

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XII.—NO. 14.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 12, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 531.

State News.

Atchison has fifty saloons. Good rains all over the State. Seneca has 1,500 population. Burrton has enclosed her park. Topeka has 34 licensed saloons. Small-pox at Cottonwood Falls. Salina will have a public library. Spring plonies already at Caldwell. Topeka also elected a citizens' ticket. Temperance ticket elected at Howard. Clyde wants a butter and cheese factory. Wheat and crop prospects never better. Oswego is trying a young lady for arson. New settlers flocking into Rooks county. Lots of corn planted in Sumner county. No attention paid to prohibition in Seneca. The citizens' ticket was elected at Osage City. The citizens' ticket at Great Bend was successful. The anti-temperance ticket was elected in Olathe. LeRoy's budge comes labelled "chemical works." Ingleside, Topeka's "Home," is prospering. 455 marriages in five years in Nemaha county. Jewell county farmers have a shipping association. Hogs dying in Davis county of mysterious disease. Girard has bored down 1,800 feet on her artesian well. George W. Hamblin, wealthy citizen of Ottawa, insane. Wellington voted against bonds for an \$800 school-house. The St. John candidate for mayor of Downs was scooped. The people of Kansas have planted 96,800 acres in trees. Labette county farmers cursing lightning-rod swindlers. In the Kertz whisky case at Newton, jury couldn't agree. Anti-prohibitionists in the majority in Wichita council. The Christian society, of Wyandotte, is building a new church. The Methodists of Holton will build a parsonage next summer. Atchison will have her coal mine in operation inside of a year. Industry now has a flouring mill finished and in fine running order. Free whisky carried the day at Burlingame, says the Chronicle. Governor Harvey wants to go to the Legislature from Riley county. About 6,000 acres of black walnut trees have been planted in Kansas. Florence elected a prohibition city ticket. Geo. J. Hartman is the Mayor. Clay Center has taken in \$17.50 at Kansas City on the old freight racket. Several new swindles have been played on Montgomery county farmers. The citizens' ticket, headed by R. H. Muse for Mayor, was elected at Newton. Farmers have been burning the grass around Cambridge, to kill the chinch bugs. Hon. A. R. Greene will lecture at Hiawatha on the 19th, on Old and New Mexico. Imposing Easter services at Junction City in Catholic and Episcopal churches. Mr. Adam Thompson, who has been digging a well on his farm at Center Creek, Labette county, has struck coal oil at a depth of one hundred and fifty

feet. It is thought that a thick vein of coal can be struck about one hundred and fifty feet lower down.

Rev. J. S. Griffing, formerly M. E. pastor at Junction City, and a pioneer, has become deranged.

The Cawker City Journal says that broom corn is being quite extensively planted in that county.

Members of the State Agricultural College have taken part in six Farmers' Institutes since January 15.

H. Burdick, of Jamestown, Cloud county, was killed by a well caving in upon him while he was digging the same.

A woman in Cloud county, while engaged in herding cattle, was violently thrown by a pony and killed, last week.

Five doctors of Lincoln Center, during the first three months of this year issued 588 prescriptions for intoxicating liquor.

The saloon keepers of Atchison are preparing to publish a list of those to whom relatives have forbidden liquor to be sold.

Clyde Herald tells his excellency he has made a grave mistake in not calling the Legislature together to re-district the State.

Junction City Union says that few public men in Kansas have a cleaner record than Senator Benedict, a candidate for Governor.

The second annual public shearing of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association will be given in Russell on the 12th of April.

Kirwin Chief: An Indian idol was recently found in Kansas. It is made of earthenware, is brown in color, has a handle, and will hold two quarts.

The State Fair Association have decided to offer \$15,000 in premiums and speed purses to the amount of \$8,000, and to expend \$2,500 for special features.

The Wichita postoffice sent Uncle Sam (\$3,429) three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars for the quarter ending March 31.

Cowley county farmers are purchasing a great many corn planters this spring, which indicates that a large area of land will be planted in that useful and indispensable article, corn.

A young man named Wm. Carpenter, who was herding cattle near Milford, was killed last Wednesday morning by lightning. The horse which he seems to be holding by the bridle at the time, was also killed.

A lot of 1447-pound native shipping steers from Coffey county, Kas, were sold on Tuesday of last week for \$6 62 1-2 on the Kansas City market, that being the highest price ever paid for cattle in those yards.

Skinny Men.

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

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c a box.

At the great sale of Short-horns, at West Liberty, Iowa, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 26, 27, and 28, 100 bulls and 150 cows and heifers will be sold. There is no better place in Iowa to find such cattle.

Mayor Beatty shipped one thousand and three 27-stops Beethoven Organs during March amounting to \$90,270. Beatty is only 33, self-made and very enterprising.—Washington Star.

PETER BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LAWYER, KANSAS. Practice in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

Young Folks' Department.

THE QUAIL POT-PIE.

Come "Little Pilgrim" readers And listen to my lay, 'Tis of a nice quail pot-pie I ate the other day, In a happy, cosy household, In the great wild prairie land, With a flock of merry cousins, A bright-eyed, red-checked band.

We gathered round the table, A pleasant social ring, And when the pie was opened Not a bird began to sing. I thought it was a pity To kill the pretty quails, I would rather hear them whistling "Bob White" upon the rails—

Or see them in the spring time, Among the flowers and dew, With broods of tiny nestlings, Dear children, wouldn't you? The little quails were hungry, And ate the farmer's wheat, And that is just the reason The little quails were eat.

—Little Pilgrim.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—When I wrote to you last I promised you I would write again if you printed it, and you did. Our school was out the 17th of March. I had forty-two head marks, sixteen more than any one in my class. I was next to the youngest in my class. Our teacher gave us nice cards. Her name is Miss Fosgtly. I liked her very much. We have one hundred and thirty-five sheep and thirty lambs. I saw a letter from my little cousin Earnest, of Illinois, in your paper. Your little friend, SALLIE T. PETEFISH, BELVOIR, Kas., April 5, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for your paper. Our school is out, and Mr. A. A. Wells was our teacher. We have been making our garden. My uncle takes the SPIRIT. I will close by sending a riddle. As I was behind the door turning round a pin, in came a gentleman riding out, and in green; griseled was his horse, bent was his back. I have told you my name three times, and now you don't know. Yours truly, JENNIE EWAN, HARTFORD, April 5, 1882.

We owe an apology to the little ones.

A great big man, called the Sheriff, came to us on Monday; just when we were fixing the Children's department, and ordered us to go to the Court House, there to tell what we knew about a case of dollars and cents. We had to go. Our own preference would have been to talk to the children. We are obliged to fill the space that belongs to you with "old folks reading." Next week you shall have a story, all for yourselves, and, if they are not too long, all the letters you want to write.

Wise Words of a Willing Witness.

At the close of a mass meeting, according to the report of the same published in a Lawrence paper, reference was made to the phenomenal efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in the many painful diseases to which mankind is subject. We refer to the above showing how strong a hold the old German remedy for rheumatism has on the experience and good wishes of the great public.—Walla-Walla Watchman.

The prices of well-bred animals in England are running up fast, and anything like good Herefords or Polled Scotch cannot be secured except at long figures. Moral—stick to the Short-horns. We had a craze on them a few years ago, and both bought and sold them at highly exaggerated prices. We can afford now to buy and breed them, and let our English friends to exhaust their craze on Herefords and Polled Scots.—Coleman's Rural World.

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

Chat By the Way.

The Prodigal Son was a vast deal better man than people are willing to admit, for he could have satisfied his hunger at any time with roast pig and was too conscientious to do it.

Said the wise old lady, with solemn truthfulness, "If we could once see our lives as God sees 'em it would skeer us 'most to death."

If one can't be wholly good he ought to be as good as he can be without too great inconvenience. "I stole your money," wrote a thief to his employer. "Remorse naws my conscience and I send some of it back. When remorse naws agin I will send some more."

"There, boy, is a penny for you; now go home and say your prayers like a Christian," said the pious old man to the lean on the avenue. "And what prayer shall I say?" asked little lean. "Say 'Our Father which art in heaven,'" replied pious. "And is he our father—yours and mine—too?" "Most assuredly," "Then, are you my big brother?" "Of course I am." Then little lean looked up and asked the question which even religion can't compel any man to answer, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself to offer your poor little brother a penny when you have plenty and you know he is 'most starved to death?"

If a man is given to much talking you may be pretty sure that he is also given to little doing. He who is most willing to promise is most unwilling to perform.

This is the world's creed: To believe in religion is my duty and I propose to do it; to be religious is your duty and you ought not to neglect it.

There is some slight truth in these words of Aileen: Money and men a mutual falsehood show—Men make false money, money makes men so. Colon must have had a bad experience, for he said: "Marriage is a banquet where the grace is sometimes better than the feast."

There is no doubt that lying requires a great deal of tact if it is to be indulged in as one of the fine arts. Its only excuse is that it shall be done well, for there is nothing more vulgar or disgusting than to bungle in the matter. Indeed, it is so difficult to tell a lie gracefully that we had better abandon the practice and leave it to those who are born with a natural aptitude that cannot be repressed. The other day a pompous little fellow at a dinner table was boasting of the great men with whom he was in intimate relations. He was in constant correspondence with Longfellow, had lunched with Tennyson, was in friendly relations with the Prince of Wales and, in short, knew everything and everybody. At length a quiet individual at the farther end of the room broke in on the conversation with the question, "My dear sir, did you happen to know the Siamese Twins when they were in this country?" Our hero who evidently had a talent for lying, but no real genius, at once replied: "The Siamese Twins, sir? Yes, sir, I became very intimate with one of them, but I never had the good fortune to meet the other."

We sometimes think it is better to tell the truth than to hazard such an embarrassment as that. Groun's experience is the experience of every thoughtful man. "As you grow in art," he says, "you will come to judge the great men of former times as I do. When I was twenty I said simply, 'I, at twenty-five it was I and Mozart; at forty Mozart and I, and now it is simply Mozart.' The man who says only I at twenty-five is that he is young, and we know, if he has brains, that, like measles and teething, the disease is incident to the age and will by and by disappear; but when of fifty he has nothing to say but I, we know demonstrably that he is a fool, and that the place where nature generally deposits the brains is as nearly as possible a vacuum."

The one thing which ought not to be required of us is self-criticism. We can find fault with others with perfect ease, and even take delight in it, but to be found fault with, especially when there is justice in the fault-finding, is unendurable. "Don't go there to live," said a sensitive woman to her friend: "the climate is very unhealthy." "Indeed," was the reply: "why, I thought the climate was peculiarly healthy on the other hand." "Oh no, it can't be, for poor John died there, you know, only last year," was the staid cry of the mourner. "Well, I must think of that," said the friend, thoughtfully: "but what did your dear John die of?" "Well," was the sad answer, "he died of delirium tremens."

A little satire is better than a great deal of argument. It's an old story, but, like an old sermon, it can be profitably used a second time, since it is good. A venerable and sedate Quaker was standing by the side of a lady at a fashionable reception who "had nothing to wear," and who sat at. Her dress was all right at the lower end—that is, it dragged on the floor for a couple of yards, tripped up just a dozen gentlemen during the evening, who apologized politely and then retired to the smoking room, where they expressed their opinions with proper freedom, but at the upper end it began very low. "Don't you think it very cold here?" she said to her companion. "What can I put on?" The Quaker looked at her for a moment and then said quietly, "I really don't know, Sarah, what thee can do, unless, perhaps, thee puts on another breast-pin!"

