

The Spirit of Kansas

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XIII—NO. 2.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEB. 28, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 574

BALDWIN HOTEL,
Baldwin City, Kas.
OLIVER JOHNSON, Proprietor.
This house is new throughout. Terms—\$1.50 per day.
Good feed stable attached.

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This house is new throughout. Terms—\$1.50 per day.

MORRIS HOUSE,
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Real Estate, Loan and General Business Agt.
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IMPROVED KANSAS FARMS a Specialty.
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GROUNDS ON CALIFORNIA ROAD,
LAWRENCE, KAS.

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A full line of—
Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

PLANTERS will find it to their interest to visit
the grounds. A few good sales
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DENTAL ROOMS, 118 Massachusetts Street,
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First-class Dentistry at Fair Prices.

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Keep a Large Variety of Samples
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In large or small amounts on five years time, at
SEVEN PER CENT.
With reasonable commission.

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Money Alway On Hand—No Long Delays

We will fill promptly all choice applications to
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Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will
SAVE MONEY by calling upon our agent in their
county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y
GAME WANTED

AT
HUTSON'S RESTAURANT.

Poultry Wanted at HUTSON'S Restaurant?

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

HARRY HUTSON

HORTICULTURAL.

Regular Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, held at the University on Saturday, February 17th.

As soon as practicable after the dinner was disposed of, President Colman called the meeting to order and after the ordinary routine, business was disposed of, inquired, through the appropriate committees into the present condition of fruit trees, and the future outlook for fruit.

PEACHES.
B. F. Smith had carefully examined peach buds and found no live ones.

D. G. Watt carefully examined peach buds some two weeks ago and discovered no sound ones. The buds of the Early Richmond cherry are also gone up.

A. C. Griesa has given up the peach crop as lost for this year, but reports the trees uninjured and thought the injury to the buds was done during the holidays when icicles covered the trees. From this opinion most of the members dissented contending that the injury was done in the first part of December when the thermometer fell some 60 degrees within a few hours.

James Kane contended that fruit buds are never injured when covered with ice. It is only dry freezing that kills the germ. He cited some instances to prove his statement.

Mr. Deming thought it probable that a portion of the peach buds may have escaped and that we may therefore have a partial crop of fruit.

A. H. Griesa has seen peach buds black and apparently dead, but in due time blossomed out and made a crop. He is therefore hopeful of a partial crop. He does not think that either pear or apricot buds are injured.

APPLES.
The president thinks that apple buds are entirely sound giving prospect of a fair crop of fruit. This opinion was generally acquiesced in by those who had examined their trees. As there is a liberal setting of fruit buds a fair crop may be reasonably looked for.

SMALL FRUITS.

B. F. Smith presented the following report on the condition of small fruits. Strawberries generally are in good condition. During our coldest weather they were covered with snow in addition to the mulch of straw. Raspberries have not fared so well. The extreme blizzards of cold have cut off some of the black caps. The Gregg and Hopkins will come out best. The red varieties, Cuthbert Turner and Thwack, on my place are not injured in the least. All tender varieties of cherries are killed. The common English varieties are uninjured. All blackberries except Snyder have succumbed, more or less, to the wintry blasts. The culture of our choicest small fruits is attended with so many uncertainties that the cultivator naturally looks forward to the approach of the fruiting season with hungry anticipations, and especially so to the coming spring of 1883 as the past three years have been extremely dry.

Winter will soon pass away and it is now, that we should mature our plans for the spring planting. Some new varieties of small fruits are being introduced for the spring of 1883 the first time, by well known horticulturists.

We should extend a liberal hand to the nursery man who has a good fruit for introduction. The originating or production of new fruits, like new inventions, is always attended with many uncertainties, hence the patient producer deserves much praise and encouragement, even more than he generally gets.

The newest strawberry is the James Vick, originated by Samuel Miller, of Missouri, an old veteran in experimental strawberry culture, who also, about ten years ago, produced and introduced the famous Captain Jack one among our standard market berries.

In his great-heartedness and loving kindness for his fellow-workers in horticulture, the Captain Jack was soon

disseminated without Mr. Miller's having realized scarcely anything for the valuable strawberry that he gave to the country.

The newest raspberry is the Hansel, one that comes from New Jersey well recommended by a host of well known horticulturists. Now I have faith in the originators and introducers of these new fruits, and I mean to encourage them by any patronage as far as I am able.

B. F. SMITH.

In the discussion of this paper D. G. Watt, James Kane and others advised the society not to invest largely in new varieties of any kind however highly they might be recommended. The safest way is to plant mainly those standard varieties that are known to have succeeded through a succession of seasons.

As our best varieties, however, are not perfect, but are susceptible of improvement, it is well to test the new sorts, giving them a fair trial.

MARKETABLE AND MARKETING FRUIT.

N. P. Deming reported the following:

In making this report on marketing fruit for 1882, I would state that good large fruit universally brought satisfactory prices, both in the orchard and market, while in order to dispose of small apples the producer had to hunt up a market, which is always very unsatisfactory work. Now here is a point of great moment to the Kansas producer. We must raise a larger and better quality of apples if we would compete with the Michigan apple growers. It will probably be asked, how shall we accomplish this? In the first place we must have the kind that the market demands, i.e., the varieties now supplied from eastern orchards. I know we can grow them as large and as smooth, and of a better color, for I must say the Kansas climate beats the world at giving both the full color and the delicate tinge which so greatly enhance the market value of both apples and peaches. Most of us have our orchards set and already bearing, but unfortunately not with the varieties for which there is the greatest demand. Let us view the matter. The roseapple or snow apple is too small. The Winesap is generally large from young trees, but as the trees grow old the apples retrograde in size and become too small for the western market. The Rawles Janett is of fair size, but is apt to overbear and the inner fruit to be insipid unless the trees are pruned with great caution. It is also liable to crack in some seasons so as to be worthless for shipping. On the other hand the yellow Bellflower, New Town Pippin Rhode Island Greening and the Baldwin are the largest and always command remunerative prices. It will be objected that these varieties are shy bearers from root grafts. I have carefully experimented with them and find that by top grafting from old bearing trees they bear readily the third year. I would here remark most orchards are planted a great deal too thickly. My plan is to top graft the alternate trees which I wish to be standards. This lessens their heads for years and allows something to be realized from the trees that must be afterwards removed. By this means I can more readily secure a crop of large marketable apples of the varieties for which there is the principal demand, which I regret to say in many Kansas orchards are conspicuous by their absence. The time has come when farmers and orchardists must be more careful in sorting and handling their fruit. They must endeavor to get it into market in the best possible condition, and a higher price will of necessity result. Denver has always paid good prices for good fruit, carefully sorted and handled, but small and damaged fruit has seldom paid the shipping bill. The lack of barrels was a great drawback during the past year both to the producer and the shipper. I would suggest that the members of the society cooperate and run the cooper business themselves if we are again threatened with a large crop of apples.

James Kane thought the Winesap was too good an apple to be ignored. It is strong feeder, and what it wants is plenty of room and rich soil. It will then grow large fruit and an abundance of it.

A. C. Griesa said it might be a good plan to top graft the Winesap on the Ben Davis, the latter rooting deeper than the Winesap, and being therefore less liable to injury from high winds.

D. G. Watt called attention to that

part of the paper referring to apple barrels. He commended Mr. Deming's plan. The society, he said, could import the material for the barrels, which comes already for use, and then in a very short time learn to put the barrels together. Last year the price of apple barrels in Lawrence was advanced from forty to sixty cents, and monopolized at that by some three or four shippers. The society might prevent such monopoly by co-operation.

