

# SPRINT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XII—NO. 41.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, NOV. 10, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 560.

### The Household.

#### LIFE.

Greatly to be  
Is enough for me  
Is enough for thee.

Why for work art thou striving?  
Why seekest thou for aught?  
To the soul that is living  
All things shall be brought.

What thou art thou wilt do  
And thy will will be true.

But how can I be  
Without labor or love?  
Life comes not to me  
As to calm gods above.

Not only above  
May spirit be found,  
The sunshine of love  
Streams all around.

The sun does not say  
'I will not shine'  
Unless every ray  
Fall on planets devine.'

He shines upon dust,  
Upon things mean and low,  
His own inward thought.  
Maketh him glow.

#### Bible Reading in the Public Schools.

In Iowa there was expelled a common school pupil because he refused to read the Bible. The school directors, on being appealed to, ruled that Bible reading and prayer could not be enforced during the regular school hours. Was this decision right or wrong?

We take the liberty to occasionally mail copies of our paper to farmers in different parts of the state who are not already taking it, that they may critically examine its various departments, hoping they will come to the conclusion that THE SPIRIT for the price asked, is the best paper for the farmers of this state to be had and thereby become subscribers.

#### Bread.

Among the societies which have sprung into existence and made rapid way in England is a league that believes in brown bread, properly made, and that agitates its making and baking and pressing by precept and example, upon the acceptance of the people. The society calls itself the Bread Reform League; and its members energetically labor to bring home to the mind of the public the conviction that our ordinary English disposal of bread material is wasteful and dietetically foolish, owing to the rejection as human food of certain nutritious parts of the wheat.

#### John Brown's Widow.

The widow of John Brown received two receipts in Boston the last week in October, at which many old anti-slavery people were present. Her New England friends are raising a fund to give her an income for life; and any contributions to this fund will be received by William Endicott, Jr., 3 Summer street, Boston.

This week she sets out on her return to California, where she has lived since 1864, where she has four children and seventeen grandchildren. Her only surviving son, Salmon, who was with his father in Kansas, is a sheep farmer, in Humboldt county, California. She buried her son Watson in the Adirondacks Oct. 12, before coming to New England.

#### Sayings of Emerson.

Things refuse to be mismanaged long. Though no checks to a new evil appear, the checks exist and will appear.

If the government is cruel the governor's life is not safe.

If you tax too high the revenue will yield nothing.

If you make the criminal code sanguinary juries will not convict.

Nothing arbitrary, nothing artificial, can endure.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace.

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds adored by little statesmen and

philosophers and divines. With consistency a great soul is simply nothing to do. If you would be a man speak what you think to-day in words as hard as cannon-balls, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day.

#### The Art of Being Happy.

There is a deal of misery in the world; three-fourths of it is entirely unnecessary; there is no real cause for it. The greater part of it might be banished from the earth if people only willed to do it. We borrow most of our troubles; they are imaginary rather than real; we have never learned the art of being happy. How many are there in the world who are surrounded with plenty? who have home comforts and conveniences; who have health and friends, who have good companions and good children; who are respected and possess fair characters and cherish many christian virtues and are yet quite unhappy, discontented with their lot and disposed to find fault with almost everything.

To all such people we would say, study the art of being happy. There is such an art; it can be learned and applied to life. Every one can have and apply it if he wills to do it. It is no difficult art. No more difficult than the art of reading or writing. It requires only a firm resolution, a steadfast and determined will, a spirit of perseverance.

But to begin. Take then a better view of life; count up your blessings; look on the bright side of things, not on the dark side; cherish a good temper; speak pleasantly to every one you meet; by your sweet speech and sunny character draw out the good traits of your friends and acquaintance; wear a smiling face; harbor no ill will; think no unkind thought of any one; keep a sunny heart and life will be sunny; think of the virtues of those you love; find excuses for their faults; be hopeful; labor to be good and to do good, and the art of being happy will soon be learned.

#### The Farmer and His Son.—A Fable.

A farmer possessed an immense estate, many fields, gardens, and meadows, large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, together with many man-servants and maid-servants, and the order and wealth of his house were celebrated in all the land, but still more the name and wisdom of the master of the house, who managed so prudently and carefully that nothing was wanting.

Then it came to pass that the lord of the estate was obliged to go abroad several months, and he called his son and said: 'My son, I am going away; I entrust to your protection the house and estate until I return.'

The youth trembled at the thought of such a work, but his father bade him farewell and departed.

John, for that was the young man's name, now undertook the care of the ample estate, at first with fear and apprehension; but he took courage, saying, my father has entrusted it to me, and I must fulfil his wishes.

So John went to work in earnest, and his early faults and failings gradually diminished.

After some months, his father returned;

and when he examined his estate, fields and

herds, he found the whole, individually and

collectively, in good order. The fame of the

son, too, was sounded far and wide, and men

said, 'As the father so is the son!'

When the father now commanded the son for his good stewardship, the youth said: 'My father, if I had not succeeded—' The father smiled and replied: 'I knew your capabilities, but you did not; so I intended to give you confidence; therefore I required of you the greatest effort. Now, from a youth you have become a man.'

This story a teacher related to his scholars, when they stumbled at the exhortation: 'Be ye perfect even as your Father in heaven is perfect.' 'High task is high honor,' said the teacher.

#### Dressing for Health.

At the British sanitary congress, held at Newcastle, a paper by Dr. Alfred Carpenter was read on the 'Sanitary Aspect of Dress.' He first directed attention to the foot and said that not one-half of the population had really natural feet. The cause was not far to seek, for parents were forgetful of the fact that children's feet had a tendency to grow larger as the children grew. It would be far better for children to be brought up without wearing any kind of boot at all than to have the mus-

cles wasted, the bones distorted and the joints perverted in their action in the way in which it was the custom now to do among the low, rich and poor. Referring to high heels and pointed toes, he said it certainly argued a low taste and a very weak intellect when such things as these were worn by the lady who aspired to be considered as a 'queen of society,' and who wished to make a sensation among her fellows. High heels and pointed toes must interfere with exercise, must make the wearers suffer from want of muscular exertion, and therefore must lay the foundation for all those diseases which spring from dyspepsia and all its allies. It was this tendency to place ligatures on the other parts of the body as well as the foot which so often rendered human nature ridiculous and produced suffering of the most serious kind. The good sense of the English nation was abolishing stays from the list of articles which young girls wore, but they were sadly too much used even now. Health was sacrificed to figure, the viscera of the body were displaced in the most extraordinary manner from the position which they should occupy, because it was thought by some that a slim waist was a thing of beauty. The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured often to their fatal injury, and the materials in which they were enveloped, too thin in cold weather and too thick, heavy and hot in summer formed a very important subject which he dealt with in detail, and he also spoke of the use, by manufacturers, of arsenic, antimony and lead as coloring materials for the purpose of rendering the article heavy in the weighing scales.

Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen, writing from McComb, Ill., says that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility, arising from malarial poisoning, and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. Having used a few bottles of that excellent medicine a thorough cure was effected.

#### The Power of Music.

The following pleasing anecdote of the power of music is related by the celebrated Haydn: 'In my early youth,' says he, 'I went with some young people equally devoid of care, one morning during the extreme heat of summer, to seek for coolness and fresh air on one of the lofty mountains which surround the Lago Maggiore in Lombardy. Having reached the middle of the ascent by daybreak, we stopped to contemplate the Borromean Isles which were displayed under our feet in the middle of the lake, when we were surrounded by a large flock of sheep, which were leaving their fold to go to pasture.'

'One of our party, who was no bad performer on the flute, and always carried the instrument with him, took it out of his pocket. "I am going," said he, "to turn Corydon; let us see whether Virgil's sheep will recognize their pastor." He began to play. The sheep and goats, which were following one another toward the mountain with their heads hanging down, raised them with the first sound of the flute, and all, with a general and hasty movement, turned to the side from whence the agreeable sound proceeded. They gradually flock round the musician and listened with attention. He ceased playing, and the sheep did not stir.'

'The shepherd with his staff now obliged them to move on, but no sooner did the flute begin to play again than his innocent auditors again returned to him. The shepherd, out of patience, pelted them with clods of earth; but not one of them would move. The flute played with additional skill; the shepherd flew into a passion, whistled, scolded, and pelted the poor creatures with stones. Such as were hit by them began to march, but the others still refused to stir. At last, the shepherd was forced to entreat our Orpheus to stop his magic sounds; the sheep then moved off, but continued to stop at a distance, as often as our friend resumed the agreeable instrument.'

'The tune he played was nothing more than a favorite air at that time in Milan. We were delighted with our adventure; we reasoned upon it the whole day, and concluded that physical pleasure is the basis of all interest in music.'

Rubbing the Midnight Oil.

Troy (N. Y.) Morning Telegram and Whig.

In the Philadelphia Times of recent date, we notice an item referring to the miraculously quick cure of a prominent druggist of that city, Mr. J. M. Higgins, Germantown road and Morris street, who had an awful attack of rheumatism of the knee. He applied St. Jacobs Oil at night, and next morning was well and in his store as usual.

#### The Women of the World.

Miss Francis E. Willard has been elected president of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, at Louisville, Ky.

Miss Emma Worthington, for many years a teacher in the public schools at El Paso, Cal., has just been appointed a notary public by Governor Culom. She is an expert stenographer.

Miss E. H. Watson of Boston has prepared a chart giving in parallel columns the principal events, with their dates, in the history of the thirteen original colonies.

Much interest was shown in a paper by Miss Laura M. Clay, on "The Right of Women to Free Competition as Workers," read at the Woman's Congress. Miss Clay is the daughter of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, and with her sister Mrs. Mary Clay, vindicates her belief in herself by carrying on the farm which they inherited from their father. They personally superintend all the operations upon it and have been most successful in their undertaking.

The Tecumseh (Neb.) Chieftain says, speaking of woman suffrage: 'That there has been a decided revulsion or change in the sentiment of a good many prominent men on this point, there is no doubt. Men who bitterly opposed it six months ago are now outspoken in its favor, and doing all they can for the measure. The friends of the cause are much more confident than they were three months ago, and they have reason to be. The cause has steadily gained from the outset.'

The women of Scotland will exercise their right to vote in municipal elections, for the first time, on the 7th inst. on the same day the men in Nebraska will be voting for a constitutional amendment which, if carried, will secure to women the right to vote on the same terms as men. So the just claim of men work its way, November 3 there will be a grand Scottish national demonstration of women in St Andrews Hall, Glasgow, in anticipation of and in preparation for the vote on the 7th. Scotchmen already raise the question why, if women can vote at municipal elections, they should not also vote for members of parliament, and they petition for the right for women.

#### A Holiday Present.

Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, will ship 1,500 organs and pianofortes this month. He is running his large factory at Washington, New Jersey, night and day, in order to meet the demand for Holiday Presents. Read his advertisement in another column, and write for his latest illustrated catalogue.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS from now until January first for only ten cents. Tell all your neighbors and friends.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., The New Partnership in the House of A. Vogeler & Co.

Baltimore Herald, October 14.

A most important change in one of the largest enterprises of the city took place yesterday, and inquiry was busy in gathering the facts.

Immediately following the death of Mr. Charles A. Vogeler, the surviving partners of the house, of which he had been the moving spirit, issued a circular to the trade and press, it made public arrangement which in the exigencies of the moment was deemed necessary, and announced that it was the desire of all concerned to continue its affairs as they had been previously conducted. It has been ascertained that negotiations had been concluded as follows:

That the interests of the surviving partners had been purchased by Mr. Christian Devries, a member of the old and established house of William Devries & Co., and president of the National bank of Baltimore, and that a new firm was about to be formed under the firm name of the Charles A. Vogeler Co., this name being in honor and perpetuation of the memory of the late Charles A. Vogeler. It was further ascertained that the new firm will be composed of the widow of the late Mr. Vogeler, (she retaining her late husband's full interest), Mr. Christian Devries, as executive partner and financial head, and Mr. H. D. Umbstatter, who, from the first step in the initial venture of the house of A. Vogeler & Co., was the manager of the advertising department, and confidential adviser of Mr. Charles A. Vogeler.

By this arrangement it has been fully determined that all the plans and business purposes of the late Charles A. Vogeler, the founder and executive manager of the late firm, shall be developed to their full fruition, and that the popular preparations of the house, prominent among which are St. Jacobs Oil and Dr. August Konig's Hamberg Family Medicines, shall hold their high rank under new auspices and the new management.

There is one feature of this commercial episode which appeals strongly to the kindest feeling and points touching moral. Mrs. Vogeler holds her relation to the firm with a wife's courage. Her whole future is centered in resolve that the fruits of so valuable a life as that of her husband's shall not be permitted to languish, but shall be revived and strengthened to its credit and to his honor and fame, and that she will strive to build for him an enduring monument in the enterprise of his own founding.