John Stein, Esq., City Brewer, referring to its valuable qualities, said to a News representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family and recommend it to my acquaintances. It has always given the best satisfaction and is truly a wonderful remedy.—Danville, Ill., News.

A good crop of wheat is almost assured this season. The ground is thoroughly soaked clear down, and the wheat now stands from ten to sixteen inches high.

Record of Drouths.

An interesting record is that of severe drouths, as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" "Such dry weather!" or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds or calm?" etc. Read the following list showing the number of days without rain:

In the summer of 1621, 21 days.
In the summer of 1630, 51 days.
In the summer of 1637, 75 days.
In the summer of 1662, 80 days.
In the summer of 1674, 43 days.
In the summer of 1683, 81 days.
In the summer of 1684, 62 days.
In the summer of 1705, 40 days.
In the summer of 1728, 61 days.
In the summer of 1730, 82 days.
In the summer of 1741, 72 days.
In the summer of 1755, 42 days.
In the summer of 1773, 80 days.
In the summer of 1791, 82 days.
In the summer of 1812, 28 days.
In the summer of 1835, 24 days.
In the summer of 1871, 42 days.
In the summer of 1873, 26 days.
In the summer of 1876, 26 days.
In the summer of 1749, 108 days.
In the summer of 1762, 123 days.
It will be seen that the longest drouth that ever occurred in America was in the summer of 1762. No rain fell from the first of May to the first of September. Many of the inhabitants sent to England for hay and grain.

Potatoes and Their Culture.

At the December meeting of the Montgomery County, O., Horticultural Society, Mr. Ewing read a paper on potatoes, in the course of which he said:

My way of cultivating the potato is (1) to plow the ground deep and then thoroughly pulverize it, making it as mellow as possible, then mark it both ways, three feet wide and three or four inches deep; take good sized potatoes and cut the seed end off, for we do not want all the eyes that are on the end of the potato; cut them in pieces, so as not to have more than two eyes to each piece. Often one stalk or vine will produce more marketable potatoes than three or six. I know that sometimes six vines may produce more tubers in weight than one, but their value will not be as much, because most of them will be too small for market. After cutting them properly drop two pieces in each hill.

I have always advocated shallow planting, for the reason that large potatoes are never found deep in the ground, but are usually near the surface. The ground having been plowed deep, the rootlets will penetrate down and draw the nourishment they need.

As soon as the potatoes come through the ground cultivate them. I use three shovel plows. Cover them all up. This strengthens the plant and leaves the ground fresh in the hill, so that any grass or weeds that may have started will be covered up. By the time we cultivate again the vine will be high enough to make the soil meet in cultivating, thus avoiding the necessity of using the hoe. The ground should be stirred each week until the new potatoes are formed and added. There is no danger of cultivating too deep until tubers begin to form; the dryer the season the deeper cultivate, and the oftener. The soil in dry weather cannot be stirred too often. After the tubers are formed I prefer not to cultivate too deep nor too close to the hill, thereby destroying the little rootlets that run out from the vines to collect the nourishment the plant needs. With soil adapted to growing this vegetable, I see no reason why it cannot be made one of the most profitable crops that a farmer grows.

From "The Times."

Editor of the Times:—The statement recently published in your valuable paper has created much excitement in this city among the class who own and use horses, and after reading your request that all should write you who had been benefited by the letter published from Dr. Bates in regard to the remarkable success he always had with Kendall's Spavin Cure, I decided to write you my experience with it. My first knowledge of this remedy came through a visit to the office of the Massachusetts office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This society was the first to use Kendall's Spavin Cure in Boston, and I was informed by Chas. A. Currier, a gentleman in whom I had the utmost confidence, that they had never used anything that worked so well for spavins or any lameness of horses, and he stated that he gave it to poor men who had lame horses, and would agree to use it, and in this way he was enabled to get along without prosecuting them, as it was sure to cure when persevered with. Some time after this I received a very severe injury to the knee joint, and the high recommendation which Mr. Currier gave Kendall's Spavin Cure, gave me so much confidence in it that I used it for my knee with the very best of results, and since that time my faith has been so strong in the merits of this remedy that we will not be without it in the house. I have tried it since then for foot-rot, sore teats, or warts on my cow's teats, also for a general ailment for my horses or in my family, and I sincerely believe, with all those who have written you before, that the never was as good a liniment for both man and beast ever discovered before. Hoping you will continue to give us more light on this subject, I am, very truly yours, ROBERT C. AYER, Boston, October 1, 1882.

Patrons' Department.

TO PATRONS.

Patrons desiring bound copies of "The Patrons Code and Manual of Practice" by J. A. Cramer, first lecturer of the Kansas State Grange, can obtain the same by mail postpaid for fifteen cents each or twelve copies for one dollar. The work is what all Patrons want and complete in one volume of sixty-four pages.

To any person securing us a new subscriber with the cash we will send copy of the "Code" free, also a copy to the subscriber.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
LABOR—NO. II.

In certain countries men are divided horizontally into two classes, the men who work and the men who rule, and the latter despise the employment of the former as mean and degrading. It is the slaves duty to plow, said a heathen poet, and a freeman's business to enjoy at leisure the fruit of that plowing. This same foolish notion finds favor with many here. It is a remnant of those barbarous times, where all labor was performed by serfs and bondsmen, and exemption from toil was the exclusive sign of the free born. But this notion that labor is disgraceful, conflicts as sharply with our political institutions as it does with common sense and the law God has writ on man. An old author, centuries before Christ, was so far enlightened on this point as to see the true dignity of manual work, and to say, "God is well pleased with honest works; he suffers the laboring man, who plows the earth by night and day, to call his life most noble. If he is good, and true, he offers continual sacrifice to God, and is not so lustrous in his dress as in his heart."

Manual labor is a blessing and a dignity. But to state the case on its least favorable issue, admit it were both a disgrace and a curse, would a true man desire to escape it for himself and leave the curse to fall on other men? Certainly not. If labor were hateful, as the proud would have us believe, they who bear its burthens, and feed and clothe the human race, and fetch and carry for them, should be honored as those have always been, who defend society in war. If it be glorious, as the world fancies, to repel a human foe, how much more is he to be honored who stands up when want comes upon us like an armed man and puts him to rout? One would fancy the world was mad when it bowed in reverence to those who by superior cunning possessed themselves of the earnings of others, while it made wide the mouth and drew out the tongue at such as do the world's work. "Without these," said an ancient, "cannot a city be inhabited, but they shall not be sought for in public council nor sit high in the congregation;" and those few men and women misnamed the world, in their wisdom have confirmed the saying. Thus they honor those who sit in idleness and ease; they extol such as defend a state with arms, but pass by with contempt the men who rear corn or cattle and weave and spin and fish and build for the whole human race. Yet if the state of labor were so hard and disgraceful as some fancy, the sluggard in fine raiment and the trim figure—who, like the lilies in the Scripture, neither toil nor spin, and is yet clothed in more glory than Solomon—would both bow down before farmers and colliers, and bless them as the benefactors of the race. Christianity has gone still further, and makes a man's greatness consist in the amount of service he renders to the world. Certainly he is the most honorable who by his head or his hand does the greatest and the best work for his race.

Now manual labor, though an unavoidable duty, though designed as a blessing, and naturally a pleasure and a dignity, is often abused, till by its terrible excess it becomes really a punishment and a curse. It is only a proper amount of work that is a blessing. Too much of it wears out the body before its time; cripples the mind, debases the soul, blunts the senses, and chills the affections. It makes the man a spinning ginney or a plowing machine, and not "a being of a large discourse that looks before and after." He ceases to be a man and becomes a thing.

In a rational and rural scale of society—that is, one in which every man went forward towards the true end he

was designed to reach, towards perfection in the use of all his senses, towards perfection in wisdom, virtue, affection, and religion—labor would never interfere with the culture of what was best in the man. His daily business would be a school to aid in developing the whole man, body, and spirit, because he would then do what nature fitted him to do. Thus his business would be really his calling. The diversity of gifts is quite equal to the diversity of work to be done. There is some one thing which each man can do with pleasure, and better than any other man, because he was born to do it. Then all men would labor, each in his proper vocation, and an excellent farmer would not be spoiled to make a poor lawyer, a blundering physician or a preacher, who puts the world asleep. Then a small body of men would not be hampered in idleness, to grow up into gouty worthlessness and die of inertia, nor would the large part of men be worn down as now by excessive toil before half their life is spent. They would not be so severely tasked as to have no time to read, think, and converse. When he walked abroad the laboring man would not be forced to catch mere transient glimpses of the flowers by the way-side, or the stars over his head, as the dogs, it is said, drink the waters of the Nile, running while they drink, afraid the crocodiles should seize them if they stop. When he looked from his window distress need not stare at him from every bush. He would then have leisure to cultivate his mind and heart no less than do the world's work.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
MONOPOLY.

The Danger and the Remedy.

Concentrated capital and monopolies will soon become so burdensome that they must be thrown down by universal consent. A few giant firms will ere long transact all the business, and tens of thousands of buildings heretofore occupied by small shop-keepers, grocers, merchants, etc., will stand vacant. The land will soon be monopolized by a few here as in England and Ireland—all manufacturing will be done by a few great capitalists, the pork packing of the northwest by two or three gigantic firms in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, under the control of European capitalists, as the carrying trade of the whole nation is now principally under the control of two great swollen barnacles, Gould and Vanderbilt. Thus will all branches be controlled by a syndicate of money kings, with headquarters in London, and become such a monopoly that producers and consumers cannot endure it, and they will find relief through co-operative stores, co-operative factories, co-operative farming, etc., and the people of America will be forced, of necessity, to take governmental control of all transportation interests, as now of the mails, and goods be forwarded, like letters stamped, so much per pound or hundred weight. The people, acting individually, cannot compete with monopolies. Monopolies will conquer the masses in detail unless the masses concentrate their power and enforce their will through the laws. We have about come upon a period in the world's history where there is no alternative left us but the inauguration of an absolute control by the people, through legislation, of all interests—a complete crystallization of the popular will in perfected institutions. "Associations" of all kinds are now combined against the masses, and arbitrarily levy tax for support, more absolute in their tyranny than autocratic governments. The masses must combine in a gigantic union with articles of association which shall be the fundamental constitution of state and national government, instituted for the common welfare alone.

Labor, indeed is master of the situation. The toilers are the ninety and nine. They make and run all the machinery—build and operate all the railroads. They build all forts and man them; they manufacture all guns and implements of war—and who use them? Whose muscular arms load and fire the cannons? Whose sinewy hands grasp sword and musket? Of what class of society was that grand army of Grant and Sherman composed, that passed in review before President Johnson at

Washington in 1865? and of Lee and Johnson that was disbanded and sent home? Toilers and toilers alone! They are the all in all, they are the rulers and lords of this great world. Whenever the people are ready the great change will come. There will be no war; for there will be no one to fight against combined labor. You cannot set even the laboring men of England to fight against the laboring men of the United States. The people will go to war no more. The only way possible for capital to conquer labor (and that is no longer possible) were to set the laborers fighting one another, as the whites have the Indians ever. Thus the toilers of the North and the toilers of the South were forced by party leaders in 1861, into a war that the people would never have gone into of their own voice and choice. Wars will cease when the people rule. The people have never ruled yet, but they soon will. A solid South and a solid North can never be set shooting each other again. Labor will take care of itself. Capitalists would now shape the results of the war of '61, so that instead of having been as we supposed the triumph of free labor over slave labor, it would prove to have been the triumph of Wall Street and Lombard Street capitalists over the agriculturists, manufacturers and laborers of the United States. Instead of emancipating labor and giving freedom to four million slaves, it would prove to have enslaved forty millions of freemen. But this will end. The reaction will come—and in spite of a venal and corrupt press—and the gigantic power of monopolies and corporations the people will rule. Labor will soon be master. What is unbearable will not be born, and the evils that are now upon us are unbearable. A national convention to revise the federal constitution will soon be demanded. It will assemble, and it will never adjourn until the government is brought into harmony with the changed condition of things, and the flag be made the emblem of freedom and equality.