VINEYARDS.

A. C. Griesa reports the grape prospect good—much better than last year, when the crop was almost a failure. This year a full crop is promised.

NEW FRUITS.
The following paper was read by A. H. Griesa, who is chairman of the committee on new fruits.

Your committee desire to report that New Fruits have not sprung up in the radius of this county within the year as material for a windy report. So in order that we may more wisely direct this report I must dwell on such as we have on hand.—Hopes and prospects of real kinds already brought out.

There is no doubt that noteworthy advances have been made in fruit culture in this state, and especially in Douglas county. Neither does the intelligent fruit-grower content himself with present attainments, but carefully improves every chance for new favorites and improved method of culture. There is no doubt of the desirability of new fruits provided they are superior in some respects to those now in cultivation; that we shall grow such kinds only as our fathers grew, or were prevalent here fifteen years ago, is to go back to undervalued fruits. The improvements in kinds of fruit during the last fifteen years are remarkable, and to be content with such as we now have would result in a standstill, while to progress is the only road to success and fame. But to advance means to make effort—to strive to persevere!

The fruits now popular all came forward through competition, through trials and a degree of prejudice that only superior merit can do, and new candidates for favor must run the same course and accept the same reward or disappear. While we are trying for better fruits we find many aspirants with friends that are loud in their praise. In the diversity of soil and climate as exists in this country, nothing short of trial on your place is evidence of its fitness to remain; and the selection of kinds for planting now and always will deserve close study. One of the most serious obstacles in the way of introducing new fruits, is the unprincipled tree-peddler and tree-grower. No sooner has some nurseryman or fruit grower (who may have had on trial), a kind that has every element of success, when he advertises his trees or plants, an army of self-authorized agents start out to sell the same as representatives of that firm; then get the trees from any place and put on the desired labels and deliver anything for the bill ordered; and from that cause are often good kinds condemned, or are slow of being recognized for all they are worth.

Among the list of a few, the Porter, Alexander, Cole's Prince, Grimes Golden Pippin, Jeffries, and others deserve more general cultivation. A number of new peaches are annually being added. Of those not new, yet rarely grown, the Salway and Wilkins have done admirable in western Missouri. Some fine specimens of seedlings have been exhibited before this society by its members the past summer. One fact seems clear that our early sorts, of the Alexander and Amsden type, are more productive than those of the Melocoton family.

Or pears—the most remarkable in my mind are the Chinese, Japanese and their Hybrids. In the former class we have a strong, vigorous grower, large showy fruits, with inferior quality; in the Hybrids, we have the vigor of tree, and better quality of fruit. I have several kinds of both strains growing on my place and thus far can only speak in praise of them. They are too young yet to fruit. We shall surprise the Rip Van Winkles in Horticulture, on the Russian apricots, brought to this country by the Mennonites. I saw some of the small trees four years ago, and again last fall, made many inquiries in regard to them, and received uniform praise of their fruitfulness. They have been planted seven years from seed and fruited three times, seedling peaches the same age only fruited once, they are

symmetrical trees, vigorous, hardy and long lived, while they reproduce from seed there are several kinds, both free and clingstones, varying in size and beauty of color.

The Champion Quince is a distinct and good authority for the excellent merit as an early and abundant bearer. Of grapes I expect to fruit next season the Cockington, Lady Washington, Brighton, Jefferson, Verennes, Noah, Lady Moores E. Black; Mc. Kee, several of Rogers Hybrids and others, all of which have made satisfactory growth, also the Souhegan and Shaffer raspberry, the Manchester, Bedford, Seneca Queen and other strawberries and present fruits of them for examination as did Dr. Pratt with his Strawberry, rather than an essay for criticism.

In conclusion allow me to add that I delight to experiment with new fruits, and have on my place many kinds, and intend to add such as are promising for an impartial trial, everything worthy to adorn and enrich horticulture in Kansas.

Mrs. Rodman informed the society that a large number of house plants throughout the city and county had been lost by the severe cold winter. She had lost about half of her large collection.

FRUIT EXHIBITED.

We, the committee, report that the fruit now exhibited by N. P. Deming, viz. Winesap, Grimes Golden, New Town Pippin and Genet that were kept in an ordinary cellar, were in good condition and also some of the same sorts that were kept in a cold storage were still firmer and fresher.

A. C. Griesa presented the Lawyer, Winesap, Smith's Cider, Large Romanite, Rome, Beauty and White Winter Pearmain in good condition.

Committee } A. H. Griesa,
 } D. G. Watt,
 } J. Kane.

President Colman stated that hereafter the meetings would be called to order promptly at 11 o'clock a. m. and the routine business transacted before dinner which would be called at half past 12 p. m. He hoped that the members and friends would be a little earlier in their attendance in order that more time might be given to the more important exercises.

Meeting adjourned till the third Saturday of March. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secy.

TWIN MOUND HEARD FROM.

Twin Mound is situated in the western part of Douglas county and in one of the best farming localities in the country; land of the best quality, well watered and timbered.

Mr. Thompson sold his farm to Dr. Carpenter, of Clinton, and the doctor will erect a new building for the purpose of handling groceries and drugs. Welcome to you doctor.

Mr. Sanders, of Lawrence, has built a new blacksmith shop and is running business lively. Twin Mound has got the boom; go ahead boys, this is one of the best places for capitalists to invest in the country.

We notice Mr. Jacob Badsby, one of the most enterprising farmers in the country, is making rapid progress with his spring work.

Miss E. M. Emmett, teacher of the Twin Mound school, is having grand success.

Mr. Grosgraff is soon to return to take charge of his farm again.

Mr. Perry Johnson and family have started to locate in Chautauqua county.

Mr. Towney and wife have agreed to tie the nuptial knot and quit for all time to come.

There is considerable corn in the field yet to gather and when spring comes there will be a rush for hands, for laboring hands are scarce, good ones.

We are informed that D. D. Sizer, formerly of Twin Mound, is very low with the consumption in Idaho.

What the writer would like to see: Everybody take the TRIBUNE, for it is the best county paper we have. Try it, farmers.

JONATHAN.

If there is any constitutional privilege that we should feel grateful for it surely is civil and religious privileges.

ROBERT COOK,

Topeka, Allen County, Kans.,

Breeder and Shipper of

PURE SHORT-HORN

—AND—

GRADED CATTLE

—ALSO—

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Best strains of Black and LIGHT SPOTTED

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

PRICE LIST FREE

THE

LINWOOD HERD

OF

Short - Horn Cattle.

IN WOOD, Leavenworth County, Kan., is on the U.S. Hwy., 2½ miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of several Victorias, Violets, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruckshank, Scotland. Also,
Goldene Drops, lady Elizabeth,
Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon,
etc., etc.
IMPOSTER BABY, VIG' OR', (bred by Cruckshank), Vol. G.E. H. B. and 10-25 GOLDEN DROPS' HILLHURST 3012, head the herd.
Farm corners at Linwood station.
Inspection invited.

W. A. HARRIS,
Lawrence, Kas.

A COMMON-SENSE REMEDY.

SALICYLIC! SALICYLIC!
SALICYLIC! SALICYLIC!
SALICYLIC! SALICYLIC!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 Salicyl.

SALICYLIC.

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

SALICYLIC 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 on the market do not.

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

SALICYLIC works with marvelous effect.