NOTICE our clubbing lists elsewhere. Some unprecedented good offers may be obtained through this offer.

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

Reduced fare—Innates of the Old Ladies' Home.

An Albany type-setter is training a quartette of flies to put the periods in his 'take.'

Any kind of cookery in the world, no matter how execrable, is preferable to a family broil.

"If sawdust advances," says the Whitehall *Times*, "ballet girls will have to kill the fatted calf."

Whether the British can or cannot whip Arabi, they can make him look dreadfully sick—by telegraph.

"A prudent man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far."

A regiment with a military band in front should always march by play-tunes.

What is the difference between an Indian and an agriculturist? The one carries a bow and arrow, while the other carries a hoe and barrow.

"John, did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?" said a doctor to his hired man. "I guess so, for I saw craps on the door this morning."

"Whistling," says the *Phrenological Journal*, "is good for the lungs." So is blowing a tin horn; but it is a great and intolerable nuisance.

"Amateur Gardener" wants to know the easiest way to make a hot-house. Leave a box of matches where the baby can play with them.

A Baltimore belle has married a policeman. His beat was in front of her house for over a year, and she noticed that he never snored.

Red Cloud is one of the kind without a silver lining. Like all his race, a copper lining would suit him best, as it would fortify him for a time against the corrosive action of government whisky.

New Parlor maid: "Here's a letter, ma'am, if you please." New mistress: "Pray, Mary, are you not accustomed to see letters handed on a tray?" "Yes, ma'am. But I didn't know you was."

"Does it affect one unpleasantly or injuriously," writes a high-school girl, "to sleep in the moonlight?" Certes, girlie; it makes you light-headed. Gibbons has a hard one.

A correspondent wants to know "how we pronounce 'Ras-el-Tin'?" We don't pronounce it at all; we only write it. Do you suppose we read the papers to the subscribers?

"Faith," he wrote home, "America is the friend of the Oirish. Bedad, they think so much of the Oirish byes and gurrls that they name their States by them. There's O'Hier, and O'Regan and Mrs. O'Re."

Mr. Middlerib came down at 4:15 to take the express East, and learned that his train had pulled out just a quarter of an hour prior to his arrival. The traveler turned away sadly, "Not lost," he said, "but gone by four."

"I don't ask any man's advice," said the man with the big bump of self-esteem. "I do my own thinking." "Yes," murmured Foggs, "I should think you might, and not be greatly overworked, either."

It is announced that science has produced a new silkworm, superior to the old brand

NOV. 10

**A Social Entertainment.**

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Stanley Grange held a social and dancing entertainment last Friday evening, which proved a grand success pecuniarily as well as otherwise. The hall (their new one) has just been finished over the new grange store building and both were crowded too close for comfort. They were both much nicer than we expected to find and both the store and hall have been prettily painted. We presume the proceeds will go toward furnishing the same the cost of which at the least calculation, could not have been less than \$200. The supper was simply grand.

As the post boy is waiting I close.  
November 5, 1882.

**Labor and its Uses.**

The best education and the highest culture, in a rational state of society, does not seem inconsistent with a life of hard work. It is not a figure of speech, but a plain fact, that a man is educated by his trade, or daily calling.

Indirectly, labor ministers to the wise man intellectual, moral, and spiritual instruction, just as it gives him directly his daily bread. Under its legitimate influence, the frame acquires its due proportions and proper strength.

To speak more particularly, the work of a farmer, for example, is a school of mental discipline. He must watch the elements; must understand the nature of the soil he tills; the character and habits of the plants he rears; the disposition and habits of each animal that serves him as a living instrument. Each day makes large claims on him for knowledge and sound judgment. He is to apply good sense to the soil. Now these demands tend to foster the habit of observing and judging justly; to increase thought and elevate the man. The same may be said of almost all trades. The sailor must watch the elements, and have all his knowledge and faculties at command, for his life often depends on having the right thought at the right time. Judgment and decision are thus called forth. The education men derive from their calling in life is so striking, that craftsmen can express almost any truth, be it never so deep and high in the technical terms of the 'shop.' The humblest business may thus develop the noblest power of thinking. So a trade may be to the man in some measure what the school and the college are to the scholar. The wise man learns more from his corn and cattle than the stupid pedant from all the books of a university library. The habit of thinking thus acquired is of more value than the greatest number of thoughts learned by rote, and labelled for use.

T. PARKER.

**The Labor Question.**

Wendell Phillips speaks to the point thus:

Labor and capital are the tools civilization needs and uses. Both are to be protected; but labor, as it is human life, has the first claim. Out of the gross earnings of any business the first expense to be considered and met is wages. Such wages as men can comfortably live on are to be paid. This is the main consideration what constitutes such wages as men can comfortably live on? Who shall settle and define the amount of these? This is the ground of the present quarrel, and peace will never come till this is settled. The employed have something to sell—it is labor. Men who have coal, metal or corn to sell do not let the buyer fix the price. The price is settled after mutual conference. The employed claim the same right of settling the price of what they have to sell, namely, labor, in the same way, that is, by mutual conference. I counsel workingmen to frown on resorts to violence; it can only delay the remedy they seek. Let them rely on agitation, discussion, and on associations for mutual help and protection; but only such as disown violence and abstain from all interference with the rights and free action of individual workers. Voters under a representative government, let them unite in political action and appeal to the moral forces of the age. The necessities which underlie free institutions and the soundest maxims of political economy are their strong allies; and the conscience of mankind is on their side.

The Patrons of Husbandry will do well to read and ponder upon these words of Mr. Phillips. They are applicable to the condition of the farmers as well as to other workingmen. Farmers have a great many products, which are the avails of their labor, to sell. But what voice do they have in fixing the price? Is the price regulated by a mutual conference between them and the buyer? If the farmers in each county would meet together in their Pomona grange and talk the matter over, and come to some agreement among themselves as to the best course to be pursued in reference to the price

and sale of their various products, it would effect important results. This isolated, individual, competitive action is very bad policy. Farming can never attain its true dignity or reap its best rewards till those who are engaged in it come to some mutual good understanding themselves; till they have a perfect organization; till they form one body and act in concert. We have been pondering upon the subject for a long time, and wondering how it happens that farmers have an identity of interests, being engaged in the same pursuits, and gifted with such general intelligence, should so stand aloof from each other, regard one another with such distrust and refuse so persistently to act together. This thing is wrong, brothers; it is suicidal. As true as we live and hope to thrive, we must come into a mutual understanding, a mutual feeling and a mutual acting in reference to the great work which lies at the foundation, not only of our own welfare as farmers, but as the corner stone of all other industries.

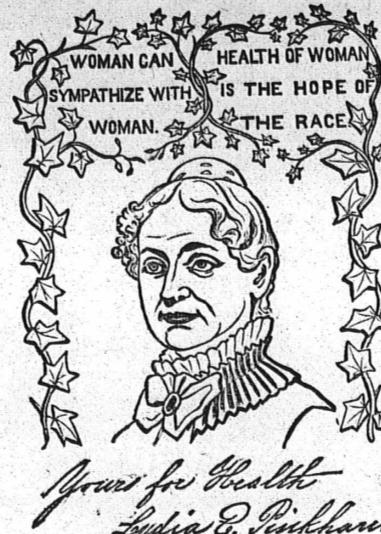
**The Farmer's Calling.**

That farming is as sure, stable, honorable and remunerative a business as one can enter upon has been asserted and proved over and over again. It is true that other kinds of business—trade, commerce, and some kinds of manufacturing—that speculations of various kinds—banking and joint-stock companies—have, especially of late years, attracted much attention and have been popular with dashing and ambitious young men; still, in the experience of a few past years, the statistics of business disasters and failures, the moral wreck of character and the crash and ruin of men who were reputed rich, have proven that farming is an industry less fluctuating, less depressed by hard times, less subject to failures—a pursuit in which temptation to dishonesty has had less influence and in which men have pursued the even tenor of their way with less anxiety and with less exposure to financial ruin and wreck of moral character than any other kind of business. That colossal fortunes have been, here and there, now and then, built up by speculation, sharp practices, gambling in stocks, spoliation of labor and by indirect and direct robbery, we cannot deny; but those fortunes, however large and glittering, do not stand up to the public gaze as monuments of honor, of patient industry, of painstaking, honest labor, but they tower rather as beacons, warning men to beware of the hidden rocks and treacherous quicksands on which so many of life's voyagers have been wrecked. These fortunes have no solid foundation to rest upon, and when the floods come and the winds blow they fall like the house built upon the sand. Farming is a business that rests on a sure foundation. It demands honest work. It is not built up by the spoliation of others. Its gains, though they may be small, are legitimate and honorably earned. There is more capital invested to-day in agricultural pursuits than in all other industries combined. It pays more for the support of government and receives less protection and consideration from government than any other interest.

In looking at farming in the broad, full light of practical utility, of safe investments, of sure dividends and of the best public service, we cannot help commanding it and urging it upon the young as a pursuit upon the whole more satisfying, less hazardous, more useful, honorable and remunerative than any other business. It gives a scope to the intellect, a play to the imagination, a range to the affections, a field to the inventive powers, a work for hand and heart which no other industry supplies.

But for any adequate realization of the advantages, the remunerations and the satisfactions of farming, there must be among our Patrons and farmers a high education, a better culture and a larger appreciation of and devotion to their own peculiar calling. They must see and feel its importance in its financial, social, moral and industrial bearings, and prepare themselves with as much zeal and earnestness by careful experiment, close observation and persevering study as those who propose to enter the learned professions, or the paths of science, or the study and the practice of the arts.

\* Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion.



*Yours for Health*  
**Lydia E. Pinkham**

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.**

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

For ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

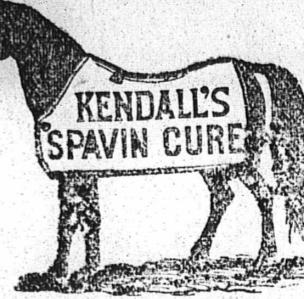
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humor from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 223 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

Acme, Michigan, December 23d, 1870.

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



For known 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 bad alient Hammonian colic which I prided myself 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 waited 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 lump and as smooth as any horse in the state. It 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 recently treated two horses 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.

## 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 which cured a bone spavin with half a bottle. The best liniment I ever used.

Yours Respectfully,

HOMER HOXIE.

## STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 29th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., GENTS.—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse bone spavin which had been a great torment. I 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. 23d, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 23d day of Feb., A. D. 1879,

JOHN JEWELL,  
Justice of Peace.

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 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. 23d, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 23d day of Feb., A. D. 1879,

JOHN JEWELL,  
Justice of Peace.

Read Proof of Wonderful Cures!

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & CO., GENTS.—I have a horse book of you by all means, and am pleased to report that it has been a great help to me. I have used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" on a bone spavin which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of your liniment and with it, cured a horse bone spavin which had been a great torment. 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 I cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the hump be found.

Yours truly,

GEO. MATHEWS.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hamilton, Mo., June 14th, 1881.

DR. J. KENDALL & CO.—GENTS: This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be at all times equal to any other remedy. I have a valuable stallion, worth \$4,000, which had a very bad bone spavin on the hind leg of one of my horses which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludlow, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old stallion which I had a third bottle of your ringbone cure given to me in 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 I could not get another like it. I would not take twenty-five dollars for it.

Yours truly,

P. V. CRIST.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Chillicothe, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1879.

DR. 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 surgeons in the land. The case was direful, and I can safely say that Kendall's Spavin Cure did more good than anything which I ever tried. I believe good than any remedy for a great many difficult cases.

Ringbone and bone spavin I am sure it will cure if taken in time. It is also good for scratches, grease heel, etc.

Yours respectfully,

T. B. MUIR.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Republican City, Neb., March 31st, 1880.

DR. 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 Lincoln County, Iowa, to Merlin County, Nebraska, with a load of about 2 or 3 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 the enlargement and enlarged and lame 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.

## KENDAL'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.

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., March 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 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 excels anything else used.

Yours truly,

REV. M. P. BELL.

Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

## HOPELESS.

Taint no use talkin' boys,  
I've tried it time and time again,  
To give up cursed joys,  
That comes from drinkin' cursed gin.

Then, too, I never stop to think  
Of my old boyhood's home,  
But I must take at once to drink  
To drown the thoughts that come.

For I remember 'way back thar,  
Back East a thousand mile,  
Beneath love's brightest shinin' star,  
A home free from guile.

All nestled in among the trees,  
Beneath a shinin' moon,  
Right in the midst of flower leas,  
That looked so bright at noon.