LEONARD BROWN.

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, quincy, phthisis, 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.

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It is an 8-page illustrated journal, printed in large clear type on beautiful paper, devoted to fun. Each subscriber is entitled to a share in its contents. It is published weekly for \$5.00 per year. We want an agent at every postoffice in Kansas to whom we pay big. Send 3-cent stamp for sample copy and circulars. Regular price 10 cents per copy. Send silver watches and elegant revolvers given to clubs. Address WALLACE & CO., Versailles, Indiana.

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Newly Engraved, Accurate, Elegant, Artistic. Highly commended by members of his Cabinet and household, and his most intimate political friends. Cheap pictures have been thrown aside, and people are now ready to buy this magnificent engraving. Send for full description and endorsements before buying any other. Liberal terms to good customers.

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Farmers interested in choice Seed Corn, Potatoes, Garden and Grass Seeds, send for our descriptive catalogue 1882. For one dollar in stamps we will send to any address, charges prepaid 3 pounds Normandy Giant, White or Mammoth Yellow King Seed Corn, one pound 35 cents. These varieties are the largest and most productive; received first premium Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, 1881. White Russian Oats 25 cents pound, 5 pounds \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. THOS. M. HAYES & CO., Cincinnati, O.

G. H. MURDOCK.

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—AND—

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A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

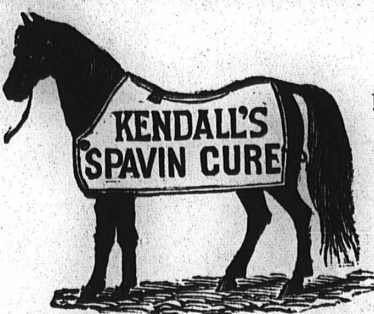
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"THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD" (weekly) one year; E. G. Ross & Sons, publishers, Leavenworth, Kansas. Daily by mail Six Dollars a year.

Only morning Democratic daily in Kansas.

KENDALL'S SPVIN CURE!

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



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

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

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May, 10th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., GENTS:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two Veterinary Surgeons who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of KENDALL'S SPVIN CURE in the Chicago Express, I determined at once to try it; and got out my drug-store 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 colt's 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 your "Kendall's Spavin Cure," 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, and 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 SPVIN CURE!

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

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., GENTS:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with "Kendall's Spavin Cure" has been very satisfactory indeed. 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 he 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 ridden by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludluth, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt sweeneyed very badly. I used your remedy as given in your book without swelling, and I must say to your credit that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it.
Yours truly,
GEO. MATTHEWS.

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 so. I have removed by using the above caustic, bone spavins, ring-bones, splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any lameness 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.

Chillicothe, 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 tried twice, and I can safely say that Kendall's Spavin Cure did more good than anything I ever tried. I believe it will be a good remedy for a great many difficult cases, 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.

KENDALL'S SPVIN 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 SPVIN 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. 21st, 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 excels anything we ever used.
Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL.

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

KENDALL'S SPVIN CURE!

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

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Neighboring Correspondence.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
From Traveler.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In writing from these older cities a little history may not prove entirely without interest to your readers, and at the risk of being a little dry I will give a few items in connection with the founding of the city of Savannah:

Savannah was founded by Gen. Jas. Oglethorpe, an English officer, who, in company with a large number of influential men in London, enlisted his sympathies in behalf of the poor people of England and devised means for their relief, especially the poorer class of debtors, who in consequence of the oppressive laws about the year 1729, were great sufferers.

The only means of actual relief were found to be removal to another country. Accordingly, a charter was obtained granting to Gen. Oglethorpe and his associates a separate and distinct province from Carolina, lying between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers. The colony under Oglethorpe arrived at Charleston January 13, 1733, and in company with Col. William Bull, of South Carolina, sailed up the Savannah River, where an eligible site for the foundation of the colony was found, on a high pine bluff, in possession of a tribe of Indians who called their village Yamacraw. Here the colony was established, and the town commenced to grow. A number of difficulties arose to impede its growth, but it surmounted them all, and steadily improved.

Twenty-six years after the settlement, the first wharf was built and its beneficial effects were soon apparent in the increased arrival of shipping at the port.

In the winter of 1778 the city fell into the hands of the British, and was held by them till July 1782, when they evacuated and the Americans re-entered. During the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the late unpleasantness, Savannah passed through numberless vicissitudes of war, storm, fire, and pestilence, and at the close of the late war found itself in a sadly impoverished condition. Money was exceeding scarce, merchants had not means to re-enter business, the family interests were completely destroyed, and a general prostration prevailed; but it was not long before times began to improve, and the city from that time to this has steadily improved, and has enjoyed an exceptionally prosperous career, and to-day stands among the leading cities of the city.

The peculiar arrangement of the buildings along the bluff gives the river front of Savannah a different appearance from most river cities. The buildings front on Bay street, which runs along the top of the bluff parallel with the river, and are only two stories high in front, while in the rear towards the river they are five and six stories high. The streets are graded in such a way as to make the ascent comparatively an easy one.

The city stretches the whole length of the bluff, and beyond, each way, more than a mile, while in a southerly direction it extends about a mile and a half. The streets are laid out at right angles, and their otherwise monotonous regularity relieved by open spaces or squares every few blocks. These are enclosed with railings and ornamented with beautiful shade trees, besides affording play grounds for the children they are most excellent ventilators for the city, affording a free circulation of pure air unknown to most large cities.

At this season of the year Savannah is full of northern people returning from Florida, and they often remain here until quite late in the season. An elegant line of steamers, owned by the Central Railroad Company, run from here to New York, and is a favorite method of travel between these two cities.

As a cotton shipping port Savannah stands second in importance to New Orleans. Large quantities of naval stores (rosin and turpentine) are also shipped from this place, and its lumber interest is by no means a small one. This is also the center of the rice planting district of the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, and a heavy business in that article of food is done here. The rice plantations are on the low lands adjacent to the tide water, and

are laid off in squares, with ditches, protected by dykes, and arranged in such a manner as to be flooded at the proper time. Rice is mostly sown with drills similar to wheat drills. It is planted at different times from March to June and cut in September and October. Up to this time machinery has not been used to any extent in cutting but the hand sickle is used. After cutting the rice is tied in bundles and shocked, where it remains till ready for threshing, which is done with threshers similar to the grain threshers of the west. It is then sent to the mills to be pounded, as the hull can be removed in no other manner successfully.

The yield of rice varies from thirty-five to sixty bushels to the acre in most cases, and under special cultivation as high as seventy-five bushels can be raised, but forty bushels would probably be a large average. The price varies from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel, of forty-five pounds. A fair average would be \$1.30.

This year, owing to the terrible storm of August last, in which thousands of acres were destroyed, the price is unusually high.

Rice plantations vary in size from three hundred to five hundred acres. A few large planters plant in different plantations as high as one thousand acres. With good crops and fair prices the business is a remunerative one, but it requires large capital, and as lands that are available are limited, no great number of men engage in the business. In the interior of Georgia and North and South Carolina upland rice is being successfully cultivated. This is not overflooded, but the yield is not so great nor the quality so good as the tide-water rice.

The cooking of rice is quite an art, and nowhere away from the coast is it cooked to perfection. Here we have it served in such a manner that each grain is distinct and whole and yet moist and thoroughly cooked—as different from the pudding-like substance cooked and served as rice in the interior as is well possible. It is used altogether as a vegetable with meats and never served as a desert.

The raising of early vegetables is an important industry here, as it is all along the coast from Jacksonville to Norfolk.

The wharfs of the New York steamers present a novel and interesting sight on sailing days, being piled high with boxes and crates of peas, beans, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, and strawberries.

The low lands about Savannah are unhealthy, but the city itself is a healthy one compared with the cities further north. It has had several epidemics of yellow fever, but otherwise its record is a good one in the way of health.

There are no large farms near Savannah except the rice plantations and the vegetable farms.

Some twenty-five or thirty miles out on the line of the railroad running west and southwest a good farming region is found—not a rich soil by any means, but with proper fertilizers it yields a ready return.

There are few wide-awake progressive farmers among the natives, and in many cases the successful ones are retired merchants, who bring to the farm the result of their business experience, and in a short time take the lead of those that were born and raised farmers.

The same lack of dairy facilities exists here that I have mentioned in other cities, and milk and butter command high prices.

I am glad to see that Congress is taking hold of the tariff question in a business-like way, and it is to be hoped that from its agitation the people at large will be greatly benefited.

My next will probably be written from Charleston.

TRAVELER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30, 1882.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

The Turner Raspberry.

THE TURNER RASPBERRY plants for sale by E. A. Colman, Lawrence, Kansas, at \$1 per hundred or twenty cents per dozen delivered at Lawrence packed for shipping. The Turner is a red raspberry.

A MISSISSIPPI PILOT'S STORY.

Some Facts About Alligators as They Were in the Good Old Days.

The passenger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up beside the pilot, a grim old grayback, who never told a lie in his life.

"Many alligators in the river," inquired the stranger, after a look around.

"Not so many now, since they got to shooting 'em for their hides and taller," was the reply.

"Used to be lots, eh?"

"I don't want to tell you about 'em, stranger," said the pilot, sighing heavily.

"Why?"

"Cause you'd think I was a lying to you, and that's sumthin' I never do. I can cheat at keards, drink whisky, or chew poor tobacco, but I can't lie."

"Then there used to be lots of 'em?" inquired the passenger.

"I'm most afraid to tell ye, mister, but I've counted eleven hundred alligators to the mile from Vicksburg clear down to New Orleans. That was years ago, afore a shot was ever fired at 'em."

"Well, I don't doubt it," replied the passenger.

"And I've counted three thousand four hundred and fifty-nine of 'em on one sand bar," continued the pilot. "It looks big to tell, but a government surveyor was aboard, and he checked 'em off as I called out."

"I haven't the least doubt of it," said the passenger, as he heaved a sigh.

"I'm glad o' that, stranger. Some fellows would think I'm a liar when I'm telling the solemn truth. This used to be a paradise for alligators, and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of forty-nine to the mile."

"Is that so?"

"True as gospel, mister! I used to almost feel sorry for the cussed brutes, 'cause they'd cry out 'em most like a human being. We killed lots of 'em, as I said, and we hurt a pile more. I sailed with one captain who carried a thousand bottles of liniment to throw over to the wounded ones."

"He did?"

"True as you live, he did. I don't s'pect I'll ever see another such a kind, Christian man. And the alligators got to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Capt. Tom, and they'd swim out and rub their tails agin the boat and purr like cats and look up and try to smile."

"They would?"

"Solemn truth, stranger! And once, when we grounded on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around, got under her stern, and jumped her clean over the bar by a grand push! It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall. I wouldn't lie for all the money you could put aboard this boat."

There was a painful pause, and after a while the pilot continued:

"Our engines gin out once, and a crowd of alligators took a tow line and hauled us forty-five miles up stream to Vicksburg."

"They did?"