It is now exclusively used in celebrated physician's of America and Europe. The latest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent. cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that SALICYLIC 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 testimonial sent on application.

51 P. BOX 3 BOXES FOR \$5

Send free by mail on receipt of money. Ask your druggist for it. Be not deceived into buying imitations or substitutes, or something else. It is the genuine article, with the name of "Wishburn & Co." on each box, which is guarantee d chemically pure under our signature, and indispensable requisites to insure success in the treatment. Take no other or wait.

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POSITIVELY CURED.

A surgeon from this disease that are anxious to be cured can try the KLEINER'S GOLD BRAIDED CONSULTATION POWDER. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lung—indeed strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug we will forward every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, per large Box, \$8.00, or 4 Boxes for \$16. Sent, on payment, United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & GOBBIN,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Not The Same Sullivan.

A New York letter to the Detroit Free Press says: Alexander M. Sullivan, the Irish journalist and member of Parliament, departed homeward a few days ago. He returned from New Orleans last week. A pretty fair story is told about his advent there. Having a good many friends in the Crescent City, preparations were made to give him a public reception. Pretty much everyone, including the street boys, got hold of his name. It was Sullivan here, there and everywhere. He is small man, standing about five feet six, weighing probably 130 pounds, and in delicate health. The boys got a notion, somehow, that he was another Sullivan, whose fame is of a different kind. A crowd gathered in front of the house in which he was a guest. He was tired out and did not show himself. Pretty soon the boys began to call:

"Sullivan Sullivan! hi, Sullivan!"

When that had been going on some time a friend appeared at a window and said the gentleman was fatigued, and wished to be excused. He had hardly retired when the cry went up again:

"Sullivan, Sullivan! Come out Sullivan!"

The friend came to the window again, and said Mr. Sullivan really could not appear. He was shut off with:

"Sullivan, Sullivan, Sullivan! We want to see Sullivan!"

"Well," said the friend, "there he is; look at him," pointing to the journalist who happened to be seated near the window. "Take a good look and then, if you please, go home." The crowd looked, and a ragamuffin of about 15 put up his fists in scientific style and yelled:

"Say, Sullivan, come out and give us a round. I'm your man, old fellow."

Then a bigger boy interrupted with: "N-a-w, that ain't Sullivan. I seen Sullivan when he licked Ryan. That ain't him. I could lick that feller myself!"

It may be a great thing to be a journalist and a member of Parliament, but there is fame for a first-class "slugger," too.

Simplicity Preferred.

How astonished some fair American brides, preparing their trousseau, must be to read that the new Duchess of Westminster, wife of one of the richest men in Europe, was married in a dress of white toulard, a short dress, of walking length. The Hon. Katharine Cavendish, for that was the young lady's name, had not the column of description before her imagination in which her wedding dress would be read by an admiring world, or, if she had, she preferred that the account, as well as the bill, should be a short one. "Jennie June," in a letter from Saratoga, would seem to show that the only way to be distinguished at this monstrous social exchange is to be governed by a similar taste. She describes an overdressed young woman, who has put on all her "jewelry," an expensive silk, and a loaded bonnet, wishing with all her heart that she could change places with the "belle," who is charming in a pale blue chambray gingham, trimmed with Hamburg edging, and a coarse white straw hat. The white toulard of the Duchess of Westminster probably cost 75 cents a yard, and the blue gingham of the admired American 25 cents.

Gradually our people are learning that it is not the material, but the way it is worn, that shows the lady. And the shopkeepers, to their credit, are doing their best to make the idea an easy one to carry out. The present generation will never see the old-fashioned "fancy," and yet some of the prettiest goods in cotton foulards are being shown now marked with the (disappeared) coin, value 12½ cents. Any woman can be as well dressed in these as in silk attire, if she chooses. Indeed, between the cotton and the silk it would be hard to say which has the most lustrous surface or promises the longest wear.

How They Talk.

I heard an interesting discussion at dinner about our so-called first families in New York, in which one of the first families was a talker. I was surprised to learn that the names of people one sees so often and hears of so often in society papers were so very new fifty years ago.

"When I was a girl," said Mrs. First Family, "they were not talked of at all; we knew them as respectable bourgeois, small merchants who had come from France and settled here; as for being social stars and laying claim to family—they never did, and any attempt at it would have been simply ridiculous."

"Then Philadelphia is not the only place where society is bourgeoisie," said Mrs. First Family adjusting her glass.

"Hopelessly."

"Ah, we had heard the contrary in New York—but one can never tell. Do they affect an adjustable democracy?"

"Such as would baffle the keen sarcasm of Irene Magillicuddy to describe."

"Then do you mean to say that not all the ancestors of Philadelphia society people were men of fine parts, intellectual lights, and of high birth and breeding?"

"No, on the contrary, with a half dozen exceptions, they were good, honest, sturdy, respectable grocers and shopkeepers."

"Ah, bourgeoisie."

"Yes, very bourgeoisie."—Quiz.

How Sweden's Princess Was Won.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

A page who seemed of low degree,
And bore the name of Knut, was he;
The high-born Princess Hilga, she.

And that the youth had served her long,
Being quick at errands, skilled in song,
To jest with him she thought no wrong.

And so it chanced one Summer day,
At chess, to while the time away,
The page and Princess sat at play.

At length she said, "To play for naught
Is only sport to labor brought,
So let a wager guardon thought."

"My diamond necklace," then she cried,
"I'll match against thy greatest pride,
The brand hand pendant at thy side."

"But though my father's ghost be wroth,
I'll risk the weapon, nothing loth,
Against thy love and virgin troth."

"The words, bold youth, shall work thee ill;
They cannot win against my skill,
But I can punish at my will."

"Begin the game; that hit so fine
Shall never more kiss hand of thine,
Nor thou again be page of mine."

From square to square the Bishops crept,
The aigle Knights counter leap,
The Castles onward stately swept.

Pawns fell in combat one by one;
Knights, Rooks, and Bishops could not shun
Their fate before that game was done.

"Check!" cried the Princess, all elate;
"Check!" cried the page, and sealed the fate
Of her beligerent King with "mate!"

The Princess smiled and said: "I lose,
Nor can I well to pay refuse—
From my possessions pick and choose.

"Or diamonds bright, or chests of gold,
Or strings of pearls of wondrous worth
Would be thine to have and hold."

"Any or all of such be thine;
But, save no springs from royal line,
No husband ever can be mine."

"Nor jewels rich, nor lands in fee,
Steede, robes, nor easies pleasure me;
Thy love and troth be mine," said he.

"Nor shalt thou lack of state and pride,
When seated on thy lord beside,
As Knut, the King of Denmark's bride!"

Ring marriage belts from sun to sun,
And tell the geeseups as they run,
How Sweden's Princess has been won.

GLEANINGS.

Pineapple-growing is becoming one of the most important and profitable industries of Florida.

Instruction in field and garden work is to be given in the rural schools of Russia.

The great-grandson of the author of "Robinson Crusoe" is in indigent circumstances and a penny subscription is to be started for his relief.

Louisiana negro field hands insist upon being paid in silver coin, and bright coin at that. They positively refuse to receive paper money.

Once upon a time Ava was naughty, and mamma had to frown at her. "O mamma, mamma," Ava cried; "don't shut your forehead that way, 'cause then I know you're going to scold!"

When the ten children from Sitting Bull's tribe arrive at Carlisle there will be 360 pupils at the Indian school at that place, representing twenty-nine different tribes.

