VOL. XII—NO. 44. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, DEC. 1, 1882. WHOLE NO. 563.

The Household.

Temperance.

At the close of an excellent sermon, enumerating the causes which had so greatly altered the equilibrium of the political parties at the late election, and turned the scales in favor of the Democrats, Dr. Howland, at the Unitarian church, on the 19th of November, spoke in the following terms upon the subject of Temperance:

The temperance question in Kansas was a factor in the recent election, but whether it was the anti-prohibition sentiment alone which procured the defeat of the present governor is open to doubt. There is reason to suppose that many persons who are in favor of the present law voted against him. They do not believe in hobbies, even if they are good ones, nor in the men who ride them, especially if it is not perfectly clear that they have not mounted it for any other purpose than the nominal one. Some did not like the tactics of his friends who identified him with the temperance cause, saying they went up or down together, and disparaged other candidates and other men who are not only temperate but practiced a strictly total abstinence. Others thought a third term was really objectionable. But of course the opposition to his re-election came mainly from those who do not favor prohibition. They believe, they say, in personal liberty, and that the state has no right to prescribe a man's drink. Perhaps it has, perhaps it has not. There are arguments on both sides. I do not wish to discuss the point; but I am inclined to think the state *ought* to have the right to prevent a man from injuring himself or others, if it can prevent him. I know that physical appetites and desires are almost exclusively a man's own affair, but if the state can help him in regulating them and keeping them where they belong, it seems to me it has done him a most kindly service, and would it not be generous in those who are so strong of will as to need no external aid in order to stand upright, to forego their own safe gratification for the sake of the multitudes who are not strong enough to walk through life alone? This is an old argument and it is a pretty good one, too. It is an appeal to personal self-denial for the welfare of others. Perhaps I may safely drink a glass of wine every day. I may greatly enjoy it—in which case there would be some danger—but I am no better off the next day for having drank it, nor a quarter of an hour afterward, and would it not be a small thing to yield such a trifling gratification, and this natural right, or personal liberty, and allow the state to take it away out of my sight for the sake of those who bring woe and poverty upon themselves by the intemperate use of it? It is a small personal sacrifice which the strong and self-possessed are called upon to make for those who are weak and those who are inexperienced. I will cheerfully do it, or almost anything else, if we can rid the land of an enormous evil, or even greatly lessen it. Sobriety exalteth a nation as well as righteousness, and drunkenness as well as sin is a reproach. Let the law be honestly enforced and see what the effect will be. I believe it would greatly diminish crime, add immensely to the prosperity of the state, and increase the sum of human happiness in a way and by an amount that a sober family knows but little of. And perhaps, after all, a family which isn't sober, or the sober members of it are the best judges of the value of prohibition. Very much is to be overlooked in the zeal, or the fanaticism if we choose to call it so, of a wife who has an intemperate husband, or a mother who has an intemperate son while other sons are growing up around her. I do not think we ought to make our own coolness, or our personal indifference the measure of their interest when it touches their homes and their hearts so closely. Think, friends, of the deep and constant agony which comes to so many mothers and wives and then say that you will willingly resign something of your personal enjoyments and rights for the sake of helping in a degree never so small to ease such a hard pain as this. I can hardly keep back my own tears when I think of the misery that might be assuaged but is not; of the strong hands, my own among the number, that might be held out to help, but are not. I feel reproved and even upbraided by some spirit of tenderness when I sit down in comfortable isolation with hardly a thought of the want I might relieve and the agony I might cure. Above all other men I envy the practical philanthropist. There is no joy like that which comes to him. The luxury of doing good is the rarest that the Most High gives to men, and he who helps the helpless, and removes pain and sorrow and grief and lets in the sweet light and peace of God, and clears the way for mankind to march 'is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven.'

Sayings of Emerson.

The law of nature is, Do the thing, and you shall have the power; but they who do not the thing have not the power.

The exclusionist in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself in striving to shut out others.

The wise man always throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more his interest than theirs to find his weak point.

A great man is always willing to be little. While he sits on the cushion of advantage he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learned his ignorance; is cured of the insanity of conceit; has got moderation and real skill.

Blame is safer then praise. I hate to be defended in a newspaper. As long as all that is said, is said against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. But as long as honied words of praise are spoken for me, I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies. I general every evil to which we do not succumb, is a benefactor.

The only reward of virtue, is virtue; the only way to have a friend, is to be one.

Self-trust is the essence of heroism. It is the state of the soul at war, and its ultimate objects are the last defiance of falsehood and wrong, and the power to bear all that can be inflicted by evil agents. It speaks the truth, and it is just. It is generous, hospitable, temperate, scornful of petty calculations, and scornful of being scorned.

Yankee Baked Beans.

Take a quart of beans (white ones are best), soak over night in cold water, boil next morning in same water until soft enough to eat; then skim out into bean pot, put about one pound of fat salt pork in center of beans, one tablespoonful sugar, then cover with fresh water and bake until night. They want to bake slow and not in too hot an oven. We have them for supper; serve in bean pot on table, they can then be set in the oven and warmed over as often as liked, and they won't dry up. In our town the bakers send out carts Sunday mornings with baked beans, brown bread and Indian meal puddings, so you see it is a favorite dish with us in Yankeedom. The bakers put them into their ovens at night, so they bake all night and are warm in the morning when sent out. You may not know what a bean pot is; it is of brown earthen, flat bottom, small at top, with cover and handle. They can be baked in other deep dishes, but they bake too fast, and the flavor consists in baking them slow and a long time. We Yankees don't think them fit to eat only in a bean pot.—MERMAID, Buzzard Bay, Mass.

The purity and elegant perfume of Parker's Hair Balsam explain the popularity of this reliable restorative.

Farm Items.

It is estimated that the value of farm products in Kansas for 1882 will reach $176,000,000, or an average of $880 for each of her 200,000 families.

The factory system in dairying is working out excellent results wherever fairly tried. It comes as an especial blessing to the over-worked wives of farmers.

The importance of winter-dairying is not sufficiently kept in mind; the production of butter should be distributed systematically over the whole twelve months, not crowded into a few summer months when competition is the strongest and prices lowest.

A St. Louis paper would have it understood that not one farmer in ten understands the value of ground corn as food over that in the ear. The correctness of this has been tested thousands of times, and so without guessing it may be said that one bushel of meal will put as much fat on an animal as five pecks of plain, ordinary grain.

STATE NEWS.

Manhattan wants a woolen mill, a corn-starch manufactory, and a foundry.

The Norton creamery will be closed at the end of this month until spring.

A thick vein of coal has been struck in Miami county at a depth of 181 feet.

Peter Young, of Clay county, lost about 1,100 bushels of wheat in stack by fire.

Corn is selling in Beloit at 23 cents per bushel. The crop this year is twice as large as last.

—A cotton gin will soon commence operations at Oswego. Cotton is coming in in large quantities.

—The real estate men of Parsons still report a good business and plenty of foreign inquiry after land.

—It is reported that a new German morning daily paper is to be started in Topeka within a few months.

Growing wheat in Stafford county has been benefitted by the moisture derived from the late snow fall.

A ride through the country displays the fact that the farmers have hardly commenced to harvest their corn.

The farmers living in the vicinity of Spring Hill and Hillsdale in Miami county engaged in a wolf hunt recently.

—Sportsmen are making use of the time. Geese, ducks, sand-hill cranes and brants literally cover the earth.

—Farmers have been so prosperous this season that they are building new barns and houses in all directions.

The sound of the saw and hammer and click of the trowel is heard on every hand in Garden City, Sequoyah county.

The total number of cars of cattle shipped from the Dodge City stock yards from July 1st to date, is 3,060 cars or 62,200 cattle.

A. Brenner of Doniphan, Doniphan county, has sold ten barrels of brandy and 2,500 gallons of wine to one firm in St. Louis.

—The Norton jail has a new occupant, in the person of Charles Sprung, a seventeen-year-old boy who broke into the store at Bell recently.

Augusta Gazette: One hundred loads of corn were marketed in this city last Saturday. Vast quantities of this grain are now being shipped east.

It is claimed that M. J. Maybury, of Chase county, has, the past season, raised sorghum cane equal in sacharine matter to Louisiana sugar cane.

—Ness county people are said to be hauling potatoes from Phillips county. They buy at forty cents per bushel in Phillips and sell at $1.20 in Ness.

—The prospect in Kansas for an other abundant wheat crop is excellent. A large area has been sown, and it has come up vigorously under this splendid autumn weather.

—Southeastern Kansas is becoming well supplied with the best blooded stock. Nearly every week there is some nice stock brought into that section.

—Farmers say that many fields of corn that were estimated at thirty and forty bushels per acre, are yielding sixty and seventy instead. Good enough.

—A. J. Uhl, of Douglas, has recently sold 136 Merino bucks for $4,460. His sales during the last year amounted to $12,000. How is this for sheep farming in Kansas?

Caldwell Post: Hardestry Brothers were offered $50 around for their cows and calves, and some of the fellows have been making figures on a cow and calf at $60—a plain Texan at that.

The fall wheat between this city and Humboldt, along the K., C. L. & S. K. railroad, is looking fine, and should it stand the winter well another large crop of wheat will be harvested next year.

The apple crop of Anderson county, for the present year, has been a source of wealth to the people. It is estimated that some 46,000 bushels have been sold out of the county, possibly netting the sum of $15,000 to the producers.

Youthful Vigor.

Is restored by Leis' Dandelion Tonic, when everything else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to repair nervous waste.

The Farmers' Alliance ought to be strong in this state.

EMPORIA, KAS., Nov. 20, 1882.

EDITORS SPIRIT:—Your card is before me, notifying me of my negligence in not contributing my mite to THE SPIRIT. We have been so crowded with work that we could not find time to write a letter to our best friend; but as the evenings are longer we will try, in our feeble way, to send in some items occasionally.

Corn husking is the order of the day in this vicinity. Corn is tolerably good in Lyon county, will average twenty-five bushels to the acre, perhaps more. Some good fields and many poor ones. We tried a new dodge in raising corn. We planted forty acres of upland without plowing the ground; we scratched the ground with a two horse cultivator, ran over it with a rotary harrow, leveled the ground, then planted in the fore part of April, cultivated three times and have raised over thirty bushels to the acre of as good solid, dry corn as was ever raised. We planted an early variety of corn that we had shipped from Iowa. It matured in July and was out of the way of hot winds in August. My experience of twelve years in Kansas is that the earlier you can get your corn to mature, the better. We would advise farmers to send north for seed, and get the earliest variety, plant early and I firmly believe that the corn crop of Kansas will be as sure as in any state in the Union.

Stock of all kinds doing well as far as known, notwithstanding a Democrat beat St. John for Governor.

By the way, the press of the country are commenting upon the cause of the great revolution in politics. Some say one thing and some another. We say the cause of the boom, as some call it, is the rottenness of the Republican party. The party had been in power so long that they all wanted office; too much bossism; did nothing in the last twelve years to benefit the people; legislated to benefit the rich and to make the poor poorer. We left the Republican party in 1874 because we did not think it to our interest to support it any longer, and we have not changed our mind. Now, if the Democrats will do what the Republican party failed to do, there is no reason why they should not be supported, for a while at least. The people demand that railroads be attended to at once; legislate a little for the people—capital will take care of itself. But if they fail to do this thing, off will go their political heads at the next general election. When the people arouse they make the fur fly. Large bodies move slowly but surely, and from their decision there is no appeal.

Well, Messrs. Editors, we are spinning this out too long, and will not bore you any longer.

Yours fraternally, W. B. R.

It has become an exceedingly interesting question, how many persons there are in government service who are not only in sympathy with the star route thieves and swindlers, but who render them active aid and support whenever an opportunity is afforded.

A Texas auctioneer pulled out a revolver and announced: "If any man goes frolicking around while this sale is going on, I shall interrupt his career. Put them shot-guns over by the fence an' leave 'em thar!"

Physicians say it combines all the desiderata of every ferruginous tonic prescribed by every school of medicine. Brown's Iron Bitters.