"And when the news got along the river that Capt'n Tom was dead, every alligator on the river daubed his left ear with mud as a badge of mourning, and lots of 'em pined and died."

The passenger left the pilot house with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn, and replied:

"That's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's to make a liar of myself. I was brought up by a good mother, and I'll stick to the truth if this boat don't make a cent."

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.

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.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS!

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I am breeding from two strains of this celebrated breed of fowls, namely: "Keefe" and "Essex," and now have some very fine birds for sale.

I took the first premium on my Plymouth Rocks at Bismarck in 1880, and have received the same honors wherever exhibited.

I am prepared to mate breeding pens to suit purchaser.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

I am breeding two strains of Light Brahmas, namely: "Duke of York" (Comey's), and "Autocrat" (Phillander Williams') strains. These strains of Light Brahmas are, without doubt, the finest that were ever raised of this justly celebrated fowl.

I received the following premiums on my "Duke of York's," at Bismarck in 1880:

Best pair of chickens.

Best breeding pen of Light Brahmas.

Sweepstakes on best pen of five pullets and cockerel.

I have a fine lot of these for sale now.

BUFF COCHINS.

I am breeding from two strains of Buffs, namely: "Doolittle's" and "Sid Conger's." They are very fine, rich, buff color and very heavy leg and toe feathers, and are as fine birds as any in the West.

My prices are the same to everyone. I will send you as fine stock for the money you send me, as you would receive were you present in person to trade.

PRICES.

Single bird.....\$3 00 to \$5 00

Pair.....5 00 to 7 00

Trios.....7 00 to 9 00

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

For setting of thirteen.....\$2 00

For setting of twenty-six.....3 50

SANFORD L. IVES,

Mound City, Lincoln county, Kansas.

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee-Keeping.

Everyone who has a farm or garden can keep bees on my plan with good profit. I have invented a new and new system of bee management, which completely changes the whole process of bee-keeping, and renders the business pleasant and profitable.

I have received one hundred dollars profit from sale of box honey from one hive of bees in one year. Illustrated circular of full particulars free. Address MRS. LIZZIE E. COTTON.

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OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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We also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing.

BATES & FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street,

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Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

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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, KANSAS.

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

McCURDY & ALEXANDER,

[SUCCESSORS TO F. A. McCURDY.]

Dealers in Agricultural Implements!

Casaday Sulky Plows,

Marsh Sulky Plows,

Walking Plows,

Farmers' Friend Corn

Planter,

Hayworth Check Row-

er,

Walking and Riding

Cultivators,

B. D. Buford's Plows

and Cultivators,

Grain Drills,

126 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

And other goods too numerous to mention.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents

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C. C. THACHER.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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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 till next week's issue if not altogether. Do not forget this.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Every day this office receives a dozen or more letters which require answers, and in most cases the answering takes time and postage for which we get no remuneration, and our readers can see that in the course of a week, or month, the amount paid for postage alone is not small. We have decided, therefore, to answer no more letters unless a three-cent stamp is enclosed for that purpose. In many cases a postal will answer as where a receipt for a remittance is wished, but the sender must be the judge in the matter.

THE Republican Congressional convention for the Second district will be held at Ottawa, May 31st. The county delegate conventions to choose representatives to the Congressional convention will be held May 27th.

THE Massachusetts liquor laws have not been enforced in Boston in such a way as to satisfy the temperance men, and it is therefore proposed to abridge the city's powers of self-government. A legislative committee has decided to report a bill transferring the police powers of the city authorities to a Metropolitan Police.

THE Republican committee of the Second Congressional district met at Fort Scott on Tuesday last and appointed Ottawa as the place for holding the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from this district, and May 31, 1882, as the time. Anderson county will have four delegates to this convention. It is, of course, a conceded fact that D. C. Haskell will be the candidate nominated.—*Colony Free Press.*

NANCE, the Tennessee brute who becoming angry at his three-year-old child, seized it by the ankles and dashed its brains out against the wall, in its mother's sight, is worthy to be catalogued with the Maryland ruffian who tied his twelve-year-old daughter by the heels from a rafter, and there flogged her and left her all night in torture. No one can surmise how many little victims of parental cruelty perish without the discovery of these crimes.

MISS MARY ANNE GREENE, who died at Providence, R. I., recently, at the age of 138, was a member of the old Rhode Island family of the "Greene of Warwick." To this same family belonged General Nathaniel and Colonel Christopher Greene, heroes of the war for Independence. Miss Greene's father, John, was a large landed proprietor of the old colonial days, and from his imperious manners and stately style of living was called "King John."

THE gush over Sergeant Mason has been pretty effectually squeezed out by the strong hand of the press. Let us hope that this is the last gasp of the hysterical period through which the country has been passing. Sympathy and sentiment are admirable in their way and in a proper measure, but when they become morbid and stop over they do infinite mischief. If Mason is not a lunatic he is a criminal. If he ought not to be in prison he ought to be in an asylum. There was nothing heroic or noble in his act. It was a foolish, reckless, cowardly piece of business for a guard to shoot at or in the cell of the prisoner he was ordered to protect. The law ought to take its course, and the maudlin sentimentalists who have been musing and weeping over the verdict ought to be ashamed of themselves.—*Leavenworth Times.*

That Sergeant Mason did, wrong in shooting at Guiteau all will admit; but how many cases of assault with intent to kill come up in our courts every day, and upon conviction the prisoner is considered severely punished with one year's imprisonment. If the object is to show the majesty of the law a more suitable victim might be found.

WHAT IS COWARDICE AND TREACHERY?

He was an outlaw, an enemy of society, and the blood of innocent men fairly reeked on his hands, and yet there is no evidence that he ever took a human life through methods that were either cowardly or treacherous.—*Post Dispatch.*

The above is a part of the comment of the Post-Dispatch on the killing of Jesse James. It reminds us of a witness whom we heard of once in a lumbering district of New York State. A minister by the name of Sly lived in a community of law-breakers, who had no respect for man nor fear of God. Sly, from his pulpit, denounced certain men for running a horse-race on Sunday. One of the rowdies had Sly arrested for slander, and the case was tried at the "county-seat." As the law-breakers cared nothing as to what they swore to and thought that they could make a sure case they resolved to even impeach the testimony of Mr. Sly. So they called on witness after witness, who swore that the reputation of Mr. Sly was very bad indeed; they could not possibly believe him. At last Deacon T. was called upon by the defense. He was asked the question as to what was Mr. Sly's character. He asked the court for the privilege of a personal explanation, which was granted, and then said: "I do not know that I understand what a good reputation is. If keeping the Sabbath, telling the truth, abstaining from all intoxicants, and urging others to do so, is a good reputation, then Mr. Sly has one. If breaking the Sabbath, profaning God's name, lying, and drunkenness are a good reputation, then Mr. Sly has a very bad one."

Now, this is just the case. If pouncing upon railway trains of innocent, unarmed passengers, if placing a pistol to a banker's head and demanding his money and shooting him if he moves; if planning and scheming for months to catch a man unawares, and when he has the advantage using the whole of it, is bravery, then Jesse James and his whole gang have shown an immense amount of it; they are the finest models we ever heard of. But if these things are cowardly, then Jesse James nor one of his followers ever did a brave act in his life. They always planned so as to have the "drop" on a victim; and the murders they committed were of innocent men who had no chance for their lives. Like Haman, "he is hanged on the gallows he erected for another."

DEATH OF THE JEWISH RABBI, MAX LILIENTHAL.

This eminent and excellent man passed away April 5, 1882. At the time of his death he was Rabbi of the Mound Street Temple Hebrew Congregation, Cincinnati.

He was born in Munich in 1816, and was about sixty-seven years old when he died. In 1837 he graduated from the University of Munich with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He had important official relations with the government of Russia, being connected with the Department of Public Instruction for several years. His labors were confined mainly among his own people, encouraging them to pay more attention to education, and thus prepare a way for establishing better secular schools.

In 1845 he resigned his office and came to New York. He was chosen Rabbi of three Jewish congregations in that city, and did much to purify and enlarge and liberalize their modes of thought and methods of action.

In 1855 he accepted a call from one of the Hebrew congregations of Cincinnati. Soon after his arrival in that city he was elected Member of the Board of Education, which important office he held till the time of his death. He was instrumental in introducing many reforms into the schools, most prominently that of "object lessons," or the kindergarten method of teaching.

In 1872 he was elected Director of the Board of the Cincinnati University. He wrote much for scientific and religious magazines, was a popular lecturer, and was highly esteemed by all truly good and liberal minded men. Liberty, the common fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of man, were the leading principles of his life and writings.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT suicided in New York on Sunday of last week.

Gov. ST. JOHN refused to call an extra session of the Legislature because he thought such a course would secure his own re-election. He cares nothing whether the different sections of the State are fairly represented so long as he can gain his own ends. The Emporia News says:

There are thirty-two counties in the First Congressional District, fifteen in the Second and thirty-four in the Third, in which votes were cast for Congressmen in 1880. The total vote polled in the First District was 78,663; in the Second District, 54,515; and in the Third District 67,467. The First District, therefore, polled 24,147 more votes, and the Third District, 12,052 than did the Second, making an aggregate excess of 37,104 votes. These are facts which should be remembered in the Congressional nominations.

On this the Fort Scott Monitor comments as follows:

Very well, taking this for a basis, it gives 200,646 Congressional electors in the entire State, which divided by seven, the number of Congressmen, gives 28,660 electors to a Congressman. Now divide 146,131, the number of electors in the First and Third Districts, by 28,660, which gives five representatives to the two Districts, two to each and one between them, leaving a fraction only of 2,731. Divide the number of electors in the Second District, 54,575, by 28,660, and it gives one representative and a fraction of 23,255, which clearly entitles the Second District to two representatives. There is, of course, an increase all around in population but not such as to materially change the result of the above calculation. The Second District is willing to have these figures taken into consideration in making the Congressional nominations.

Suppose we do take these figures. Then suppose that at Ottawa Dudley Haskell is nominated, as he ought to be and will be. Then suppose that at the convention to nominate at large another candidate from Lawrence should be mentioned from this district, and through a combination with St. John and his ring, should get the nomination. Then Lawrence and this end of the district will have two representatives while half the district will be practically disfranchised. Then, suppose, that a candidate in the south end of the district, who could, if the State were redistricted, carry his own district. But Haskell wants help there, St. John wants help there, Plumb wants help there, and so these three men sit down and say we will give these offices to H. and —, they will help us. These thoughts were suggested to us because we heard a prominent State officer say a day or two since: "We have decided that instead of two Congressmen being nominated from each district they shall nominate one and the other shall be at large, leaving four to be nominated at large. "We" can handle it better in that way. The arrangement of "We" is an outrage upon every voter in Kansas. A free government, a government of the people—it is a misnomer and a libel to call it such, when a handful of men can practically disfranchise half the State.

Who Wrote It?

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In the last SPIRIT I find an article "Who Wrote It?" with the request that if any of your readers could give any information concerning it, you would be glad to hear from them.

There is something very singular about how the manuscript got into a chest belonging to Capt. W. O. Hubbell, and he not knowing how it came there! As I was one of the company which constituted the party of John Brown, Jr., who went on the march toward Lawrence, to defend the town from the attack of the border ruffians, I concluded to drop you a line with the hope that the mystery may be solved.

In the first place I can truly say that the events referred to are generally correct—much more so than other reports which have been written heretofore about the same events. The writer, whoever he was, must have been a member of the Potawatomi Rifle Company, Capt. John Brown, Jr., for he relates several incidents of our march from this locality towards Lawrence, that could have been known only from actual observation.