"Geographer!" New York, as you suspect, is a city in one corner of a State by the same name. The principal occupation of one-half its population is selling beer to the other half.

A woman of Tuscarobia, Ala., was struck by lightning and found upon recovery that her hair, once a beautiful brown, had been instantaneously turned to a snow white color.

Club snobs will next be caricatured in comic opera. W. S. Gilbert has been blacked in a London club. The wealthy son of a retired butter merchant had been informed that Gilbert had worked for a living, and is therefore not respectable.

An English girl who saw the Prince of Wales at a theatre writes: "He, as usual, enjoyed the play as much as a schoolboy. It is delightful to hear him laugh—a rich 'Ho! ho!' that rolls right across the theatre. He is so nice!"

Mr. Boucicault says: "Egypt was fatal to Assyria; to the Hebrews; to St. George, who was hanged for looting, and to Napoleon. It is the graveyard of the world, and England has gone to the age of seventy years, having been a paralytic for the last four years of life as a result of exposure during a fox hunt. He was borne to his grave Saturday by six of his tall sons, four of whom are six feet four and a half inches high and the other two just six feet, and whose combined weight is 1,305 pounds.

Pretty Things.

After the Parisians abandoned the "pig," which was for some time a favorite mantel ornament and a much worn article of bijouterie, and was thought to carry luck to its owner, they substituted with the same view, a repulsive looking miniature hunchback; for some time that was the rage, and dainty ladies did not hesitate to wear the ungainly little object, suspended from their chatelaines and bracelet-chains, but that, too, has been discarded now, for a new portebonheur that comes straight from Vienna; it is a mushroom. When made in silver, the mushroom is so designed as to be really very pretty, and more than all, it is said to be marvelously lucky. In a short time we may expect to see mushrooms the favorite feminine ornament.

Gallants are sending their inamoratas long bisque baskets in imitation of plaited straw. The partly raised lid reveals the forms of a little boy and girl at one end; the remainder of the basket is filled with a loose cluster of roses and violets. The little girl has her pretty head bent as if in the act of smelling one of the roses.

Novelty game counters are in the shape of blocks about an inch and a half square; diamonds, clubs, spades and hearts are represented in gilt on the four sides, the two ends are indicators, one for number of points, the other for number of games. A set consists of counters nearly arranged in a box; one covered with red kid, the other with yellow.

It was election time, and little Glynn heard much talk about men who were running for office. One day, his mother noticing him run from one place to another, asked, "What are you playing now, Glynn?" He replied, "Oh, I am not playing at all, I am running for office."

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Medame Rene's Cheese.

The Suspicious Package in a German Actress' Trunk.

On the arrival of the Hapsburg at Hoboken recently, there was more than the usual confusion among the passengers. They were hurrying to and fro, and all were excited and noisy, except the German performers for the Thalia Theatre. They were calmly seated on their trunks taking matters philosophically, and evidently wondering why everybody was so excited and in such a hurry to do nothing. Madame Rene, a plump blonde, attracted attention because of her perfect quietude. She carried in her hand a handkerchief full of something, which a lynx-eyed Custom House official pounced upon, thinking it apparently a bundle of diamonds. It contained a large and quaint collection of keys of all sizes and shapes, and every moment she was called upon to unlock one of her many trunks or boxes. Of course it required some time to sort out the right one, and this wrought the official to fever heat. By the manner in which he rummaged her trunks, rifled her pretty stage dresses and her temper, it was evident that he was having his revenge. But the actress soon had hers. There was a suspicious-looking basket which she never let beyond her reach. She placed her pretty foot upon it, partly concealing it with her dress. This was enough for the official. He wanted the box opened. She confidently said: "Dere is nosing in it, sir!"

This made the bluff official determined to do his duty at all hazards.

The box was burst open in an instant, when the officer quickly stepped back, raised his hand to his forehead and cried, "Hold! Shut it up, quickly!"

The excited crowd began to scatter, evidently fearing destruction from an explosive infernal machine. The basket contained limburger cheese of the most pronounced type. Everybody laughed except the incensed official, who immediately attacked another less formidable trunk in another direction.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Bleeding, PRO-

LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

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Tennyson's New Poem.
The Nineteenth Century for September contains a new poem by Alfred Tennyson. It is inscribed "To Virgil," and was written at the request of the Mantuanas, for the nineteenth centenary of Virgil's death. A few of the verses are appended:

Roman Virgil, thou that singest
Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire,
Walls, and all faith, and Dido's pyre;
Landscape-lover, lord of language
more than he that sang the works and
days,
All the chosen coin of fancy
flashing out from many a golden phrase:
Thou that singest wheat and woodland;
With vineyard, vine, and horse and
herd;
All the charm of all the Muses
often flowing in a lonely work;

Now the Rome of slaves hath perish'd,
and the Rome of freemen holds her
place,
From out the northern island,
sunder'd from all the human race.

I salute the Mantuanas,
I that loved the since my day began,
Wielder of the swiftest measure
ever moulded by the lips of man.

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

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

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 asthetes 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 alders 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 don't know where they will find a healthier looking set of men than lawyers.

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

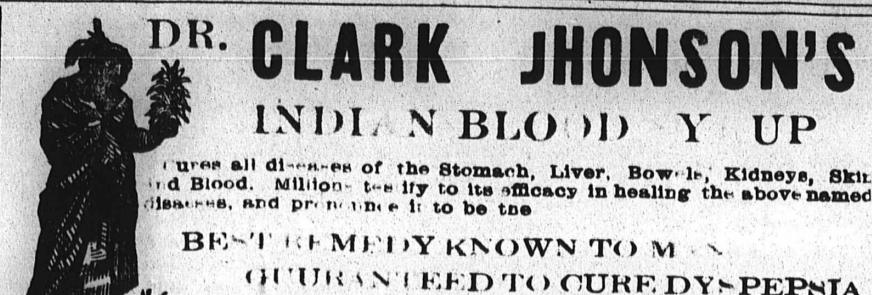
A stranger called at forty-eight different houses in Cleveland and asked: "Is the boss home?" There was no man home in any one instance, and yet forty-seven of the women replied, "Yes, sir; what do you want?"

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 Fozey, "don't let Smith hear you, Flippy. 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 ... was his answer "cept 'twas a very muddy day."



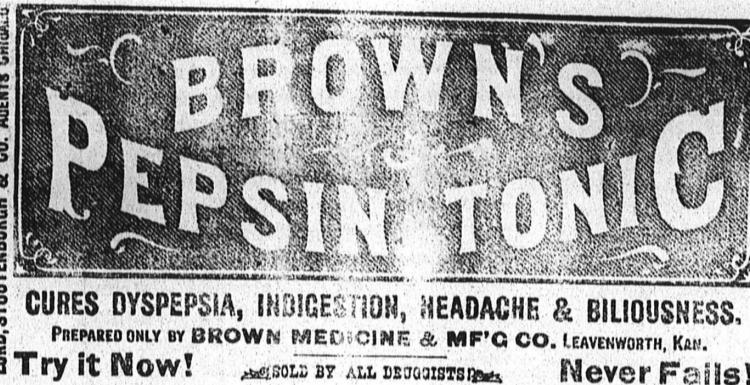
Dr. Clark Johnson—After a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for sick headache. am convinced that it has no equal. It purifies the blood. T J COOPER.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! BUGGIES!
STRONGEST BUILT FINEST FINISHED
CELEBRATED

T. T. HAYDOCK.

(See our ad. in use in Lawrence.)