A gentleman was speaking, the other day, of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt, in particular, visited him twice a year, and stayed six months each time.

Society life in Des Moines, Iowa: "A young couple in the gallery of the opera house last night were so overcome by the beautiful forms on the stage that they sank into each other's arms with a kiss and a hug. The young man wore an immense wide-brimmed hat, which the young lady worked vigorously as a fan to keep him cool. A rural rooster who saw the performance yelped with envy."

"Pa, what is a pessimist, and what is an optimist?" "A pessimist, my son, is one who takes the surplus kittens, just after they are born, and chloroforms them. The optimist is one who lets the kittens grow up, to live a wretched, starving life; to be tortured continually by boys and other thoughtless animals, and to be finally killed with brickbats and left to rot on the streets."

"Father, if mother should sit in a chair and you should want it, you would say, 'Get up dear,' wouldn't you?" "Yes," said I. "But," said the little four-year-old, "if I should sit in a chair you wanted, you would say, 'Get down, dear?'" "Well, what is the difference?" said she; and as if perfectly satisfied that she had given utterance to a poser, she replaced her thumb in her mouth again, and looked sidewise with a rougish smile on her countenance.

Lately at the Theatre, Royal, Dubbo, Australia, while Mrs South was singing magnificently in "Mme. Angot," a bearded and top-booted miner entered the auditorium and sought out his rough-looking and coarsely-attired mate. "Well, chum? how is it getting on?" asked the late comer. "Well," replied the other, "she was a singin' just like old peaches all to herself, until a lot of yellow idiots and women rushed in and drowned her pretty voice by jining their screeches into a regular gulch squall."

Three years ago a seaside summer boarder, while straying along the bed of a stream that had been left partially bare by excessive drouth, discovered, lying upon the sand, a conchiferous bivalvular mollusk—vulgus, clam—that seemed to be in the last gasp from exhaustion and thirst. Pitying the sore distress of the unhappy bivalve, the stranger took it up and cast it into the deep part of the stream, and went on his way happy in the thought of a kindness done. He speedily forgot the incident. A week ago, however, as he was enjoying again a summer vacation, and sitting near the spot where the event of three years before had taken place, he perceived a clam clamboring laboriously over the rocks toward him. Arrived with much exertion at the feet of the amazed observer the clam opened its shell and disclosed a pearl as large as a hazel nut. This the gentleman unhesitatingly appropriated, and thereupon the grateful clam, smiling clear around to its back hinge, returned joyfully to the water and disappeared with a gurgle of satisfaction.—*From "The Summer Boarder and the Clam."*

Garibaldi's Discipline.

On one occasion an officer of his took a poor woman's horse from her and gave her a receipt, which, of course, was quite worthless. She came in tears to Garibaldi; she had lost all she had. Garibaldi took the paper, had the officer summoned before him, and in the presence of his whole staff, while the weeping woman stood by, said, "Did you take this horse?" "Yes, General; I was forced to; I had lost mine." "Did you write this paper, which you know is worthless?" "Yes, General." Then, turning to his aide-de-camp, he said, "Restore the horse to this poor woman," and, tearing up the paper, with a withering look at the offending officer, he added, "Is this the way that Italians fight for the freedom of their country? Be no more soldier of mine!" and he sent him back to Rome.

To Perfume Note Paper.

To perfume note paper, get a few quires of blotting paper and sprinkle the sheets with the perfume desired; then put them under a weight until they become dry. When dry put note paper envelopes, etc., between the sheets, and place them under a weight for a few hours; when removed they will be found perfumed. The blotting sheets may be utilized again, and can be made to retain their perfume for a long time by keeping them free from exposure to air.

A MINISTER'S ESCAPE.

From the Asylum to the Bosom of His Home—How it was Done.

A prominent minister residing at the east has just made the following statement, which is reprinted entire for the benefit of those who may have had a similar experience:

To the Editor of the Herald:

I have always shrunk from appearing prominently before the public, but a sense of the duty I owe humanity and the world prompts me to ask the opportunity for making a brief statement in your paper.

Whether it be true with others I cannot say, but during my entire life I have frequently been conscious that something was slowly and silently working to undermine my health and life. What it was I could not tell, but that some enemy of my being was devouring me within I was certain. At times I would seem comparatively well and then I would be attacked with the most distressing symptoms. I would feel peculiar pains in various parts of my body, my head would seem heavy; my respiration labored; my appetite would be ravenous one day and I would loathe food the day following. Then again I would lose all interest in life; would feel weary without exertion; would become sleepy at mid-day and restless at night. Occasionally my breathing would be labored and my heart almost motionless, while at other times it would palpitate violently. I thought these troubles were the result of malaria, and I treated them accordingly, but I got no better. Shortly afterward my stomach became deranged, my food failed to digest, and the fluids I passed were of a peculiar odor and color. And yet I did not realize that these things meant anything serious. Finally I consulted a number of eminent physicians, each one of whom took a different view of the cause of my troubles. One said I was suffering from brain disease; another spinal difficulty; others heart affection, kidney disease, etc. My symptoms were terrible, and in the hope of relief I was cauterized, cupped, blistered and subjected to almost every known form of treatment. During one of these attacks, while at Red Bank, N. J., a physician was called and left a prescription. After he had gone, I requested a friend to go and ask him what he thought of my trouble. The reply was: "Oh, he will be all right in a few days; it's only an attack of delirium tremens." He was at once informed that this was impossible, as I had never used any kind of intoxicating drinks; whereupon he returned, made inquiries, and changed his prescription. But all the care of my friends and physicians availed nothing. I grew worse constantly, and what is most terrible to think of, I did not know what ailed me, nor could I find any one who did.

During the summer and fall of last year my pulse ranged from 120 to 130 per minute, I had no relish for food and was indeed a most pitiable object. I continued in this state until last December, when I became unconscious and lost my reason, though I had two physicians in whom myself and friends placed implicit confidence. In this condition I was taken to Brattleboro, Vt., for the purpose of being placed in the insane asylum. I remained there until last March, being attended all the while by my faithful wife who never left me and believed that some disease and not insanity was the cause of my trouble. I regained my consciousness in March last and insisted upon being taken home. The physicians advised that I remain, but I insisted upon leaving, and we began the journey, traveling slowly. I was met at the dock by a friend whom I recognized, and then I again became unconscious and remained so for over a week. When I once more recognized my friend and knew my surroundings I determined to try, as a last resort, a treatment of which I had heard much but knew nothing. Neither myself nor friends had much faith that it or anything could help me, but we resolved to try. We accordingly dismissed the physicians, gave up all other remedies, and I rejoice to say that with the blessing of Him who guided us, I am to-day a well man; have not been so vigorous for many years, and I owe it all to the wonderful power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure the remedy which I used.

You can well imagine how grateful I must feel under the circumstances and, like a new convert, I earnestly desire that all who are suffering should know and avail themselves of this means of recovery. Had it not been for the remedy above named I should doubtless now be within the walls of an asylum or in my grave. The great trouble with my case was that no one seemed to know what I was afflicted with and I am positive that thousands of people in America to-day are in the same condition and do not know its cause. Kidney troubles are the most deceptive of all diseases. They have no symptoms of their own, but often show the symptoms of nearly every known complaint. I know that people are dying every day from supposed consumption, apoplexy, heart disease, spinal complaints and many other diseases, when, could the real cause be known, it would be found to originate in the kidneys. In their advanced stages they are the most terrible of all known maladies, as my own experience can fully verify. That I had Bright's disease of the kidneys there can be no doubt. That the symptoms were those of many other diseases is equally certain, and that I was doomed to a terrible death had I not been saved as I was, I am positive.

In view therefore of these facts and with a hope that all who read this may take timely warning, I make this open statement freely and for the good of my fellow-men.

Sincerely, (REV.) E. D. HOPKINS.
OCEANIC, N. J., October, 1882.

The National Grange.

The sixteenth annual session of the National Grange has held its yearly session at Indianapolis, commencing December 15th, 1882. There was a large number of visiting brothers and sisters from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and other states.

One very pleasant feature of the meeting, and one quite unusual in other representative bodies, was the attendance of twenty-five masters of state granges accompanied with their wives. In fact almost all the delegates from the different states of the Union were attended by their wives.

Gov. Porter, in his address of welcome, said: 'I am not less surprised than gratified to see here delegates from nearly every state in the Union, and the strange faces I see here satisfy me of the earnestness with which you are striving to accomplish the objects of your order.'

He commended the social features of the order and the admission of women to equal privileges and duties, and spoke of the many advantages that must arise from her advice and counsel. Speaking of woman's ability in conducting affairs, he cited the case of the woman's reformatory of this state, saying that none of our public institutions are managed better or more economically than this.

In response to the governor, Hon. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina, said:

We come to Indianapolis not with banners unfurled, but as a quiet industrial class, intent upon doing what we can to further the prosperity of the people. We have come from the four ends of the country, and here in the center of our far-reaching agricultural resources, we have assembled to consult upon measures for the advancement of the common interests of all. A patron of husbandry in South Carolina will always give welcome to a patron of husbandry in Indiana. Our purpose is to elevate the calling of the American farmer, but in saying this I am not to be interpreted as intimating that his pursuit is not already one of the most honorable. We well understand how the farmer is generally considered the hewer of wood and the drawer of water of all other avocations. How trite has become the reference to the horny-handed farmer! It requires more industry and as much science to master agriculture as any other pursuit. The object of the grange organization is to teach farmers to improve the methods of farming, and to place the pursuit upon a higher plane than is now accorded to it in public opinion.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the National body of the order reassembled and listened to the Worthy Master's excellent address. We wish we could print the address entire, but our limits this week will preclude the occupation of any large space, and we must content ourselves with two or three extracts, which we present to our readers:

The great purpose which we aim to accomplish, cannot be too often repeated or too well understood. We aim to make the daily lives of men and women better and nobler and truer, and holier and happier; to encourage education, social and moral culture, and a better development of the noble faculties of our natures; to provide for ourselves and our families comfortable homes, unincumbered farms, and a fair remuneration for our labor; to beautify our homes, and to increase their attraction for our children, and their love for them and our profession, and thereby induce the boys to stay upon the farm; to prevent family jars, dissensions and separations; to lessen neighborhood strife and disagreements, and prevent litigation, by providing for the settlement of matters of difference between neighbors, by arbitration in the grange; to increase the profits of our farms, by better cultivation, greater diversity of crops, closer study of the market, and better understanding of the laws of trade; to 'systematize our labor,' and our business, and 'practice economy in all things,"—discarding 'the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy;' and thus bridge o'er the chasm between labor and its results, with joys and blessings which make labor pleasant, healthful and honorable, and the laborer contented and happy; to encourage home manufactures, and every branch of productive industry—bringing the producer and the consumer into the closest and most intimate relations, and thus create a home market for our surplus products; to encourrge the building of railroads and canals, and the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and thereby secure cheaper transportation for our products to market; and to demomstrate to the world that agriculture is a science, and a farming profession, and all who are engaged in it closely allied in interests and sympathy, and can co-operate in an organization for their own mutual benefit and protection, as well as those engaged in the other avocations in life. Such is a brief summary of the principal objects and purposes we are endeavoring to accomplish, and are accomplishing through the influence of our organization.

The action taken by this body at its previous session towards elevating the agricultural bureau to a department in the government, with the secretary in the president's cabinet has finally resulted in the passage of a bill by the house of representatives to carry out that objec. The bill has not yet been considered by the Senate, and a well organized opposition to the passage seems to have been created. It has been denounced as 'class legislation,' and not in harmony with the spirit of the constitution. If these objections are valid, we present to the world the humilitating spectacle of a Republican government, with a constitution less liberal towards its agricultural interests than the monarchial governments of Europe, which give to their agriculture an Executive department in the government. There seems to be no good reasons why the Senate should not pass this bill, and thereby enlarge the scope and influence of this department, and do justice to this great and overshadowing interest.

Mechanical Orguinette.