The writer states that "on Wednesday, the 28th, I heard that a company of one hundred men on horseback were coming into the settlement. I started immediately, in company with two prominent pro-slavery settlers to meet them," &c. They took the writer prisoner for the purpose, as he says, to make a witness of him. This incident is evidence that he was one of the settlers of the Potawatomi neighborhood, for the military company consisting of the one hundred horsemen, were the posse which visited this neighborhood and arrested, as he says, twenty Free State men. At the time this pro-slavery posse were arresting those they could find, your humble servant, in company with another Free-State man from Ohio, was on the west side of the creek, secreted in a thickly bushy ravine which commanded a view of the road this military posse entered the neighborhood. But the most significant paragraph is the following. He says: "On the 1st of July, eight of the remaining prisoners, Jason Brown, etc., (here he gives their names), "were taken to Osawatomie and put under the charge of the United States troops, under the command of Capt. Wood." He states that he was one of the prisoners—one of the eight; but he gives only five of their names. Now, it is a fact that Major Williams, now residing at Osawatomie, was one of the prisoners detained. Who the other two were are not mentioned.

A man by the name of Jerry Brown (no way related to the John Brown family) was one of the prisoners. When he refers to the circumstance and says "they were held as prisoners, and myself," this would indicate that "myself" was the Jerry Brown who was referred to in the narrative. He lived in the neighborhood at the time, was taken prisoner by the military, taken to Paola and after a time was set at liberty. He had a Sharp's rifle with him when taken—the authorities promised to return it if they found no charges against him, but they dismissed him minus the Sharpe's rifle. He was a man I was very well acquainted with. He came, I think, from New York State to Kansas early in the spring of '56. The last I knew of him he located himself on the south fork of the Potawatomi, in Anderson county, and perhaps the following year returned to New York.

The "scrap of history" which you have published is a matter of some interest. Who the author is, perhaps, will remain unknown. How it found its way into the old chest and there remained so many years is another singular circumstance connected with it. If the word "myself" does not convey the impression that the writer was Jerry Brown who could it refer to?

It is, however, a very correct statement of events as far as it goes, much more so than many other reports which have been published as Kansas history. I hope Capt. Hubbell will be able to gain some additional light concerning the mysterious manuscript.

Yours respectfully, JAMES HANWAT.
LANE, Kansas.

W. O. HUBBELL.—Sir:—My attention has been called to a part of an article written by me and printed in a Lawrence paper, and stated that the manuscript was found by you in a waste basket. Now, if you could find the rest of the paper I would be very glad to get it, as like that that is printed it contains names and dates of events that had passed from my mind.

The original manuscript was written at the request of Mrs. Governor Robinson and was given to her, but no use was ever made of it by her, probably, except to consign it to the waste basket. Now, if the whole could be obtained, I would be very much gratified.

Yours truly, H. H. WILLIAMS.
OSAWATOMIE, April 8, 1882.

[The letter referred to was found in an old chest among a lot of old books. It probably came from G. W. Brown's office. Brown's wife was a sister of Capt. Hubbell's wife. Brown and his wife were divorced, and the old building occupied by the printing office was remodeled into a dwelling, which Hubbell now occupies. It is probable that this paper was left in the office.—ED.]

[We have also a communication on this subject from Mr. D. G. Watt, which came in too late for this week. It contains so much of other matter of interest that it will keep good till next week.]

Wednesday evening a tornado passed over the county north of Salina, and three houses were destroyed, belonging to M. C. Page, N. B. Dwinell, and L. D. Hill. Some persons at Mr. Hill's were somewhat injured. Mr. Dwinell's family took refuge in the cellar.

A cyclone struck Chase, a station on the line of the Marion & McPherson road, in Marion county, Wednesday night, turned over several cars, tearing off a corner of the depot, and totally damaging two stores, a church, and a number of residences. Several persons were injured by flying timbers, but nobody dangerously.

The postmaster at Burlington, Iowa, has written to Topeka stating that the woman traveling over the State of Kansas and taking orders for dress patterns and underwear is evidently a fraud, as there is no such firm in existence as she claims to represent. Several letters have been received at Burlington from Kansas ladies, but, of course, are not answered, as the number to which they are addressed is not to be found in Burlington.

Teachers Wanted!

Of every kind to fill Spring, Summer and Fall engagements now coming to hand.

GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES of any School, Seminary, or College, of little or no experience, or other persons desiring to teach, should not fail to address at once, with stamp, for application form.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' AGENCY,
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N. B.—Situations in the West and South a specialty. Good pay to local agents and private correspondents. 3-23eow5w

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SAMARITAN CURES AND



NEVER FAILS. NERVE

The only known Specific Remedy for Epileptic Fits.

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

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cures Females Weakness, General Debility, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Want of Sleep at night, there is no better remedy. During the change of life no female should be without it, as it cleanses the Nervous System, and gives rest, comfort, and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVE.
Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities, and then gradually increases it, until it becomes a habit, and he is unable to get on without it. The habit of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over-eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of giving only a little relief, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the glutinous tape-worm it cries "Give, give, give," but never enough until its own rapidly devours itself. Samaritan Nerve gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system, and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Epilepsy, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Nervous Debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable medicine. It cures the young, middle-aged, and old men, who are covering their sufferings with a mantle by silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to society and jewels in the crown of your Maker, if you will. Do not keep this a secret longer until it saps your vitality, and destroys both body and soul. You are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nerve. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, and impart tone and energy to the whole system.

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

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

SAMARITAN NERVE
Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. EMMETT, Haverhill, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick-headache. Mrs. Wm. HENSON, Aurora, Ill.

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

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cured me of asthma, after spending over \$3000 with other doctors. S. L. HOUSTON, New Albany, Ind.

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

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cured our child of fits after giving up to die by our family physician, after having over 1000 24 hours. HENRY KNEE, Verville, Warren Co., Tenn.

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cured me of scrofula after suffering for eight years. ALBERT J. BROWN, St. Louis, Ill.

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

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. Rev. Wm. MARTIN, Mechanicsville, Md.

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

SAMARITAN NERVE
Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO.,
World's Epileptic Institute,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
For Sale by B. W. WOODWARD, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY C. C. THACHER.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

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

DISTRICT Court is in session in this city.

The recent rains have sent the river away up.

Hon. T. D. Thacher was down from Topeka Sunday.

The case of the State vs. Watkins is on trial at this term of court.

New onions, radishes, lettuce, and pie-plant are in the market.

Prof. Danforth expects to train horses at Bismarck again this year.

Jerry Githart sold over 250 Haycock buggies in this city last year.

The County Commissioners are in session, wrestling with road cases, etc.

Ex-Sheriff Clarke is now a partner of D. L. Hoadley, in the real estate business.

Sam. McConnell, the merchant tailor, is closing out to quit business—so his sign says.

More oats were sown in this section this spring than for years and it is looking fine.

EVEN the railroads would do well to deal honestly with Lawrence just now. The heaven is working.

Venner prophesies several snow storms for this month. Just now the weather feels as though Venner might be correct.

Mr. Henry Grosheider, of this city, returned from the east Saturday, after a two weeks' absence, buying goods for Chas. Filla, of Eudora.

One of our subscribers, living on the Mitchell place, just east of town, has already feasted on new potatoes. They were grown in his cellar.

Bold horse thieves seem to have made their appearance in this section. Within a week two have been picked up on the most public streets while hitched.

ONE of our most prominent dealers says: "Tell the farmers to be careful about planting too many foreign potatoes. There is no assurance that they will be a success here."

THE Southwestern Barb Wire Fence Co. have their machinery all moved, and now the old wooden mill is grinding out barb wire at the rate of three tons per day.

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

The high prices that have preyed of late for the best native steers cannot fail to impress upon farmers and ranchmen the advantage of always raising good stock. It costs no more than scrubs to feed, but invariably yields much better returns. Choice heavy grade steers sold in this market last week as high as \$7.00 per cwt., while the old fashioned cold-blooded cattle of the same weight would have brought no more than \$6 per cwt. As land advances in value and food becomes more expensive, better stock must be raised. Much has already been done by our farmers and ranchmen towards improving their stock. Yet there is much more to do.—*Kansas City Price Current.*

OUR fellow townsman, Mr. W. S. Reed, receives compliments all over the State where he goes with his art works. His factory here employs a small army of skilled workmen, and their work is becoming justly celebrated. The Burlington Herald says:

Mr. W. S. Reed, proprietor of the Memorial Art Works of Lawrence, is in the city at present making a delivery of monuments. We have seen some of the cemetery work from Mr. Reed's establishment and can assure our readers that the marble is not only just what he represents it to be, but the workmanship is excellent. There is no better work done any place than at these works, and those who desire to make a purchase will find Mr. Reed a reliable, pleasant gentleman to deal with.

Travel Interrupted.
The bridge across the Wakarusa at Eudora is "out of whack." The south pier has started for the north pole, and stands a good chance of landing in the bed of the river. Cottonwood, elm, and hickory poles are braced in all directions to keep the fine iron bridge from falling, but with all this help the bridge is in danger. A ferry is running to carry such persons across as may be obliged to go. We say obliged, because the Shylock who ran it on Sunday wanted fifty cents each way for every person! To our own knowledge twenty persons turned away and would not pay the exorbitant rate. It was cheaper to come clear back to Lawrence and take the cars down. Eudora people would do well to see that some more reasonable man controlled their ferry,—one who did not expect to make his fortune out from one misfortune of the people.

GO Cape Cod Cranberry Plants; best sort for cultivation and prices. Old Colony nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Ed. Canovan sold on Monday a car-load of two-year-old steers, averaging 1450 pounds each. They were shipped by Clarke. This is the finest bunch of steers for their age that we have heard of this year.

Let it be distinctly understood. When it comes to a question of temperance and anti-temperance the SPIRIT is temperance. When it is a question of St. John or anti-St. John we are anti and all his female relations.

Candidates for office are beginning to loom up. For County Attorney on the Republican side Albert Knittle, R. J. Borgholthaus, and D. S. Alford are most prominently mentioned. The opposition are unanimous for Jas. Green.

Mr. Henley told us on Saturday that he had not a spool of barb wire left in his factory, such is the demand for the four-point steel wire. Twenty men are at work making new, however, and what they can turn out in one day would fence a very respectable farm for even Kansas.

The School Board tie in the First ward was not decided by the City Council at all. They simply declare that there was no election. This leaves Mr. Bowes, the former member, to "hold over till his successor is elected and qualified." So far as we can learn there is no intention of ordering a new election.

"Honest John Speer" has purchased the Tribune and issued his first number. It has the old-time ring of long ago about it. We remember that it used to be said by his opponents, when he wrote a particularly good thing, "Oh, John just stumbled on that," but we noticed he had a good many lucky stumbles. We wish Mr. Speer abundant success.