END SPRING, THREE RIVERS, NEWSTER, AND TIMPKIN SIDE-BAR
JERRY GLASSMAN J. M. VANNEST
5-17-t General Agent, Lawrence, Kansas



BATES & FIELD,
99 Massachusetts Street,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK AN IMMENSE VARIETY

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS

Shades and Fixtures of all kinds,

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Equal to any done in the United States of America.

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No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings! PRICE LIBERAL

CASH GROCERY,

Corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, Lawrence, Kansas

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; it is not cold in winter.

4-28-WT ENDISLEY JONES.

J. S. CREW & CO.

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WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Footballs, Etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

To New Patrons.

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

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

It cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ring-bones and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch with out blistering.



best if nothing else discovered.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Acme, Michigan, December 23rd, 1879.
B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents—I sent you one dollar for your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" last summer which cured a horse I had with half a bursie. The best liniment I ever used.

Yours Respectfully,
HOMER HOXIE.

Real Proof of Wonderful Cures!

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 our letter I will say that my experience with Kendall'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 I had caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became lame again 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 ring-bone 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.

JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Engineer.

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 beyond all cure by several veterinary surgeons beyond any cure, and the horse was done for ever. At 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, is an uncle of mine, and I take great interest 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. After the spavin was removed I drove the horse and his mate over 500 miles, from Linn County, Iowa, to Marion County, Nebraska, with a load of about 600 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 sixteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and pain, and made a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as twenty-five dollars for it.

Yours truly, GEO. MATHEWS.

Hamilton, Mo., Jan. 11th, 1881.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which purport to be Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses which was badly swollen and could not be induced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ladd, Washington, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt swelled up in the hock, and used your remedy as given in your book without roweling, and I must say to your credit that the animal is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself but also to my neighbors. You sent me the money for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it.

Yours truly, P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hanover, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1879.
B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents—I have treated your spavin Cure on a chronic case of horse and the horse has been treated by two of the best doctors in Hanover. The case was dried twice, and I can say that Kendall's Spavin Cure did more than anything which I ever tried. I believe it is a great remedy, and a great many difficult Ring-bone and bone spavins I am sure it cure if taken in time. It is also good for bone sprains, etc.

Yours truly, T. B. MUIR.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for Corns, Bunions, Frost-bites, or any bruise, cut or ischiness. 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

Pattern's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1878.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents—I have a particular case on which I used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It was a malignant ankle sprain of six months standing. I had tried many things but to vain. Your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a normal position. For a family Union it exceeds anything we ever used.

Yours truly, M. P. BELL.

Pastor of E. Church, Pattern's Mills, N. Y.

Yours truly, R. E. PATTERSON.

Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Yours truly, B. J. KENDALL & CO.

Yours truly, J. B. KENDALL & CO.

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HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
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TO ADVERTISERS:

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

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

The house has refused to agree to the report of the conference committee on railroad legislation.

The average quantity of milk for a pound of butter was estimated at 24 to 25 pounds.

It is probable that the State Horticultural Society will get an appropriation of \$8,000. It was \$9,000 in '81.

England has nearly one sheep for every acre of territory, while the United States has but one for every thirty-four acres.

The American Legion of Honor, which was started four years ago with ten members, has now 1,100 councils, with over 50,000 members.

The present congress will cease to be on the 4th of March. What was done for the greatest and most vital interest of the country—the agricultural interest?

It seems, from the Topeka reporter of the Leavenworth Times, that the demands of Douglas county on the state funds foot up \$660,000. A very snug sum.

We hope the legislature will not fail to settle the library question. Let the historical and miscellaneous department of the State library be turned over to the Historical library.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred who have used ensilage report in its favor. A majority of them say that the cost of keeping it greatly reduced, and that cattle fed on ensilage, especially milch cows, do better than if kept entirely on hay.

A New Jersey peach grower says he "cares nothing for the peach yellows. Give the peach trees a good dose of petash all over the ground where the roots feed, and wash the bodies each spring with lye, and the yellows can not only be prevented but cured."

The school books bills were further considered on the 26th at Topeka, and Mr. Schable's house bill was adopted, with some changes. It provides for the state printing a set of school books, which the trustees must adopt or lose their part of the state school fund.

The senate has passed the text book bill with special reference to the effect of alcohol on the human system, and also the house bill establishing quarantine lines and the Texas cattle trail. The house approved the appropriations for the Lawrence idiot asylum, which is \$16,105.

Do not put lime in the manure heap, for it destroys the salts of ammonia, and by compelling it to take the gaseous form drives it off. Lime will rot manure very quickly and do its work well, but it will be at the expense of a loss of nitrogen, which is an ingredient in manure.

A writer says that he has never failed to cure gout by the use of beans. He feeds one pint of bean meal, mixed with other grain, for four successive days, and has found that quantity sufficient to cure the worst cases. His friends if ever used it with bean meal several times a year they would never be troubled with gout.

Chas. Downing not long ago gave the following list of apples to be planted in an orchard of 1,000 trees: Three hundred Baldwins, 100 each of Rhode Island Greening, Golden Russet, of New York, Roxbury Russet; 50 each of Red Russet, Peck's Pleasant, Northern Spy, Jonathan, Hubbardston Non-such, Porter, Gravenstein, Red Astrachan.

A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

From the Daily Republic, of Colorado Springs, we glean a description of the great mineral magnet, owned by Mr. Peck, of Denver. This instrument will indicate the presence of ore that lies at a considerable depth under the ground. Parties who have witnessed its power have great faith in it. It has been tested in every conceivable way by practical men and it has always proven true to its magic attraction.

A correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette says "the best way to manage breeding bulls is to let them have plenty of outdoor exercise, such as a good pasture and plenty of water. I feed some grain, to keep my bulls strong and full of flesh. A good bull will serve one cow a day the year round; but the practice of letting a bull run with a bunch of cows for a year is certainly to be strongly condemned."

The house killed several items in the State University appropriation bill, but the senate put them back. The most notable substitution, says the Capital, was the \$4,000 item for the erection of a chemical laboratory, and the proper thing for the house to do is to concur. The senate also made the salary of the dean of the normal department \$1,650 for 1884-5, and made the appropriation for the library of the institution \$1,000 per year.

Senator Plumbe has recently presented memorials of the Kansas legislature to the senate at Washington, "regarding the removal of duty upon lumber," and "urging immediate action to prevent the further spread of pluropneumonia." He also presented petitions of a large number of ex-soldiers praying for an extension of the time for filing pension claims, whereby arrears was allowed.

Senator Broderick's bill, says the Capital, which was introduced in the senate a few days ago, providing that violators of the prohibitory liquor law shall be proceeded against by civil action and closed out by the sheriff upon the order of the court, is a measure drawn with the idea, as the author announced, of enforcing the prohibitory law. It was maintained that the bill was entirely too arbitrary in its provisions and did not give the defendant in any case a fair trial.

The Kansas Patron says "no reform can be had, nor will there be any advance in that direction until prejudice ceases to exist, and labor organizations will accomplish nothing so long as the motives that prompt men to unite with them are those of self-interest. There are hundreds of men in these organizations that have gone into them from a pure desire to help their fellow-men, but they are powerless to bring about good results; for standing far in advance of the masses, their motives are impugned and their acts misconstrued. We may as well look this question squarely in the face and determine to apply the pruning hook where it will accomplish the most good, and that is to break down prejudice, and teach men that there is a higher and nobler purpose in life than merely the accumulation of money."

