavern at Volcano, West Virginia. Joe had a theory that a handsome bar-keeper would help his business, and therefore hired Rube Marquis for the place, the experiment proved disastrous, for Mrs. Paul fell in love with Rube and eloped with him. Joe announced that he was going to kill Rube. He closed his house, sold his horses for money to pay traveling expenses, armed himself with a revolver, and set out to find the runaways. Rube knew the desperate character of his pursuer, and, quitting the woman, fled to the mountain wilderness in the western part of the State. After a month of hiding he ventured into Parkersburg to buy food, and was discovered by Joe. A hasty flight and pursuit ensued. A shot wounded Rube in the leg, and he could run no further. He rapped on the door of a farm house and begged to be taken in, but the inmates refused to admit him. "Then I'll take it," he said, and coolly sat down on a bench to await death. Joe placed his pistol at Rube's head and fired.

Missing a Train.

A school boy in this city went out of town one Monday morning to visit a youthful friend, and was strictly enjoined to return on the following Saturday evening. He had—to quote from one of his letters to his family—"a red-hot time," and when Saturday came around he packed up his trunk with great reluctance and amid loud expressions of regret from his friend that he must depart so soon. He had to drive about three miles to catch the train, and although conscientiously using all the speed he could, he arrived at the station five minutes after the cars had departed. He accordingly went to the nearest telegraph office, and, to allay the anxiety which his non-appearance might occasion at home, compiled and dispatched the following message: "Missed the train; will be back next Thursday." This is considered by his family the worst case of being "left" on record.—*Boston Journal.*

The Bad and Worthless

are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best, and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

A writer makes his living by his marks, a pedestrian by his steps, a soldier by his arms, a singer by his notes, a gambler by his chips, a prize-fighter by his blows, some musicians by blowing, while a fiddler scrapes for a living.

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has for sale one thorough-bred Short-horn bull three years old, that was awarded second premium both as one and two-year-old at the successive fairs at Bismark. Also three thoroughbreds and two three-quarter grade yearlings. All to be found on his place four miles south of Lecompton, Kansas, and will be sold at reasonable terms. M. S. WINTER.

Mrs. Garfield's Dress.

Messrs. Strawbride & Clothier will to-day and during next week exhibit in their corner show window at Eghth and Market streets, the black brocade dress to be presented to Mrs. Garfield by the Woman's Silk Culture Association. It is not generally known that the handsome and appropriate present is essentially American, both as to its donors and manufacture. The silk was grown in fourteen States by twenty-six American families, the venerable mother of Bayard Taylor being one of the contributors. It was reeled by the association, and woven by Hamil & Boothe, at Paterson, N. J., by an American weaver, and is the first fine brocade ever produced in America. In width it contains 28,000 threads. Thirty six hundred needles on a Jacquard loom were used in making the design, which is that of immortells, intertwined among irregular pyramids of Spanish lace, the flowers apparently standing out in delicate relief. Strawbridge & Clothier expect to receive the order to make the dress up some time within the next fortnight.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious kidney, urinary, or liver diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment."

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, $1. HENRY & CO., Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York city. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

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Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Female Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System, and gives rest, comfort, and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaratine Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged, and old men, who are covering your sufferings as with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society, and jewels in the crown of of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer until it saps your vitals, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take DR. RICHMOND'S SAMARATINE NERVINE. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, and impart tone and energy to the whole System.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but it cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as anybody. PETER ROSS, Springwater, Wis.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son.
E. B. RALLS, Hiattsville, Kan.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick-headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Was the means of curing my wife of spasms.
REV. J. A. EDIE, Beaver, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over $3000 with other doctors. S. R. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Effectually cured me of spasms.
MISS JENNIE WARREN,
740 West Van Buren St., Chicago Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 24 hours.
HENRY KNEE, Vervilla, Warren Co., Tenn.

AMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Peoria, Ill.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after spending $2,400 with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character.
REV. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicsville, Md.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in 18 months. MRS. E. FORBES, West Potsdam, N. Y.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing.
MISS ORLENA MARSHAL, Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. JACOB SUITER, St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of bronchitis, asthma and general debility OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, Ohio.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has cured me of asthma; also scrofula of many years standing. ISAAC JEWELL, Covington, Ky.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured me of fits. Have been well for over 4 years.
CHAS. E CURTIS, Osakis, Douglas Co., Minn.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepsia very badly. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Ridgway, Pa.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Has permanently cured me of epileptic fits.
DAVID TREMBLY, Des Moines, Iowa.

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is for sale by druggists everywhere, or may be had direct from us. Those who wish to obtain further evidence of the curative properties of Samaritan Nervine will please enclose a 3-cent postage stamp for a copy of our Illustrated Journal of Health, giving hundreds of testimonials of cure from persons who have used the medicine and also their pictures photographed after their restoration to perfect health. Address

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BY C. C. THACHER.

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HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

Money to loan on household goods, cattle, or any personal property. Security—chattle mortgage. Office on Henry street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

Mr. Barnes, the new superintendent of the L., L. & G., has rented the Nathan Frank property and has already taken possession.

☞Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable dyes for 10 cents.

Who Wants a Pump?

We have a bran new wooden pump, with tubing, which we will sell cheap or trade for farm produce. Who wants it?

The advertisement for condemnation of property along Vermont street needed by the Union Pacific railroad appears in the Journal. The work of surveying the route and establishing the grade has already commenced.

Invigorating Food

For the brain and nerve is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—*Tribune.* See other column.

THE city council, at a special meeting on Monday evening, refused to make an appropriation to banquet the editors of the State. The editors will, however, be royally entertained here. There is one lumber yard they will probably not take the pains to visit.

A Michigan journal relates the following: Amos James, Esq., proprietor of the Huron House, Port Huron, Mich., suffered so badly with rheumatism that he was unable to raise his arm for three months. Five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him entirely.—*Pottstown Daily Ledger.*

*Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 335 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this paper.

We have received from Walter Brown & Co. an elegantly bound little volume entitled "The Sheep Scab." It gives the nature, prevention, and cure of sheep scab, and also the classification of wools and the marketable vualues, and an address delivered before the Missouri State Wool Grower's Association, at Sedalia, Mo., April 5, 1882. It is a very neat little book and of inestimable value to wool growers. Copies can be obtained of Walter Brown & Co., 93 Federal street, Boston, for 50 cts. each.

Honorable.

The managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Olathe have done a thing which reflects upon them great credit. The following slips, cut from the Olathe Star, explain what that honorable act was:

CLOSING SCHOOL.

The sudden appearance of half a dozen cases of smallpox near the Institution under circumstances which make it probable that there will be others, justifies the closing of our school three weeks earlier than the usual date. We do so in the confidence that none our pupils have been exposed to the disease, and hence we incur no risk in sending them away, and that retaining them here would be extremely hazardous. We trust by this time all are safely at home. W. H. DEMOTTE. Superintendent.

We regret that our pupils will not be here to assist in entertaining our editorial guests, June 8. They were, at the time of closing, working up a very promising program, and would have taken great pleasure in contributing their portion on that occasion.

People have confidence in a management who do not try to hide such a scourage, but warn the public of it.