Horticultural.
The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will take place next Saturday, 18th, at the University. A full attendance of members and friends is requested.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Useful Knowledge.
A publisher's desk overflows with propositions from all sorts of people to send for a certain amount of advertising all sorts of valuable and wonderful things. Recently we received from the "Useful Knowledge Publishing Co., 162 William street, New York," a proposition to send us certain standard works. When we put in the notice we thought them a fraud, but resolved to see for ourselves. For twenty cents they sent us a copy of Rip Van Winkle and other stories, which instead of finding a place in our office cabinet shall go on our parlor table. It is simply elegant. They also sent us for ten cents Shakespeare's Hamlet in a binding which, with ordinary usage, will last for years. We like their treatment and want the whole list. Among the other prizes which they offer is

GREEN'S LARGER HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE,

one of the most brilliant and thoroughly valuable historical works which have appeared in many years. Fairly ranking with Macaulay's great work in the absorbing interest of its narrative, it excels that in its adaptation to popular needs, in that it covers the entire period of English history, from the earliest to modern times, instead of a brief portion as does Macaulay. It richly deserves a place in the homes of the masses, and we are glad to note that it is now placed within their reach, being reduced in price from the \$10.00 for the four volume edition of the Harpers to as low as 50 cents for one edition just being issued by the "Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, New York." They are publishing it in several styles, as follows: In five volumes Elzevir edition, Utility binding, 15 cents, cloth 30 cents, half Russia 40 cents per volume (postage five to seven cents per volume extra), and a Model Octavo edition, in one volume, Utility binding, 50 cents, cloth 65 cents, half Russia 80 cents (by mail 15 cents extra). Numerous other standard works will rapidly follow the publication of this, of which catalogues will be sent free on request. This house sells only to buyers direct; no discounts from their wonderfully low prices being possible to booksellers and agents. The reading public wish God-speed to the enterprise, which is under the energetic and skillful guidance of Mr. Alden, late head of "The American Book Exchange." The new company sails under the good motto of "Owe no man anything—buy and sell for cash. Gold dollars ask no favors"—and Mr. Alden thinks it is therefore free from the danger of wrecking by competing millionaire publishers and lawyers.

THE names of those ninety-one papers that are "agin" St. John have not been furnished. We have not even been told where to find a dozen of them.—*Topeka Capital.*
Such a confession of ignorance as that on the part of any country newspaper would destroy its subscription list. We have on our exchange list of State Republican papers twenty-seven which do not indorse St. John, thirteen of which are prohibition papers. None so blind, etc.—*Kirwin Chief.*

THE Paola Republican says: "We have interviewed enough members of the next Legislature to know that our future Congressional District will be comprised of the following counties, to-wit: Johnson, Miami, Linn, Douglas, Franklin, Anderson, Osage, and Coffey. While this is not official, you may regard it, however, as confidential and authentic."

When to Plant Corn.

The Germantown Telegraph is to be credited with the following:

"Formerly, every farmer was anxious to get his corn planted the last week in April or at least the first week in May. One of the principal reasons for this was that it was the less liable to be injured by the grub and wire worm, on account of its early growth. Another was that in case of the seed rotting or the plant being damaged from any cause, there would be plenty of time to replant. A trial of method has not resulted successfully, as it is found that early planted corn is frequently delayed in sprouting by unfavorable weather; and when it does make its appearance it is yellow and stunted, and sometimes does not recover. Whereas, by planting from the 10th to the 20th of May the ground is sure to be warm and adapted to early germination, and seed starts to sprout at once and comes up strong and healthy. To combat enemies, six grains should be planted in each hill, properly separated, and then, should the plants escape injury from the grub and wire worm by the use of salt placed around the hill after the corn is up, remove all plants above three. Again, farmers are beginning to put their hills closer in the row, and with the increased number of grains to each hill, they are seldom disappointed of a good crop, if well attended to."

This principle might do very well for Pennsylvania, but in this State early planted corn is almost a certain crop, while late planted is destroyed by dry weather and the chinch bugs.

Two special sessions of the City Council have been held this week. One on Monday, at which an ordinance was introduced vacating a part of the east end of Winthrop street. The object of this is to give ground for the new Santa Fe depot, where it can be seen from Massachusetts street.

Another ordinance grants to the Santa Fe company the right to grade Winthrop street east of Rhode Island street. It is said they intend to macadamize the street when it is graded.

A third ordinance proposes that when the Santa Fe company shall build of stone and iron a substantial approach to the wagon bridge over their track the city shall assume control and release the company from further care of it.

At a special meeting Tuesday evening the two first ordinances were unanimously passed, and the last one referred. While all would be glad to see a handsome approach built over the Santa Fe track, according to the proposition it would entail upon the county an annual expense of at least fifty dollars for plank, a luxury the Council did not feel justified in indulging in without first conferring with the County Commissioners. It is more than probable that it will be accepted, however, as other improvements the road propose to make for the city will more than balance the extra expense. For instance, they offer to commence on Pennsylvania street, one hundred feet south of their track, and put in a solid stone culvert, which shall form an outlet to the sewer already completed to within a few hundred feet of that point. This is a work the city would sooner or later have to do, and will be a great improvement to that part of the city.

The new depot is to be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and will be the finest on the line. Work is expected to commence in the next ten days.

BILL NYE has seen Oscar Wilde, and thus describes him in the Boomerang: "He wears no beard or moustache at all, but makes up for that with a large growth of hair on his head, which falls in graceful festoons over his shoulders like a horse's tail over an olive green dash-board. He is just as full of soul as he can be, and walks and breathes and exists like a two-year-old steer in a cabbage grove. He smiles every little while like a colicky baby in its sleep, and sighs and sighs and places himself in statuesque position, as though something had given away in his apparel and he was trying to keep his ethereal pantaloons on till people looked the other way."

Elegance and Purity.
Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

Always Refreshing.
A delicious odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne, which is always refreshing, no matter how freely used.

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

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

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

Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs.,
62 Vessey street, New York city.
For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price \$1 by mail. For sale by Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

BEATMAN ORGANS 27 stops \$90. Pianos \$125 up. BEATMAN Factory running day and night. Pianos Rec. Address Daniel F. Beatman, Washington, N. J.

How Watches Are Made.

It will be apparent to any one who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY and STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickel composition metal especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.
For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

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

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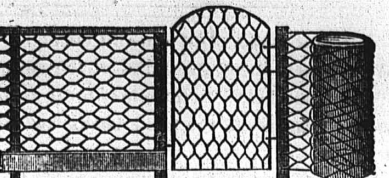
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ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PERSONS interested in the estate of Mary Blanton, deceased, are hereby notified that on the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1882, at the April term A. D., 1882, of the probate court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, I will make a final settlement of the business of said estate in and with said probate court, and at the same time shall apply to said court for an allowance of compensation for my services and of my expenses as administratrix of said estate.
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Administratrix of said estate

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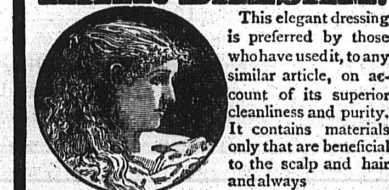
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The Household.

A Good Book and a Good Offer.

We regard it one of the duties of the editor of "The Household" to introduce to its members and readers all the good books he can search out.

Our readers will recollect, perhaps, that some months ago we spoke very highly of the merits of a book entitled "The Duties of Women," written by an English woman, Miss Frances Power Cobbe. An eminent American clergyman writing from London, says of this book: "It is the profoundest, wisest, purest, noblest book, in principle, aim, and tone, yet written upon the True Position of Woman in Society. It should be circulated far and wide among all classes of our countrywomen." This is high praise of the book, but in our estimation none too high.

We wish we were rich enough to give this book to all the readers of "The Household" but we are too poor to give it even to one.

We will make this offer, however. To each one who will send us a new subscriber to THE SPIRIT, accompanied with the cash, we will send, post-paid, this valuable book. Every careful mother, every thoughtful woman, should own a copy to read and to lend.

Please address JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

On Quarreling and Calling Hard Names.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Perhaps one half of the quarrels in the world and the contentions among really good and well-intentioned people, would be brought to a speedy and happy termination if persons would go and see their opponents. Let people who are jealous of each other and mutually prejudiced look each other in the face, take each other by the hand, and have an hour's friendly talk together and they will find their prejudices melting away.

One of Boswell's best stories is of the meeting between Dr. Johnson and Wilkes. When Johnson found that Wilkes was in the room he was angry. He took a book; but Wilkes began to talk so pleasantly and entertainingly that at last Dr. Johnson said: "How can a man of your sense hold such absurd opinions?" "O," said Wilkes, "I don't hold such opinions—I never was a Wilkesite." So he and Dr. Johnson became the best of friends.

It will do no harm to any of the members of our Household to read the above remarks two or three times over. I have thought them over, and read them over, greatly to my benefit. I think others may do the same.

"Contributor's" remarks in last week's SPIRIT in reference to Bible reading and praying in schools are right and just and sensible from her standpoint. But I want to take her by the hand and lead her to a different stand-point, and then hear what her conclusions are. Suppose she lived in a district where the majority of the people were infidels, and they thinking very highly of Tom Paine and his writings, should conclude that it would be a very good thing to have his "Life" and his "Age of Reason" read every morning in school; and suppose furthermore that the teacher was an infidel and was very conscientious in the matter, and thought it his duty to read the aforesaid book and have his scholars sing a hymn in praise of so good a man, would "Contributor" think it a very great act of intolerance on her part not to listen or have her children listen, with heads inclined, and with reverent attitude, to the reading of such a book, and the singing of such hymns? Let all this matter be thought over without any prejudice, and with the spirit of reverence and obedience to the precept of the great Teacher, who says, "Do unto others," &c., and it may possibly modify "Contributor's" opinion in the matter. Personally, I thank "Contributor" for handling the vexed question in so good a spirit. She did not call hard names, or asperse the characters or attribute bad motives to those who think on the subject different from her, and who come to different conclusions.

And now that I feel in a pleasant mood and my mind is in a placid state of equilibrium, I want to inquire of my friend Varner why he asks me to tell him where, when or how "pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father has ever misled any one?" I cannot possibly tell him. I never knew of a case in which a person was so misled. I never even imagined such a case. Further, I most honestly be-

lieve that such a thing never happened. I go even beyond this and prophesy that such a thing never will happen.

My affirmation which caused Mr. V. some trouble, namely, that he knew a certain proposition to be true as well as I did, did not refer to the words of mine which he quotes, to-wit: "Bible religion is a term indefinite," &c., but it referred to the words intervening, which were these: "In the palmy days of Judaism the conception of priest and prophet in regard to religion and its requirements were as opposite as the poles. The precepts of Jesus were almost entirely of a moral and not of a religious character. The teachings of Paul were more dogmatic and theological in their nature." It was in reference to these affirmations that I said "Mr. Varner knows all this as well as I do." In such an assertion I see (on further acquaintance with my friend), that I was rash, and will apologize to Mr. V. for speaking with an assurance which I now see was not warranted by the facts of the case.

In my little article on "Statistics in determining moral questions," published in "The Household" a few weeks since, I seem to have laid myself open to criticism. I said, so the *noes* have it, and we presume this will settle the question and no more prayers will be said in Harvard University." I presume that most of the readers of this sentence, saw the mild sarcasm it contained, and that it was intended to show the absurdity of majority votes settling great moral questions. We are certainly very grateful to Mr. Varner for watching so closely the theology of "The Household," and seeing to it that no heretodoxy shall creep into it unchallenged. We would not knowingly admit into its columns anything false in religion, or bad in morals. It is well to have a censor, a kind of theological Argus with his hundred eyes, to look after heresy in these days of free thinking and free writing. One thing, however, I would suggest, to all who are disposed to make criticisms, that it is always best to refrain from disparaging personalities, and never to impugn motives, or to call hard names, or to make such home thrusts at each other's moral obliquities, or so sharply upbraid our opponent's ignorance, that some of us, modest and timid mortals that we are, shall shrink from ever showing our heads or hearts again to be rudely pecked at, and pounced upon by the high-soaring eagles of criticism. We all wish to express our honest, sincere thoughts, without fear of vivisection from the scapula of our theological doctors.