The most wonderful musical instrument ever made. Plays automatically any tune that was ever written. The orguinette is a reed instrument on the principle of a cabinet organ, but with this difference, that no previous knowledge of music is required to play the most difficult pieces. A child who has no knowledge of music can execute the most difficult airs with all the skill of the most accomplished musician. Plays religious, sentimental and dancing music with equal skill. Suitable for the parlor, chapel, lodge or ball room. The sweetest toned instrument ever heard, the wonder and admiration of all. The orguinette is simple in principle, strong in construction and durable in every part. Will not get out of tune or require repairs even if used constantly. The music is produced by sheets of perforated paper. This paper is of great strength and durability and will not wear out. The number of tunes being unlimited any person can play the latest composition of the day without the trouble of learning them. The price of the orguinette is $8 00, but during this month in order to increase our holiday trade we will send the orbuinette complete, with choice selection of tunes, on receipt of six dollars (6 00). The orguinette has a very handsome black walnut case highly polished and elegantly ornamented with gold. It is the perfection of mechanism and will last a lifetime. Every instrument shipped without delay, and warranted perfect in every respect. Extra tunes (several hundred in number) supplied at 4 cents per foot. Send for catalogue of extra tunes. Remit by post-office order, or registered letter. The firm is reliable.—Boston Globe. Can and will do all they promise.—Chicago Herald. A rare bargain.—Philadelphia Press.
ROBERTS & CO., 7 Murray Street, New York.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
DOUGLAS COUNTY }

Franklin H. Overton,
vs
O. A. Hanscom, et. al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on TUESDAY THE 12th DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said O. A. Hanscom, and Anna T. Hanscom, in and to the following described lands and tenents to-wit: All that part of the northeast quarter, of section number six (6), in township number thirteen (13), of range number twenty (20) in the county of Douglas, state of Kansas, lying east of the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railway track, so called, [excepting therefrom two tracts, one of two and one-half (2 1-2) acres of land, and the other of three (3) acres]; land to be sold more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point twelve (12) rods north of the southeast corner of said quarter section; thence west forty (40) rods; thence south twelve (12) rods to quarter section line; thence twenty and eighty-four one-hundredths (20 84-100) rods to line of said railway track, thence northeast along the east side of said track to the north line of said section, thence east thirty-seven and ninety-two one hundredths (37 92-100) rods to the northeast corner of said quarter, thence south seventy-eight and one-eighth (78 1-8) rods, thence west forty (40) rods, thence south ten (10) rods, thence east forty (40) rods, thence south on section line to place of beginning being forty-one (41) acres more or less taken as the property of O. A. Hanscom and Anna T. Hanscom, and to be sold to satisf. said order of sale, given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1882.

H. B. ASHER,
Sheriff of Douglas county Kansas.
R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM.

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

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.
50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

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

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

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

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

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

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

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

Hiscox & Co.

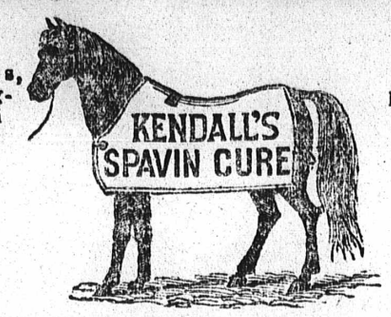
on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.
LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

COLOGNE.

DO Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1882. 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.,
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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



kno the best if not the best liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive th ery 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, 16th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two Veterinary Surgeons who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE in the Cicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it.
Very Respectfully,
L. T. FOSTER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Acme, Michigan, December 23th, 1879.
B. J. Kendall & Co., GENTS:—I sent you one dollar for your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" last summer which cured a bone spavin with half a bottle. The best liniment I ever used.
Yours Respectfully,
HOMER HOXIE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

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

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

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

Kelley's Island, Erie County, Ohio, March 28th 1883.
Dr. J. B. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" on a bone spavin and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if properly used it will do all you claim for it.
Yours truly, C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

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

ead Proof of Wonderful Cures!

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

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Republican City, Neb., March 31st, 1880.
B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: I tried your Kendall's Spavin Cure and it had the desired effect. It cured the spavin, which other treatments had failed to do. I did not use quite one bottle of your liniment. After the spavin was removed I drove the horse and his mate over 500 miles, from Linn county, Iowa, to Harlin county, Nebraska, with a load of about 2,000 pounds, and made the trip in four weeks. Please send me your Treatise on the Horse, price 25 cents.
Respectfully yours,
JAMES YELLENIC.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

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

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.

Read of its effects on Human Flesh

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

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

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

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WIT AND HUMOR.

That is a very happy and ingenious suggestion which an exchange makes for the benefit of somnambulists—wear roller skates to bed.

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.

An innocent Omaha girl who saw an organ grinder's monkey for the first time, exclaimed, "Is that thing one of them are æsthetes that we read about?"

"No, sir," said a laborer, "I don't hire out to that farmer. His confounded fences are all barbed wire, and I can't get a minute's rest climbing over."

"Don't think dat because a man's got a serious face dar ain't no fun in him," said Uncle Mose. "De monkey is allers a grinnin', but he don't get off near such good jokes as de elephant does."

Health journals insist upon reposing on the right side only, and claim that it is injurious to lie on both sides, but we dont know where they will find a healthier looking set of men than lawyers.

A girl from Cincinnati kept on growing fat and fatah, though she dieted on battah for a yeah. In vain she tried to scattah all the adiposal mattah, till the doctor said she'd bettah stop her beah.

A stranger called at forty-eight different houses in Cleveland and asked: "Is the boss home?" There was no man home in any one instance, and yet forty-seven of the women replied, "Yes, sir; what do you want?"

They don't have rains out west. A cloud just saunters up and examines a town and then collapses just over it. Nobody escapes but the newspaper reporters and book agents.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"I hate that Smith!" exclaimed Filkinson in a passion. "Sh!" cautioned Fogg; "don't let Smith hear you, Filky. If he should know how you feel towards him he'd be so stuck up you wouldn't be able to touch him with a ten-foot pole."

An effort is to be made to raise oysters in Salt Lake, Utah. It seems as though it might be done, if they go at it right. Oysters have been raised from boarding house soup, but eternal vigilance is the price of oysters it should be understood.

He came home the other night in a drizzling rain; soaked inside as well as out. "What excuse have you to offer," said his better half, "for coming home in such a beery condition?" "None, my dear," was his answer "'cept 'twas a very muggy day."

A correspondent asks, "What time of year do the days begin to shorten?" When you have a note in bank. A note in bank is a great annihilator of time. The days are crowded together in thin layers, and the nights are like a smear from a blacking brush.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Little Una McM., who had been sitting with knitted brows for several minutes, as if pondering some weighty problem of life, suddenly exclaimed, "Aunt C., I've been trying to think what business to go into when I'm grown up, and I've just decided. I mean to be a *hypocrite.*"

"What would you do if you were I and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend, as he escorted her home from church. "Well," said she, "if I were you I would throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for fire wood, wear my watch chain underneath my coat, and stay at home at nights and pray for brains."

A gentleman in Troy has received a circular from a lady principal of a boarding school in Louisville, Ky., which includes a letter from a grateful "patron" who writes: "I will not apologize for writing you, who have been a factor in the mental development of my daughter. I feel gatified for this efflorescence and there is no one who has stimulated her more than yourself. By your magnetism or subtle charm, with which you have invested your instructions, the road has been a royal one for her."

The Superintendent of Castle Garden, New York, has a collection of several hundred letters which bear requests from old and young bachelors in the West that he will send them wives. These have been sent to him during the past three years. Many of the writers seem to think him a regular matrimonial agent. He has never replied to or forwarded any of the letters, as were he once to begin he would have more than he could do.

A report is current that 300 of Garibaldi's old comrades have banded themselves together with the determination of taking his body from its present resting place, and of causing it to be cremated according to the desire expressed in his will. Whether the report, which is believed in Italy, be true or not is not yet known; but it has been thought advisable that a guard should be placed near his grave.

In Williamsburg, L. I., the other day, a young German woman was sued for rent. She swore she had paid in full. "Did you take a receipt when you paid?" asked the court. "I did." "Well, let's see it." "I drank it up, your honor." "Drank it up?" queried the magistrate, in amazement. "What do you mean?" "When I paid my rent the landlord gave me a pint of beer as a receipt. That's what he does with all his tenants." Other witnesses swore to this fact, and to seeing the defendant drank a pint of beer furnished by the landlord. The court decided in favor of the defendant.

The Bank of France is having printed 60,000,000 of 100-franc bank notes at the printing office attached to the bank building. The new note has been drawn by the painter Baudry and engraved by Robert, and will, it is reported, be a marvel of beauty and elegance of its kind. The original drawing was three meters long by one and a half deep, and when completed was photographed on a reduced scale to the size of a bank note. Robert was engaged on the work of engraving it for several weeks in the strictest seclusion, in an inner chamber in the bank.

Guaymas, at the mouth of the Gulf of California, is a place of which even well-informed people have rarely heard; but it is a point from which, for two years past, a railroad has been slowly creeping north, and it is announced that this road will connect with the Southwestern system in October. The road was started by Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe capital; but that line is not yet far enough south to make a junction and it is possible that a connection will be made by way of the Southern Pacific. The new route will be four days shorter than any existing route to Australia, New Zealand or the Western coast of South America.

The Paris Gamin.

Ever since Victor Hugo told the story of Little Gavroche in "*Les Miserables*," there has been great interest in the "gamins" of Paris. These little fellows often leave good homes and wander in the streets in poverty, in order to gain what they call "liberty." But their adventures are often amusing. An urchin of this class was brought into court in Paris the other day, charged with being a vagrant. His mother appeared to make an appeal for him, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Your boy was found sleeping in one of the parks last night," said the justice. "This will never do."

"You hear," said the mother to the boy. "That will never do! You are a bad boy." (To the judge:) "But excuse him this time, your honor; he is a very good boy."

"So you want to see if you can keep the boy at home in future?" said the justice.

"Yes, your honor; he is my only boy. (To the boy:) Remember, this is the last time, you serpent, whom I have warmed in my breast!"

"How did he happen to run away?"

"I had sent him out in the morning to buy a loaf of bread and a jug of milk. After he bought them, I saw him going down the street after a band of soldiers. I waited an hour, two hours,—all day. You can imagine my feelings. At last, in the evening, he came in with the milk and bread and put them on the table, and only said, 'Here they are!'

"So I caught up the long roll of bread to chastise him,—as he deserved,—but just as I brought it down he fled through the door, and the bread flew out of my hand and knocked over the milk and then rolled into the street. So he did not dare to come back. But he always means well, poor boy! (To the boy:) You little rascallion! Just you wait!"——

"Well, you may try to keep him in order. He is given up to you during good behavior."

"Yes, your honor; I will care for the little lamb! (seizing the boy by the coat collar.) Now, villian, come home. We will see who is master!"

The spectators laughed. The woman's "bark" was evidently worse than her "bite."

An Infernal Machine.

A rather sad affair took place in one of our streets the other day, remarks the Belfast (Me.) *Journal.* A young lady with her arms full of bundles emerged from a dry goods store, when one of them fell to the sidewalk without her noticing it. Just behind her was a young man, and a Belfast young man who is not polite is not anything, and he quickly stepped forward and picked it up. Now a bundle done up in a piece of paper with a dry goods advertisement on it is apparently as harmless as a mother's spanking, and there it lay as guileless as an angle worm on a sidewalk after a rain. Just as he stooped to pick it up there was a rustling of the paper, the twist began to come out of the ends, and in another instant a bright red thing, a sort of a cross between a balloon and a devil-fish, flew into the air before his eyes, and a number ten, thirty-six inch, double-jointed duplex, elliptic, steel-bowed, bustle attachment, dollar-and-a-half, red-headed hoopskirt waltzed around and gyrated and opened and shut up and fell on the walk as flat and thin as a restaurant pie; and the young man straightened himself up, looking as if he wished the tail of comet No. 2 would sweep him from this fair land; and the young lady came back with a face that resembled a sunset on a fifty-cent chromo; and she picked up the wire contrivance, and then she went toward the east and he went toward the west, and the sun ducked his head behind a cloud to hide a smile, and three or four looked on, laid down and laughed, and doubled themselves up in a manner that would have made a mess of green apples hang their heads in shame.

Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, as president of the Newport Society for Protection to Animals, publicly stated that hereafter the society will take steps to prevent fox-hunting.

***"Better be wise by the misfortunes of others than by your own." Take warning in time. Avoid quack nostrums by which thousands annually perish. Use only such remedies as are demonstrated above suspicion, foremost among which is Kidney-Wort. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys, no other remedy equals it. It is sold in both dry and liquid form by all druggists.

It's the little things that fret and worry us—we can dodge an elephant but we can't a fly.

KAHOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM. T. MCCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any one in the country. We have a large sale and they are making remarkable cures. W. H. BISHOP & CO.

An awful warning from the gallows was given by the man hung at St. Louis a few days ago. He said: "Look where I am to-day; look where I am, my friends. See what a woman will bring a man to. See that wife of mine; she brought me here."

Sparkling Eyes,

Rosy cheeks and a clear complexion only accompany good health. Parker's Ginger Tonic, better than anything, makes pure, rich blood and brings health, joyous spirits, strength and beauty. Ladies try it.—*Bazaar.*

*When the fountains of life are not corrupted and embittered by suffering; when the functions of womanhood are strictly normal, woman life is like music, with no discord to jar her delicate sensibilities and break the vital and organic harmony. But many who suffer from vital and functional disorders have found immediate relief and a permanent cure by using Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bucklen'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.

DR. A. C. GIBSON'S
COUGH SYRUP
This COMPOUND gives *QUICK RELIEF* in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption.
LABORATORY 1223 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

A RARE OFFER!
$1 Worth of First-Class Sheet Music Free.

Buy fifteen bars of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of any grocer; cut from each wrapper the picture of Mrs. Fogy and Mrs. 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 Select Music, to the value of one dollar. We absolutely guarantee that the music is unabridged, and sold by first-class music houses at the following prices:

INSTRUMENTAL.

	Price.
Artist's Life Waltzes (Kunstler Leben) op. 316 Strauss	75
Ever or Never Waltz, (Toujours on Jamais), op. 23, Waldteufel	75
Chase Infernale, Grand Gallop, Brilliant, op. 21, Kolling	75
Purkish Patrol Reveille, Krug	35
Pirates of Penzance, (Lanciers), D'Albert	50
Sirens Waltzes, Waldteufel	75
Fatinitza, Potpourri, Suppe	100
Mascotte, Potpourri, Audran	100
Trovatore, Potpourri, Verdi	75
Night on the Water, Idyl, op 93, Wilson	60
Rustling Leaves, op. 69, Lange	60
VOCAL.	
Patience, (the Magnet and the Churn), Sullivan	35
Olivete, (Torpedo and the Whale), Audran	40
When I am Near Thee, (English and German words), Abt	40
Who's at my Window, Osborne	35
Lost Chord, Sullivan	40
My Dearest Heart, Sullivan	35
Life's Best Hopes, Meininger	40
Requieted Love (4 part song), Arches	35
Sleep While the Soft Evening Breezes, (4 part song), Bishop	35
In the Gloaming, Harrison	30
Only be True, Vickers	35
Under the Eaves, Winner	35
Free Lunch Cadets, 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 for such excess.

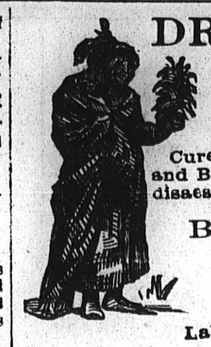
We make this liberal offer because we desire to give a present sufficiently large to induce every one to give Dobbins' Electric Soap a trial long enough to know just how good it is. If, after trial, they continue to use the soap for years, we shall be repaid. If they only use the fifteen bars, getting the dollar's worth of music gratis, we shall lose money. 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 Mrs. Fogy, can select music to the amount of $4 50. This soap improves with age, and you are no asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week.

L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
116 S. Fourth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD!
If you want a luxuriant Moustache, Whiskers, a heavy growth of hair on bald spots, or to thicken, strengthen and beautify the hair anywhere, don't be humbugged by advertising sheets. Try the great Spanish Discovery. Then decide endorse this great sanitary stimulant. NOT a humbug. Success guaranteed or money returned. If none of the kind fails. Send ONLY SIX CTS. to Mr. GONZALEZ, Box 3643, Boston, Mass.

FARMERS and FARMERS' SONS
CAN MAKE $50 to $100 PER MONTH
During the Fall and Winter. For particulars, address, J. G. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Mo.



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.
GUUARANTEED TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY. Druggists sell it.
Sick Headache.
SEDGWICK 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.

LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO. AGENTS CHICAGO.
BROWN'S PEPSIN TONIC
RICHARDSON & CO., AGENTS, SAINT LOUIS, MO.
CURES DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEADACHE & BILIOUSNESS.
PREPARED ONLY BY BROWN MEDICINE & MF'G CO. LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
Try it Now! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Never Fails!

BATES & FIELD,
99 *Massachusetts Street,*
HAVE NOW IN STOCK AN IMMENSE VARIETY
—OF—
Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!
—IN—
NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS.
—ALSO—
Shades and Fixtures of all kinds,
Pictures and Picture Frames,
—AND—
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS
AT A DISCOUNT FROM PUBLISHERS' PRICES
BATES & FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street,
5-10tf SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!
IF YOU WANT
PLAIN FURNITURE,
CHAMBER SUITS, OR
PARLOR GOODS
Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!
OUR STOCK OF
UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!
Consisting of Plain Coffins, Burial Cases and Fine Caskets. Burial Robes in all grades of goods.
LARGE FINE HEARSE!
Remember the Location is near the Court House
HILL & MENDENHALL.
LAWRENCE, KAN.

F. F. METTNER.
PHOTOGRAPHER.
LAWRENCE, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *KANSAS*
Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures.
COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIA INK.
Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner
Equal to any done in the United
States of America.
FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED.
No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings!
CHILDREN'S PICTURES INCOMPARABLE! PRICES LIBERAL!

CASH GROCERY,
Corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, - - Lawrence, Kans.
Buys everything that a farmer can raise, and pays the highest price for it.
We keep everything that is eatable by man or beast. If you want anything come in; if not come in and warm.
ENDSLEY JONES.
4-26-wtf

J. S. CREW & CO.
OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE
Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks
TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.
WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER
ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.
150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.
A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

HOFFMAN BROS.,

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 county. Its patrons are cash customers.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

VALEDICTORY.

After a brief sojourn of two months we have again to bid the many patrons of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS farewell and to resign the management of the paper to other hands. While it is with reluctance (and especially so after past experience) that we bid adieu to our many kind patrons, we are extremely glad that we are enabled to place the paper in such capable hands as we do.

The Hoffman Bros. have taken charge of this paper and the present number is their first issue. Mr. C. S. Hoffman is the jolliest blind man it has ever been our fortune to meet. He is also a man of unusual intelligence and a lecturer of considerable note. He comes recommended by Rev. B. O. Hobbs, ex-superintendent of public instruction of the state of Indiana, has hosts of firm friends all over Indiana and Illinois, will make many friends throughout the state of Kansas and we prophecy will make great and wonderful accessions to the subscription list of THE SPIRIT, thereby increasing its power and capacity for usefulness.

Mr. L. A. Hoffman is a practical printer and an old Kansas journalist, having successfully conducted several papers in different parts of the state in the last twenty-five years, and knows, therefore, all the vicissitudes and difficulties of conducting a paper in Kansas as well as how to meet and overcome every barrier, unlike ourselves who started in THE SPIRIT less than two years ago with scarcely any of this experience, and he is therefore better fitted by experience, as well as otherwise, to serve the interests of the paper and its patrons as they never before have been served. We might also appropriately here remark that both gentlemen are temperance men themselves and will not tolerate any intemperate action on the part of any one or anything connected with the paper.

In retiring we leave the paper with a better and broader field of usefulness than heretofore and a much more remunerative advertising patronage than it has before enjoyed.

The Hoffman Bros. propose to run the paper on business principles, and will therefore expect cash in advance for subscriptions, and we trust those in arrears will see it to their advantage to favor them with the amount of their subscriptions at an early date.

In closing we wish each and every patron prosperity and health.

NOTICE.

All subscriptions now owing this paper and all advertising accounts to date (Nov. 24) are due and will be collected by Moody & Davis, who will pay any indebtedness contracted by them while publishing the same. All unexpired subscriptions will be filled by the new proprietors. All subscribers owing on subscription will be notified of their indebtedness to Nov. 24, 1882, and a prompt remittance will be appreciated and expected by the undersigned.

MOODY & DAVIS.

TO OUR READERS.

It is out of place and not in good taste, in assuming control of the columns and management of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, to make promises, many of which may be broken, or at least not fully complied with. The only promise, therefore, we shall make will be that we will make each number of THE SPIRIT the very best our ability enables us to do. We will attempt to make it a good family paper and aim at making it the best agricultural journal in the west, particularly in Kansas. Each feature of the paper will be improved upon as much as possible by us and each department edited with a view of imparting knowledge and information that will benefit its readers. To accomplish our aims the more thoroughly, we request the co-operation of all the readers of the paper. Much can be done by the farmer to make his agricultural paper interesting and instructive to his fellow-farmer. To this end we urge upon every farmer the importance of writing for his paper such items and articles as will be benefical to his class. We also invite communications for all the departmenis in this paper, or upon any subject pertaining to the welfare of Kansas.

No doubt the patrons of this paper will regret parting with its retiring proprietors, but we will do our best to keep THE SPIRIT up to its former excellence and improve it, if possible, by devoting ourselves to the paper and to the interests of its readers.

THE SPIRIT already has a large circulation throughout the state, but it ought to be double, considering its low price of subscription and the amount of reading matter given. To increase its circulation, C. S. Hoffman will visit nearly every county in Kansas and to gather information for this paper. He will devote his entire time to this part of the business.

Hoping that our relations may be pleasant and mutually profitable,

We are respectfully,

HOFFMAN BROS.

TO DEVISE MEANS.

We are in receipt of a letter from C. B. Hoffman, member-elect to the legislature from the 75th district, inclosing a circular letter, a copy of which has been addressed to every co-member of that body, and signed John Johntz, J. R. Burton, C. B. Hoffman, A. P. Collins and Geo. W. Martin, requesting all who will be members of the incoming legislature and all who feel that a law should be enacted "restricting railroads in this state from extortionate charges for passengers and freights, and to prohibit them from unjust discriminations against individuals and places" to meet at Abilene, Wednesday, Dec. 13, for the purpose of devising the best means to accomplish the best legislation upon this difficult question. No other question will be considered at this meeting. All who attend will be entertained free of charge during the meeting.

The above is the substance of the circular received, and we think it a step rightly taken and we hope the meeting will be largely attended, both by members-elect of the legislature and all interested in the regulation of freights and passenger fares. Legislation on this subject is demanded by the best interests of our state, and the next legislature ought to have back-bone sufficient to enact a law that will protect the people and at the same time do no injustice to railroad companies.

YESTERDAY was the day set apart by the president of the United States and the governor of Kansas, in accord with custom, appointed the 30th day of November as a day of thanksgiving. As a nation and a state we have much to be thankful for. All over this broad land abundant crops have been produced and prosperity is observable in all branches of business. In Kansas our people are enjoying an unusual season of prosperity and by the general observance of the day showed that they were not unmindful of the obligations they are under to the Creator for the blessings so abundantly bestowed.

THE number of lives lost by steamboat explosions, collisions, fire, wrecks and sinking during the fiscal year ending June, 1882, were, according to the report of the Supervising Inspector General, 205, or one life to every 1,727,-172 persons carried on steam vessels; while in 1881 there was, by steamboat casualties, one life lost to every 55,714 persons carried on steamboats. In 1851, there were carried 39,000,000, while in 1881, there were carried 354,-070,447 persons.

WE do not wish to speak evil of the dead, but sometimes duty urges us to tell the truth for a warning to the living. Carlyle once held up Daniel Webster as 'an example and a warning to young men not to assassinate their brains with the bottle.'