A Sad Message.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Amos Lawrence, of Boston, will be unable to be present at the Commencement exercises of the State University. The following letter addressed to the Hon. Charles Robinson gives a reason which, as will be seen, places his contemplated journey out of the power of Mr. Lawrence. While we know the sentiment of those who have formally invited him to the city which bears his name, will be to extend to him all the condolence with the power of feeling and language, there will prevail everywhere in our midst the regret that so sad an event should have interfered with that manifestation of profound respect which would have been manifested by every citizen toward the venerable gentleman had he been able to accomplish his visit:

NEAR BOSTON, May 26, 1882.

DEAR SIR:—We have met with a great affliction in the death of our oldest daughter, Mrs. Robert Amory, the first break in our large family for forty years.

I shall not be able to leave home at present. May I trouble you to communicate this to the gentlemen of the City Council, who were good enough to invite me.

Again thanking you and them for your kindnes, I remain very truly yours,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

Hon. Charles Robinson, Lawrence, Kansas

No Benefit.

An Indiana newspaper thus writes: Mr. George F. Helderle, of Peru, Ind., says that he had suffered very much with rheumatism and used many remedies without benefit. He found the desired relief in St. Jacobs Oil.—*Atchison Champion.*

The Y. M. S. C. give an excursion to Leavenworth on Friday of this week.

Mr. Byron Porter, of Clinton, has lost two children within a week of diphtheria.

THE gentleman who had no use for editors found fault because just what he did say was reported.

HON. T. D. THACHER was in the city yesterday on his way to Ottawa to attend the Congressional convention.

The Republican County Convention for electing delegates to the State Congressional Convention will be held in this city June 24.

Mr. S. K. Whiting, traveling correspondent of the Mid-Continent, a religious paper published at Kansas City, called upon us Tuesday.

$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The last social gathering of the season before the summer adjournment of the Congregational Church will be held at the residence of I. N. VanHoesen on Friday evening of this week.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists. Depot at Leis & Bro's.

BILLY DUNCAN and Carlisle Miller were out boat-riding Sunday. They rowed too near the dam and were carried over. Fortunately a thorough wetting was the extent of their injuries.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1 at druggists. Depot, George Leis & Bro., Lawrence, Kansas.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Eudora was celebrated on Monday at Durr's grove. A large number were present, and they enjoyed a right royal good time. Many persons from this city were present.

Kidney Disease.

Pain, irritation, retention, incontinence, deposits, gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Depot, Geo. Leis & Bro.

A GENTLEMAN of this city who sold $1,500 of lumber to Lane University, took a $2.50 advertisement in their annual catalogue.

"Of all my father's family,
I love myself the best;
If Providence provide for me
What care I for the rest."

Prof. L. W. Spring, of the Kansas State University, formerly pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Lawrence, certifies that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic to overcome malarial disorders with highly satisfactory results. He adds; "If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy."

DECORATION DAY.

How it was Observed in this City.

The observance of Decoration Day really commenced on Sunday. In response to an invitation from Washington Post, G. A. R., Dr. Marvin preached a sermon appropriate to Memorial Day. The pulpit and organ were covered with elegant bouquets Dr. Spring and Dr. Jones occupied the pulpit with Dr. Marvin. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. Dr. Marvin chose as his text the seventh verse of the fourteenth chapter of Romans:—"For none of us liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself." The address was finished and scholarly, and was listened to with the deepest interest throughout.

On Tuesday, Decoration Day proper, the usual order of things was changed. At ten o'clock a detachment of the G. A. R., with the Big Springs Band, and accompanied by a large number of citizens, proceeded to the cemetery and decorated the graves. This was a great improvement on the old way of doing, when everything was crowded into one short afternoon. There being plenty of time, every grave was found and decorated. There was a great abundance of flowers, and we do not remember that the cemetery ever looked brighter or prettier.

The procession in the afternoon was an unusually fine looking one. The G. A. R. in uniform, uniformed Patriarchs, Odd Fellows in regalia, firemen in uniform, Young Men's Social Club, with bright badges, all helped to add a pleasing effect. The speaking took place at South Park, the stand being erected in the south end. It was handsomely decorated. A background, back of the pictures, had on it pictures of Washington, Lincoln and Garfield, surrounded by floral wreaths, and the whole background covered with little flags or banners, representing the various army corps. In front of the speakers desk, and high above the platform was a broad panel, supported by a pillar at either end. These pillars were twined with white and black cloth. In the center of the panel was this inscriptton:

"The hopes and fears, the blood and tears that marked the Nation's strife,
Are now all covered by victory that saved the nation's life."

The following was the program as carried out:

The marshal assigned positions on the ground to the different detachments.

Post No. 12, G. R. R., conducted a short memorial ceremony.

Keller's Hymn.....Choir
Prayer.....Dr. Jones
Instrumental music.....Y. M. S. C. Band
Oration.....Dr. De Los Walker
Vocal music.....Choir
Recitation—Ode.....Miss Lillie Walkinshaw
Instrumental music.....Big Springs Band
Oration.....Gov. Charles Robinson
Vocal music.....Choir
Oration.....Prof. Jas. H. Canfield
Instrumental music.....Y. M. S. C. Band
Benediction.....Dr. Beatty

Burglars.

Newmark's clothing store was entered last Saturday night by burglars, who coolly exchanged their old worn-out clothes for new ones. About twenty-five dollars' worth in all was taken. As the old clothes were carefully piled against the back door, and the Buzzard's Roost tribe did not hear of it first, the police captured the old clothes. Only two sets of shutters, one window and two iron bars were broken in getting in, and of course that would not make noise enough to be heard a mile off, which is about the distance a policeman must walk if he goes over his whole beat at night. Beside this nearly every dry goods box along the whole street was rolled and tumbled into the middle of the road. A long ladder was carried several blocks and placed against Dr. Jones's house and a shorter one carried from there to a distant part of the city. The turning of boxes over and carrying of ladders, was probably the work of boys, but if we had sufficient police protection at night they never could have done it without meeting with a formidable obstacle. The question that a business man asks when he hears of the rolling and tumbling of dry goods boxes from Winthrop street to Berkley is, how much noise would it take to rouse the police and the special watchman?

Sunday night there was another burglary. The L., L. & G. depot was entered, the safe opened by the regular combination, and the inside tills opened, and $81 stolen. Of course the party who robbed the safe must have been some one conversant with the office.

A colored boy, an old employee of Billy Wiedemann, slipped into his place Sunday morning shortly after the store was opened, and robbed the till of $8. He was caught in the act and on Monday fined $5 and costs for petit larceny, the money stolen having been recovered.

Marshal Prentice does his whole duty, and so we believe do our police, but one man after 12 o'clock at night cannot hunt stray cows, watch five miles of streets, and be on hand at the slightest disturbance. Give us more police.

THE Lawrence High School children of 1858 to 1864, hold a reunion to-morrow in the old school room, the basement of the Unitarian church. Charlie Edwards, the old teacher, will call the roll; the old desk will be there; the original bell, which also served to notify the boarders of the old Free State Hotel when it was time for dinner will be rung. It will probably be one of the most interesting reunions ever held in the State.