And then, O God, a mother dear,  
Who waits my coming home,  
Waits for me with a lovin' tear  
And still believes I'll come.

But look at me how can I go?  
I'm such a worthless thing;  
Oh, when I think of long ago,  
I wish my knell would ring.

But boys, there is another one,  
A face that haunts me still,  
And still my reckless life is done.  
My whole, mad brain will fill—

One whom I loved with such wild flame,  
Far better than my life  
That when she freed my offered name,  
It cut worse than a knife.

Oh, yes, she loved a wealthy chap,  
Perhaps twas best for her  
That she should wed a wealthy top,  
Than such a worthless cur.

But my hopes then were just as bright  
As any man's could be;  
And none would think that such a plight  
Would ever come to me.

Those days were full of health and joy  
And love seemed all my life;  
But love was but a bright alloy,  
That hid the days of strife.

Ah, yes, I've seen her once since then,  
A happy, merry wife;  
And when I think what might have been,  
This seems a hellish life.

It seems sometimes, that some are made  
So all this beautiful earth;  
Is but to them a desert shade,  
An endless, weary dearth.

Great God the agony I've passed,  
From early morn till night,  
Until weariness at last,  
My saner mind took flight.

Why not go back? it cannot be!  
Good God! I'm such a wreck!  
The world I know would rather see  
A rope around my neck.

I sometimes pray what little sense  
Is in my aching head  
Will leave its battered house—go hence  
And leave my body, dead.

But there I'll stop, these raving short,  
I'm feeling better now,  
Perhaps to you all this is sport,  
But I—I can't see how.

And yet who knows but after all,  
I may meet another there;  
Perhaps God will forgive my fall;  
He sees my want and care.

What tears? Well, what has one like me  
To do with hopeless tears?  
They come so fast I hardly see,  
The first for years—for years.

There, there now that will do, come, come,  
Shake up your trembling bones,  
Stir round and find a drink of rum,  
And drown your troubled moans.

— B. Bokus.

## GRANDPA'S STORY.

BY MRS. M. O. JOHNSON.

"So you want a story, girls?" said grandpa, laying down his book, settling back comfortably in his easy chair by the open wood-fire, placing his slippers, feet on the fender, and pushing his glasses into his hair till it stood up like the quills of a porcupine. Dear grandpa! If by any chance he had failed to do this, we grandchildren woild almost have doubted his identity—or his sanity!

"Let me see, if I bayent told you all the stories I know, and I never was good at invention."

"Oh, no, gr'r andpa! You surely can remember some 'sort' of a story. Tell us about old times, when you were young—that's always nice."

"Always 'nice?' And nice to be always young, eh? You know the old fable of the fountain of perennial youth, don't you? I believe it possible to be young of heart and soul forever. But the story. Well, haye I told you ab'ut taking pretty Jenny West to a ball in Mar'boro?"

"No, grandpa, 'no,' chorused half a dozen young voices. 'Tell it, now, please. That's just the thing!'

"Well, in the first place, Jenny West was a bright, lively, pretty girl, as you would meet nowadays anywhere; tall and graceful, with black eyes, full of sparkle and fun; dark hair, pink dimpled cheeks, teeth like pearls, and the merriest, most musical voice I ever knew."

"Why, grandpa, you were smitten! Did you think as much of grandma here?"

"Interruptions not allowed when I tell a story," said grandpa, severely, but with a gleam of mirth in his eyes, answering a telegraphic signal from grandma's, as she gently swayed in her light rocking-chair, the other side of the fire, petting the gray puss curled up in her lap.

"Well, as I said, there was a ball in Marlboro, the town next ours; and Jenny dearly loved to dance. We were both invited; and I had little doubt she'd go with me, if I could get a chaise. We had two horses, but everybody rode horseback in those days. There were but three chaises owned in the town, buggies had not been invented. The doctor owned a chaise—"a yellow shay," at that; and, if you had seen it, you wouldn't wonder that in pleasant weather he oftener rode horse-

back, with his medicine in his saddle-bags. Of course, I wouldn't ask for his chaise; he might need it. Judge Scofield was going, with his pretty daughter; so he would want his. But there were old Uncle Amos and Aunt Dorcas, just over the hill. They owned the other chaise, and they were too old for balls or going out evenings. We always called them uncle and aunt, though, if you came to sift the relationship, it would be, I guess, about on the line of "Her cat ran through my grandmother's garret!"

"But they were the kindest, heartiest folks, the best neighbors anybody ever had. I can see them now, the gray-haired couple; he in his butternut-brown suit, she in her black silk, going to "meeting," with a bow and smile for everybody, and a kind word, especially for all the little folks; usually a bit of fennel, or some peppermints, handy, in the ample pocket. Dear! dear! the snow has lain on their graves these thirty winters.

"But I'm running off again. You see, children, you shouldn't ask me to tell stories—and about old times, too—without having plenty of patience on hand. I get to thinking of one thing and another, and sort o' seeing old faces, and I forget where I am. Well, I'd no doubt they'd lend me the chaise, and so they did, cheerfully enough; and Uncle Amos must have his joke about the company I was going to take. I'd not said anything, but he knew I didn't want it to ride alone. I was good on horseback in those days, girls.

"The chaise needed oiling—it generally did, and it wouldn't be worse for washing. I put it in trim, glad to take a rather hard job off Uncle Amos's hands, and sort o' pay him for the use of it; for I knew he wouldn't take a cent. Then I put on my "best bib and tucker," and went to invite Jenny to ride with me. In those times, for evening company, gentlemen wore knee-breeches, with long silk stockings, with silver buckles in their shoes. A buff or white vest was thought very stylish, and worn with a ruffled shirt-front.

"I don't know, girls, as I can describe Jenny's dress; though I remember just how she looked. She wore white, with scarlet ribbons; with salvia and geranium in her dark hair. For the ride, she had some sort of mantle of scarlet cloth or fine mantel, with hood to match.

"It was a moonlight night in October—the time of the hunter's moon,—almost as bright as day, and not cold, of course. I had given Charlie an extra supper, so he was pretty lively. The road was a pleasant one at almost any season. For some distance, it led through the woods, where the air was laden with the spicy odors of pine and birch; and the moonlight, glimmering through the trees, threw fantastic shadows around us. How still and beautiful was that Indian-summer night! There was no sound louder than the breeze in the pines, or the rustle of the brown leaves beneath the horse's feet. We came out on a long reach of open country-road, leading by well-kept farms and winding streams, over two or three hills, giving us picturesque views of wood and valley and river, then across a rustic bridge, and curving into a wide avenue, bordered on either hand by elms and maples; the larger branches meeting half-way, in a lofty arch.

"The house where we were invited was on this street, and one of the prettiest dwellings. The party was like others. You know what parties are. Young folks enjoy them. The music was good, the dancing graceful and spirited, the supper nice. I waited on Jenny to the best of my ability; and no one spilled coffee on her dress, nor trod on her flounces.

"We had a merry evening, I assure you. But we started for home in pretty good season, for in those times people didn't dance all night. They didn't turn themselves into spinning-wheels, either. They had good, sensible, square dances,—cotillions, and country dance, Virginia Reel and Caledonia.

Charlie trotted off in good spirits, and in an hour we had reached the large, clear brook that we always counted a sort of way-mark.

It was just two miles from home. Charlie said he wanted to go into the brook.

"Said so, grandpa?"

"Yes, in his way, he told me as plainly as if he could talk. He slackened his gait, pricked up his ears, turned his head toward the water, and sidled in that direction. I let him have his way; and he walked into the middle of the brook, where it was deliciously clear and sweet. He satisfied his thirst, but showed no inclination to move on again.

"Get up Charlie!" I said tossing, the rein lightly on his back.

"He lifted one fore-foot, and put it down again; and what do you think that impish horse did? Lay down in the water, harness and all!"

"There was I, in a nice situation! Midnigh, everybody in bed and asleep,—the shaft, of course broken,—the chaise and a lady in it, for me to draw out of the brook!

"Well, there was no help for it; and with a rueful look at my glosy, silver buckled shoes and stockings (those were my first silk pair, girls, and I was proud of them), I stepped down in the flood.

"Bless the dear girl! she tried not to laugh; but it was too comical a picture. I, in my party clothes, floundering in the brook, getting the horse free from the harness, and taking his place myself between the shafts!

"I could see her eyes twinkling and the corners of her mouth curling and twitching, till she couldn't keep in any longer. Such a merry peal as rang out on the still night, and the

old woods caught up and echoed back! It would have been music to me, if—well, if Frank Russell or somebody had been in my place.

"However I tried to laugh too, and drew out my lady's chariot with what grace I might. She sat there in her handsome ball-dress and scarlet wrappings, like a queen on her throne, and I, verily, thought she enjoyed having me for her horse as well as her waiter.

"I tied up the shaft with my best colored handkerchief (I'd not an inch of twine about me), and took Jenny home, leaving her at the door, with a 'good night' rather more exuberant than usual. She said.—But no I won't tell you what she said. You can imagine all that. Kate can, at any rate. You say box, I see it in your eyes! You've your grandmother's eyes! O grandpa you've done it now," shouted merry Kate, clapping her hands. Her middle name is West, isn't it? A chorus of laughter burst from the group of girls.

"What? What have I done?" queried the old gentleman, looking from one to another, pretending to be greatly mystified.

"Let the cat out of the bag," said grandma, quietly. "May as well own it, Benjamin."

"Well, maybe I have,—catch her if you like, girls."

"Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite; from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility may have life and health renewed, and indefinitely extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints incident to the female constitution. We have not only a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we are assured that her medicines are at once most agreeable and efficacious."

"When men break their hearts," remarks a cynical female writer, "it is the same as when a lobster breaks one of its claws—another sprouting out immediately and growing in its place."

"There is no arguing a coward into courage. But even the coward may be brave after trying Kidney-Wort, that medicine of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form and can always be relied on as an effective cathartic and diuretic. Try it."

"Women will rule. This is denied only by those who have never seen her use the school room 'rod of empire.'

"Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colors. Only 10 cents."

"Augustus, dear," said she, tenderly pushing him from her as the moonlight flooded the bay window where they were standing. "I think you had better try some other dyes; your moustache tastes like turpentine."

Philadelphia Police Department.

The Philadelphia Ledger of December 29, 1850, mentions among many others, the case of chief of police of that city, Samuel B. Given, Esq., who says he used St. Jacobs Oil in his family, for various painful ailments, with excellent results. I have also heard from many who have used it for rheumatism, that it alone of all remedies did them good.

"One country, one starry banner, and one wife," is the platform of an editor whose field adjoins Mormondom.

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. Truth nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

It is the easiest thing in the world to distinguish between an English lord and his American copy, commonly called snob. The Englishman always speaks well of his own country.

Cleanliness and purity make Parker's Hair Balsam the favorite for restoring the youthful color to gray hair.

The principal occupation of the "girl of the period" is said to be sit at the window, and wash for the "coming man."

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone-set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—*Wonda News.*

"Well, there was no help for it; and with a rueful look at my glosy, silver buckled shoes and stockings (those were my first silk pair, girls, and I was proud of them), I stepped down in the flood.

"Bless the dear girl! she tried not to laugh; but it was too comical a picture. I, in my party clothes, floundering in the brook, getting the horse free from the harness, and taking his place myself between the shafts!

"I could see her eyes twinkling and the corners of her mouth curling and twitching, till she couldn't keep in any longer. Such a merry peal as rang out on the still night, and the

## DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. GUARANTEED TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY. Druggists sell it. Sick Headache."

SEDWICK CITY, KAN., Dec. 8, 1881. Dr. Clark Johnson:—After a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for sick headache, am convinced that it has no equal. It purifies the blood. T. J. COOPER.

## BROWN'S PEPSIN TONIC

RICHARDSON & CO., AGENTS, SAINT LOUIS.

Try it Now! AS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Never Fails!

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99 Massachusetts Street,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK AN IMMENSE VARIETY

## Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS.

Shades and Fixtures of all kinds,

Pictures and Picture Frames,

AND

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AT A DISCOUNT FROM PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

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IF YOU WANT

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Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!

NOV. 10

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

MOODY &amp; DAVIS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year (in advance)	\$1.25
Six Months	0.75
Four "	0.50
Three "	0.40
One Year (if not paid in advance) ...	1.75

## TO ADVERTISERS:

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 country. 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.

## How to Get a Christmas Present:

It is none too early to be devising ways and means for obtaining Christmas presents to make to your friends, and we propose to help our young friends and others to obtain one or more really elegant presents for which you, in turn, can help us in obtaining them.

Our plan is: For any one who will get us one new subscriber with \$1.25, we will give as a premium a set of six handsome teaspoons—ordinary size.