THE transit of Venus across the disk of the sun will occur on December 6. The transit begins 9:29 a. m., and ends 2:50 p. m. Will some of the observers at the university report to us for the next week's issue?

FAMOUS

FAMOUS

FAMOUS!

FAMOUS

OUR SPECIAL DRIVE SALE!

Now in Progress

COME AND SECURE YOUR BARGAINS AT ONCE!

CLOTHING

CHINA GLASS AND

I have just received

China, Glass Ware, Crockery, Silver Plated

And an endless

HOUSE FURNI

I take pleasure in saying, never before have I I have good goods bought low for cash, and

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, SIL LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS,

Or anything kept

CROCKER

If you will come and see for yourself, quality that will

J. A. D

115 MASSACHUS

11 3 2m.

FAMOUS

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COMPANY.

QUEENSWARE!

my fall stock of

Ware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Lanterns

variety of

SHING GOODS.

bought so large a stock at so good an advantage. you will be convinced if you want

VER PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY CHANDALIERS, LANTERNS,

at a first-class

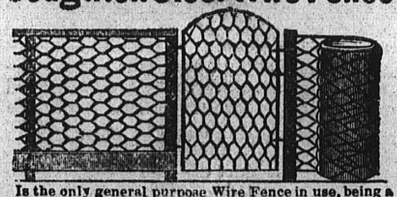
Y STORE,

that I have goods at the prices and suit you.

AILEY,

ETTS STREET.

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. For Prices and Particulars ask Hardware Dealers or address the Manufacturers,

SEDGWICK BROS.,

Mention this paper. Richmond, Ind.

THE

Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad.

SHORT LINE FROM

LAWR N

AND

KANSAS CITY

To the fertile Valleys of the

ELK, NEOSHO AND ARKANSAS RIVERS, OF

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

THE ONLY LINE

RUNNING THROUGH CARS TO OLATHE, CHERRYVALE, ELK FALLS, OTTAWA, GARNETT, ELK CITY, BURLINGTON, IOLA, CHANUTE, HARPER, INDEPENDENCE, HUNNEWELL, WINFIELD AND WELLINGTON.

The attention of those thinking of coming WEST to settle, is invited to the land laying along the line, which offers the following advantages:

1st. Within a Daylight ride of Kansas City, Topeka, Lawrence and Leavenworth, offering a variety of markets.

2nd. A climate that cannot be equaled for healthfulness; regular and timely rainfalls; mild winters and pleasant summers.

3d. Fertility of soil, requiring the smallest amount of labor, producing the heaviest yield for amount expended.

4th. Easy of access. Do not go to Dakota, Minnesota, or Nebraska, where the cost of transportation will be so great, but come to Kansas where you can go east on a visit and not be at such great expense.

For further information apply to

S. B. HYNES, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

Tree Items.

An elm near Lawrenceburg, Tenn., is 105 feet in diameter from tip to tip of its branches and 329 feet in circumference.

Geo. H. Cook of Lancaster, Pa., has a pear tree in his yard which recently had ripe fruit and blossoms on its branches at the same time.

A Pennsylvania walnut tree that was hollow and nine feet in diameter was sawed down recently and the stump is used as a pen for a number of hogs.

A cherry tree in Carter county, Ky., is thirteen and a half feet in circumference and sixty feet high and its branches shade a plot forty-three feet across.

Near the Fair street depot, Kingston, N. Y., is a grand old elm. It is of bouquet shape, and during the present season over 200 birds built nests in its branches.

At the mouth of Grassy Run, Springhill township, Pa., there stood a sycamore tree that was hollow at the butt, and Joshua Brooks used it as a stable for his horse.

In Greene county, Miss., is a double pine tree which has two distinct trunks twenty feet apart, uniting thirty feet above the ground, forming at that point one solid trunk, round and symmetrical.

Items of Interest.

J. R. Wolcott of Minneapolis, and party, representing a syndicate, has purchased four million acres of land for agricultural and grazing purposes in Arkansas.

Stanley Matthews well says: The light we burn, the goods we sell, the corn we cultivate, the wages we work for, the taxes we pay are all regulated by the great monopolies of the country.

Denver, Texas and Mexican capitalists are about to purchase one million acres of land in Mexico and stock them with fifty thousand head of cattle, including two thousand shorthorn Kentucky bulls. The money for the enterprise is all subscribed.

The glazier, in whose box of glass and putty one of Guiteau's bullets lodged, instead of filing a claim against the late President Garfield's estate, asks merely for some position in government employ that will enable him to earn an honest livelihood.

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for December, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us how many verses there are in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by December 10, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner December 15, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the Christmas Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20.00 to you; cut it out. Address Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penn.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

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.

Kidney Affection.

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

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 Mothly 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:

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

SPIRIT OF KANSAS $1.25, Weekly Common wealth $1; the two for $1.85.

SPIRIT OF KANSAS $1.25, Our Little Ones and the Nursery, $1.50; the two for $2.

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

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

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

SPIRIT 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 his list as we make clubbing arrangements.

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 HOFFMAN BROS.

City and Vicinity.

JUDGE USHER has removed his office to the second floor of the opera house building.

CAPITALISTS from the East are in the city looking up a location for a hominy manufactory.

THE committee of the literary societies has invited Robt. G. Ingersoll to address them in June.

THE total vote of the state will be 182,000, which is 20,000 less than it was two years ago. Why is this?

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

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

MORE divorce cases are up before the District court this year than ever before in the history of the city.

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. A. A. Faxon, of Kanwaka township, had a stroke of paralysis a few days since.

W. K. SMITH raised this season 1,500 bushels of sweet potatoes, all of which are safely stored away in his cellar.

C. S. HOFFMAN, of THE SPIRIT, will be in Allen county next week to deliver several lectures, and to solicit for his paper.

IF the other hotels in Lawrence set as excellent a thanksgiving dinner as did the Central house their guests received a treat.

WE invite the patrons of THE SPIRIT to call on us and become acquainted, especially every farmer is requested to give us a call.

JOHN HUTCHINGS has moved into his new residence, which is an ornament to the city and one of the finest dwellings in the state.

THE wheat crop of this county was never in a better condition at this time of the year, and promises an immense yield for the next season.

P. UNDERWOOD recently purchased forty acres of land lying directly north of the city. This tract will be used mostly for gardening purposes.

MRS. TRASK offers the yearly library tickets for one dollar. Any one bringing her twelve yearly subscribers will be entitled to a ticket, from city or country.

THE parties who advertised for positions on farms in a recent issue, can obtain the residence of a number of good farmers wishing hands by applying at this office.

$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.

JAMES CHRISTIAN, formerly of this place and now of Arkansas City, has succeeded at last in securing a pension of $72 per month. His many friends here will be glad to learn of justice having been done him at last.

THE Kansas Tribune has been transferred to Mr. D. S. Alford. Rev. A. C. Peck has taken editorial charge of the paper and has united with it the Kansas Progress. Mr. Peck holds a trenchant and facile pen and will give nothing but a good paper to the public.

THE Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lawrence Lodge, No. 7, have issued invitations for their annual complimentary social entertainment to take place Wednesday evening, December 6, at Frazer Hall. This organization has grown into a strong and useful society, and those attending their annual entertainment will enjoy a pleasant evening.

FLORENCE E. FELTZ made us an entertaining call last Saturday. Miss Feltz is business manager for Matilda Fletcher, the distinguished lecturer, and while here made arrangements for her to appear here and deliver her famous lecture entitled the 'Mistakes of Ingersoll,' for the benefit of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Matilda Fletcher deserves a packed house.

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.

Stray List.

Next week we will begin the publication of the entire stray list and will continue its publication from week to week. It is true we shall get no remuneration for it, but will publish it as a matter of interest to persons losing animals. The list will appear the same week it does in the official paper.

Lectures on Unitarianism.

Rev. Mr. Howland will begin, on next Sunday evening, a course of lectures, eight or ten in number, on Unitarian beliefs and doctrines. Those who wish to know what views the Unitarians hold of the Bible, of Jesus Christ, of the atonement, of human nature, of conversion and other questions, are invited to attend the church on Ohio street on successive Sunday evenings. The subject next Sunday evening will be the origin and authority of the Bible.

OUR object. To double our list of subscribers by January first. If you only tell your neighbors we are bound to do it, at ten cents for three months.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Lawrence Markets.

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

LAWRENCE, Kas., Nov. 28, 1882.

As follows are about the ruling quotations:

Flour—Head Center $3.10@3.35
" Douglas Co. A 1, $2.70@2.95.
Upper Crust, $2.60@2.85.
Bran, per ton, $8.75.
Shorts, $1.40@1.50.
Corn Meal, $1 40@1.60.
Wheat—75@80c.
Corn—new—35c.
Oats—32c.
Potatoes—Firm at 50@75c.
" Sweet, 50@75c.
Beets—25@40c.
Onions—45@75.
" small white, $1.95@1.75.
Cabbage—per doz., 40@60.
Turnips—25@30c.
Squash, Hubbard, per doz., 75c@$1.00.
Apples—50@60c. per bush
Peaches—$1.00@1.75 per bushel, scarce.
Butter—Firm and scarce at 30@35c
Eggs—Firm at 20@25c.
Lard—country, 13@15c.
Bacon—sides 13@17.
" canvassed breakfast, 20a25c.
Hams—Canvassed s. c., 18c per lb.
Beans—Retail at 4 lbs for 25c.
Spring chickens $3.00@3.25.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29, 1882.

WHEAT—No. 3, cash 73½c; December, 73c bid, 74c asked; the year, 73c bid, 74c asked; No. 2, cash sales, 79½c; December sales, 79½c; January sales, 81½@81¼c; No. 1, cash, 85½c; January, 85½ bid.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 45@45½c; December sales, 42c; January sales, 40½c; May, 41½c bid, 41¾c asked.

OATS—No. 2, cash, 32½c bid, 33½c asked; December sales, 31½c; January, 30c bid, 31c asked.

BUTTER—Steady at 25c for choice.

EGGS—Steady at 26c per dozen.

APPLES—green—40a75c per bu.; in car load lots, $1 75a2.50 per bbl.; dried apples, 5a6c.

CABBAGE—30a75c per doz.

POTATOES—50a75c per bu.

TURNIPS—25a30c per bu.

SWEET POTATOES—50a75c per bu.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.25a3.50 per doz.; turkeys, per lb., 8a10c.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29, 1882.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,685; market weak and slow, except for stockers and feeders and good butchers' cows; native steers of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds sold at 4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25; cows, $2.70@3.50; Texas steers, $3.40@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,101; market steady; lots averaging 231 to 339 pounds sold at $5.80@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 742; market quiet at $3.00@3.50 for fair to good.

Coffee.

Exchange reports from New York quote coffees at lower rates than at any time since the 1857 panic.

The Shooting Affray of Sunday Last.

In regard to the tragedy that occurred in North Lawrence last Sunday evening, we take the following from the Tribune of Monday:

B. F. Bailey, telegraph operator at the Union Pacific depot, was shot by W. D. Hoyt, private secretary of the manager of the Leavenworth sugar company, and son of Rev. F. S. Hoyt, D. D., editor of the Western Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati. The parties had quarreled over the wires, and Hoyt came here yesterday and stepped into the office. He demanded a retraction from Bailey of some epithets he had applied to him. This was refused, and in the discussion that followed Hoyt became exasperated and drew his revolver and fired, the ball piercing the lower lobe of Bailey's left lung and lodging under the right shoulder blade. His recovery is uncertain. Hoyt gave himself up and is now in custody here.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Bailey is in a fair way of recovery. Hoyt, the shooter, has been placed under $1,500 bonds for his appearance at court on the 27th of February. The quarrel that led to this sad tragedy was shameful on both sides. The shooting was a criminal act that should be severely punished. The carrying of revolvers in time of peace and in a civilized community, ought to be prohibited by legal enactment.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a 'Balm in Gilead' in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bed-ridden, invalid wife, sister and mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

To remove ink stains from wood, take half a teaspoonful of oil of vitrol and dilute it with a tablespoonful of water, and apply with a feather to the damaged spot. Let it remain a few moments and then rub it off quickly. If not successful the first time, repeat until the ink is entirely removed.