The ministers of Kansas City, Wyandotte, and some other towns in Kansas and Missouri will visit Lawrence next Monday, the 5th of June, to confer with the Lawrence clergymen in regard to the proposed National Religious Congress to be held at Bismarck Grove sometime in September. They will come by special car attached to regular train, arriving at 11:45. The meeting will be at the grove at noon Monday.

Consumption Cured

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all THROAT and LUNG affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advise and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to

DR. M. K. BELL.
161 N. Calvert Street,
3-29 6m BALTIMORE, MD.

ESCAPE,

TROTTING STALLION!

COLOR—Jet Black, 5 Years Old, 15 1-2 Hands High, and Weighs 1000 lbs. With his fine breeding, faultless temperament, and great promise for speedhe cannot fail to impart unusual excellence to Her offsprings.

PEDIGREE:

Escape was sired by Norwood, he by Alexander's Norwood, sire of Blackwood, record of 2:30 at three yeaas old; Lulu, record of 2:15, and May Queen, record 2:20.

First dam Josie Ferris, by Strader's C. M. Clay, Jr.; second dam by Brown's Bellounder, son of imported Bellfounder, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian's dam; third dam by Huston; fourth dam by Sir Archy.

Brown's Bellfounder by imported Bellfounder, out of a mare by Mambrino, son of imported Messenger; second dam by Tippo Saib; thir dam by imported Messenger.

☞Escape will make the season for a limited number of mares.

For further particulars apply to

H. A. CUTLER.
At Excelsior Job Printing Office, Lawrence.
4-12-w4m

THE LAWRENCE
DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE
—OF—
GEO. INNES & CO.
CARRY THE FINEST STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS IN THE STATE

THEY HAVE NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE
—OF—
☞ALL THE LATEST STYLES☜
—OF—
Silks,
Notions,
Carpets,
Dress Goods. etc.

THEY RESPECTFULLY ASK YOU TO CALL AND SEE THEM,
—AT—
5-3w m ☞109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.☜

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

STEINBERG'S
MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

Again throw out their banners heralding the arrival of the

Largest Stock of Men's, Youth's, and Boy's Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

We do not want to blow our own horn, but will ask you to call and be convinced that the few facts we will present to you are "The truth and nothing but the truth."

We have the largest and most varied stock,
We are always the first to receive new goods,
We always have the latest, nobbiest, and best,
We have the most gentlemanly salesmen,
We do the most business,

We have facilities in buying and selling which enable us to Defy Competition!

In fact, young or old, bankers, lawyers, farmers, mechanics, teachers, students, merchants, clerks, and all others in want of a plain or nobby business or dress suit, must not fail to call on

STEINBERG, THE KING CLOTHIER.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

☞BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY,☜
A Liberal Discount to Ministers on All Goods in our Line.
5-3-w3m

A. B. WARREN,
—DEALER IN—
PAPER AND PAPER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
☞Inks, and Printer's Supplies.☜

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
5-10-tf A. B. WARREN, 111 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kas.

WE DESIRE TO STATE TO
BUYERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES
—THAT THE STOCK OF THE—
FAMILY SHOE STORE
WAS NEVER LARGER,
THE ASSORTMENT GREATER,
—AND—
PRICES ANY MORE REASONABLE!
WE CLAIM AND CAN PROVE
OUR STOCK THE LARGEST TO SELECT FROM IN LAWENCE

☞*ATTENTION, HOWN TO ALL. EVERYBODY MADE WELCOME.*

R. D. MASON,
AGENT
-26-w t

The Household.

DURING his recent residence in Brazil, Mr. Ernest Morris investigated the composition of the deadly Woorari or Tucuna poison universally used by the Indian tribes of the Upper Amazon. Its ingredients, character, and operation have been much discussed, and of late years physicians have made some practical use of it. The Indians make two grades of it, one of which they use in obtaining game, and the other, which is much stronger, in war. In tipping their arrows for the former purpose, care is taken not to make them too deadly, for game impregnated with the poison soon putrifies. Mr. Morris rejects the supposition that salt is an antidote. He says that he has often tried this remedy upon monkeys and cats, but has always lost his patients. He does not believe that there is any known antidote when the poison is pure and new.

Correspondence to "The Household."

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—In your issue of May 3, "Contributor" favors us with a fine talk as usual, for I find all her articles sensible and instructive. About books she well says they are a great moral force in helping to form the character of the young especially. That is true if the books they read are moral and teach morality; but the great trouble is, there are so many of the popular books in market now that do not teach morality, and a great many more that actually teach immorality, and if a strong attachment for right is not already formed in the mind of the child by the reading of the Bible, and by the example of parents, such books will lead them not only to adopt the views of those wicked books but follow their teachings practically and become thieves and robbers and scape graces of all kinds, just like the heroes of those books. I don't believe there are a half dozen men in any community that would advocate reading Tom Payne, Voltaire, or indeed any such books in school if they would speak their honest sentiment. I think when the teacher has a certificate of good moral character we might trust them to use their judgment in this matter; but some people are very much afraid the Bible will be read and studied too much. I wish it were read and studied more, and its teachings practised better than the best does.

I don't know sister "Contributor," but I will have to correct your quotation from St. Paul; he used "moderation" where you use "toleration." There is some difference in the two words, and I am not so certain that Paul would give the advice you put in his mouth, from the fact that he disputed daily in the synagogue and other places where the true Gospel of Christianity was not known, or false doctrine taught. Paul was not very tolerant even with his brethren when they did not teach the truth in Christ, as he understood it; nor do I believe any Christian should be so tolerant as not to have a fair understanding of all the duties we owe to God, to our fellows and to the world, and the doctrines taught in the word of God, and then defend them against skepticism of all kinds in a kind and good spirit. "Persuade men," as Paul says, not compel them, or try to do it, but give them good and sufficient reason for the faith that is in you. R. A.

SALINA, Kan.

A POPULAR M. P. invited a distinguished company to dinner in London. Three of the guests elected to drive to their host's house together. The carriage deposited them at their destination, and the oldest gentleman, on alighting, said to his two companions, who were M. P's., "I'll pioneer you; I know the way up stairs." But here the Butler intervened, and said, "Down stairs, please gentleman," Accordingly down went the trio, and were ushed into a small room, where sat a lady and a gentleman, divided by a table, on which was a dish of oranges. Conversation flowed rapidly, all sorts of topics being discussed, till at last the hostess said, "I am sorry my lady is indisposed, as she would liked to have seen you." Then spake the eldest, who is a distinguished official of the House, "I think we have made a mistake." "So say all of us," was the mixed rejoinder; and with many regrets and apologies the company separated. Then it was discovered that the banquet was next door. Meanwhile, the noble Lord who entertained the three angels unawares tells the story with unrivalled unction.

Correspondence of the "Household."