Please address JOHN S. BROWN when you send matter for "The Household."

LONGFELLOW.

The People's Poet.

"It often happens," said Thomas a Kempie, "that a stranger, whom the voice of fame made illustrious, loses all the brightness of his character the moment he is seen and known." Such was not the case with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. To know him as a man was to add to the impression he had made as a poet. The sweetness, the refinement, the gentle and lovable qualities of his character, strongly endeared him to those who came within the circle of his personal influence. It was this underlying richness of his nature which bloomed into fragrance and color in his poetry.

There was no contradiction between the singer and his song. The superior character of the man was dominant in his life and his writings, and it made a uniform impression upon those who knew him in his books or who enjoyed the rare privilege of his personal friendship. No one could read him sympathetically without feeling the impress of qualities which he never sought to obtrude, but which so long as he was true to himself he could not conceal.

He won the love as well as the admiration of his townsmen. He was free from those eccentricities and asperities which are sometimes condoned in men of genius, because there is no other excuse but genius to make for them. The school children on the street knew that their smile of greeting would be kindly returned. The poet never forgot; in self-absorption the kindly graces and amenities of life which marked him as the perfect gentleman. Undemonstrative and retir-

ing in his disposition, his dignity never cooled into austerity, his courtesy never became merely formal. Kindness was an instinct with him. Sensitive and susceptible as a poet to the influence of life and character around him, he readily interpreted men by swift intuitions, and adapted himself to the occasion with an easy grace and self-possession. He was thoughtful and tolerant of others, charitable in his judgment, lenient to the erring.

* * * Longfellow may fitly be described as "the people's poet." He had won his way to the fireside in England and America. His wide popularity was attained by no sacrifice of art; but it was nature more than art that secured it. His rare culture was made, not the master but the servant of his pen. In these days, when a sensuous and realistic school of poetry is seeking to establish its merits through a disregard and even contempt of the moral element in poetry, it is refreshing to turn again to the soft, clear, simple, trustful strains of the much-loved singer. No pessimism was there, no meretricious adornment, no bitter sarcasm, no darkness of doubt or despair, but there was that sensitive sympathy which recognized the loves, the passions, the sorrows, and the yearnings of the human heart.

* * * Mr. Longfellow's religion may be read in his poetry as it was read in his life. It was not a religion of dogma, but one of faith and love and works. The Psalm of Life, The Reaper, Resignation, God's Acre, Suspira, Christus, and others, show the poet's faith in immortal verities, and how the consolations and inspirations of religion were invoked to strengthen and beautify the life that now is. There is no cant, no professional religion, no affectation of piety, no offense of dogma. Mr. Longfellow's creed was one that could be sung, and it sung itself in some of his best poems. The religious element in his nature was not paraded; it does not appear in phylactery or frontal; it was rather a fragrance exhaled from his soul, which perfumed and pervaded his writings like a subtle essence of trust and sweetness. His poems were not marred by caricatures of God, or by that pessimistic view of human destiny which has sheltered its horrors under the name of religion. Such a man as Longfellow could translate Dante, but could not easily believe in an eternal hell. His faith in God and in human destiny was too great to be brought under the bondage of medieval theology. His religion was best expressed not alone by his opinions but by his character.

Those who bask in the radiant influences of his personality will realize with sorrow the loss that has come to them, but it is a priceless privilege to turn to the pages where his thought was inscribed, and find that gentle, pure, and genial nature so perfectly and so permanently reflected.—*Christian Register.*

What a German Newspaper says.

We Germans are in general not inclined to believe at once in great announcements and puffs; we are rather suspicious, and often of perfect right, of exaggerations and humbugs. Our motto is, what the eye sees the heart believes, and we therefore desire to see and examine ourselves before we speak about things and praise them. This was our idea when we heard and read so much about Dr. S. A. Richmond's justly celebrated World's Epileptic Institute, and we therefore sent a reporter to the building. We are now about to give the best information on the subject, based on a personal review and examination of the premises. Our reporter found Dr. Richmond in his office. The Doctor kindly received him, and not only answered all his questions, but showed and explained everything about the place to him. His office is on the first floor of the building, and its walls are covered with thousands of photographs of ladies and gentlemen restored to health by the use of Samaritan Nerve, among whom our reporter recognized many of his own countrymen, and its glass cases contain innumerable certificates of cures and letters in praise of this world-famous remedy.

About ten years ago Dr. Richmond came to St. Joseph. He was then a poor young man, with but little money, and no friends to assist him. He rented a small office on Francis st., and commenced the struggle for success single-handed and alone. He had achieved a great triumph, in the face of the stubborn opposition on every hand, and is to-day one of the wealthiest men in our midst. This fact alone is amply sufficient to show the merits of his invaluable preparation, even though there was no other source from which to procure valid and reliable testimony.

But besides the money which this great medicine has been the means of bringing to the inventor, the Doctor receives daily the blessings of thousands of patients restored to health and happiness through his instrumentality. These letters are open for inspection at his office, and it requires two clerks to attend to this branch of the business.

Dr. Richmond is a living example to be imitated by all young men who have a disposition to reach eminence in the world by diligence in the use of their own exertions, and besides the

enjoyment of the prosperity which surrounds him, he has the satisfaction to be regarded as a human benefactor.—*St. Joseph Volksblatt, August 22, 1881.*

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Farm and Stock.

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The Agricultural Situation.

A wet and open winter, followed by a cold and backward spring and possible short crops, especially in the line of spring grains, are among the main features of the agricultural situation at this time. To these may be added advancing prices for nearly all agricultural products, decreasing receipts and stocks at commercial centers, and small reserves in farmers' hands. This condition of things indicates nearly bare markets when the new crops are harvested, and a sharp call for them at good if not high prices.

Under such circumstances farmers must necessarily feel encouraged to push forward spring work with great energy as soon as favorable weather comes, and plow, sow, and plant early as possible. Unfortunately all, or nearly all, the indications are for a cold and late spring, and for a continuance of an amount of rain fall, which has already reduced the average for oats very materially, while at the same time it has just as much increased the area for corn.

Pastures and meadows are coming on slowly, having been put back by the cold spells the last half of March, and though the winter has been warm and wet, and the grass green all through it, the bite of herbage will not be sufficient to carry stock before the first of May. The fall wheat and rye crop are both very forward for the season, and discount being made for the loss from winter killing, inundation, and overflow, to the measure of fifteen to twenty per cent, for the lower winter wheat belt, both crops were never in a more promising state at this time of the year.

At this writing, the indications are that the fruit crop of 1882, both large and small, will be a very good, if not a remarkable one, with the exception of strawberries, which were hurt out by the heat and drought of last summer, and the raspberries, which were stunted and dwarfed by the same causes. Besides, 1882 is the even numbered or apple crop year; and further, large fruit crops are pretty sure to follow dry seasons, because they favor the development of fruit buds. There is every sign now that the May cherries will be in season with fruit in the month of June; pear trees show a mass of buds, and if apples do not rot under the trees in immeasurable quantities in the autumn of 1882, as in that of 1880, there is no forecasting the future of fruit.

While the cereal crops, discount being made for the depredations of insects, yield far the larger and better crops in seasons which are drier than those which are wet, vegetables, like most fruits, do better in cool and moist, or warm and wet summers, and therefore, since a season of that character is probably before us, we think large plantings of vegetables to be made, from drought at least, and also probably from the depredations of worms and bugs. And so in case of the cereal crops, we are likely to hear very little of the chinch bug or the Hessian fly for the next three or four years, though we may expect to get reports of the first appearance of the locusts sometime in the summer months.

For the Spring wheat region, or the Northwest, the cold and backward Spring will retard, if it does not lessen, the extent of small grain sowings, but as a cool season is always very favorable to the wheat crops, the outlook for large Spring grain crops is quite as good as usual. South, the inundations and overflows cover a country more than half a degree of longitude in breadth, and larger than seven degrees of latitude in length, reducing the cane and cotton area greatly, but nobody knows how much, with the certainty of lessening the sugar crop from 50 to 75 per cent, and the possibility of destroying it altogether. Two short cotton and sugar crops are pretty sure to raise the prices of those great commercial commodities in the markets of the world, while at the same time they will tend to cause cotton-growing to be tried on the new lands of the far Southwest, and stimulate the production of sugar from other sources than the tropical cane.—Chicago Farmer's Review.

Business Laws in Daily Use.

If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

Notes bear interest only when so stated. Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership. Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

An agreement without consideration is void. A note made on Sunday is void.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void. A contract made with a lunatic is void.

A note obtained by fraud or from a person in a state of intoxication cannot be collected. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

The acts of one partner bind the rest. "Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but is not necessary. If not written it is presumed by the law or may be supplied by proof.

The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he has received no consideration), having lent his name or credit for the benefit of the holder, is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal to its nature.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

An endorsee has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the postoffice, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

Notes of protest may be sent either to the place of business or residence of the party notified.

The holder of a note may give notice of protest either to all the previous indorsers, or only to one of them; in case of the latter, he must select the last indorser, and the last must give notice to the last before him, and so on. Each indorser must send notice the same day or the day following. Neither Sunday or legal holiday is to be counted in reckoning the time in which notice is to be given.

If two or more persons as partners are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient.

An endorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing "without recourse," or similar words.

All claims which do not rest upon a seal or judgment must be used within six years from the time when they arise.

Part payment of a debt which has passed the

time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period of six years from the date of such partial payment.

If, when a debt is due, the debtor is out of the State, the "six years" do not begin to run until he returns. If he afterward leave the State, the time forward counts the same as if he remained in the State.—School Journal.

FROM reports sent to its office by peach-growers in all parts of the Peninsula, the Wilmington News concludes that there will be a two-thirds crop of peaches, comparison being made with 1878, when the yield was enormous. Bearing trees never looked better at this season of the year, but their number was reduced about one-third by the severe winter of 1880-'81.

A SKELETON IN A TREE.

What Two Hunters Discovered in the Den of a Georgia Fox.

From the North Georgia Citizen.

Two men who live in the northern part of Gilmer county, near the Cohutta range, made a startling discovery a few days ago. They had chased a depredating fox to his covert, which proved to be an immense hollow tree trunk, charred and blackened by forest fires. It was comparatively but a huge stump, being not more than twenty feet high, evidently having been snipped off at that way. The why robber of the henhouse had entered an aperture near the base of the tree and all efforts at smoking him out had proved futile. As a last resort one of them suggested harrising the fox's mode of entrance and then felling the tree, which owing to its aged and decayed condition, would be an easy task.

This plan was adopted and a few vigorous strokes of their axes sent the old shell crashing to the earth, and Reynard, in endeavoring to make his escape was summarily dispatched with an ax. As they were preparing to take their departure one of the men discerned something white gleaming in the old hollow stump, and upon examination was horrified to behold the bleached bones of a dismembered human skeleton. The men were considerably startled by their strange discovery, and on closer inspection a powder-horn and bullet pouch were brought to light, together with a few mouldering articles of raiment, but nothing else was found that would identify as to who the person had been. Many conjectures have been made as to how the skeleton came, and how long it had reposed in this strange manseum, the affair being a profound mystery.

A Brave Little Girl.