For two new subscribers and \$2.50, we will give as a premium what dealers style 'The Child's Own,' a small size knife, fork and spoon—three pieces. An elegant set.

For three new subscribers and \$3.75, will entitle the sender to a set of four pieces, consisting of a knife, fork, spoon and napkin ring—all youth's size. The napkin ring alone belonging to this set cannot be purchased of your dealer for less than one dollar.

As many of our readers might think anything we could afford to give for the securing of one, two or three subscribers might not be of sufficient worth to make it an object for them to work for it, we will explicitly state that the teaspoons are of the latest patterns and precisely as good as many families are using for Rogers triple plated ware. 'The Child's Own' set is a little gem and the pieces are about the size ordinarily used for tea sets. The four piece set is the most elegant of all and makes a present any one could not help but feel proud to receive or give, and could not be duplicated anywhere for less than \$3 at retail.

All of these goods are made by the Oneida Community of solid nickel ware heavily plated with silver so that after years of wear the owner could scarcely tell where the silver was worn off and the nickel visible. We wish our readers could see them as they would be agreeably surprised. The reason we are enabled to offer these goods at so low a figure is that the manufacturers make us special inducements in order to introduce their goods, and by buying a large quantity we save expense and get much below regular wholesale rates.

We ask our friends to get to work at once as it is very probable that we will not be able to make such rates on these goods any length of time and will be compelled to withdraw our offer. Send in your orders each week, even if you have but one subscriber, that we may start the paper, and state plainly what your subscription is for and to what address to send the premium. We expect to send all premiums about the fifteenth of December so they will reach you in ample time for Christmas.

## GOVERNMENT POSTAL SAVINGS' BANK.

This institution has not yet been established, but it ought to be established forthwith. It appears from the New York Times that many traveling showmen have learned to use the New York postoffice as a savings' bank, by sending postoffice money orders drawn in favor of themselves from the various points along their routes. These lie in the New York office until the close of the season, when the economic acrobat or bare-back rider presents himself and receives his accumulated wealth. Upward of \$20,000 of orders of this kind have laid in the postoffice at one time. This ought to be considered as a touching appeal to the government to establish a postal savings' bank, against which there can be so little said, and for which there can be so much said. We can think of no one thing that would so much encourage thrift among working classes as the establishment of that system of government savings' banks which has been so successfully carried out in Great Britain.

## To New Patrons.

Any one subscribing now and remitting \$1.25 can have the paper the remainder of the year free, and until January 1, 1884, for \$1.25. The sooner you avail yourselves of this opportunity the longer you get the paper for \$1.25.

## IS OUR JURY SYSTEM A FAILURE?

In the November number of the Century there is a very forcible and suggestive article on our 'Jury System.' The question is asked: 'Is the jury system a failure?' Our limits permit us only to make a short extract from the article, but this short extract will give the reader a hint of its character and will perhaps create a desire to get and read the entire article, which will surely repay him for the perusal:

Suppose we were to try this very simple plan. Suppose we were to keep in our judicial system the features which had been found by experience to work well, and were to do away with those features which have been found to work ill. Suppose that in place of this double tribunal, made up partly of untrained men who give their time to other affairs, with whom deliberate examination of a case is impossible, we were to have a single tribunal of men who should give their whole time to their work, who should give to each cause the time it really might need. Suppose, in short, we were to put our appellate court of trained judges at the beginning of the litigation instead of at the end of it; were to have them hear the whole of the cause on its merits, instead of one or two points of it on a technicality; were to have them give a judgment themselves instead of simply saying whether some one else had made a blunder, and that we were then to abolish appeals?

This may sound somewhat sweeping. But let us recall some steps of the argument, and see if there is any way of escaping the position in which we find ourselves. We know that this jury is a body of men having no training for their work. We know that its constitution makes thorough deliberation an impossible thing. We know that it drives us to the double tribunal. We know that errors must certainly result, and we know that the existence of these errors must and does cause the costly and tedious delays of the law. Now can any man point out any other cause for all these errors and delays, except this one fact, that we use a tribunal of untrained men for doing work which requires men of training? And what other remedy then is possible except to use trained men in their place? It may, too, at first seem that there would be danger in abolishing appeals. But what is the end that under our present system we try to gain by appeals? Nothing but the correction of error. And what is the means we use for this correction of error? Nothing but the having in the final appellate courts seven learned and experienced lawyers to hear the cause in the beginning instead of at the end, what are we to lose except delay?

But let us examine with some more care the probable results of the modification here proposed. In the first place we should, with these modifications, have as great a certainty of just decrees as we can get under any system. So long as we use human beings for administration of justice, we cannot possibly devise a better tribunal than one made up of a reasonable number of able and experienced judges. Suppose an important case were to be tried, and that the hearing were had before a court of seven experienced judges, like the present New York court of appeals. Suppose that they heard all the witnesses, admitted such testimony as they saw fit, giving, as they undoubtedly would, all reasonable latitude on this point, hearings everything which could throw light on the matters of dispute, and taking for their decision, not one hour or one day, but precisely such time as they might need. Would not a decree which should be assented to by every member of such a court be very certain of being just? Would not the judgment of such a court, on the whole case, be better than its own judgment on half the case? And would not the careful judgment of seven trained men be better than the hasty judgment of twelve untrained men? This would seem to be somewhat in the nature of an old-fashioned sum in arithmetic, in the rule of three.

## DEATH OF X. A. WILLARD.

Mr. Willard for the thirty years past has been well known in all agricultural circles as a lecturer and writer on matters connected with the dairy business. He has written more on this subject, probably, than any other living man; and the present living interest in the dairy by American farmers is due more to his efforts than to those of any other one man. He is the author of 'Practical Dairy Husbandry,' and of a small 'Butter Book'; but his chief and most useful work was done through addresses before dairy associations, agricultural colleges, and those newspaper articles which have been so extensively copied by our agricultural papers. He was a man of good education, of close observation, and he communicated his knowledge in a correct and easy style, so that he was a general favorite among the farmers. His death will be mourned by a host of friends.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS from now until January first for only ten cents. It will never be cheaper.

## FAMOUS

## OUR SPECIAL DRIVE SALE

Now in Progress

COME AND SECURE YOUR  
BARGAINS AT  
ONCE!

## FAMOUS

## CLOTHING

## COMPANY.

Reporter  
AND NEWSPAPER  
Correspondent  
WANTED

Either lady or gentlemen, in every city, town or precinct not already represented, furnish the American News Exchange with prompt and reliable reports of all events and news of importance—political news, amusement notes, crop prospects, society events, labor items, sporting news, personal mention, railroad news, accidents, literary matter, etc. Previous experience not necessary. Position permanent, pay liberal, and every privilege enjoyed, connected with the profession. ADDRESS at once.

AMERICAN NEWS EXCHANGE,  
251 W. 5th st., Cincinnati, O.

Newspapers supplied at favorable rates with full particulars of any event transpiring in any part of the world. Correspondents detailed for special work at a moment's notice. Branch offices in all the principle cities.

## LACLEDE HOUSE,

Corner of Winthrop and New Hampshire streets.

J. R. SUPPLEE, Proprietor.

Special attention given to day board. All the Modern Conveniences furnished.

## MEALS 25 cents.

This house is centrally located and has been refurnished. Farmers and others doing business in the city are invited to call.

## Legal Notice.

To B. F. Powers a non-resident of the state of Kansas whose residence is unknown. YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT you have been sued by Anna Powers, plaintiff in action against you for divorce in the district court of the fourth judicial district of Kansas in and for Douglas county, Kansas, and you must answer the petition filed against you on or before the first day of January A. D. 1883, or such petition will be taken as true and the judgment prayed for granted, to wit: For a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony and upon the ground of abandonment by you for more than one year last past.

HENRY S. TRAMPER,  
Attorney for plaintiff.  
Dated this 8th day of November, 1882. At.

Legislature stands Republicans, 109; Democrats, 88.

## MISSOURI.

Democrats carry all but two districts.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Republicans gain, and elect congressmen in two districts.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Democratic gains; the next Senate will stand 17 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

## NEW YORK.

Large Democratic gains; 50 Democrats and 48 Republicans in the assembly. Cleveland's majority for governor is 190,000.

## NEW JERSEY.

Legislature stands Republicans, 38; Democrats, 48; Democrats have the United States senator.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Legislature still Democratic, but Republicans make large gains.

## NEBRASKA.

Republicans carry the entire state.

## DOCTOR'S BILL.

The bills presented by President Garfield's physicians for the eighty days of his illness average on the part of Drs. Bliss and Hamilton, a little over \$300 per day; Mrs. Edson claims over \$140 per day for her services; while Dr. Boynton more modestly demands only \$56 per day; these, with other medical attendance, foot up as a total of \$90,000 to come out of the people's assumed-to-be capacious pocket.

Grant, Democrat, has a majority of about 2,200 for governor.

CONNECTICUT.

Democratic majority about 5,000.

DELAWARE.

Democratic governor a majority of 1,500.

ILLINOIS.

The state legislature is very close and official returns will have to decide who has the majority.

IOWA.

Democratic gains in two districts. Republicans still largely in the majority.

A boy nine years of age, named Willie Rose, was recently stabbed in the schoolroom at Leavenworth by a playmate named Willie Winter, aged twelve years. The stabbing was the result of a childish quarrel and the wound may prove fatal.

# SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1882.  
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS  
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief having tried everything which was recommended or advised on the advice of a friend, who told me to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters, everything I ate distressed me and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking Brown's Iron Bitters, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN,  
30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.  
**Brown Chemical Co.**

Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

## F. W. WIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Walking Canes, Etc.

Orders by mail promptly executed.

**F. W. WIEMAN.**

Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

HOADLEY & HACKMAN,

JOB PRINTERS,

Frazer Hall Block.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**NOYES & GLEASON,**

REAL ESTATE,

Insurance and Loan Agents.

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.

**\$30** Per week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. \$5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, 4-19-wm.

Agents wanted. \$5 a day made easily. New England Platform Family Scale. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Price, \$1.50. Domestic Scale Co., Cincinnati, O.

Lady Agents can secure permanent employment with good salary selling Queen City Skirt and Stocking Supporters, etc. Sample outfit free. Address Queen City Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

**TO THE FARMERS**  
In the country we say our stock of

**BOOTS**

AND

**SHOES**

is now complete in all grades of  
GOODS!  
PRICES RIGHT.

We are willing to show goods whether you buy or not.

**FAMILY SHOE STORE.**

MASON'S

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

### CITY AND VICINITY.

**WANTED**—Two girls at Place House.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS from now until January first for only ten cents.

### TO FARMERS.

A span of young mares for sale cheap.

11-3t S. O. HIMO & CO.

**WANTED**—By two young men to work on farm, or keep stock. Address Deane and Wilson, this office.

DON'T neglect. If you renew now it will only cost ten cents for THE SPIRIT three months.

MR. THOMAS MCFARLAND is the people's choice for county commissioner in his district. We congratulate.

REMEMBER the sooner you pay up and renew the longer you get THE SPIRIT for ten cents.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Price fifteen cents for children, twenty-five cents for adults.

\$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 all particulars.

FARMERS, just step in at Sand's and take a look at his patent leather halters—best thing in that line. He also has a full stock of harness goods.

NOW is the time when farmers will commence to have more leisure for reading and we propose to give them THE SPIRIT fifteen months for a year's subscription—\$1.25.

MR. R. J. RICHARDS, (Dick) a former compositor of this city, now civil engineer for a railroad company in Old Mexico, came home on a visit this week and made us a pleasant call. He has with him some exceedingly fine specimens of Mexican curiosities, among them a monstrous centipede, but we were glad to find it in alcohol. Dick is prosperous and his many friends here will rejoice in his prosperity.

WOOD, vegetables, butter or eggs, in limited quantities taken in exchange for subscription at this office. When you cannot dispose of your produce to satisfactory advantage come and see us. We pay balance in cash.

### Clubbing Rates.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, \$1.25; the Farmer and Manufacturer, 50c, the two for \$1.30.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, \$1.25; Demorest's Monthly Magazine, \$2.00; the two for \$2.50.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, \$1.25; The People's Weekly, \$2.00; the two for \$2.50.

Our rates for clubbing with other papers next year will be as follows:

SPRINT OF KANSAS, 1.25; American Agriculturist, 2.00; the two for \$2.00.

SPRINT OF KANSAS \$1.25; Weekly Common Wealth \$1; the two for \$1.85.

SPRINT OF KANSAS, \$1.25; The Midland Farmer, 60c; the two for \$1.35.

SPRINT OF KANSAS, \$1.25; the Farmer's Review, \$1.50; the two for \$2.10.