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I never was better pleased with the SPIRIT than with your issue of the 17th inst., especially with your remarks on Christianity. The subscriber's objection to your paper is ludicrous in the extreme, if, as he says, he is a Liberal. He certainly is mistaken; he does not know himself; he ought to change his name; he is a bigot; and then his objection "too much Christianity!" As well might he say the sun has too much light and heat, or the ocean too much water, vinegar too much sour, honey too much sweet, or the rose too much beauty. A farmer's paper have too much Christianity in it? Can any one put too much Christianity in his business? Can our lives have too much of the spirit of Christ in them? Can we do too much good in the world? Christ went about doing good. Is Christianity a thing to be put on of a Sunday and laid away during the week? Nay verily. We ought to take our Christianity with us, mix it in our business, even if we are editors, and certainly if we are a farmer or mechanics. Lawyers, it is said, seldom use it; politicians never. And yet it would not hurt them, and certainly it would do them good; and we would have better laws, and have them better obeyed, if all our politicians and officers were Christians. We would not hear of prohibition not prohibiting, nor any of our laws being broken and defied if all would follow the teachings of Christ, and do as he would wish to be done by.

I think and hope your paper will gain several subscribers in lieu of that Liberal. R. A.

SALINA, Kas.

Household Receipts.

AMBER SOUP.—Fry a large chicken with a piece of pork and a large onion. Put them into the soup-pot with two or three pounds of veal or beef and a gallon of cold water. Let them simmer slowly for four hours, skimmering very frequently. Add then a small carrot, a turnip, one stick of celery, two sprigs of parsley, four cloves, half a tablespoonful of small pepper-corns and a little salt. Let it simmer slowly for another hour, strain, and return it to the pot. Season it to taste with cayenne pepper and salt. Add the slightly beaten whites and shells of two eggs, stirring well to the bottom of the pot. Let it come to an active boil, then set it upon the back of the range. When boiling ceases and it becomes perfectly still, skim it well, then add a tablespoonful or more of caramel and serve.

SWEETBREADS.—Throw them into cold water the moment they come from market, and let them remain an hour. Then throw them into salted boiling water and let them boil about twenty minutes, or until tender. Throw them into cold water and let them remain two or three minutes. After blanching them this way remove the skin and little pipes, and let them remain on ice until you are ready to cook them. Put a tablespoonful of light brown sugar and a teaspoonful of water into a porcelain saucepan, and let it melt and assume a rich brown color, taking care, however, not to let it blacken or brown. Then add half a teacupful of water and a pinch of salt. Stir this caramel well for a few minutes, then pour it boiling hot over the well-beaten yolk of an egg. Brush the sweetbreads and let them dry, brush them again and let them dry, and repeat this a third time. Then put them into the oven, with a little of the water in which they were boiled in the bottom of the pan. Let them bake until nicely browned, basting frequently. To fry sweetbreads, cut them into pieces the size of an oyster, and fry them whole. Season with pepper and salt, egg and bread crumb them, and fry them in boiling lard. Tomato sauce, stewed mushrooms, asparagus, green peas, maccaroni, etc., are favorite accompaniments.

POTATO SALAD.—One quart of hot boiled potatoes cut into slices, a small onion, and an apple finely chopped, pepper and salt to taste, one tablespoonful of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil; some chopped parsley. Mix these ingredients well together, and when perfectly cold serve upon a bed of fresh crisp lettuce with a French dressing.

SALSIFY FRITTERS.—As you scrape and clean each root, throw it into cold water, to which you have added a tablespoonful of vinegar. This will keep them from turning black, which will occur if they are exposed to the air. After they are all scrapped boil them until tender, then, after draining well, mash them through a colander to a smooth paste, picking out all stringy parts. Moisten this pulp with milk, then dress it with butter, pepper, salt, and beaten egg, as beaten egg-plant is dressed. Form the mixture into small cakes, then dip them into beaten egg, then in cracker or bread-crumbs, and fry in boiling lard. The flavor of these fritters is something like that of fried oysters.

RICE AND CHICKEN CUTLETS.—Boil a teacupful of rice in some good stock, and pound it in a mortar with an onion that has been cooked in butter, with salt and pepper. Pound separately in equal portions cold ham and chicken, form this into cutlets, cover them with egg and bread crumbs, and fry. Serve with a sharp sauce.

SPANISH ONIONS A LA GRECQUE—Peel off the outer skins, cut off the pointed end like a cigar, put them in a deep dish, and put a piece of butter and a little salt and pepper on the place where the point has been cut off; cover them with a plate or dish and let them bake for not less than three hours. They will throw out a delicious gravy.

SCOTCH WOODCOCK.—Toast two slices of bread, butter them on each side; wash, scrape, chop very finely, and pound in a mortar four or five anchovies, spread this paste on the pieces of toast and put them together, the paste between them; cut them into convenient pieces. Make a sauce with the yolks of one or two eggs and a gill or so of cream. Stir it over the fire, but do not let it boil; then pour the sauce over the toast, and serve very hot.

DUTCH CREAM.—Take six tablespoonsful of sifted sugar, six of water, six of wine, six whole eggs well beaten, juice and peel of one lemon; boil all together. Serve cold.

BURDOAN STEW.—Take the remains of a cold fowl, cut it in pieces and put it in a stewpan. Add two ladlefuls of soup, one tablespoonful of anchovy sauce, one large glass of white wine, one tablespoonful of flour, and sufficient stock to cover the meat, one large onion (first fried in butter) cayenne pepper and pickled oysters. Stir it and stew gently for two hours. Cover it close, and when serving up squeeze half a lemon over the whole.

CALECANNON.—Make some good mashed potatoes in the usual way, to which add about one-third the quantity of finely choped greens. Mix them together, season with pepper and salt, and serve like mashed potatoes.

Found at Last.

An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for purity, fully supplies this want.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a draw-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For dizziness, rush of blood to the head, tending to apoplexy, dyspepsia, fever and ague, dropsy, pimples and blotches, scrofulous humors and sores, tetter and ring worm, white swelling, erysipelas, sore eyes, and for young men suffering from weakness or debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: "I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for dyspepsia, dizziness, weakness and kidney disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings."

MRS. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York City. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

CHEW GOOD PLUG
MORNING OR OLD HONESTY
TOBACCO

"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

James R. Johnson, Proprietor,

Low Prices and Good work.

☞ Shop under Wells Fargo express office, corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts streets. Opposite the post office. *Give him a trial.*

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGAN

Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School.

I announced, during the Winter months, that the price of the Beethoven would be $125, on and after May 1st, 1882, on account of the great rise in labor and material; but having recently largely increased my facilities (such as building a switch-back railroad, so as to handle coal, lumber and organs without expense of cartage, adding new labor-saving machinery, &c.) for making this particular style of Organ, and building and shipping them at the rate of over 1,000 per month, I shall continue to sell the following instrument for ONLY $90.00, which includes a beautiful Organ Bench, Music Book, etc., securely packed, boxed and delivered on board cars. Order now; as the instrument cannot be sold at such figures for any great length of time. Factory running day and night to fill orders promptly.

Every BEETHOVEN sold is a standing advertisement. If you will order one, and give it a trial at your own house, this is all I ask. It speaks for itself. Thousands of testimonials have been received from influential persons.