THE STATE LIBRARY.

Although the bill for the transfer of the miscellaneous books of the law library of the state to the library of the State Historical Society has been reported unfavorably by the Library Committee, there is yet time enough to get a favorable action by the legislature. The newspaper men of the state have founded the State Historical Library, and through it have given the state, as a fine gift, over two thousand

volumes of their newspaper files. Our historical library now contains over four thousand books, pamphlets and newspaper files. We have already made a far better miscellaneous and historical library than the State library has done in all the years of its existence. And now the Topeka City Library Association has fastened its building on the state house grounds, with a view to absorb all the library work of the state. If this library question is not settled now it will cause endless trouble; for the historical society, after all it has done for the state, will never give up its just demands in this matter. It will be a shame to keep up two, and with another added, three conflicting libraries, and thus to cripple and discourage the Historical Society in its work of contributing so much to the state. Of Douglas county newspapers there are now seventy-one volumes in the historical library.

The Mistakes Farmers Make.

A exchange, published in the interior of the state, speaks of the departure of an old settler for Dakota, where he will take up a quarter section of land and start in life again at the age of seventy. The case of the man is so near that of thousands of others, that a few comments may not be out of place. The man had a nice farm near a splendid town where he had lived and brought up a family. He got tired of farming, sold the farm for six thousand dollars, moved to town and went into the livery business, and in three years went through everything except a team and a lumber wagon, and now he has picked up and gone to Dakota, with a heart heavier than his pocket-book, and he will die out there. The number of farmers that decide to go to town to live every year and go into business, is appalling. Every town has them, and nine out of ten become poor. They get an idea that town business men are the happiest people on the earth, and have an easy time and they get to brooding over their hard life, and they think anybody can run a store, a grocery, or a livery stable, and they sell out the farm and go into business, because it seems so easy to weigh out sugar and tea. They can always find a grocery man who will sell out the remains of a fine stock of groceries for ready cash, and when the farmer first sees his name over the door of a grocery, he feels as though he was made, and put his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest. He uses his money to stock up, pays cash, and his credit is good, and buys everything that is shown him. The commercial traveler who first strikes the farmer grocer has it all his own way, and pretty soon the grocery is full. It generally takes the farmer two years to go through a 500-acre farm in the grocery business. Instead of the business being an easy, run-itself sort of lay out, it requires the best management of any branch of trade. The profits are small, and the waste is terrible. A grocer has to be as sharp as tacks. The farmer's girls and boys soon realize that they are merchant's sons and daughters, instead of farmer's, and they have to keep up with the procession. There have to be lots of things bought as merchants that would never be thought of as farmers. The farm-house furniture is not good enough, the democratic wagon gives place to a carriage, the old mares give place to high-steppers and the girls dress better and do not work. The family lives out of the grocery, the boys play base ball, and the girls go to big parties. The farmer is a good fellow and trusts many other good fellows who can't pay, and in some cases he gets to drinking. Bills begin to come in, and can't collect enough to pay rent. Friends that would help him out with money when he had a farm, will now tell him money is mighty scarce, and he will have to give a chattel mortgage on the stock.

The stock runs down until there's nothing left but a red tin can of mustard with a bull's head on it, some canned peaches and oyster shells on the shelves, a few boxes of wooden clothes pins, six wagon loads of barrels with a little sugar in the bottom, a couple of dozen wash-boards, a box of cod-fish of the vintage of 1880, which smells like a glue factory, a show-case full of three-cent pocket combs and blueing, hair-pins and shaving soap, some empty cigar boxes that the boys have smoked the cigars out of, and a few such things that do not bring

enough at an auction to pay for printing the auction bills. Then the farmer breaks up and goes west, leaving a lot of bills in the hands of a lawyer for collection, who manages to collect enough to pay his commission, and the family that was so happy on the farm and so independent, becomes demoralized; the girls marry chambermaids in livery stables, rather than go west; the boys go to driving hacks or working a threshing machine, or tending bar, and refuse to go west, and the old folks go to Dakota alone, and wish they were dead, and will be quick enough.

This is the history of thousands of farmers who get tired of the old farm. If they would but realize that they are better fixed than nine-tenths of the merchants in towns, and that they cannot become successful merchants any more than merchants can become successful farmers, they would learn something that would be valuable to them.—Peck's Sun.

Show Herds.

The time for arranging the premium list of state and county fairs is near at hand, and some suggestions concerning herd premiums may not be out of place.

The classification of premiums at the majority of fairs is quite similar, excepting the make-up of the herd prizes for cattle. Some fairs offer a prize for aged herds, while other associations offer premiums for young herds; and some managers offer inducements to exhibitors to show both aged and young herds. It is quite evident that the composition of show herds has not received that attention by some that its importance demands. The arrangement of herd prizes at the Illinois State fair seems to give quite general satisfaction, and other state and district fairs that have followed its example appear well pleased with the same.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has for several years past offered premiums for herds of the several breeds of cattle composed of animals of the several ages, as follows:

"Herd to consist of bull two years old or over, cow three years old or over, heifer two years old and under two, heifer one year old and under two, heifer under one year old."

Exhibitors, committee-men and the board are so well pleased with this classification of ages that no change was made at the late meeting for the fair of 1888. The following are some of the arguments in favor of having show herds of cattle composed of animals of the several ages:

1st. Exhibitors know in advance the character of competing herds, so far as ages are concerned, and can prepare accordingly.

2d. The uniformity of the herds in the show ring makes it possible for judges to make more careful comparison of animals of the same age, and make a more intelligent and satisfactory award.

3d. As only one aged female can be shown in the herd, no encouragement is offered breeders to keep a number of cows on hand simply for show purposes, which common practice endangers the breeding qualities.

4th. Young breeders are encouraged to exhibit; as only one female of each age is required, and the herd is simply composed of animals shown in the regular rings.

5th. It is more economical, as exhibitors require a less number of cattle to show in all the rings and for herd prizes than heretofore, when the custom with exhibitors was to show their best animals, the herds being composed frequently of either aged cows or young heifers.

6th. It necessitates the showing of animals of all ages, and as a consequence all the regular rings are composed of more and better cattle.—Breeder's Gazette.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Inflatable, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25¢.

Here is a recipe for sweet buckwheat cakes, which is good. Take one teaspoonful of soda, one pint of sour milk, one heaping tablespoonful of wheat flour, a little salt, and then thicken with buckwheat flour, bake immediately.

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

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this material climate.

H. T. ALEXANDER.

Facts Worth Knowing.

That salt fish are quicker and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

That cold rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

That fresh meat, beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

That a tablespoonful of turpentine, boiled with your white clothes, will greatly aid the whitening process.

That kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and will render them pliable as new.

That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal parts and applied to bedsteads, is an untiring bug remedy, and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for a log house.

It is charged that one of Gov. Glick's recent appointees on the State Board of Charities can neither read nor write.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.

Brown Chemical Co.

Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried every thing which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters, everything I ate distressed me, and caused me great pain from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking Brown's Iron Bitters, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN,
30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

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

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FREE

USEFUL ARTICLES, &c.

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL CHROMO CARDS

500 POSTAGE STAMPS, and an Illustrated

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Send 25¢ for postage and packing. Mention this paper.

E. G. RIDGEOUT & CO., LTD.

200 Cams sent on trial.

170 Lake St., CHICAGO. Send for Catalogue.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM

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CATERING CREAM AND MAKING BUTTER

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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200 Cams sent on trial.