SPRINT OF KANSAS, \$1.25; City and Country, 50 cents the two, with premium, \$1.40.

SPRINT OF KANSAS \$1.25; Weekly Leavenworth Times \$1; the two for \$1.85.

These rates are strictly in advance and the paper will certainly be stopped when your time expires. We shall add other papers to this list as we make clubbing arrangements.

### Kansas Elections by Counties.

ATCHISON.

St. John, 1,530; Glick, 830.

BARTON.

Against St. John by 300 votes.

BUTLER.

Glick 22 ahead and three townships to hear from.

BOURBON.

One district Democratic, the other Republican.

CHEROKEE.

Majority for Glick 250; for Acres over Haskell, 49.

CHAUTAUQUA.

CLOUD.

Glick, 220 majority; large Republican majorities for the rest of the ticket.

CLAY.

St. John, 190 majority; W. W. Walton, 300 majority.

CRAWFORD.

Majority for Glick, 110; majority for Acres over Haskell, 211.

ELLIS.

Majority for Glick, 300.

JEFFERSON.

Majorities—Glick, 370; Myers, 388.

LINN.

St. John, 1,135; Glick, 800; Robinson, 630; Haskell, 1,350; Acres, 500; Taylor, 650.

Now is the time to renew, and pay up arrearages. We send THE SPIRIT till January 1, 1884, for only \$1.25—the usual price for a year.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Superb revival; new scenery; splendid company; greatest living Topsy. Don't miss it. November 11.

Another Offer.

To all who will pay up arrearages and send \$1.25 in addition, we will send THE SPIRIT until January 1, 1884. Fifteen months for \$1.25. Three months free.

The SPIRIT OF KANSAS from now to January first for only ten cents. Too cheap to miss.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

### LAWRENCE MARKETS.

Reported for the SPIRIT OF KANSAS by E. B. Good, Grocer, 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.]

LAWRENCE, Kas., Nov. 9, 1882.

As follows are about the ruling quotations:

Flour—Head Center, \$3.10 @ 38c

" Douglas Co. A 1, \$2.70 @ 29.5c

Upper Crust, \$2.60 @ 28.5c

Bran, per ton, \$8.75.

Shorts, \$1.40 @ 1.50.

Corn Meal, \$1.80 @ 2.00.

Wheat—75 @ 80c.

Corn—new—35c.

Oats—32c.

Potatoes—Firm at 50 @ 75c.

" Sweet, 50 @ 45c.

Onions—45 @ 50.

" small white, \$1.00 @ 1.25.

Cabbage—per doz., 40 @ 50.

Turnips—25 @ 30c.

Squash, Hubbard, per doz., 75c @ 1.00.

Apples—40 @ 80c. per bushel

Peaches—\$1.00 @ 1.75 per bushel, scarce.

Butter—Firm and scarce at 80 @ 35c

Eggs—Firm at 20 @ 15c.

Lard—country, 18 @ 15c.

Bacon—sides 12 @ 17.

" canvassed breakfast, 20 @ 25c.

Hams—Canvassed s. c., 18c per lb.

Beans—Retail at 4 dls for 25c.

Spring chickens scarce at \$3.00 @ 32.5c.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

### KANSAS CITY, NOV. 9, 1882.

WHEAT—Market quiet; receipts, 33,106;

shipments, 29,095; No. 3, cash, 73c bid, 72c asked; the year, 72c bid, 82c asked; No. 2, cash sales, 77c; December sales, 78c; January sales, 79c; No. 1, cash, 80c bid, 81c asked; December, 81c bid, 82c asked.

CORN—Market fairly active; receipts, 20,000;

shipments, 13,291; No. 2 mixed, cash, 47c bid, 47c asked; the year, 40c bid, 41c asked; January sales at 40c.

OATS—No. 2, cash, no bids nor offerings;

December, 28c bid, 30c asked; the year, 27c bid, 28c asked.

BUTTER—Steady.

EGGS—Active at 23c per dozen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9, 1882.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 10,000; family, \$4.10 @ 24.5c; choice to fancy, \$4.50 @ 4.65; XXX, \$3.85 @ 5.70.

WHEAT—Opened lower, advanced, but unsettled; receipts, 74,000; shipments, 115,000; No. 2 red, 91c @ 92c cash; 92c @ 92c November; 93c December; 92c the year; 96c January; 97c February; 98c May; No. 3, red, 88c @ 87c.

CORN—Lower early, but closed better; receipts, 16,000; shipments, 17,000; 62c cash and November; 53c the year; 49 @ 49c January; 4,000; 51 @ 51c.

BARLEY—Lower; receipts, 8,000; shipments 1,000; 60 @ 65c.

LEAD—Dull at \$4.50.

NOV. 10

## Horticultural Department.

## Mulching.

All kinds of fruits and shrubs of the less hardy kinds should be protected from the frosts of winter by mulching. For instance the currant bush, roses, the blackberry and raspberry, some of which are quite hardy, ought to be protected by mulching. Even if they are not specially liable to be winter killed, they will do better and be more likely to bear fruit the coming season if a good coating of coarse manure, straw, hay or leaves are placed over their roots and around their stems.

## Free Culture.

A. M. Williams, of Syracuse, N. Y., writing to the Prairie Farmer, says:

I learn that most people who undertake to raise these trees (the chestnut and walnut), from seed fail. This failure in almost every case is due to the same cause. There is a large class of seeds, especially tree seeds, that are injured by drying. The sweet chestnut is one of these and the seed should not be allowed to dry. The sooner they are planted after they are fully ripe the better. I have several times seen statements in different papers, that the chestnut should always be planted where it is to grow. This is well enough where it is convenient, but I do not believe it is necessary. The same is true of the black walnut. I have never had any difficulty in transplanting either; I have often placed both the black walnut and chestnut in trenches and covered them with a few inches of earth in the fall, and as soon as they started in the spring planted them at proper distances in nursery rows.

There is a fine row of chestnut trees here that are bearing abundant crops, and that grow in nursery rows until more than twelve feet high. The loss in transplanting trees is in most cases due to ignorance and carelessness. It is almost certain death to many kinds of trees to have the roots dry out of the ground. One writer tells us that there is but one month in the year suitable for transplanting evergreens. I am in the habit of transplanting them in the fall and spring, and sometimes in the summer with very small loss. I never allow the roots to dry out of the ground. There is no difficulty in raising apple trees from seed if sown in the fall, but when the same seed has dried through the winter it is difficult to make it grow. I would plant it only in the fall. The pear seed sown in this country is mostly imported from Europe and is very dry, and a large portion of it fails to grow. Peach seed kept dry through the winter and then cracked may grow, but it is not worth planting. It should be kept covered with a little earth or sand, exposed to rain and frost and then cracked, and it is very sure to grow. The black walnut is so easy to raise and so valuable, that I hope those having the seed this fall will not allow it to be wasted. Plant it anywhere, but be sure and plant it, and if it is not where you want it, it can be transplanted, no matter what may be said to the contrary. A quart of sweet chestnuts cost but a few cents, and I advise every boy that can to plant at least a quart this fall. Learn to raise and love a beautiful tree.

[We wish Mr. Williams had been more particular in regard to details as to how the black walnut and chestnut might be transplanted. In Kansas we do not believe more than one to one hundred of these trees have been successfully transplanted.—ED. SPIRIT.]

Mr. Dumb, being long in arrears, complained one morning that his coffee was not set. "You had better settle for the coffee," said the landlady, "and then complain."

## Terrible.

Such is the term Mr. C. W. Purcell, of the National Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., applies to his sufferings. He says: "I for one wish to speak a word of praise for St. Jacobs Oil. I suffered with a pain in my shoulder and arm for some six months and at times it was terrible. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, however, cured me thoroughly."

## A General Stompede.

Probably nothing has caused such a general stompede in the direction of any one of our business houses as that produced by the announcement that all sufferers could obtain a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of cost, by calling at Barber Bros' drug store. This is the great remedy that is producing such astonishing cures everywhere, curing where everything else has failed. No person suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, hay fever, loss of voice, tickling in throat, hoarseness, croup, or any other affection of the throat and lungs but what Dr. King's New Discovery will give instant relief. A single trial bottle will convince the most skeptical and show you what a regular dollar size bottle will do.

An irascible old gentleman was taken with sneezing in the early lately. After sneezing in the most spasmodic manner eight times, he arrested the paroxysm for a moment and extracting his handkerchief, he thus addressed his nasal organ indignantly saying: "Oh! go on—go on—you'll blow your internal brains out presently!"

## It Seems to Satisfy.

A family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jines, Albany.

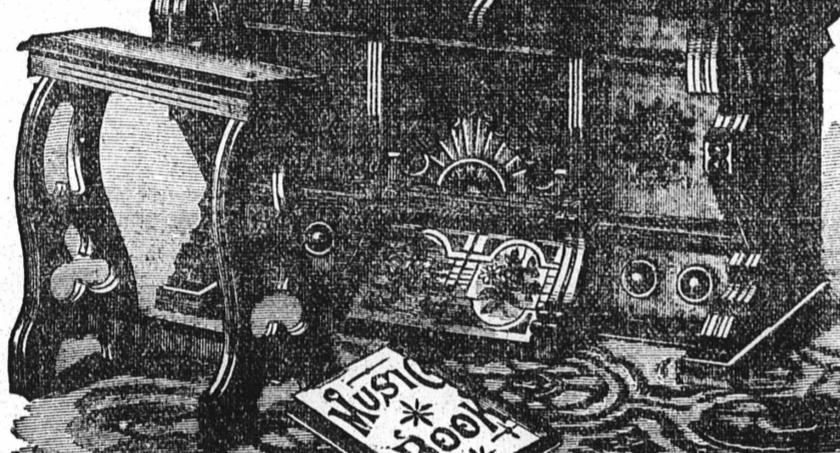
## 27 Stops Beatty's Organs and Pianofortes for 1883.

Ten full Sets of Golden Tongue Reeds.

Height, 75 in.  
Depth, 24 in.  
Length, 46 in.

New Style  
No. 9000.

Handsome  
SOLID  
WALNUT  
CASE



Catalogue FREE. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

## One Acre.

A 'Maine paper' recites what a man obtained from one acre of carefully improved land: 'He planted one-third of his acre in corn, and he usually produced thirty bushels of good corn. This quantity was sufficient for his family use and for fattening two or three hogs. From the same ground on which the corn stood he raised 200 or 300 pumpkins and an ample supply of beans. From a bed of six yards square he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he sold for \$1 a bushel, which amount purchased his flour for one year. Thus, from one-third of an acre and an onion bed he obtained his breadstuffs and 200 or 300 pounds of pork. The remainder of the ground was appropriated to all kinds of vegetables, for both summer and winter use. He also had a flower garden, raspberries, currants, gooseberries in great abundance, and also a few choice apple, plum, pear, peach and quince trees.'

## Sorghum sugar.

The Rio Grande, N. J., Company organized for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum reported its work for the current year:

495,000 pounds of sugar at 7 cents per pound \$34,950. 15,000 gallons of molasses at 40 cents per gallon, \$6,000. Add to the sum the value of seed raised from the sorghum which is estimated at \$13,000 and we have the sum of \$53,650. The company is so well satisfied with the result of this year's work that it will plant at least 2,000 more acres of sorghum next year and will double the capacity of the mill.

## A Prominent Lawyer's Opinion.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

In one of our New England exchanges we observe that Wm. T. Filley, Esq., of Pittsfield, attorney-at-law, and assistant judge police court, and late county commissioner, was restored to perfect health and activity by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He had suffered with rheumatism for years intensely; but by the recent use of the remedy he was, as stated, completely cured, and says the oil deserves the highest praise.

As a nerveine Leis' Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and all that multitude of disorders occasioned by a disordered nervous system.

'Student' wants to know what kind of a bird was the 'dodo?' From the fact that the species is entirely extinct, we suppose it was the fabled spring chicken, of which we still hear so often and see so never.'

## Strength for Mind and Body.

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorant for mind and body.

## Buckler's Arnica Salve.

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.

It Seems to Satisfy.

A family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jines, Albany.

## BEATTY

A NEW CASE FOR THE HOLIDAYS NOW READY.  
For the past year, unparallelled elegance, fine finish,  
and royal tone qualities. I cannot wait to receive  
the popular demand for my instruments, and the  
purchase of many of them enter into my plans  
in immense quantities, to offer a new and more elaborate  
case for my

## FAMOUS BEETHOVEN ORGANS.

This style alone has reached a sale of over 20,000, which  
have gone to every country of the globe.  
The only instrument now possible of representation  
on the market is the BEETHOVEN, and the  
UNIVERSALLY POPULAR ORGANS EVER OFFERED TO

THE PUBLIC.