This beautiful Organ is manufactured from the choicest of thoroughly seasoned and well selected Black Walnut. It will stand the test of any climate. It is elegantly proportioned, ornately carved, and has fret and gold arabesque ornamentation. The case has a rubbed varnish finish, will not take the dirt or dust. It is called "BEETHOVEN," as its musical effects are the most wonderful yet produced at any price, hence it is named after the World's greatest composer. The variety, expression, tone beauties and combination effects cannot be equalled by any other manufacturer at less than $450. Why? Because the Patented Improvements are my own and no one else can build an Organ on this plan.

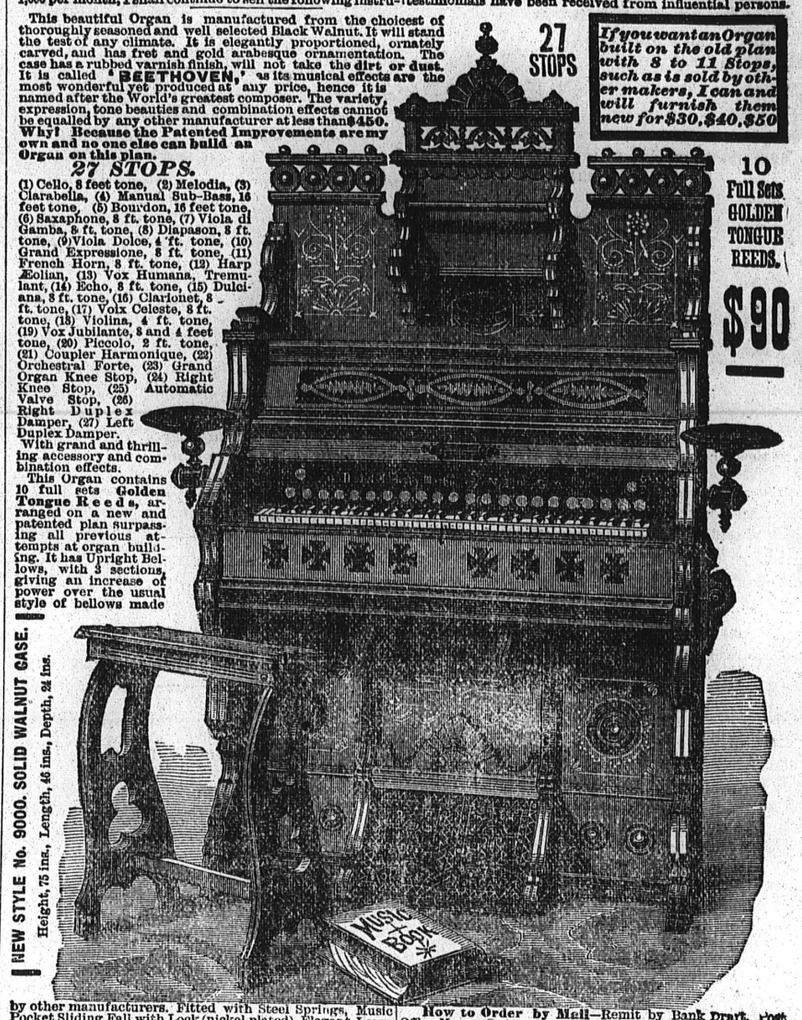
27 STOPS.

(1) Cello, 8 feet tone, (2) Melodia, (3) Clarabella, (4) Manual Sub-Bass, 16 feet tone, (5) Bourdon, 16 feet tone, (6) Saxaphone, 8 ft. tone, (7) Viola di Gamba, 8 ft. tone, (8) Diapason, 8 ft. tone, (9) Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone, (10) Grand Expressione, 8 ft. tone, (11) French Horn, 8 ft. tone, (12) Harp Æolian, (13) Vox Humana, Tremulant, (14) Echo, 8 ft. tone, (15) Dulcianna, 8 ft. tone, (16) Clarionet, 8 ft. tone, (17) Voix Celeste, 8 ft. tone, (18) Violina, 4 ft. tone, (19) Vox Jubilante, 8 and 4 feet tone, (20) Piccolo, 2 ft. tone, (21) Coupler Harmonique, (22) Orchestral Forte, (23) Grand Organ Knee Stop, (24) Right Knee Stop, (25) Automatic Valve Stop, (26) Right Duplex Damper, (27) Left Duplex Damper.

With grand and thrilling accessory and combination effects.

This Organ contains 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, arranged on a new and patented plan surpassing all previous attempts at organ building. It has Upright Bellows, with 3 sections, giving an increase of power over the usual style of bellows made by other manufacturers. Fitted with Steel Springs, Music Pocket, Sliding Fall with Lock (nickel plated), Elegant Lamp Stands, Nickel-Plated Foot-plates on pedals, which never rust or wear, besides 2 Knee Swells, Handles and Rollers for moving. With each Organ hereafter an elegant solid Organ Bench will be sent, free of charge. This is far superior to the ordinary stool for Organ use and is more ornamental, useful. Order direct from this advertisement. It has been improved and perfected since first invented, and those who want music and not furniture, (although this case is very handsome), should order this Organ.

Visitors Are Always Welcome.—A Free Coach with polite attendants, meets all trains. Five dollars ($5) allowed to pay your traveling expenses if you buy.



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Farm and Stock.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for publication in this department any facts not generally know, but of interest to stock raisers and armers. "Farmers, write for your paper."

The Jersey Red Swine.

Jersey Red swine were most probably descendants of the old Red Berkshire, retaining some of the characteristics of that breed as it existed some thirty years or more ago, when the white markings were supplied by red. They had been improved, as all other distinct breeds were, by careful selection by the farmers of New Jersey, until they had new-acquired qualities as distinct as those of the Essex, Suffolk, or any other well-known breed with marked and fixed traits. The prepotency of the full-blood Jersey Red was such as to appear and generally prevail over the peculiarities of other breeds with which it is crossed, a fact which seems to support the belief that the Jersey Red of to-day is a lineal descendant of the famous old Red Berkshire, which all breeders will understand is very different from the trim, black, restless Berkshire of this day.

It is a fact that many farmers of New Jersey, after trying other well known breeds, have returned to the Jersey Reds as the best and safest for the pork-raiser. The characteristics of the breed are, as described by the oldest and largest breeders, a good coat of fine red hair, occasionally interspersed with a fleck of black; broad faces; thin pendant or wilted ears; good shoulders; large developed hams; broad, straight back, and excellent middle pieces, the whole supported by fine symetrical legs, with which they rise and travel with apparent ease, even when well fattened, and very seldom showing lameness, which has proven a serious objection to many other breeds. They are apparently mange proof, and fatten at any age from pighood up, until exceedingly heavy weights are attained; good feeders, making them *net* from three hundred to four hundred pounds each when from seven to ten months old, and from five hundred to nine hundred pounds each *net* when from one year to twenty-two months of age.

One Jersey farmer raised and slaughtered, during the past sixteen years, four hundred and sixty-three hogs, about twenty-one months old, that averaged five hundred and thirty-eight pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs nine mouths old dressed three hundred to three hundred and seventy-five pounds average.

The most notable qualities of the Jersey Red are healthfulness and docility. It was these traits that induced me to to try them, preferring, like others, a hog not so liable to cholera, even if not so handsome as some fancy breeds. They are also very easily cared for in consequence of their remarkable docility—a trait which seems to show that they are the descendants of a breed well cared for. But their fecundity is also remarkable. Litters are rarely below ten pigs in number.