THE OLD DRY GOODS HOUSE.

L. BULLENE & COMPANY,

Open the fall trade with a stock of goods which has no superior in Kansas.

OUR GOODS ARE BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH!
WE OWN THEM AT LOW PRICES
WE SELL THEM AT LOW PRICES!

We invite special attention to the following lines in all of which we made heavy purchases on most favorable terms.

White and Colored Wool Blankets,
Bed Comfortables,
Wool Flannels all Kinds,
Cotton Flannels,
Ladirs Merino Underwear,
Jeans,
Cassimeres, Linen Brocade

450 LADIES AND MISSES CLOAKS AND DOLMANS. 450

Finest approved styes and quantities of all grades will be sold at exceptionally low prices.

IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

We show splendid lines of Silks, Bocades, Rahdames, Moire Antiques, Velvets and all the most desirable fabrics of the period.

IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Will be found everything belonging to the the business including curtain goods of all kinds.

CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS MADE TO ORDER.

L. BULLENE & CO.

DON'T FAIL TO COME TO STEINBERG'S GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

EVERY BODY INVITED.

PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

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The New GRAPES Prentiss, Pockington, Duchess, Lady Washington Jefferson, Vergennes, Early Victor, Moores Early, Brighton, Noah, Lady, Wordens, etc., etc. Prices reduced supply. LARGEST STOCK in AMERICA. Cheap by mail. Warranted true to name. All the older varieties in large Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N.Y.

Married.

Last Saturday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents in North Lawrence, Miss Josephine Richards to Mr. George J. McCurdy, both of that locality.

Mrs. McCurdy is well known in North Lawrence and has hosts of friends there.

Mr. McCurdy is a brother of F. A. McCurdy, the ex-agricultural implement man, and was himself for some time an assistant in the business, in which capacity he made many friends among the farmers of this part of the state who, with his North Lawrence friends, will unite with us in wishing the devoted ones a prosperous journey through life.

The bride and groom were the recipients of an unusual number of appropriate presents, and the many assembled guests were treated to an elegant supper.

THE LINWOOD HERD OF Short-Horn Cattle.

LINWOOD, Leavenworth County, Kan., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of imported Victorias, Violets, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also, Golden Drops, Lady Elizabeths, Young Phyllises, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Etc., Etc. IMPORTED BARON VICTOR, (bred by Cruickshank,) Vol. 27 E. H. B., and 10025 GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120, head the herd. Farm corners at Linwood station. Inspection invited.

W. A. HARRUD.

Lawrence, Kan.

9 12 wly

Horticultural Department.

Transplanting Trees.

The work of taking up and transplanting trees, whether it be performed in the fall or spring, is often so hurriedly and unskillfully done that the life of the tree is endangered, or its growth so greatly checked that its value as fruit bearer is much diminished. The horticulturist sustains a great loss from the lack of the exercise of care and attention in the first establishment of his orchard. By inattention and careless work here, are to be traced most of the failures in fruit growing.

We will state, for the benefit of the "Young Farmer" and others who are about to begin an orchard, the process of taking up and setting out trees, whether fruit or ornamental, as practiced by our most careful and successful fruit growers.

In preparing a fruit tree for transplantation, the first thing to be done is to dig a trench round it to the distance of from two to three feet, according to the size of the tree. The trench should be dug to the full depth to which any of the roots may extend, and any large roots which may be found running to this distance and depth should be cut off with a sharp knife. The ground between the trench and the stem is to be reduced as far as may seem necessary or practicable, by means of a digging fork, or the hand, with as little injury to the roots and rootlets as possible. By working this way all around the ball the best roots will be liberated and preserved intact, and the ball freed from all superfluous soil. The tree will then be ready to lift. If carefully pried up from beneath the ball, and it does not lift readily, it will probably be found that there is some tap root which will have to be sought out and cut through. Whenevhr practicable it is best to secure a ball of earth round the roots. On the tree being lifted from its hole the roots should be examined, and all that have been severed roughly with the spade, should have the ends cut smooth with the knife, so as to facilitate the growth of fibres. The tree can then be transplanted to its new locality. The hole for its reception should be of proportions, both as to width and depth, large enough to receive, not only the roots of the tree without the least cramping, but also a generous supply of well rotted manure, ashes, bone-dust and a sprinkling of salt, all well mixed with the soil which has been dug out. In replacing the soil regulate it so as to leave it rather highest in the centre of the excavation. Now the tree may be set in the hole in the position desired and steadied by the hand. Next the roots from the lower part of the ball are to be sought out and laid outwards in lines radiating from the stem, being distributed on all sides as nearly as this can be done; the fine, well pulverized and rich soil should be now thrown among and over the roots as they are thus being placed, and worked in well up to the base of the ball. The sail covering the roots may be gently pressed down, but the tree should never be "churned" as is frequently done, to settle the soil. This done, another set of roots higher up must be laid out in the same way, and still another, until the whole of the roots thus carefully laid are embedded as firmly as may be in the soil, which may now receive another gentle treading. After the excavation has been filled up nearly to the general level of the ground, the tree may receive a good wattering if the soil is dry, and then the earth may be leveled up and made smooth around the tree. To keep the tree steady and firm in its place flat stones may encircle the stem at a little distance from it. If the soill of the orchard is as rich and deep as it ought to be, apple trees should be set at least two rods apart, though intervening spaces may be filled with peach trees, which will bear fruit and decay by the time the apple trees attain their full growth. The initial work of the orchard should be done patiently, thoroughly and well; it will save time afterwards, and prevent disappointment in the yield of fruit and the profits realized.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb may as well be set out in the fall as in the spring. To fit the ground for this early vegetable, so much used and so much prized, it should be plowed or spaded deep, made rich with well-rotted manure, and the plants set well in the ground four feet apart each way and covered for the winter with straw or stable manure. The straw and coarse manure should be raked off in the early spring as soon as the heads of the rhubarb appear above ground. If the bed is made in a warm and sunny spot, and the plants well protected in winter, the stems will be ready for use, in this climate about the first of April. Grown in hot beds it will come in much earlier in the season.

Shall We Prune in Winter?

There has been a vast amount of discussion as to the proper time for pruning; some insisting that it should not be done in winter, while others hold that the proper time is 'whenever your knife is sharp.' There is one season especially in which pruning should not be done, viz: during the period of active growth, from the time the buds start in spring, until buds for the next year are formed. Winter is preferred by many, as more time can be devoted to the work; and with the apple and pear, it probably does not make any difference at what period it is done between the fall of the leaf and the swelling of the buds in spring. It is not well to prune when the wood is frozen, as bad wounds and cracks may result. If your trees are taken in hand from the start, and proper attention given to forming the heads, there would be little need of severe pruning in the orchard. The too common method is, to plant an orchard and let it grow uncared for. The trees, after they begin to bear, yield fair crops for a few years and then, when they decline and fail, pruning is suggested as a remedy. Too often the pruning is done by ignorant persons, and as a result nearly as much wood is cut out as there is left. This great waste should be avoided. The labor of the tree, so to speak, expended to produce these numerous branches, should have been directed to the production of fruit, as it might have been had proper care been given to the orchard when young. The principles of pruning are readily understood, and one should never remove a branch, large or small, without having some definite object in view.—DR. THURBER, *in American Agriculturist for December.*

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

My Garden Under Glass.

Last fall, in October, I spaded up a little plot in the garden, twelve feet by six in size, manured it well, smoothed it off and planted onions, lettuce and spinach. Just before winter set in I top-dressed with well-rotted manure and spread corn-fodder over it. Early in February I removed the fodder and part of the manure, made a frame of boards about the bed and covered it with sash bought from a defunct green house. The plants grew rapidly under the glass, and by the middle of March we had all the onions we wanted to use. The lettuce came in by the last of March. This was nearly two months in advance of that which was planted in the open ground. And all this time, when "garden sass" tastes better than at any other time of the year, we enjoyed all the lettuce and onions we wanted, while those who planted in the open ground in April were waiting for theirs to grow.

As we removed the onions we filled a part of the space with lettuce, and in another part we sowed tomato seed for early plants. We also put a few radishes in vacant places. Next time I mean to plant the radishes in the fall, substituting them for the spinach, which we do not like. I will mulch with straw, too, instead of fodder.

My experience in this matter has been so happy, and the cost so light, that I heartily recommend my farmer friends to try it. It would pay if it cost five times as much.—W. L. P., in *Farm and Fireside.*

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

☞ For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the simplest and most desirable colors.

An engaged girl is happiest when she is telling about it to another girl who is not engaged and is not likely to be.

Josh Billings Heard From.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1880.

Dear Bitters:—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. * * * I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle.

JOSH BILLINGS.

Given Away.

We can not but help noticing the liberal offer made to all invalids and sufferers by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. We must consider this the fairest offer yet. You are not requested to buy, but are invited to call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of cost. If you are suffering with consumption, severe coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, quinsy, phthisic, hay fever, pain in side or chest, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, loss of voice, hoarseness, or any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, you will be surprised to see how almost instantly this wonderful remedy will afford relief. A single trial bottle will convince you of its merits, and show what a regular dollar size bottle will do.

Fruit Trees.

It is hardly a safe operation for our farmers to buy trees of peddlers who are selling the stock of nurseries, the responsibility of whose proprietors they know nothing, and the kind and value of whose trees they have no guaranty except the representations of parties not often reliable and always interested to make the largest sales and obtain the largest profits, without regard to the interests of the buyer. We have heard a great deal of complaint, where purchases have been made of trees, which have proved to be of no value when delivered, being inferior stock and widely different from the representations made at the time the sale was effected. It might be some consolation, perhaps, to purchasers if this refuse stock were obtained at a cheaper rate than good stock purchased at reliable nurseries in his immediate vicinity; but in nine cases out of ten they have to pay more for worthless trees than they would for trees grown in their neighborhood by nurserymen whose word and judgement they can trust, and the value of whose stock can be determined by personal inspection, before purchase is made. The greatest care should be exercised by purchasers in regard to the character of the trees which are intended for an orchard. No one can afford to set out inferior trees, even though he could obtain them at a nominal price. In the sequel poor trees will always prove dear, whatever abatement there may be on their first cost. The best trees, carefully set out, and assiduously watched and cultivated, are the only ones that will make a profitable return to the farmer or orchardist. It is always safe to give tree peddlers a wide berth; they can seldom be touched without loss. Good stock in all the established nurseries of the country is in such demand that it finds a ready sale at home, and is never sold by peddlers. It is the refuse stock that is hawked around.

A Delicious Appetizer,

That ensures digestion and enjoyment of food; a tonic that brings strength to the weak and rest to the nervous; a harmeless diarrhœa cure that don't constipate—just what every family needs—Parker's Ginger Tonic.

A German lager beer saloon keeper was robbed several times by a dishonest barkeeper. The reason he isn't robbed now, he says, is because he "doesn't count der monish."

More universally recommended than any proprietary medicine made. A sure and reliable tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Inflammation, coughs, catarrhs and pneumonia, resulting from colds, may be cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It allays the inflammation, removes the irritation and soreness, soothes the organs, and restores the sufferer to health.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a postive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10 20 eow13t

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

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

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

☞ If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

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

CHEW GOOD MORNING OR OLD HONESTY PLUG TOBACCO

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) MRS. A. M. D.

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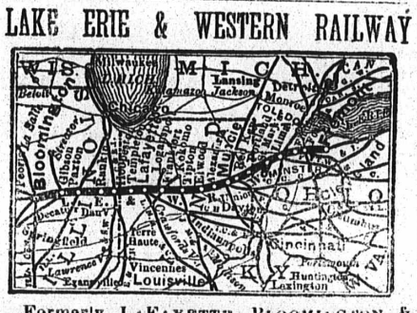

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The shortest and most direct route between Kansas City, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and all points east—making close connections with all the Trunk Lines.

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Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,

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POTATO BUGS

AND ALL TROUBLESOME VERMIN.