**\$125**

• This Organ will be boxed and  
delivered to you with Organ  
Case, Hock, and Diminuendo  
moment's notice, now **FOR ONLY**

## BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

## BEATTY'S ORGANS AND PIANOFORTES.

At the time is approaching when  
many buy something  
handmade for  
HOLIDAY, Birthday  
or Wedding Presents,  
I beg to announce  
that nothing

can be more suitable than an ORGAN or  
PIANOFORTE. Before you make a purchase, write for ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE showing ELEGANT styles  
at lowest prices. DO NOT PAY  
TAXES, NOW READY.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS  
TO RETAIL BUYERS. IF YOU HAVE  
SEND A POSTAL CARD.

More than 50,000 satisfied customers of  
Organs and Pianofortes. Space forbids  
of a few brief extracts and names. For long list of names of  
persons who are using my instruments, in all parts  
of the world, see Testimonial Sheet, SENT FREE.

Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, "Bishop of Tenn," writes: "I  
have a BEATTY Organ in my parlor and am  
perfectly pleased with it."

Judge H. H. HANN, Washington, N. J., "Perfectly reliable house"  
"Perfectly reliable house" instrument.

Rev. THOS. A. STARKEY, Bishop of J. L. & W. M. EDISON,  
J. L. & W. M. EDISON, "Excellent tone,"

Rev. MOSES A. DOW, Boston, Mass., "Excellent tone,"

Major GRACE, New York, "Excellent tone,"

E. A. EDISON, Menlo Park, N. J., "Marvelous business"

E. A. EDISON, Cincinnati, O., "Honest & responsible,"

Gov. HIGLOW, New Haven, Conn., "Entire satisfaction,"

D. B. LLOYD, United States Senator, "Entire satisfaction,"

Gen. SIECKLES, New York, "Pronounced first-class,"

John L. BLAIR, N. J., R. R. KING, "He deserves credit,"

J. S. HARRISON, Sir, New York, "Well equipped factory,"

MONROE OIL CO., New York, "Perfect business system,"

Hon. SAM. SLOAN, President D. L. & W. M. & Ed. N. Y., "The largest

establishment of the kind in the world, best equipped,"

Edison's Electric Lights, "One of the largest shippers on the line."

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ORGAN OR PIANOF

NOV. 10

## Horticultural Department.

## Mulching.

All kinds of fruits and shrubs of the less hardy kinds should be protected from the frosts of winter by mulching. For instance the currant bush, roses, the blackberry and raspberry, some of which are quite hardy, ought to be protected by mulching. Even if they are not specially liable to be winter killed, they will do better and be more likely to bear fruit the coming season if a good coating of coarse manure, straw, hay or leaves are placed over their roots and around their stems.

## Free Culture.

A. M. Williams, of Syracuse, N. Y., writing to the Prairie Farmer, says:

I learn that most people who undertake to raise these trees (the chestnut and walnut), from seed fail. This failure in almost every case is due to the same cause. There is a large class of seeds, especially tree seeds, that are injured by drying. The sweet chestnut is one of these and the seed should not be allowed to dry. The sooner they are planted after they are fully ripe the better. I have several times seen statements in different papers, that the chestnut should always be planted where it is to grow. This is well enough where it is convenient, but I do not believe it is necessary. The same is true of the black walnut. I have never had any difficulty in transplanting either; I have often placed both the black walnut and chestnut in trenches and covered them with a few inches of earth in the fall, and as soon as they started in the spring planted them at proper distances in nursery rows.

There is a fine row of chestnut trees here that are bearing abundant crops, and that grow in nursery rows until more than twelve feet high. The loss in transplanting trees is in most cases due to ignorance and carelessness. It is almost certain death to many kinds of trees to have the roots dry out of the ground. One writer tells us that there is but one month in the year suitable for transplanting evergreens. I am in the habit of transplanting them in the fall and spring, and sometimes in the summer with very small loss. I never allow the roots to dry out of the ground. There is no difficulty in raising apple trees from seed if sown in the fall, but when the same seed has dried through the winter it is difficult to make it grow. I would plant it only in the fall. The pear seed sown in this country is mostly imported from Europe and is very dry, and a large portion of it fails to grow. Peach seed kept dry through the winter and then cracked may grow, but it is not worth planting. It should be kept covered with a little earth or sand, exposed to rain and frost and then cracked, and it is very sure to grow. The black walnut is so easy to raise and so valuable, that I hope those having the seed this fall will not allow it to be wasted. Plant it anywhere, but be sure and plant it, and if it is not where you want it, it can be transplanted, no matter what may be said to the contrary. A quart of sweet chestnuts cost but a few cents, and I advise every boy that can to plant at least a quart this fall. Learn to raise and love a beautiful tree.

[We wish Mr. Williams had been more particular in regard to details as to how the black walnut and chestnut might be transplanted. In Kansas we do not believe more than one to one hundred of these trees have been successfully transplanted.—ED. SPIRIT.]

Mr. Dump, being long in arrears, complained one morning that his coffee was not set. "You had better settle for the coffee," said the landlady, "and then complain."

## Terrible.

Nashville Daily News.

Such is the term Mr. C. W. Purcell, of the National Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., applies to his sufferings. He says: I, for one, wish to speak a word of praise for St. Jacobs Oil. I suffered with a pain in my shoulder and arm for some six months and at times it was terrible. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, however, cured me thoroughly.

## General Stampede.

Probably nothing has caused such a general stampede in the direction of any one of our business houses as that produced by the announcement that all sufferers could obtain a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of cost, by calling at Barber Bros.' drug store. This is the greatest remedy that is producing such astonishing cures everywhere, curing where everything else has failed. No person suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, hay fever, loss of voice, tickling in throat, hoarseness, croup, or any other affection of the throat and lungs but what Dr. King's New Discovery will give instant relief. A single trial bottle will convince the most skeptical and show you what a regular dollar size bottle will do.

An irascible old gentleman was taken with sneezing in the ears lately. After sneezing in the most spasmodic manner eight times, he arrested the paroxysm for a moment, and extracting his handkerchief, he thus addressed his nasal organ, indignantly saying: "Oh! go on—go on—you'll blow your internal brains out presently!"

## It Seems to Satisfy.

A family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jines, Albany.

## 27 Stops Beatty's Organs and Pianofortes for 1883.

## BEATTY

A NEW CASE FOR THE HOLIDAYS NOW READY.  
A BEAUTIFUL ORGAN, well proportioned, elegant fine finish,  
and royal tone quality. I am sure that the popular demand for my instruments is so great that I am enabled by enlarging my already enormous facilities, and the purchase of new tools, to turn out organs in immense quantities, to offer a new and more elaborate case for my

## FAMOUS BEETHOVEN ORGANS.

This style alone has reached a sale of over 30,000, which have gone to every country of the globe.

The fact that the Beethoven Organ is the most POPULAR ORGANS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

**\$125**

This Organ will be boxed and sent on board cars with Organ House, Harps, and Music.

moment's notice, now FOX ONLY

The price at which it is sold now places it within the reach of the HUMBLEST HOME, while its surpassing beauties of tone and design render it suitable for a MILLIONAIRE'S parlour. Its unique and exquisitely proportioned solid walnut is hand carved and decorated with artistic ornate arabesque designs in fret and gold. Highly polished lamp stands are included in the price of the Organ.

It contains 27 Stops, 5 Octaves, 10 full sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, as follows:

Manus Sub-Bass..... 8 ft. tone.

Diaspon..... 8 ft. tone.

Vox Celeste..... 8 ft. tone.

Dulciana..... 8 ft. tone.

Violin..... 4 ft. tone.

Cello..... 4 ft. tone.

French Horn..... 4 ft. tone.

Clarinet..... 16 ft. tone.

Piccolo..... 16 ft. tone.

Coupler Harmonique, Harp, Eoline, Grand Express-

and Coupler Harmonique, Harp, Eoline, Duplex Dampers, and other grand accessories, as follows:

SPECIFICATION OF STOP WORK, 27 IN ALL.

If this Organ is not wanted within a year, it will be returned to you.

After One Year's use, return it at my expense, and I will refund you the money with interest.

THE PATENTED AUTOMATIC STOP WORK.

IN ACTION IS USED! In this action is attained the highest

degree of perfection. By its use the merest novice can master the playing of the Organ as completely as the most finished organist.

This beautiful Organ is manufactured from the choicest materials and is well selected Black Walnut. It will stand the test of all time.

It is elegantly finished and will not take dust or dirt. It is called "BEETHOVEN," hence its musical effect, and is the most popular instrument in the world.

The variety expression, tone beauties and combination effects are unsurpassed, and are worth at least \$450. Why? Because the Patented Improve-

ments are my own, and no one else can build an Organ on

that principle.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY, BIRTHDAY, WEDDING, OR

ANNUAL GIFT PRESENTS.

BUT ONE CAN AFFORD IT.

THE BEETHOVEN ORGAN IS UNIQUELY POWERFUL AND ALWAYS SATISFACTION.

COME TO WASHINGTON, N. J. AND SEE IT.

LET ME TELL YOU, IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

REMIT BY BANK DRAFT, POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, CHECK, PAYABLE ON DELIVERY, OR PAYMENT MADE, WITH CASH.

Remember, satisfaction absolutely guaranteed, in every particular, or money promptly refunded, with interest, if you are not satisfied.

After one year's use, FACTORY HINING DAY & NIGHT.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The only Organ and Piano establishment in the world

lighted up at night by Edison's Electric Lights.

More than 50,000 attest the merits of my Organs and Pianofortes. Space forbids but a few names of extracts and names. For long list of names of persons who are using my instruments, in all parts of the world, see Testimonial Sheet, SENT FREE.

Rev. C. T. QUINTARD, "Bishop of Tem." writes:—"I have a Beatty Organ and am highly pleased. It will be a pleasure for me to recommend your instrument, as they are certainly all you claim for them."

Judge F. H. HANN, Washington, N. J., "Perfectly reliable home."

Rev. THOS. A. STARKEY, Bishop of New York, "Excellent tone."

Hon. MOSES A. DOW, Boston, Mass. "We are delighted."

Major GRACE, New York, "Excellent tone."

Dr. A. EDISON, Menlo Park, N. J., "Marvelous business."

Dr. EDWARD, Cincinnati, O., "Honest & responsible."

Gov. BIGLOVE, New Jersey, "Very good."

D. B. LLOYD, United States Senator, "Entire satisfaction."

Gen. SICKLES, Philadelphia, Pa., "Pronounced first-class."

Hon. JOHN L. BLAIR, N. J. (R.R. King), "It deserves credit."

Dr. J. R. KING, N. Y., "Best equipped factory."

J. B. HARRISON, Shadyside, Pa., "With him a half million dollars worth. Always prompt, reliable."

DR. H. C. COOPER, New York, "The best establishment of the kind in the world, best equipped."

Hon. SAM. SLOAN, President D. L. & W. M. & E. N. L. & Western R. R., "One of the largest shippers on our line."

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.  
BEATTY'S ORGANS AND PIANOFORTES.

The Most Successful House in America.

As the time is approaching when many persons desire something handsome for HOLIDAY, Birthday or Wedding presents, I beg to announce that nothing

can be compared to the ORGAN or PIANOFORTE. Before you purchase, write for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE showing ELEGANT styles at lowest prices. FOX, 1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ELSEWHERE, ON YOUR LETTER, SEND FOR THE CATALOGUE, NOW READY.

VALUABLE INFORMATION, RETAIL BUYER'S PRICE LIST, IF YOU HAVE

SEND A POSTAL CARD.

More than 50,000 attest the merits of my Organs and Pianofortes. Space forbids but a few names of extracts and names. For long list of names of persons who are using my instruments, in all parts of the world, see Testimonial Sheet, SENT FREE.

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Before buying elsewhere BE SURE to send for my latest Illustrated Catalogue. If you do not desire to purchase please mail or hand this advertisement to a friend who does, or post in a conspicuous place.

## DANIEL F. BEATTY'S MANUFACTORY,

Corner Railroad Avenue & BEATTY STREET,

Washington, New Jersey, United States of America.

The Largest Organ and Piano Establishment in Existence.

Ground occupied for Works and Yards THIRTEEN

acres. TOTAL LENGTH OF WORKS, 1,000 FEET,

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OF EVERY KIND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Scuba, etc., Razors, Skates, Hammocks, etc., Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS  
PITTTSBURGH, PA.

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WANTED! Ladies and Gentlemen, to engage with us to sell several Useful Household Articles. Profitable Labor is High.

Exclusive territory given. No competition.