The Jersey Reds now begin to be sufficiently well known to make their own way into public favor. Practical farmers of Indiana who have tried them find them very desirable for crossing in smaller breeds. In nearly every case where a practical hog-raiser has tried them, he has expaessed surprise that the breed has not been better known and introduced into the west before. The Jersey Red is an American breed, as is the Poland China. In the judgment of tuose best qualified to judge, it is destined to equal that justly renowned breed of hogs, and, in some parts of the country, surpass it. It comes from a healthy, anti-miasmatic region, an inherited tendency to fatten at any age and acquire large growth. With these characteristics it is safe to say that it will gain and retain, especially in the northwest among hog-raisers, a place equal, if not superior, to that of breeds which, however excellent, are not so well adapted to our climate and care. The individual who affects to sneer at Jersey Red swine, never having seen them, commits the same error that others did years ago in attempting to deride Jersey cattle out of existence. He simply publishes his own ignorance and incapacity. No really good breed of stock can be successfully and permanently talked up or down. It is bound, finally, to rest upon its clear and undoubted merits. Upon these the breed of Jersey Red swine are content that it shall stand.—*J. P. Luce, in Swine Breeders' Journal.*

A Great Southern Industry.

Sheep-raising and wool-growing would be highly remunerative in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and other parts of the South; and this would be one of the easiest industries for people to engage in who have not much capital to begin with. But the South, in common with large portions of New England, is devoted to another industry, which is always incompatible with sheep-raising and wool-producing. This is the rearing of dogs. I did not find anything else, I think, that can be attributed to the South generally. I found plenty of white Republicans and black Democrats there; and there is, as in the North, almost every possible variety of opinion on every possible subject. The South is so large, and its life and thought so varied and complex, that a real observer will be slow to impute many things to this part of our country in general. But in regard to this business the South is really "solid." The popular devotion to the rearing of dogs recalls the animal worship of the ancient Egyptians. I was often on the point of asking, "How much do you make a year on your dogs?" They ars so numerous, and are increasing so rapidly; they occupy a place of such prominence in the general life of the South, and so dominate public sentiment and influence public morality, that one is constantly inclined to the conviction that their rearing and care must be among the most important and valuable pursuits of the people. I was told that there is a dog tax in some of the States, but that when the assessor of taxes goes his rounds scarcely anybody can be found who will confess to owning a dog. A vigorous effort was made in the legislature of one of the chief Southern States, a few years ago, to enact a law to limit or discourage the rearing of dogs, and to stimulate the production of sheep and wool. But a colored member of the legislature made an eloquent and enthusiastic defense of dog-rearing, and talked sentimant, and quoted what the poets have written in praise of dogs (some white wags having assisted him in the preparation of his speech), until one would have thought that the highest interests of civilization depended upon having as many dogs in the country as possible. The obnoxious bill was voted down by a large majority, and the imperiled industry was rescued.—*June Atlantic.*

Don't Waste Money

On trashy extracts when you can buy a lasting perfume so delightfully fragrant as Floreston Cologne.

One More Swindle.

The Crawfordsville, Indiana, Journal tells of a new plan for "taking in the farmers," adopted by some of the sharpers in that vicinity. The scamps hunt in pairs and this is their game: Noticing the advertisement of stray horses or cows, one of them goes to the advertiser and asks to see the animal. His request being granted he informs the advertser the animal is not the one for which he was looking. The fellow goes back to his "pal," gives him a description of the animal, and the "pal" then goes to the advertiser and describes the horse or cow accurately and gets possession. Then the swindler tells the advertiser that he lives a long way off and does not want to be troubled with taking the animal home and offers to sell it for about half it is worth. The advertiser generally makes the purchase, and in nine cases out of ten, subsequently has to give the animal into the possession of the owner, losing the money he has paid the imposter. It ought to excite the farmer's suspicion, when the pretended owner, after coming a long distance to hunt his stray, should be willing to sell it at such a sacrifice.

Founder.

Dr. Cressy, in his recent lecture before the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, said that any case of founder can be cured if taken within thirty hours of the attack.

The first thing to do is to place the horse's feet in tubs of warm water, then blanket heavily, and get the animal thoroughly warm all over. The lameness is caused by a stagnation of blood in the feet, caused by being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor. the warm water thins the blood, extends and softens the blood vessels, and favors increasing circulation. in very bad cases, bleeding in the feet may be necessary, though ordinarily it may be dispensed with.

Knowing the cause of founder, it will be seen that it is much easier to prevent than to cure this disease after it becomes established. In the first place, avoid every severe driving and over exhaustion, but if abuse of this kind is unavoidable, see to it that the horse that has risked his life in the service of his master is not neglected at the end of his journey. Drive into a warm shed or barn free from cold draughts, and rub vigorously till the animal is dried off. Give warm water to drink and cover with warm blankets. In short, treat the horse just as you would treat yourself under like circumstances.

How to Eat an Egg with Satisfaction.

What I mean to insinuate that after all these years we don't know how to eat eggs properly? Never mind; don't be above taking a hint. By the usual mode of introducing the salt into a boiled egg it will not incorporate with the egg; the result is you get a quantity of salt without egg or egg without salt. In order to make the two mix properly, after cutting off the top of the egg put in a drop of water, tea, coffee or other warm liquid that may be on the table; then add the salt and stir. The result is far more agreeable; the drop of liquid is not tasted.—*Marion Harland.*

To Cure Fits of Sneezing.

Surgeon Bradley says, in the British Medical Journal, that being tormented by one of the most distressing symptoms of hay fever, incessant sneezing, and having tried all remedies suggested, in sheer desperation, he plugged his nostrils with raw cotton. The effect was instantaneous; the sneezing ceased, and after repeatedly testing the remedy, he concludes that it is worth knowing and recommending.

SAVE the wood ashes and let not a handful be wasted. Pick out the cinders and throw them in the hog pen. The pigs will be glad to get a few of them to eat. Keep a box full of the ashes in the hen house where the sun can shine on it in the middle of the day, and you will not be troubled with lousy poultry. Try it, reader, and you will be convinced. It will cost you nothing.

IT is seldom that a President has had so many opportunities for the display of true greatness and for gaining the esteem of the world presented to him in so short a time as has President Arthur. A veto of the second Anti-Chinese bill, which in all essential points does not differ at all from that which he did veto, would have gained him the highest respect of all statesmen and the approval of the whole better portion of American citizens. All expected, at least hoped, that he would veto it, as he did the first, as being "a breach of our National faith." But he has missed the opportunity. He has signed the bill. Great anxiety is now felt as to what he will do with reference to the iquor bill—his second great opportunity. Enough has been done, however, by this Chinese bill to make patriots blush, and forever to close the mouths of all who have been wont to rejoice and glory in our "free America."—[*The Maravian.*

The Gods of the Zunis.