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THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

Gloves, Old and New.

Gloves were articles of Oriental dress, for according to Xenophon they were worn by Cyrus the Persian; and Athenaeus speaks of a celebrated gourmand who came to a banquet with gloved hands, that he might eat more rapidly than his fellow-guests, who had to wait until the viands were cool.

In ancient times a glove was employed as a token or pledge of faith in the making of contracts—a sort of substitute for the hand itself—being sent down by one contracting party, to be taken up as sealing the agreement by the other.

Before the union of England and Scotland, the Borderers having once pledged their faith to an enemy, regarded its violation as a grave crime; and, when such a breach of honor occurred, the injured person rode through the field at the next Border meeting, holding up a glove on the point of his spear—as a pledge of faith—and proclaimed the perfidy of him who had broken it. To wipe out such a stain, the criminal was often slain by his own clan.

Passing over all mention of the gloves worn by Knights with their mail armor, or having overlapping plates of steel, I will name a few of those of which some note has made been made in history.

A fur-lined glove, worn by Henry VI, is still preserved in the old mansion that gave him shelter after the disastrous battle of Hexham (1464). The son-in-law of Tunstall, and "esquire of his body," Sir Ralph Pudsey, kept him in concealment at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire; and there, when he left his faithful host, he also left a boot, spoon and glove. The latter is of tanned leather, lined with hairy deer skin, turned over at the wrist as a deep cuff.

The embroidered gloves of Cosur de Lion lost him his liberty at one time, and might have cost him his life. He was lying in concealment in an enemy's country, and his page carried them very indiscreetly in his pocket—though perhaps for their better safety—when sent by his royal master to obtain food in the neighborhood of Vienna. How it happened it does not appear; but they were seen, and recognized as being only suitable for a crowned head to possess. The same night the King was captured by the Duke of Austria, and sold by him to Emperor Henry VI for 60,000 pounds of silver.

Anne Boleyn seems to have been very particular about her gloves, and it is recorded that her royal predecessor used to delight in making her play cards with them, that some little blemish in the shape of one of her nails might offend the King.

Queen Mary and her sister Elizabeth took pride in this article of dress. It is said that the latter was extravagant in the extreme about them, and that a marvelous pair was at one time presented to her that was inclosed in a walnut shell. She even retained her gloves when playing her virginal. One "pair of gloves embrayret with gold," is recorded as having been sent to her sister Mary as a New Year's gift before her accession, and "ten pair of Spanshe gloves from a Duchen in Spayne" came to her a year afterward, while at about that time "pair of swete gloves" were also presented to her from Mrs. Whel-

The degradation of any exalted personage in the middle ages was expressed by the deprivation of his gloves—just as a glove was presented to him in the ceremony of bestowing on him lands or honors.

The enormous quantity of so called kid gloves is greatly in excess of the amount of leather afforded by the skins of all the young goats annually killed to supply the demand. There has long been quite a trade carried on in Paris by the gamins in rat skins, who have much profitable sport in catching them at the mouths of the great drains of the city. Our real kid skins come from Switzerland and Tuscany, dispatched from Leghorn.—Queen.

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.

The Persian Rose.

Pyrethrum rose, the insecticide plant, is perfectly hardy in this climate, and may be raised as easily as the common rose or mayweed. The value of the powder made from the flower as an insecticide can hardly be estimated, since it is sure death to many of our most destructive pests, and yet utterly harmless to human beings and the larger animals.

In Naples are dug annually 365 burial pits, one for each day in the year. Daily the pauper dead are gathered by the city authorities and thrown into the pit opened for the day's use.

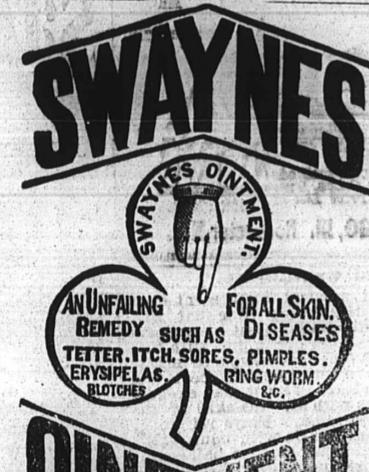
"I'm going through the dark valley," said the highwayman, as he robbed the colored coachman.

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Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,
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OUR SPECIAL DRIVE SALE

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COME AND SECURE YOUR
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A RAR OFFER

\$1 Worth of Sheet Music Free.

Buy fifteen bars of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP of any grocer; cut from each wrapper a picture of Mrs. Foggy 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:

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| | Price. |
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| Artist's Life Waltz (Kunstler Leben) op. 318 | 35 |
| Strasse | 75 |
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| Chase Infernal, Grand Gallop, Brilliant, op. 23, Rolling | 75 |
| Purple Rose of Reville, Krug | 35 |
| Pirates of Penzance, (Pirates), D'Albert | 35 |
| Sirens Waltz, Waldbauer | 75 |
| Fatinitza, Potpourri, Stuppe | 100 |
| Mac-cotte, Potpourri, Andran | 100 |
| Trovatore, Potpourri, Verdi | 75 |
| Sleep on the Water, Idyl, op. 98, Wilson | 50 |
| Rushing Leaves, op. 100, Lang | 50 |
| Vocal. | 50 |
| Patience, (the Magnet and the Churn), Sullivan | 25 |
| Olivet, (Torpedo and the Whale), Andran | 40 |
| When I am Near Thee, (English and German words), Abbi | 40 |
| Whispering Willow, Osborne | 35 |
| Lost chord, Sullivan | 35 |
| My Dearest Heart, Sullivan | 35 |
| Life's Best Hope, Meisinger | 45 |
| Requited Love (4 part song), Archdeacon | 35 |
| Sleep With the Soft Evening Breeze, (4 part song), Harrison | 35 |
| In the Gossamer, Harrison | 35 |
| Only a True Vicker | 25 |
| Under the Eaves, Winner | 25 |
| Free Lunch Cadet, Sousa | 25 |

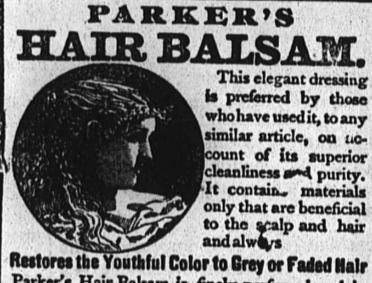
If the music selected amounts to just \$1, send only the names of pictures, your name and address. If in excess of \$1, postage stamp may be enclosed for such excess.

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 using it for a month or two, or even ten years, we shall be repaid. If it ever fails us in its effects, 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.

Boxed in this soap contains sixty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us the name of M. Parker's Tonic, can select music to the amount of \$4.50. This soap improves with age, and you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.

116 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSM.

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 gray 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.

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50c. and \$1 size, 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 if you are laid 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 care, 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 infirmity, and need a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never irritate.

It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed

Bishop Clark on Incorrect English.
Though the schoolmaster holds his receptions in almost every nook and corner of the land, there is a great deal of incorrect talking even among educated people. Bishop Clark gives a few specimens of these popular errors of speech in the form of a dialogue between a careless talker and his critical friend:

"Good afternoon, John, how long have you been 'sitting' here?"

"I have been sitting here for about an hour watching to see these men set the stones in my wall."

"It kind of seems to me that the work is done rather 'illy.'"