Terms liberal. Circulars FREE. Address

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Swedish Insect Powder Kill.

## POTATO BUGS

AND ALL TROUBLESOME VERMIN.

It will thoroughly exterminate Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Ticks, and Cotton Worms, Moths, etc. It is safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. It will kill poison animals or fowls. Sample packages by mail 30 cents postpaid. Stamp taken. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. Address

J. H. JOHNSTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Ever. Published Agents.

For Children. Both Versions New Testament. The Publishers & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

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Agents for soldiers and sailors entitled.

increased. The charge of new agents settled.

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Agents settled. Registered cases re-opened.

## Farm and Stock.

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

## A Love of Agriculture.

A gentleman of fine culture and considerable note, a few years ago, when lecturing before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, said with emphasis: "Parents should instill into their sons a love of agriculture." He declared he would prefer a cottage in the country, with five acres of ground, to the most splendid palace that could be erected in the city, if he must depend on the success of merchandise to support it. He then went on to say that, having been some fifteen years in the custom house in Boston, he was surprised to find, at the close of his term, an entirely new set of men doing business there. This induced him to look into the subject, and he ascertained, after much careful research, that ninety-seven out of every hundred, who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. He then submitted his calculations to an old merchant who confirmed it in every particular.

If this statement, startling as it is, was true thirty years ago when business was carried on in a slow and sure way, can it be less true when applied to the present generation of traders and merchants? If the mercantile business was carried on in a legitimate way and on a true basis it could not result in almost universal failure. We think we may congratulate farmers that there is no such wholesale failure among them; if their gains are small and their work hard it is at least honorable and does not lead to bankruptcy. They stand the hard times better than any other class of men. They are more independent to-day than any other class.

## The Dairy Business.

It will be a matter of surprise to many of our farmers who have not kept themselves well posted in the products of the dairy, to learn that they have been increased in the United States since 1840 more than six-fold—that is to say the milk, butter, and cheese products of 1880 were six times as valuable as were those of 1840.

The question naturally presents itself, will this large ratio of increase go on indefinitely for the future as steadily and largely as it has for the last forty years? No definite answer can be given, but if we judge the future by the past we see no good reason for supposing that the proportions of demand and supply will for the next half century certainly be greatly altered. The demand will so keep pace with the supply that relatively to other farm products milk, butter and cheese will command a fair price. In the articles of cheese we Americans fall far short of our English cousins in regard to our consuming capacity. We have not learned to appreciate it as an economic article of food; it is not placed upon our tables as it is in England. As the supply increases and the quality improves, cheese as an article of diet will become far more general than it now is. It is nutritious, healthy, and, compared with most kinds of meats, cheap. The same may be said of milk. Its consumption has been immensely increased during the last three decades, and as food for children, especially, parents have learned its value. In this article there is not the least probability of overproduction. So of butter. It will be years and decades of years before the market will be glutted with a first-rate article. There will be a demand created for it in every foreign port. In proportion to its superior quality will be the call for it everywhere at home and abroad. There need be no apprehension in the minds of farmers that the dairying business will be overdone or the market overstocked during the life time of any one now engaged in it. On this ground the careful, intelligent and enterprising dairyman may well feel that he has a firm footing, and may safely go ahead.

## Bread-Givers.

Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered the address at the Baltimore county (Md.) fair last Saturday, and in the course of it said:

Strange to say, the owners of this great expanse of fertile lands and the producers of all this wealth on which the world depends, are the victims and the prey of all other classes of society. The consideration given them and

the influence exercised by them are by no means proportioned to their numbers, intelligence, or usefulness. It is a remarkable fact that the remuneration of the farmer and the farm laborer is smaller than that of any other grade of human industry. In all lands it is honorable to plow, but everywhere all other labor is better paid than the plowman. All men can handle the plowman's products, get rich faster than he does in making them. The commission merchant, the carrier, and the distributing factor far outstrip him in the race for wealth. Their palaces are built and obtained from his labor, and the great monopolies fatten upon the sweat of his brow.

The farm laborer who works in the sun receives on the average 50 cents per day, while the man who lifts his grain on shipboard or into warehouse receives about one-half that is paid to him who clothes or dorms them. He who furnishes us with the necessities of life is infinitely worse paid than he who furnishes us the luxuries. The inequality does not stop here. It has become the custom to shift on his shoulders all the heavy burdens which can be made to bear. It is a received doctrine with a large portion of the world that those who manufacture clothing, implements, etc., are justified in levying taxes most grievous and unjust upon those who manufacture food, they are made the beasts of burden of society. Instead of additional honor there is a positive penalty imposed upon the growing of a bushel of wheat or an ear of corn. Disguise or sugar-coat it as you may it comes to this—that the bread-giver is under the ban. People affect to favor him, but in truth they use and plunder him. Yet the value of this class is almost equally great in the maintenance of our political institutions as to the feeding of our bodies. The very nature of their business tends to make them conservative and independent. They constitute the safest repository of the theories of freedom, of wardens of law and order. No strikes, no communism, no rioting or incendiary burnings, can arise or continue among the homes of the farmers. Sudden changes in church or state and all experiments, new or startling, have small chance with them. It is well worth the while of our best thinkers to enquire why things are thus with the men of the fields and why it is his importance is not more esteemed. There is something wrong in the constitution of our society. Where is it and what is it? Is it in our legislation? In part it undoubtedly is; though after all, with us legislation but follows public opinion.

Public opinion must, therefore, be corrected. To the farmers of America, therefore, I say you can shape this opinion and mold this legislation. You are in a vast majority. Agriculturalists must emancipate themselves by education, by organization, by combination. The manufacturers promote their interests by close and effective association, the banks combine offensively and defensively, the railroads pool against their customers and smother competition, and the merchants keep the best talent of their profession, in organized boards, constantly on the outlook for the interests of trade. In truth, the tendency of the age is to the concentration of wealth, power, and business control in the hands of a few, and to systematize all departments of affairs under great central heads. The only successful way to fight the evils of centralization over any one department is to organize in like manner a rival department. When capital becomes sufficiently powerful to successfully conspire against the laws of political economy, the monopoly can only be destroyed and the blessings of competition restored by counter combinations. The farmers of every county in the United States should have a local board of agriculture composed of their ablest and most active men. There is another matter to which the attention of the farmers might well be called. Much of the class legislation of congress and the states is procured by that kind of importunate solicitation called lobbying. Disreputable as it often is, and disagreeable as it always is, it is yet so effective that all those interesting classes who desire some legal advantage over their neighbors invariably resort to it and seldom resort in vain. In all my experience as a legislator I believe I have never yet met a man fresh from the fields in the jobbies with a bill or project in behalf of this class. It would be a rarity indeed to see in Washington a single delegation of farmers or farm-laborers to protest against taxation which robs both of half of their earnings, while you can see twenty such any day from the beneficiaries of that legislation, urging, arguing, importuning, and by a hundred questionable methods promoting their schemes of plunder. They thus suffer the curse of agriculture to be judged or affected without a hearing. Labor, too, suffers by the same default. It never comes to plead for itself, and there is always a grim humor about the idea of the employee begging congress for permission to pay the laborer higher wages. When men demand nothing the world presumes they want nothing; when men make no complaint it is natural to suppose they are satisfied. It is just as natural for legislators to grant the requests of those who are constantly clamoring. Not that we should be understood as saying farmers never complain. The truth is they complain more than any people on earth. They are forever growing, but they do not grow in the right way or on the right questions. They do not crystallize their grievances into political action, but let them all evaporate in mutterings. Nevertheless, with all my soul I honor these men of the field; with all my heart I love them. Of all the sons of men, they live nearest to nature, nearest to God, and in most direct dependence upon His beneficence and wisdom, cannot help the belief that in consequence of this they are more upright, unselfish, and better men than any other class.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.  
I am the pastor of the Baptist church, here and an educated physician, am not in practice but am sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who had been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments.

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Our rates for clubbing with other papers next year will be as follows:

SPIRIT OF KANSAS, 1.25; American Agriculturist, 2.00; the two for \$2.00.

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These rates are strictly in advance and the paper will certainly be stopped when your time expires. We shall add other papers to his list as we make clubbing arrangements.

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THE GREAT CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM—  
As it is for all the painful disease of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.  
It is a powerful, safe and effectual poison which only the victims of rheumatism can realize.  
THOUSANDS OF CASES  
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved and in short time perfectly cured.  
PRICE, \$1.00 PER DAY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.  
Dry can be sent by mail.  
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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**D**o Not Fail  
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Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 927 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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## MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

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We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS WILL SAVE MONEY by calling upon our agent in their county.

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## MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at

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With reasonable commission.  
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\$1 Worth of Sheet Music Free.

Buy fifteen bars of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of any grocer; cut from each wrapper the picture of Mrs. Fogy and Mr. Enterprise, and mail to us with full name and address, and we will send you, free of all expense, your own selection from the following list of Sheet Music, to the value of one dollar, absolutely guaranteed that the music is unabridged, and sold by first-class music houses at the following prices:

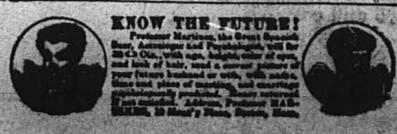
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Trovatore, Potpourri, Verdi	75
Night on the Water, Idyl op. 93, Wilson	60
Rusting Leaves, op. 69, Lange	60
VOCAL	
Patience, (the Magnific and the Curious), Sullivan	25
Olivete, (Torpedo and the Whale), Andran	40
When I am Near Thee, (English and German words), Abt	40
What at my Window, Osborne	35
Last Chance, Willard	35
My Dearest Heart, Sullivan	35
Life's B-S Hope, Meiningen	35
Requited Love (4 part song), Archib	35
Sleep While the Soft Evening Breezes, (4 part song), Bishop	35
In the Gloaming, Harrison	30
Only Be True, Dickens	30
Under the Eaves, Werner	35
Free Lunch Cadet, Sousa	35

If the music selected amounts to just \$1, send only the fifteen pictures, your name and address. If in excess of \$1, postage stamps may be enclosed to cover postage.

We make this liberal offer because we desire to give a present sufficiently large to induce every one to give Dobbins' Electric Soap a trial long enough to know just how good it is. If, after trial, they continue to use the soap for years, we shall be repaid. If they only use the fifteen bars, getting the doll's worth of music gratis, we shall be repaid. This shows our confidence. The soap can be bought of any grocer—the music can only be got of us. See that our name is on each wrapper.

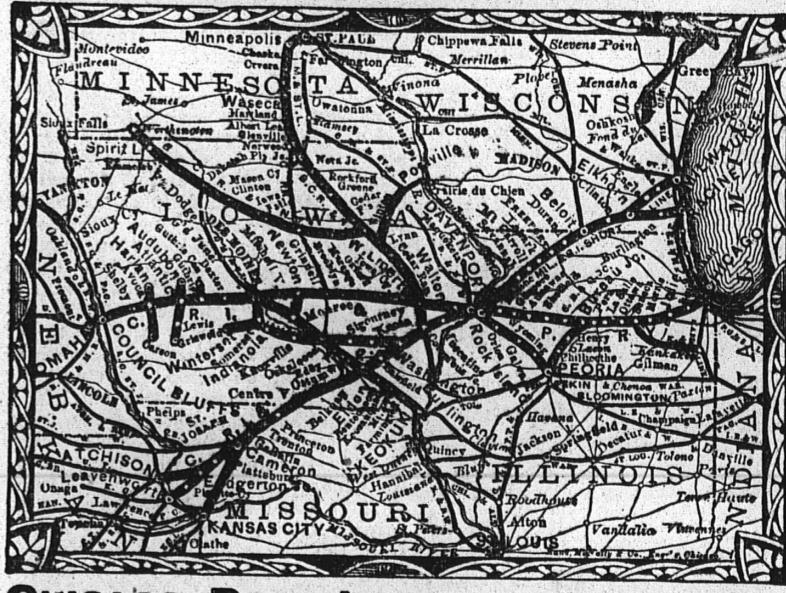
A box of this soap contains sixty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us sixty cuts of \$1.00 face, can select music to the amount of \$6.00. This soap improves with age, and you are no asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week.

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116 S. Fourth St. Philadelphia, Pa.



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It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By the main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa; City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Cuthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Galatia, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate.