Supreme over all the gods of Zuni is *Hano ona wilona*, or holder of the roads of light, corresponding to the earthly *pekwina*, or priest of the sun, and represented by the sun itself. Beneath him is a long line of gods so numerous that I know not half their names, nor have I recorded them, but they are divided into six great classes; the celestial or hero gods (the demon-gods themselves perhaps the vestiges of a more ancient hero-god mythology), the elemental gods, or the gods of the forces of nature, the sacred animal gods, or the *kia pin a hai* and *kia she ma a hai*, the gods of prey or *wemar a hai*, and the tutelary gods, or divinity of places. While *Hano ona wilona* is supreme over all, he himself, like the earthly sun-priest, is limited by his own high-priests among the gods—the celestial or hero gods, and they, in turn, by the demon-gods, while the two earthly offices of head political and war chiefs are represented, one on the one hand, by the raw or water-wantings beings, or animal gods; and, on the other, by the *wemar a hai*, or gods of prey, while the priests of the night in the human organization (*tkwi-na-proa-a-shi-wa-ni*) seem to be represented by the tutelar gods of the deistic organization. Not less important, then, because they are supposed to act in connection wtih the latter, are the ancients, or spirits of the ancestors, who form the body-politic of this great system of gods, and are supposed to serve as mediators between the mortals and the gods. In Zuni belief they have also a definite place of residence assigned to them, notwithstanding which they are supposed to hold constant communion, even to the extent of occasional materialization with those whom they have left behind, to listen attentivel to their prayers, and to represent them in some vague way to the higher gods of the Zuni mythology.—[F. H. CUSHING, in "Popular Science Monthly" for June.

Kidney Affections.

Diseases of the kidneys are more common than was formerly generally supposed The liver was held responsible when the kidneys were really at fault. For this class of ills, Leis' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy. A trial will convince anyone of the truth of this assertion.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

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for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

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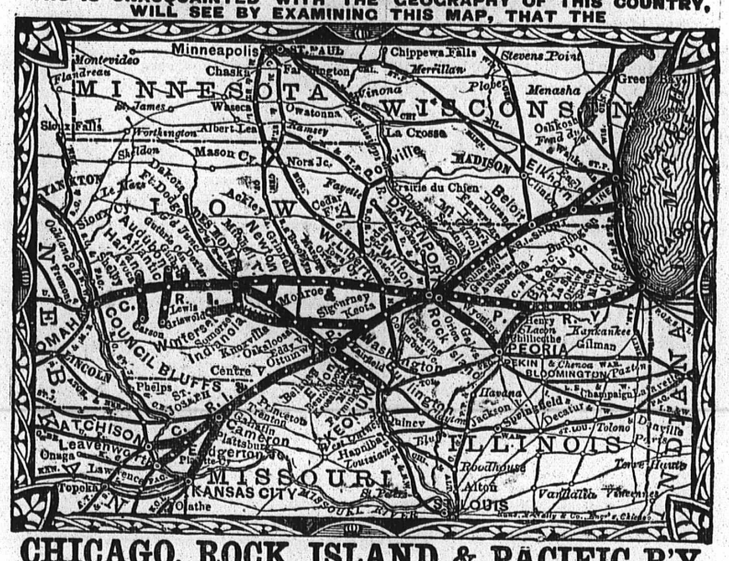
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

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Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs *Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars* for sleeping purposes, and *Palace Dining Cars* for eating purposes only. One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day.

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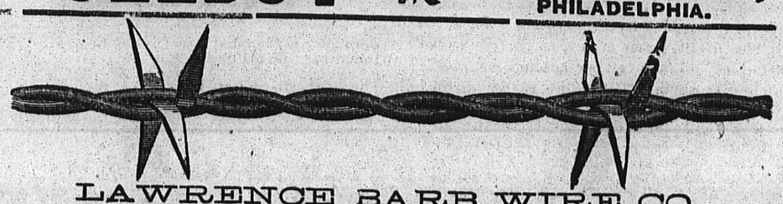

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LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

This wire is now the most popular one in Kansas. See that the name "Henley Wire" is on each spool. Sold by all dealers.

Excise Legislation.

The new Excise bill, which awaits only the signature of the Governor to become a law, is a very great improvement upon the existing legislation concerning this difficulty and vexatious problem. It is not all that we could desire, but it is owing to the malign influences at work, much better than we had reason to hope for. The effect of it—for we do not suppose the champion gubernatorial veto manufacturer will refuse to assent to the bill—will be to reduce the number of the immense army of liquor sellers. There are to-day nine thousand of them on Manhattan Island—a community equal to a good-sized town. It would be a benefaction and a blessing to shut up one-half of these poisonous pestholes; and this the new Excise bill will do unless Mr. Cornell, in carrying out seme corrupt Tammany bargain, shall veto it.

The excise legislation, however, which the city needs, which the Herald demands and which sooner or later we shall have, must go beyond the present bill. We want, first of all, a law that shall, if possible, make the business of liquor-selling respectable. The fee for a license should be placed so high that the men who hold one should have an interest in seeing that the law is enforced. Again, the law should be so framed that it will protect the community against the liquor dealer on the one hand and the fanatical prohibitionist on the other. The bill that has just been passed is a good one, for the reason that is a step in this direction. But it is only a step, and the road to a genuine, salutary reform is a long and rugged one. Any advance on the way is to be welcomed and approved, and for these reasons it is to be hoped the bill which has run the difficult gantlet of the Legislature will meet with no obstruction in the Executive branch of the State government.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Popular Science Monthly for June, 1882.

The June "Popular Science Monthly" begins with an article by Judge J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, entitled "Speculative Science," and if the title is dry the paper is not. It is a reply to an attack upon "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics," by Professor Newcomb, in the "International Review." Professor Newcomb carried his criticism to lengths of disparagement, which the author thought required his attention, and he has left his critic in a not very enviable plight. The article is witty and pungent, but brilliant and solid; and, besides its skillful polemics, it throws much valuable light upon fundamental questions in speculative and historical physics. "The Eye-like Organs of Fishes," by Dr. Ernst Krause, editor of the German scientific periodical "Kosmos," describes some remarkable formations, almost exactly resembling real eyes in appearance, that have been observed on the bodies of certain small fishes living near the bottom of deep seas, the nature and objects of which are a puzzle to naturalists. In "The Appointment of College Officers" Professor F. W. Clarge criticises the manner in which the selection of presidents and professors is usually made by the boards of trustees of collegiate institutions, where the denominational orthodoxy of the candidate is too likely to receive more consideration than his educational qualifications, and suggests a kind of plan of "civil service reform" in the matter, in which fitness for the work belonging to the position, be it that of president or professor, shall be the determining principle. The article following this is a defense of "Physiological Experimentation," by Dr. William B. Carpenter, in the form of an answer to the assertion that Sir Charles Bell made his physiological discoveries by the aid of anatomy alone. Dr. Carpenter shows that Bell's knowledge was very incomplete and inaccurate, and not to be compared in exactness with what has been gained by vivisection. The next paper is an explanation of "The Zuni Social, Mythic and Religious Systems," by F. H. Cushing, who, as the newspapers have widely informed the public, has made a special study of the subject to the extent of having become a Zuni himself for the purpose. Professor Daniel Kirkwood furnishes an interesting account of "Astronomical Panics," closing with a notice of the one that has grown out of something Mr. Proctor said about a comet pitching into the sun. Mr. W. Le Conte Stevens closes his very full account of "The Stereoscope: its Theory," which is made plainer by abundant illustrations. Not the least in interest and importance of the articles in this number is Dr. von Dollinger's review of the history of "The Jews in Europe," and the treatment they have received at the hands of the Popes and Christian nations. Miss Elisa A. Bowen, who appears to be a model among model teachers, tells, in "Chemistry in High Schools," how she has taught the science to her pupils by setting them to work out the experiments for themselves. In "A New Theory of the Sun" Mr. C. W. Siemens suggests an hypothesis under which the solar energy may be maintained perpetually without any loss, by the ever recurring restoration to the sun of what it gives out. Other articles are "The Future of Mind," by Peter Bryce; an illustrated paper "About the Molds"; "The Introduction of Domestic Animals"; "Hydrodynamics and Electricity," illustrated; and "The Cause of Tubercular Disease." The portrait and biographical sketch are of Mr. Darwin, and the latter is the fullest account of the illustrious naturalist that has been given in the United States. The editor also has an article on Darwin and his place in modern science; and, under the title of "A Very Modern Reproach," fortifies the position taken in a former editorial concerning the defects of our present system of morals.