It will thoroughly exterminate Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Tobacco and Cotton Worms, Moth, etc. It is safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. It will not poison animals or fowls. Sample packages by mail 30 cents, post-paid. Stamps taken. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. Address, J. H. JOHNSTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds for sale very cheap. Catalogues free. Address, RICHARD HULL & CO. Box 868. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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In large or small amounts on five years time, at

SEVEN PER CENT.

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

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Farm and Stock.

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

The Farmer Must Educate Himself and Cultivate Self-respect.

The farmer ought to live as well as any other class in society. If the laborer is worthy of his hire, if the farmer produces more than the trader, the banker, the professional man, the speculator, surely he ought to reap the substantial benefit of what he produces. But does he? Certainly not. As a general thing his mode of life is rough; his home lacks ornament and attractiveness; his surroundings of lawn and garden and pleasure walks are rude, or altogether wanting. The clothing of himself and family is coarse, sometimes shabby and uncouth. In saying this we cast no reflection on the farmer. We simply state facts. To this condition of things there are many exceptions. We find the exceptions considerably numerous all through agricultural districts. That they are the exceptions and not the rule argues something radically wrong. Now wherein lies the difficulty? Can we get at it and state it clearly and truthfully without giving offense?

These difficulties of the farmer are both internal and external. They pertain to himself and to those external circumstances over which he has, at present, no direct and immediate control. The external things we will leave to a future occasion. The internal, the subjective difficulties, we will speak of now.

The first difficulty is a lack of self-respect; and we suppose the average farmer is entirely unconscious of this defect of character. It nevertheless exists. It is a transmitted inheritance of the past. Three hundred years ago he who cultivated the soil was a boor. He could neither read nor write; he belonged to a subject class; he took no part in the government. The only thing he could do, if things went ill, was to humbly petition his majesty, the king. To the nobles and landowners he obsequiously took off his hat; in short he was in all his feelings and all his acts servile. It takes many generations to get out of our bodies and souls hereditary taints. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. How long it takes a people to emancipate itself from old traditionary feelings and habits. They cling to us like cast of feature, or modes of thought, or traits of character. Is it strange, therefore, that the farmers of to-day bow their spirits, sometimes their heads, to the more wealthy and prosperous and intellectual classes? Is it strange that they should humbly petition the legislature or the government to do this, or refrain from doing that? Is it not a living fact that the farmer now feels something and manifests something of the old inherited servile spirit which was so universal in the long past? If he did not feel and show this spirit, why should his rights be so often ignored, his feelings hurt, and he himself treated as though he belonged to an inferior class? The man who boldly asserts his rights and feels his equality with others may be hated, but he will never be looked down upon. If the farmer is conscious of feeling one particle of servility or inferiority, to other classes less useful than he is, he must get out of it just as quick as he can.

A sense of ignorance is another incubus weighing heavily upon the farmer. What shall he do to remove this incubus? He must educate himself. He can never rise to an equality with those who have entered the learned professions till he becomes in the best sense of the word educated. He need not know the same kind of things that the scholar knows; but he must have a knowledge of his own high art. He must know all about farming. He must know the qualities of the soil in which he works, the elements in which it is lacking, and its adaptation to the different crops raised. To know this he need not study books on chemistry, though these would aid him. He can learn these things by observation and experiment. If he engages in stock-raising, as most farmers do, he must acquaint himself with this branch of his business. It is not easy to learn. It requires much study, careful observation, long and well directed experiment; and so of every branch of a farmers calling. It must be known theoretically and practically. To know all these things is to be educated; to be lifted out of the quagmire of ignorance and placed on the hard, firm footing of equality with the best. When the farmer has climbed up to this high table-land of knowledge, no one will look down upon him. He will be the peer of the highest and noblest. He will respect himself and be respected by others.

Classification of Soil.

It is well for the farmer who cultivates the earth to know how to classify the different soils that cover its surface according to their constituent properties. Prof. Johnson classifies soils according to their clayey or sandy properties thus:

First, Pure clay from which no sand can be washed.

Second, Strong clay or brick clay, which contains from five to twenty per cent. of sand.

Third, Clay loam, which contains from twenty to forty per cent. of sand.

Fourth, Loam which has from forty to seventy per cent. of sand.

Fifth, Sandy loam, which has from seventy to ninety per cent. of sand.

Sixth, Light sand, which has less than ten per cent. of clay.

Sandy soils, then, are those which consist mainly of grains of sand, or silica, or flint, and is called a silicious soil. Nature never bestowed upon man a soil of greater capability of being made lastingly fertile than this sandy, light soil.

Gravelly soils need no description, though there are rich gravels and poor gravels, depending upon the rocks of which they are composed, and the substances which are mixed with them.

Clay soils consist largely of alumina; That is having such an abundance of clay that it is called the "clay metal." Clay itself is a compound of sand, acid, alumina and water. It also contains potash, soda and lime. It forms a compact fatty earth, soft to the touch, sticky in a moist state and very hard when dry.

Chalky soils have been formed from rocks in which lime is abundant.

Alluvial soils are formed by deposits of sand, loam, and gravel brought down by rivers. They are often very rich, being composed of a multitude of thin layers of mud in which all sorts of fertilizing material is mized.

Loamy soils contain a large portion of decayed matter, humus, or muck, as it is called. Woody fibre in a state of decay acquires a dark color, and ultimately becomes mould. Loam contains a variety of ingredients as clay, sand, lime, in addition to humus. It is a loose pliable description of soil, easy to cultivate and as to texture is the most desirable description of land for purposes of culture.

Utilize the Bones.

Many horticulturists and farmers purchase bone-dust costing not less than two cents a pound, simply to enrich the soil around and beneath their trees and vines. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as ground-bone, although their elements of fertility will not be found available in so short a time as if the large pieces were reduced to small atoms. Nevertheless, if large bones be buried three or four feet from a grape vine, the countless numbers of mouths at the end of the roots will soon dissolve, take up and appropriate every particle. When cast out of the kitchen door, bones are like a nuisance; whereas, if properly buried, they become a source of valuable fertility. Let every person who owns a grapevine or fruit tree save all the bones that pass through the kitchen, and bury them where such worthless material wifl be turned to some profit.—*Western Farmer.*

Barb Wire Fences.

The utilities of barb-wire fences are thus summed up by Prof. S. A. Knapp, of Iowa Agricultural college:

First. They are cheap, durable, easily constructed and not liable, if well made, to get out of repair.

Second. They restrain all kinds of stock better than wall, rail or board fence.

Third. They are economical of space; do not harbor weeds nor animals destructive of crops.

Fourth. The fences can be removed without loss, or the wires may be attached to trees by the use of strips, or fastened directly to the trees themselves. Such fences cannot be used with safety for narrow roads, nor for barnyards, nor through bush. Cattle must have ample room to keep clear of the fence. When such fences are first erected, and before cattle have learned to respect them, there is considerable danger; afterwards, scarcely any.

Shelter for Stock.

We have often, heretofore, spoken of this subject. We again take up the matter. Its importance demands further attention. Cold weather is approaching and there are hundreds of farmers in Kansas who have made little or no preparation for a winter's shelter for their cattle. This lack of a comfortable shelter causes suffering to the dumb animals and loss to the farmer. Do our farmers comprehend that it requires a much larger amount of fodder to keep cattle that are exposed to the biting frosts and piercing winds of winter than it does to feed animals that are well housed? Such is the fact. There can be no good excuse for such wastefulness and such cruelty where straw, coarse hay, timber and stone abound. The work of one or two days with these materials would construct a shed ample and comfortable for a small herd of cattle. The farmer, who will see his cattle stand shivering with the cold when two days' efficient labor would make them comfortable and warm, ought to be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The merciful man will be merciful to his beasts. In point of economy also it is cheaper to supply shelter as means of warmth than to supply food. When exposed to the cold a great deal more food is demanded to keep up the animal heat than is required under proper shelter.

Value of Pure Bred Fowls.

The editor of the Poultry Monthly says: Our experience compels us to say there is no stock as productive as our thoroughbred; because they have been bred in accordance with a system, and with the object in view of producing qualities of great excellence. It matters not what branch of the poultry trade you breed, the fancy varieties for sale or exhibition, the heaviest kinds for the food market, or the medium size for their eggs alone.

Under the very best management, our pure bred invariably give better satisfaction and prove more remunerative than fowls not bred to any degree of excellence. But it is with this as with all kinds of stock, or engaging in any enterprise or occupation, the interest and pleasure that is awakened by the first step in the right direction goes a great way to gain in much shorter time the experience necessary to success, which only could be gained through years of arduous labor and attention, if the wrong course were pursued in the beginning.

Poultry keeping can be made an auxiliary to other pursuits without infringing on the time of the keeper, and will bring in a quick and handsome return for the food and care given them. It costs no more to feed and keep a flock of improved fowls than it does the common sorts. It is a waste of time and money to breed from poor stock, and it is the poorest economy to buy poor trash, though represented to be as good as the best. Those who have turned their attention to breeding and keeping up the character and excellence of their fowl stock, have satisfied themselves of the importance of keeping good birds, and know the higher the quality the better the results, and that they never will be, in our generation at least, a drug in the poultry market.

A COMMON-SENSE REMEDY.

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NO MORE RHEUMATISM. GOUT OR NEURALGIA.

Immediate Relief Warranted.
Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established, and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica.

SECRET.

The only disolver of the poisonous uric acid which exist in the blood of rheumatic and gouty patients.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effect.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils ointments, linaments, and soothing lotion will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with the uric acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicinns of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent. cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that **SALICYLICA** is a certain cure for **Rheumatism, Gout** and **Neuralgia**. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly.

Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.

Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

$1 per box 6 boxes for $5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money. Ask your druggist yor it, But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something reccommended as 'just as good!' Insist on the genuine with the name of 'Washburne & Co.,' on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, and indispensible requisites to insurse success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to us.

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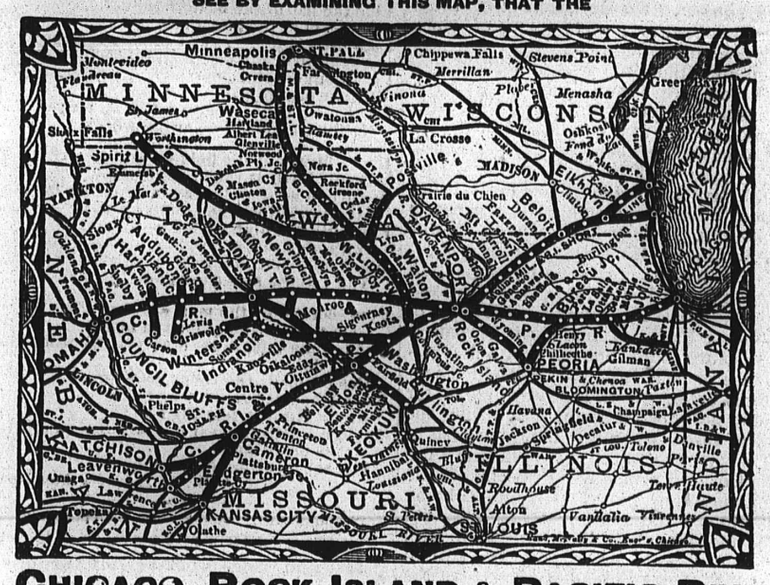
Lawrence Kansas.