## "GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

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TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL via the famous

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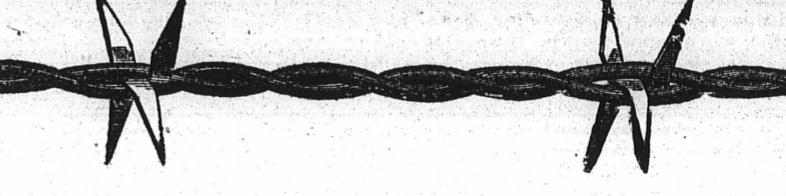
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E. ST. JOHN,  
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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY  
Grown by ourselves on our own Farms  
SEEDS

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MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

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WOODWARD & ALEXANDER  
DEALERS IN—

**An Old Letter.**

I burned the others, one by one; but my courage failed at last.  
And I snatched this, scorched and yellow,  
where the fire's breath had passed.  
I could not let it lie there, for it turned like a  
thing in vain;  
And I love it for the old times' sake, that never  
or come again.

They used to call me beautiful; I had nothing else beside.  
There was no more great or wise than he in  
the world; and he—  
And it's still a sort of pleasure—very mournful though it be—  
To know he once could think such thoughts,  
and write such words of me.

But my poor beauty faded; 'twas the only  
time I had.  
I was always weak and foolish, and my whole life grew sad.  
For the cruel blighting fever left me pitiful to see  
(Oh, it's true that beauty's fleeting), and my love no more loved me.

I'd have loved him all the more for that, or  
any grief beside;  
But then he was so different. Oh, if I had only died!  
And yet, how can I wish him to have suffered  
in my stead?  
I think it would have grieved him then to hear  
that I was dead.

I have nothing to forgive him; still, he very  
soon forgot.  
Men have much to do and think of that we  
girls have not.  
A man who thought to spare for his own  
chosen wife;  
Women's minds are very narrow, and a girl's  
love is her life.

They say I should forget him, but I cannot if  
I would,  
For since my beauty left me I have tried hard  
to find another,  
And his name is always on my lips, when I  
pray to God above.  
Oh, surely I may pray for one I can never  
cease to love.

I was never fit to be his wife, even when my  
face was fair;  
But every one may pray to heaven; we are all  
equal there.  
And God, in his great mercy, will not pass my  
prayers by.  
I have one thing left to live for—to pray for  
him till I die.

—Calvert's Magazine.

**A SUSPENDED ELOPEMENT.**

I had loved Bella for more than a year. When I say that I was over twenty-five, my readers of the sterner sex will, I am sure, be impressed by my constancy.

Bella had money. Not that this had, of course, anything to do with my extraordinary devotion, but it served for a time to be the barrier in our happiness. I first met and fell a victim to Bella's charms when her mother was alive. Her father had then been dead several years. The old lady took to me. I have a knack of getting on with old ladies. This is a very useful gift when they are well off, and are the mothers of lovely daughters. I advise all young men to cultivate it. The main point is always to be more attentive to the mother than the daughter. It is well to throw in occasional remarks about the apparent degeneracy of the age, and allude to the superior constitutions and characters of the preceding generation.

All was working smoothly for Bella and me, when cruel fate, in the shape of a drunken car-driver, crushed the mother under its Jugger-nautian wheels. We prosecuted the driver, and an intelligent jury, largely influenced by the wealth of the car company, decided that pedestrians have no rights which car-drivers are bound to respect.

It turned out, by her father's will, Bella, in the event of her mother's death, was, until her twenty-first year, to be placed under the guardianship of an uncle, who was a farmer in Vermont. This same uncle was an admirable specimen of the typical Vermonter. He could freeze to the chance of making a dollar harder than a lobster's claw to a small boy's investigating finger. He had two great hulking sons, and determined that Bella should marry one or the other. Indeed he believed he was acting most kindly in giving her a choice instead of insisting on her taking the first-born. When old Green found out that I had come into the neighborhood and was hanging about the premises he sternly warned me off, and even hinted at the fierceness and number of the dogs which populated his yard at night. I took his word for the dogs—it was about the only thing I would have taken it for.

Bella was virtually a prisoner. The old farm house was three stories high—a very unusual thing in that part of the country—and she was locked in at night in her room on the top floor. With great difficulty I managed to get one or two letters to her; but so closely was she watched and guarded during the day that speech with her was impossible. I was in despair. There was yet a year to run before she could claim release from this guardianship. Was there no means of escape possible?

While I was pondering over this question in the little hotel where I had now been staying for some weeks, I heard a strange voice addressed to the proprietor in loud tones, and I distinctly heard the words "portable fire-escape." Instantly an inspiration flashed through my mind. I joined the party, and in doing so heard these words:

"It's just the simplest thing in the world. A two-year-old babe couldn't hurt itself. No sir, it'd like to have one for a plaything, and 'ud amuse itself all day haulin' itself to the top o' the house and lettin' itself down again. They're so light and easy, that when folks don't want escapes I often sell them as baby-jumpers. Jest try one; it's only \$4.50. Make it for you, as an advertisement, sein' you keeps a hotel, and you'd ought to have one for the protection of your guests."

"Guess not. My place is only two

stories high; and if we have a fire, they can jump out or burn, just as they darn please."

"And the careful hotel-keeper strolled off.

"What have you there, my friend?" I asked of the stranger.

"A portable fire-escape. Simplest thing in the world. But I was fooled to come to this section, anyhow. There isn't a house high enough for a man to hurt himself much if he rolled off the roof, and a Vermonter 'ud sooner take chances on his life than spend a dime, any day."

"I'll tell you how you can sell one escape for \$20 and no trouble either."

"You will! I'm your oyster."

I unfolded my plot, and found a sympathetic listener. He was to go up to Bella's uncle's house and try to sell an escape. Of course, we knew that would be perfectly hopeless. So, after being rebuffed, he was to insist on leaving one on trial for a week or two, till he came around again. He was also to try to smuggle a letter to Bella, explaining that she was at night to get possession of the escape, attach it to her bedstead, and slide down into my waiting arms, which would be waiting as near as the dogs would let them. On the night she was ready, she was to sign in a certain way with a candle at the window.

The peddler started off, and soon returned, having been successful in getting the letter to Bella, and having given an exhibition of how to use the escape. For several nights I waited in vain for the signal, but at last it was shown. I did not hear the dogs about, and I gently crept nearly under the window. It was opened.

"Are you there, Bella?" I whispered.  
"Yes."

"You're not afraid, dear?"

"Not very. I've tied the end around the bedstead, and I don't think I can slip out of the loops. Have you a buggy waiting?"

"Yes, dear; at the first turn of the road."

"Very well. I am going to try now. Oh!"

She had launched herself off from the side and was descending beautifully.

"Don't come too fast, dear. Use the check rope if you feel you are coming too quickly."

She had got to the second floor, when there was an unaccountable stoppage.

"What's the matter?" I cried.

"It won't move."

"Shake the rope."

"I have."

"Loosen the check."

"It is quite loose."

"Try to pull up a bit."

"I can't; I'm stuck fast."

"Let me shake the rope."

"Try. Oh! oh! It's no use; it won't move."

"Can't you slip out of the loop and slide down the rope? I'll catch you."

"No, I can't; I am sitting in them and can't get out. Oh, what's to be done?"

"I'll try to climb up and see."

Bella sat dangling in the air, like Mohammed's coffin, between heaven and earth.

I tried to climb, but the rope was not half an inch thick, and I slipped back.

Then came the tragic sequel. There was a rush of something behind me, and a bulldog seized me in that part which had been nearest to him as he approached. I have heard of soldiers ridled with bullets, or almost cut and thrust to pieces by swords and bayonets who have still advanced upon the enemy. I don't believe they could have done it with a bulldog hanging on rearward. If any one of my male readers doubts this aspersion of man's courage, let him get an angry bulldog and try.

Other dogs began to give tongue. Bella screamed. Lights were seen moving in the house.

"Go!" she cried; "they will kill you if they find you."

"But I cannot leave you, Bella." I must own this was not true. I was leaving her in small sections down the dog's throat, and I felt I must run away.

"Go; save yourself."

By a convulsive effort I shook off the dog, a considerable portion of my trousers and a couple of good mouthfuls of my anatomy, and bounded over a fence and up a tree. From there I watched the triumphant Vermonters haul Bella into a second-story window. Then they came out, and with much crying and swearing began to look for me. I am happy to say they were unsuccessful. About two hours afterward I ventured to limp home.

Bella never tried to elope again. She remained proof against all the arguments of her uncle and the charms of the Green Mountain boys, and when she became legally her own mistress she became mine legally too.

Never saw that fire-escape man again. Perhaps it was better for him I didn't. He never called for his machine. Possibly he heard something of the story in his travels.

I don't know that there is any more to this tale, except never to use a rope fire-escape for an elopement. There must have been something prophetic in the instinct of the aut' of the old song, when he wrote:

*When a lady s'lar  
Down a ladder or ro,  
She may go to Hong Kong for me.*

—Julian Magnus in Argonaut.

Though vinegar is often sour and disagreeable, it was never known to go back on its mother.

**Tomato Oatsup—Tomato Sauce.**

The basis of tomato catsup, or ketchup, is the pulp of ripe tomatoes. Many defer making catsup until late in the season, when the cool nights cause the fruit to ripen slowly, and it may be gathered hurriedly for fear of a frost. The late fruit does not yield so rich a pulp as that gathered in its prime. The pulp should have all green portions cut out, and be stewed gently until thoroughly cooked. The pulp is then to be separated from the skins by rubbing through a wire sieve, so fine as to retain the seeds. The liquor thus obtained is to be evaporated to a thick pulp over a slow fire, and should be stirred to prevent scorching. The degree of evaporation will depend upon how thick it is desired to have the catsup. We prefer to make it so that it will just pour freely from the bottle. We observe no regular rule in flavoring. Use sufficient salt. Season with cloves, allspice and mace, bruised and tied in a cloth, and boiled in the pulp; add a small quantity of powdered cayenne.—Some add the spices ground fine, directly to the pulp. A clove or garlic, bruised and tied in a cloth, to be boiled with the spices, imparts a delicious flavor.—Some evaporate the pulp to a greater thickness than is needed, and then thin with vinegar or with wine.

An excellent and useful tomato sauce may be made by preparing the pulp, and putting it in small bottles while hot, corked securely and sealed; if desired, the sauce may be salted before bottling, but this is not essential. To add to soups, stews, sauces, and made dishes, a sauce thus prepared is an excellent substitute for the fresh fruit. It should be put in small bottles, containing as much as will be wanted at once, as it will not keep long after opening.—American Agriculturist.

**Curious Facts.**

It is said that alcohol equal to that made from grain can be produced from acorns.

Lockjaw, induced by drinking too freely of ice water while overheated, killed a boy at Ottawa.

A Florida man gathered in one day 800 watermelons from his field, the average weight of which was forty pounds.

The last week of June was the first week for nearly three years that a death from small-pox had not occurred in London.

In the excitement of landing a twenty-five pound salmon at Seabrook, W. T., a Boston man lost his gold watch.

A large gray rat is seen regularly every morning walking a wire across a street in Rock Island, Ill. The wire leads from a dry goods store to a restaurant.

A house was left standing right side up in the center of a corn-field by one of the Iowa tornadoes, and nobody in the neighborhood knew whose it was.

Indians will not cook in their wigwams, because they have a theory that if they were to cook inside the steam would collect in their clothing, and draw the lightning.

It is stated that a block of creosoted pine, in use in the street pavement in Galveston for seven years, was recently examined and found to have lost but an eighth of an inch.

**Notions About Death.**

There are two popular notions about death that, though they contradict one another, have adherents throughout Christendom. One is that what is called a natural death takes place with the ebb of the tide; the other, that it occurs after midnight, in what are called the small hours before dawn.

The records show, as might have been expected, that the Black Rider, who respects neither age nor worldly condition, is indifferent in timing his visits. In this city last week the greatest number of deaths took place at 11 o'clock in the day, when there were seven; but there were five deaths in each of the hours of 3, 4, 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 3, 4 and 7 o'clock in the evening. Four persons died at 5 o'clock, 6 o'clock and at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the evening, and three persons died at each of the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock a.m. and 8, 10 and 11 o'clock p.m. There happened to be no deaths at 5 o'clock in the evening. There were ten more deaths before noon than after it.—New York Sun.

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The Washington Post heads a column "Notes of Our Own." Without dwelling upon the axioms that he who steals will lie, it may be remarked that the Post is indeed kind in relieving the other papers of the country of the responsibility for the "make up" of that particular column.

A Leadville preacher is visiting in Philadelphia, and some brother clergymen, noticing that he did not carry a watch, asked him how he managed to time himself during his sermons. "Oh, that is simple enough," replied the Leadville apostle. "I keep right on until the revolvers begin to click, and then I know it is time to stop."

Two men in Cleveland would not refrain from smoking in a horse car. After whipping the driver they were arrested, and then they tried to convince the justice that they were not smoking in the car, because they had held their heads out of the window. It did not work.—\$5 and costs.

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