"Perhaps it is not done quite as 'welly' as it might be."

"I kind of think that word 'welly' sounds odd."

"It is as good a word as 'illy.' But why do you say: 'It kind of seems,' and 'I kind of think,' when you might just as well say: 'It seems' and 'I think?'"

"I've got sort of used to talking in that way."

"It is a very poor sort of way."

"I never had nobody to 'earn' me any better."

"You mean that you have had nobody to teach you."

"I am getting tired, and think I will lay down on the grass for a 'spell.'

"You can lie down, but it would be well for you to lay your cloak on the ground for you to lie on."

"Be you going to 'stop' here for long?"

"I stopped here when I arrived, but shall not stay long. Are you going home soon?"

"Be it not so!"

"Why not say 'I am?' Be you and I are very raw and disagreeable phrases."

"All right; O K; but the master always says to the scholars: 'Be you ready to write?' 'Him' and 'me' met at the deacon's last night."

"What did 'him' and 'you' do after you got there?"

"We looked at 'them' things he has just brought from New York."

"Were 'them' things worth looking at?"

"Tolerable.' By the way, the deacon must have 'quite' a fortune."

"What sort of a fortune? Quite large or quite small?"

"Quite large, of course."

"Why did you not say so?"

"My next neighbor has just put up a fence on either side of his front yard."

"I suppose you wish to say that he has put up a fence on both sides."

"Between you and I!"

"Please change that to 'Between you and me.' You would not say: There is no great difference of opinion 'between you and he.'"

"I usually say: 'Him' and me agree pretty well!'"

"Then you speak very bad English, and you probably say 'It is me,' instead of 'It is I!'"

"Of course I do, and so does 'most of the people I know. My boy is just going to school, and as he is a 'new' beginner I suppose he will appear to be rather green."

"Did you ever hear of any beginner who was not new?"

"I wish to simply state—"

"That is, you wish to state—"

"That our 'mutual' friend—"

"Please say our common friend. You would not call him a 'reciprocal' friend."

"Why do you interrupt me so often?"

"Because you make so many blunders."

Scientific Notes.

Pure thorium, so far as M. Nelson's experiments go, shows a specific gravity very nearly 11.00 and an atomic volume of 21.1.

Typhoid fever in Paris seems to bear a pretty constant relation to the sanitary conditions of the dwellings occupied by the afflicted.

Honey, after it is clarified, Herr E. Mylius has discovered, can be kept from fermenting or losing its flavor by adding to it about 1 per cent. of formic acid.

Wines made from the wild oranges of Florida are alleged to have greatly prized therapeutic properties. The manufacture of these beverages is very simple.

As to the convulsing nature of curare M. County states that it is not only a paralyzing, but also primarily a convulsing poison. Nor is it merely a peripheral poison; it to a certain degree affects also the nerve centers.

Ether spray, in the practice of Dr. McColgan, has not only immediately relieved facial neuralgia, but has effected a permanent cure. The intense cold produced is considered to have acted on the affected nerve so as to have produced a complete change in the nutrition and its action.

Dugong-oil, which is yielded by an herbivorous cetacean of the waters of Australia and the Eastern Archipelago, has all the medical qualities of cod-liver-oil, without the repulsive taste and odor and the tendency to decay. The dose is the same in quantity as cod-liver-oil.

According to Mr. H. C. Hovey, each female oyster is estimated to contain from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 eggs, of which not a tenth can be said to be vitalized in the course of nature. But he is of opinion that by a proper system of oyster-farming fully one-half of the young may be matured to that stage when they can take care of themselves. "Seed oysters" are between 1 and 2 years old, and those known as "saddle rocks" require four years to attain their high commercial value.

Railroading in the West.
Now and then a chronic grumbler from the Eastern States finds himself staring as a tourist out west and learns that the purchasing power of growls is not limited in that section.

"Where do we take dinner?" quizzically demanded such a character of a conductor on the Northern Pacific railroad, traveling from Fargo to Bismarck.

"At Jamestown," courteously replied the conductor.

"Get there at midnight, I suppose," grunted the passenger.

"At 12:22," answered the conductor.

"Can't you stop somewhere and let me get a cracker?"

"Not very well, sir. There are no opportunities between here and Jimtown."

Finding himself treated in such a gentlemanly fashion, the tourist turned loose and cursed the road from St. Paul to Glendale Creek, and after finishing his dinner he took in the Duluth branch and wound up with the officers and train men, consigning the whole business to bitterness and wrath eternal. The conductor made every effort to pacify him, but his exertions only stimulated the volume of abuse until the train stopped at Bismarck.

"Can I see you a moment?" asked the conductor, taking the tourist by the elbow and leading him to the quadrangle back of the Sheridan House. "You don't seem to understand this railroad system. Now, here's Duluth!" and he spanned the tourist in the left eye.

"And here's St. Paul!" planting his fist in the other optic with terrible force.

"The two lines meet here at Brainard!" which he mapped out on the bridge of the passenger's nose. "Then the trunk line runs along to Jimtown where you get your dinner!" and he brought him a terrible one in the mouth. "From there to Bismarck is only a short run!" planting a crusher in the victim's chin, "and there you are!" landing him in a mud puddle, doubled up like a stomach ache, and howling for mercy. "You will notice that the vigilant officials are carefully scanning all points of the road!" and he marched up and down his prostrate student, who was now yelling for help.

"What's the matter, Jim?" inquired a friend, whose attention had been attracted by the controversy.

"Showing a bleke advantage of our railroads over the eastern outfit," replied the conductor. "They never explain things where he lives, and I'm fixing it for him so he won't feel like grumbling another time he travels over our line. Wait till I point out the difference between the school sections and the railroad grant!"

But the tourist had eel'd out of the puddle and gained the office of the hotel—to the disgust of the conductor and his friend, who were prepared to display all the attractions of the country, rather than see a stranger depart dissatisfied.

If a man wants to be abusive in that part of the republic, he wants to write out his views and mail 'em to his family. Careless expressions are very apt to pan disagreeable explanations.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Dinner Table Fancies.

To be thoroughly good form at dinner is the very inflorescence of civilized life. Like many other regulations of social life, dinner-table etiquette is arbitrary, but not to know certain things is to argue yourself unknown so far as society life goes. To take soup pushing the spoon from rather toward yourself; to touch the napkin as little as possible; to accept or decline what is offered instantly and quietly; these and other trifles characterize the well-bred dinner-out. The attempts to introduce too much color in dinner-table decorations are rather declining. The finest white damask still holds the preference, and the center piece of plush or velvet under lace is little used now.

Fewer flowers, too, are seen, and those in very low forms. The dessert plates come in deep tones in Dresden china, and the doyley on which the finger-bowl rests should be immediately removed with the bowl on reaching the guest. The latest fashion in ice cream plates is the Bohemian glass in oval form with small handles. Menu cards, hand-painted, hold the preference, but many are seen on tinted cardboard with engraved vignette in one corner and the date in another.

Three Mourning for One.

In one of the rooms of the Census Office are two young ladies. Both are dressed in mourning. One of them has been in the Census Office for some time, the other was recently transferred there from the Land Office. They were both engaged to the same young man, who was a clerk in the Census Office. He died some weeks since. One did not know that he was engaged to the other until a few days since. In one of the rooms of the Patent Office a young lady grieves the loss of her love. The lover was the same young man. How he would have managed if he had lived no one knows. The two ladies in the Census Office look daggers at each other when they look at each other at all.

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