A MAN

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



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As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

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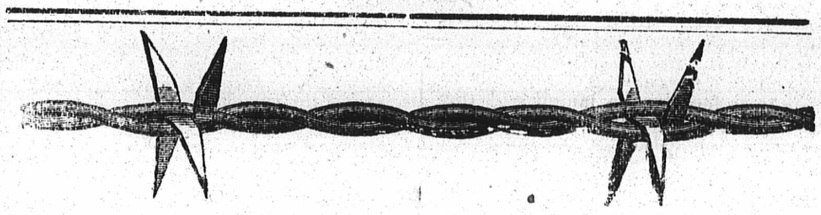

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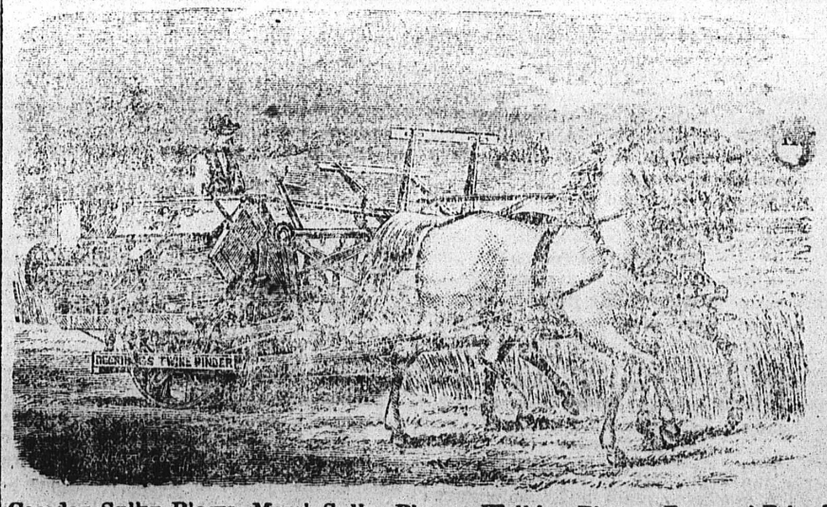

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6-7-wtf

The Latest John Brown and Queen Victoria Story.

A great many stories got afloat from time to time, of which Victoria's servant, John Brown, is either the hero or the subject. No doubt most of them are indebted to a whole piece of cloth for their manufacture, though now and then an authentic one gets out. I can tell you one about him that is in a measure apropos of the subject just referred to, and also combines the virtues of recent occurrence as to its incidents, and undoubted authority as to its recital, my informant of the facts being none other than one of the Queen's equerries. Prince Frederick Augustus of Schleswig Holstein, the elderly German who some years ago married the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena, holds the position of Ranger of Windsor Park. The office is of course a sinecure, a fat income, and a fine residence in Windsor Park (called Frogmore) being given the incumbent for doing nothing. It seems that during the Ascot races, when the neighborhood of Windsor was thronged with the elite, the German prince was desirous of giving a garden party. His house being within the limits of a royal desmesne, it became his duty, in accordance with the sovereign's prerogative, to submit the list of his intended guests to the Queen for her approval before an invitation could be issued. Her Majesty, who, where her rights are concerned, is more exact and precise about small observances than many people suppose, read over the list with care. Then she sent for the prince, and told him that it had her approbation with but one exception. It did not include the name of John Brown. She desired that he should be invited. The prince said nothing, but bowed low and took his leave. On the appointed day the party came off, and Mr. Brown was there; but he was the only guest. The prince had obeyed the royal command, but had invited no one else. The Queen heard of it, of course, but thought it wiser to say nothing. The recent appointment, however, of the Duke of Teck as her special parliamentary reporter in place of the prince might possibly indicate a desire to show her displeasure.—*London Correspondent.*

About Cats.

One of the nuisances of this city, says a New York letter in the Rochester *Democrat*, is its cats, and yet experience proves that they are a necessary evil. They have made Trinity churchyard their midnight resort and the sexton would be glad to expel them, but that is impossible. They are kept in most of our public buildings as a protection against rats, which are so very destructive. Walking into the Treasury lately I noticed a fine-looking cat, and in reply to an inquiry the janitor said they had procured two, one of each sex, and were determined to keep up the breed. The cat and kittens, he said, were less trouble than the rats. I asked him how the latter could get into a stone building which has not a crack and where sewer communication is broken by "traps." Oh, said he, I can't tell how they get in, but I saw one at least enter a basement window in broad daylight. As soon as he was inside he could hide among the boxes and piles of paper. The banks have the same trouble, which is much worse in the postoffice, where such supplies of food are found in the bags and leather pouches. One might suppose the postoffice to be rat proof, and yet these animals have become a perfect nuisance there. Hence the item of disbursement for "cat feed" which is so regularly audited by the department at Washington. Cat meat is also a specialty in our markets. Speaking of cats, it may be mentioned as a curious omission that this animal is not mentioned in the Bible, while the dog is so frequent. This is the more remarkable since the cat was an object of worship in a country where Israel was held in bondage for 400 years.

Society Notes.

A coolness, growing out of the following conversation, has sprung up between Gilhooly and his friend, Gus De Smith:

"I had a splendid time last night," said Gus. "I spent the evening at a little social gathering at the Goodman mansion."

"Are the Goodman nice people?" queried Gilhooly.

"Well, I should say so. They are very aristocratic. To get in their circle one must have a deal of money or a great deal of genius."

"You don't tell me so—and you say you were there?"

"Yes."

"You were invited, were you?"

"Of course."

"And to be invited a man has to have a great deal of money or plenty of genius."

"Precisely."

"Well, Gus, I am very glad to hear you have become rich all of a sudden. Lend me five dollars?"

John Leech's Little Daughter.

A new nurse maid had been engaged for the family of John Leech. On her appearing in the nursery she was thus addressed by Master Leech: "Nurse, papa says I am one of those children that can be managed by kindness, and I'll trouble you to fetch some sponge-cakes and oranges at once."

The Natal Twin association, of Nashville, Tenn., pays $2,000 to each member producing a certificate of the paternity of a pair of twin babies.

Young Folks' Department.

THE LITTLE BANANA PEEL.

Like the bar of the beaten gold,
A gleam in the summer's sun;
I am little, I know, but I think I can throw
A man that will weigh a ton.
I send out no challenge bold,
I blow me no vaunting horn,
But foolish is he, who treadeth on me;
He'll wish he had ne'er been born.

Like a flower of the field vain man
Goeth forth at the break of day,
But when he shall feel my grip on his heel,
Like the stubble he fadeth away;
For I lift him high up in the air,
With his heels where his head ought to be;
When a down-coming crash he maketh a mash,
And I know he's clear gone upon me.

I am scorned by the man who buys me,
I am modest and quiet and meek;
Though my talents are few, yet the work that I do
Has oft made the cellar-doors creak.
I'm a blood-red republican born,
And a Nihilist fearless I be;
Though the head wear a crown, I would bring its pride down,
If it set its proud heel upon me.

[R. J. B., *in Harper's Monthly.*

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Seeing my last in print and remembering my promise, prompts me to write again; but, of course, like Gerty H., it's hard to find something to write about. I do not envy 'School Girl's' (No. 1) place at all. I would much rather spend an hour or so each morning and evening doing chores, or at least I should take some exercise, and then I should never study until midnight. Why, it is enough to rack the constitution of the strongest man. You see in my effort to obtain education I would not trample future health and happiness beneath my feet; but while a few are overtaxing themselves in this way, many more are under-taxing their brains in such a way that in after life they will be called dolts, dunces and block-heads. These kind are generally well enough acquainted with physical labor, but notoriously ignorant of mental knowledge. But you say, 'How am I to obtain education then? Well, I'll tell you. Don't start after it with headlong precipitency, but with a moderate pace, and like the tortoise you will get there quickest. Remember that he who grasps at much gets nothing, and that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Every common sense farmer knows the latter motto to their satisfaction, and every scholar would do well to follow it.

Now, Mr. Editor, please express yourself on this.

I remain yours as ever,
A. JAY HAWKER.

IOLA, Kan.

A Lie is Never to be Told, Never.

I classify the obligations to speak the truth as primarily a *personal* duty, and only in a secondary sense a *social* duty. Truth is indeed the chastity of the lips. Simplicity, honesty, veracity of speech and action, are all inevitably included in the conception of a perfect human character. Kant even considers lying as the worst personal offense. He says, "The highest violation of duty owed by man to himself, considered as a moral being, singly, is a departure from the truth, or lying. A lie is the abandonment and, as it were, the annihilation of the dignity of man."

Starting from this nobler view of the law of veracity, nothing is more pitiful than to hear the discussions which not unfrequently take place about the lawfulness of saying that which is untrue in one and another contingency. It is, of course, very easy to imagine these casuistical cases, such as the familiar stock instance of the wife of Hugo Grotius concealing her husband from his enemies, and denying his presence. But the old Roman, Aulus Gellius, asks pertinently: "If any one says that it is lawful to tell lies on this or that occasion, let us ask him *where* he will draw the line and stop? At *one lie?* or a *dozen*, which may be needful to cover it?" We may pardon a man or woman who in a great and pressing emergency uses a falsehood, just as we may pardon a man who amid the roar of cannon, loses his nerve and runs away in battle, or a confessor who flinches from the stake. But the true virtue of truthfulness knows no exceptions. It is, as I have repeated, a personal duty; and there is no use in showing that it may be a social convenience to neglect it. The personal law of truth cannot be abrogated for any such reason, any more than the personal law of chastity. Most of the disputes and casuistries which have taken place about lies have arisen from the disputants thinking of truth only as it regarded the person spoken to. If they had thought first of the speaker, as they ought to have done, they would have perceived that the facts on which they relied for cancelling the obligations of truth only touched the social and secondary obligation, and left the personal duty as fixed as before. If we keep clearly in view that *we* are dishonored by suffering a lie to pass our lips, we shall not feel much concern to inquire whether the person to whom we happen to speak has any right to have truth told to him. It is a double sin to tell a lie to an honst, truthful person; but it is a sufficiently henious personal sin to tell a he to an enemy.—Duties of Women, by Miss Frances Power Cobbe.

S. B. Prentiss, M. D., a prominent physician of Lawrence, Kan., certifies that he has carefully observed the effects of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and he regards it an excellent alterative tonic, well adapted to the climate of Kansas and the west.

Stuffing an Elephant.

The carcass of an elephant, who last year figured prominently in a circus, is now being prepared for exhibition in the National Museum at Washington. All the bones have been preserved and have been cleaned, and are now being carefully articulated. When this is completed, the elephant in his bones and the elephant in his skin will be set up, side by side, on pedestals in the National Museum, and an unprejudiced public can judge as to the respective merits of these costumes for summer wear. The method employed in preparing such a huge mass as this elephant for the museum is a very interesting one. As the bones were to be used, another skeleton had to be made. This was effected by building a wooden framework of the proper dimensions. Over this framework tow was spread, and on the top was placed a coating of soft mud. The skin was then drawn over, and the pliable mud foundation preserved all the irregularities of the skin, so that it looks exactly as it did when on the live elephant. The trunk hangs in a natural position, with the end slightly curled up from the ground. The eyes, made by a celebrated optician, are exact counterfeits of the natural eye; so that, when the elephant gets mounted on its pedestal in the museum, it will look deceitfully alive.

Metaphors.

Speaking of national affairs and ambitious politicians, a Methodist preacher lately used in his sermon this pretty strong metaphor: "Rather than undertake to establish a throne, it would be better for a man to go to sea in a stone boat, with iron oars and leaden sales, with the wrath of God for a breeze, and hell for the nearest port."

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.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula** and all **scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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We ask the attention of buyers of Cloaks to our large stock of

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Which in shape, finish and general excellence cannot be equaled in the West.

—(o)—

WE DO NOT KEEP SHODDY GOODS!

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We keep everything from a five cent plaid to a $3.00 silk. Come and see us. If you never traded with us give us a trial purchase, then you can see whether these things are so or not.

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—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
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STRONGEST, BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED
—THE CELEBRATED—
T. T. HAYDOCK.
Over Five Hundred in use in Lawrence.
—o—
END SPRING, THREE SPRING, BREWSTER, AND TIMPKIN SIDE-BAR.
JERRY GLATHART, Local Agent.
J. M. VANNEST, General Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.
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FARMERS,
HAVE AN EYE!

When times are dull (as a rule) an article is sold on price and not on merit. Now to a farmer buying a 12 or 14 inch file to sharpen his plow, which is cheaper, less price, and much less quality, or more price and more quality? **We warrant our files to be from 10 to 50 per cent.** superior to all other files or money refunded. Take no other. Sold at wholesale in St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver and Portland. We make no brand but

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I will pay cash for Game and Poultry at my Restaurant.
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