New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

Medicinal Properties of Onions.

From our experience, and the observation of others, says the Indiana Farmer, we can fully endorse the testimony of the St. Louis Miller, on the healthful properties of the above esculent. Lung and liver complaints are certainly benefitted, often cured, by a free consumption of onions; either cooked or raw. Colds yield to them. Takan at night all offence will be wanting by morning, and the good effects will amply compensate for the trifling annoyance. Taken regularly, they greatly promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the juice of onions to a syrup, and taken as a medicine, answers the purpose very well, but fried, roasted or boiled, onions are better. Onions are a very cheap medicine, within everybody's reach, and they are not by any means as "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a neglect of their use may necessitate.

The foreman of an Iowa newspaper got a description of a young ladies' concert mixed with a "short-horn sale." The report as printed in the paper said: "The concert given last evening by sixteen of Storm Lake's most beautiful and interesting young ladies was highly appreciated. They were elegantly dressed, and sang in a most charming manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounced them the finest short-horns in the country. A few of them are of rich brown color, but the majority are spotted brown and white. Several of the heifers were fine-bodied, tight-limbed animals, and promise to prove good property." The foreman is now traveling for his health.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

At Kansas City, No. 2 wheat is worth $1.20; at St. Louis $1.27¼; at Chicago, No. 2, spring, $1.28½.

Corn is worth in Kansas City 73c.; in St. Louis 75c.; at Chicago 72¾.

Oats are worth in Kansas City 55½c.; in St. Louis 55½c; at Chicago, 56c.

Butter in Kansas City is 13c; in St. Louis 14@20c.

Eggs in Kansas City 19c.; in St. Louis 17c.

Hogs are worth in Kansas City $6.50@7.00; in St. Louis $7.25@7.75.

Cattle in Kansas City $6.00@7.35; in St. Louis $6.50@7.00.

Lawrence Markets.

The most important changes in our local markets for the past week has been the sudden jump of potatoes. In fact, the market was absolutely bare on Saturday night. Old potatoes, such as they are, now retail for $1.25. A few new potatoes have made their appearance; they are small and inferior, but even now are cheaper than the old ones. Yesterday they could be bought for $2.00 per bushel. Two weeks more and we shall live on the fat of the land at reasonable prices. Among the new arrivals of quotable vegetables are green peas. Strawberries and cherries are also now offered plentifully, and plenty of Texas peaches at the prices asked. After this week and until further notice Mr. E. B. Good will make our report of the city markets. Mr. Good is one of our largest dealers, and the report he will make can be relied upon. As follows are the quotations for the week:

Flour—Patent $4.00; A 1, $3.50; Upper Crust, $3.25.

Wheat—No. 2, $1.10; No. 3, 85c.@$1.00.

Corn—70@75c.

Oats—50c.

Potatoes—Peachblow, $1.75@2.00, retail at $2.25. New potatoes $2.00.

Eggs—Wholesale 15@16c, retails at 20c.

Butter—12½@20c.

Beans—Retail at 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

Green peas—$1.25.

Strawberries—20@25c.

Cherries—10@12½c.

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Breeder and Shipper of

PURE SHORT-HORN

—AND—

GRADED CATTLE

—ALSO—

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Best strains of Black and

LIGHT SPOTTED

My Hogs are Registered in the Ohio Poland China Record and all of my crosses are made by hogs shipped from Warren and Butler counties, Ohio. I have been a Breeder of Poland China Hogs for twenty-nine years. Twenty years at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, and nine years at Iola, Allen county, Kansas.

PRICE LIST FREE

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, SS.

A. C. Myton
vs.
B. F. Hooper, et. al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will on

SATURDAY, THE 24th DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1882,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, and interest whatsoever of the said B. F. Hopper and Eliza Hopper, his wife, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The south one-fourth of the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit: Commencing at a point ten [10] rods due west of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section thirty [30] in township twelve [12] of range twenty [20]; thence running due north forty [40] rods; thence west twelve [12] rods; thence south forty [40] rods; thence east twelve [12] rods to the place of beginning; containing three-fourths of an acre in the county of Douglas, State of Kansas; appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars [$150]; taken as the property of B. F. Hopper and Eliza Hopper, his wife, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1882.

H. B. ASHER,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

S. C. RUSSELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 5-24-5t

NOYES & GLEASON,

REAL ESTATE,

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Buy, sell and rent real estate on Commission Loan money on good farm security at 8 per cent. and small commission. Office ELDRIDGE HOUSE CORNER, LAWRENCE, KS

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Health of Woman Is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1. per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Inclose 3c. Stamp. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

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Sold by all Druggists.

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—AT—

Norwood Stock Farm

1882 - Season of - 1882.

ALMONT PILOT [Standard].

Bay stallion, 16 1-2 hands high; weighs 1,200 pounds; star, and near hind pastern white; foaled June 21, 1874; bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Kentucky. Sired by Almont, he by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14.

First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. Second dam by Pilot, Jr., sire of Lady Russell, the dam of Maud S., record 2:10 1-2. Third dam a superior road mare, owned by D. Swigert, Kentucky; thoroughbred.

RAVENWOOD.

Black colt 15 1-2 hands high; foaled May 16, 1878; sired by Almont Pilot.

First dam Corrinne, by Andrew's Abdallah, son of Alexander's Abdallah. Second dam, Iodine, by Gill's Vermont, by Downing's Vermont, by Hill's Black Hawk. Third dam Annie C., imported Glueco. Fourth dam, Polly C., by Wagner. Fifth dam Cinderella, by Kosciusko. Sixth dam Old Pet, by Kennedy's Diomed. Seventh dam ——, by Kennedy's Comet. Eighth dam ——, by imported Diomed.

Almont Pilot $25.00
Ravenwood ..... Private.

E. A. SMITH,
Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
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MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

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FINEST IN THE COUNTRY!

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VARIETY, SUPERIORITY OF STYLES, AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

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