A gentleman living near Henderson, while plowing a few days ago, sent a 10-year-old daughter to the house for his gun, for the purpose of shooting some rice birds that were in the field. Returning with the gun, the brave little heroine was attacked in the road by an infuriated bull, and, instead of running and screaming, and thus urging the beast, on as most children would have done, she stood her ground, and as the beast advanced she let go the contents of both barrels into his face. The beast, seemingly in a state of intoxication, reared, there and then, in search of the child, against fences, trees, etc., but climbing the fence hastily the little girl managed to escape. She ran and told her father of the incident, who, hearing the report of the gun, was rushing to her, to ascertain the cause of the shooting. With the assistance of two colored men, the now cowed animal was driven home, and it was discovered that both of his eyes had been shot out.—Montezuma (Ga.) Weekly.

What a blessing the weather is in conversation! Without it as an introduction to other things we should never be able to find out how very deep the most utterly young man may be. From the extreme cold of the unusual heat we gradually get to that endless and delightful gossip about our neighbors which so entirely fills the soul with happiness. We look wise and say, "It's a rainy day, forgetting that the person whom we address must be an idiot not to know it without being told, since he has just come in from the street and still holds his dripping umbrella in his hands. He replies, "Yes, it is a bit moist," and after that, according to the prevailing usage in this country, the two may consider themselves acquainted. There is, moreover, a twist in the general mind about this matter of weather. We may live to be four score years of age, and yet every spring will be the most remarkable spring within the memory of man, and every winter will present certain phases to excite our wonder. Every year of our lives we go through this regular gamut of surprise, declaring that the weather has gone stark, staring mad, and does not know how to behave itself seemingly. Every once in a while we become exasperated, and declare that in this region we have "a great deal of weather, but no climate," and manage to find some good excuse for grumbling all the year round. Well, there is no use in trying to make people happy, for it can't be done. The only person in the world who thinks he would be contented with very little is the man who happens to have nothing at all.

Church fairs are no better in Germany than they are in this country. We say it with great hesitation, but still we must say it, that the object of a church fair is to obtain money by unfair means. It is the last thing to be thought of to give a *quid pro quo*. Nobody ever expects to get his money's worth, unless it happens to be the first fair he ever attended, and even then a half hour's experience sufficiently enlightens him. The one antediluvian oyster lost in a sea of hot water is only the type of the spirit which pervades everything. Fictitious prices are asked for fictitious articles, and selling goods by the sample is entirely unknown. However, it is a satisfaction to know that the effete monarchies are no better than we are. In Berlin, at one of these ecclesiastical exorcismes, a gentleman bought a glass of wine for half a guilder and gave the young lady at the counter a guilder. When he had tasted the wine she said to him, "Shall I give you any change, sir?" This seemed to be too much, and he replied as he turned on his heel "No, miss; you can give the change to the man who can drink the wine, if you please."

What a comfort it is to see a person well dressed! Even fashionable people are so apt to put on colors which have no affinity that when we see a lady who dresses with the taste of an artist we are inclined to gaze even to the point of rudeness. Still, we are not willing to assent to the statement of the French woman who said that in dressing well she found a perfect satisfaction which even religion had failed to afford.

A Varied Performance.
Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ.

How Watches Are Made.

It will be apparent to any one who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY and STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickel composition metal especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE. For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

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

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

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

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

PILES! PILES! PILES!

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

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

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

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

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.

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

GEO. EDWARDS,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Frazer Hall

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

All work warranted. Good Fit Guaranteed

I Keep a Large Variety of Samples of Cloths on Hand.

NOYES & GLEASON,

REAL ESTATE,

Insurance and Loan Agents.

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

ELDRIDGE HOUSE CORNER, LAWRENCE, KS.

THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles, Collars, Brides, Whips

Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc.

All kinds of repairing neatly done on Short Notice.

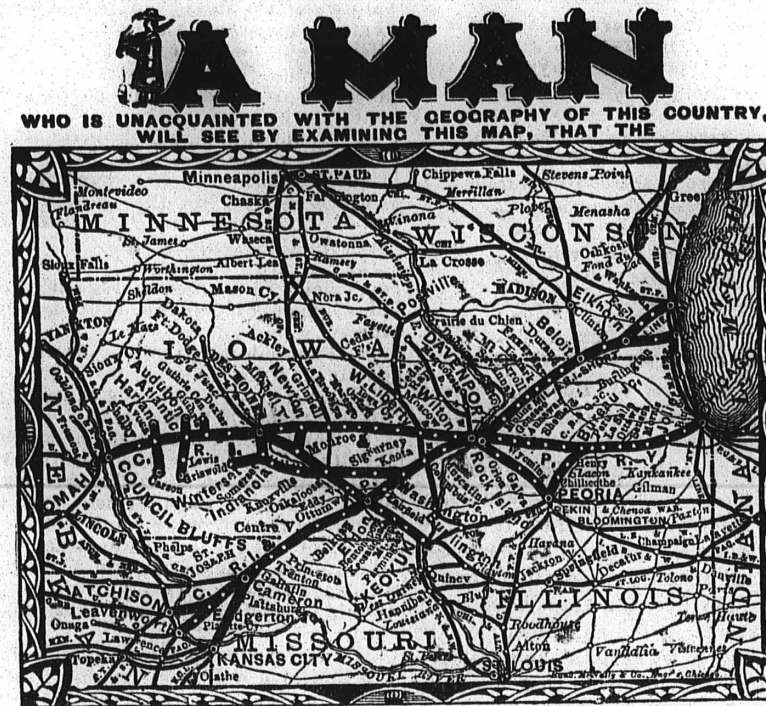
Lady Agents

Can secure permanent employment with good salary selling Queen City Bristle and Stocking Supporters, etc. Sample outfit Free. Address Queen City Bristle Co., Cincinnati, O.

The Best in the World.

Send for catalogue and price list. RINEHART HALL & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Threshers



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to St. Louis, Keokuk, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bondville, Bondport, Independence, Newton, to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianapolis and Winterset; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and a branch to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between Chicago and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails. Through Express Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between Chicago and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes, and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it, we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace CARS, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address, R. R. C. BILE, Vice President and General Manager.

ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

JUSTUS HOWELL

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DEALER IN—

Agricultural Goods, Osborne Self-Binders,

HAPGOOD AND THOMPSON SULKY PLOWS,

PEORIA, THOMPSON AND HAPGOOD

WALKING PLOWS AND

CULTIVATORS.

WAGONS, BUGGIES AND SPRING WAGONS.

Also Agent for the

LIGHT-RUNNING

Domestic and Davis Sewing Machines.

CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE BUYING.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED. No. 158 Massachusetts street.

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BRINGS A SEED STORE

To every man's door. If our

SEEDS are not sold in your

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and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia

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IN MEMORIAM.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
1807-1882.

He preached to all men everywhere,
The gospel of the Golden Rule,
The New Commandment given to men,
Thinking the deed and not the creed,
Would help us in our utmost need.
With reverent feet the earth he trod,
Nor banished nature from his plan,
But studied still with deep research
To build the Universal Church
Lofly, as is the love of God,
And ample as the wants of Man.

—Unity.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

M. J. Savage, of Boston, recently preached a sermon on the "Persecution of the Jews by the Russians."

In regard to the character of the Jews as religious thinkers and leaders, he says: "Let us remember, for it is true, that while we pray, in our penitence and in our thanksgiving and our hopes, we use the phrases that have been wrought out in the experience of the Jews. When we christen our children it is with Jewish words that we dedicate them to God. When we weep over our dead we use Jewish paths to express our sorrow. We read Jewish prophecy to express our hope. When we picture the future perfect condition of the world it is in the light of the Jewish dream that we talk of the millennial days to come. When we dare to project our hopes of heaven into the inexperienced and unknown future, it is a Jewish city which we build; we look upon the Jewish trees, we listen to the murmurs of Jewish rivulets, and we picture it all by the help of Jewish imagination."

We specially ought to remember to be tender and just toward a people like this. For we are growing beyond the hard interpretation of Christianity; and now our main conceptions of God and the religious life stand side by side with the second Isaiah and with the man of Nazareth. It is a Jewish dream of human brotherhood that kindles our aspirations, touches our hearts, and fills us with enthusiastic hopes for the future. Can we then afford to be unjust to a people the most injured in the world, and the one to whom the world owes as much as to any other that ever lived?"

WHAT WE WANT.

The Atchison Champion has given us just the platform that all good temperance men can stand on. It is as follows:

It is often said by the hit or miss, unreasonable and intolerant advocates of prohibition, or rather of St. John, that the Champion and people who think as it does, are in favor of free whisky. This is a lie; of course. It is also complained by the more moderate that the opponents of the prohibition act, who yet claim to be the friends of temperance, have nothing to offer in place of the act as it now stands. This is a mistake.

The amendment is a part of the Constitution, as the statement of a general principle, and there it will remain. Its exact letter has never been enforced in any country; and while man remains, then, to reach approximately the object of the amendment, which is the suppression of intemperance and its evils.

The recent elections in many Kansas towns and cities will be regarded by partisans on both sides, more especially on the prohibition side, as indicating a reaction against temperance. They ought not to be so regarded. But they are an expression of disgust with Gov. St. John and the band of noisy incompetents who blow their little horns for him. They are a rebuke to the marplots and incapables who have shown themselves unfit to frame a law, and worthless in enforcing it. The people have expressed their contempt, not for water, but wind.

Now what is wanted is fair, square dealing, and no shying on this temperance question. There must be some more common sense exercised and considerable more honesty. To this end the question should be taken out of politics. The politician who are working the temperance issue for what they can get out of it should be sent to the rear. The cause of practical temperance would be promoted in Kansas if Gov. St. John were banished to Patagonia and kept there for ten years, and the same might be said of a small army of his strikers.

There should be first a return to the moral suasion movement, which was summarily dropped when the prohibition act was passed. Good men and women everywhere should combine to induce men to stop drinking, or, what is better, not to begin it. This work should be done by our own people and not by unknown itinerants, mercenary missionaries, and absolute vagabonds.

Taking it to be at least a possibility that liquor will be sold where public sentiment is not actively and unanimously against it, certain precautions should be taken.

1. The law already existing, which allows of the drunkard to sue for private damages, should be widely published, and made clearer and stronger, if need be. This makes it the special interest of somebody in particular to enforce the law.

2. Drunkenness, which is in a vast majority of cases, a crime of deliberation, should be severely punished, and the law already on the statute book, which disqualifies drunken public officers should be enforced.

3. The ordinance already existing in every city in Kansas, in regard to the observance of Sunday, should be enforced.

4. The undoubted power of municipal authorities to suppress disorderly places, no matter what the cause of the disorder, should be enforced.

5. The present law at the next meeting of the Legislature should be relieved of its cumbersome and inefficient provisions in regard to druggists, and the manufacture of wine and beer. In short, let the law be made what men like Judge Thatcher, as good temperance men as lives, urged in vain that it should be made at the time of its adoption.

We feel perfectly safe in saying that this platform will meet the approval of a vast majority of the sensible, sober men of Kansas, who do not expect to get an office by blowing about their own adhesion to temperance principles, and the general wickedness of everybody else.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, April 11, 1882.	
Flour—lowest to highest prices.	3.25 @ 7.30
Wheat—No. 2, fall spot.	1.11 @ 1.12
" " May.	1.14 @ 1.15
No. 3, spot.	91 1/2 @ 92
" " April.	90 @ 91
Corn—No. 2, mixed, spot.	71 @ 71 1/2
" " May.	68 @ 69
Oats—No. 2, spot.	51 @ 52
Rye—No. 2.	51 @ 52
Butter—range of prices, per lb.	28 @ 30
Cheese—per lb.	10 @ 14
Eggs—per doz.	12 @ 12 1/2

ST. LOUIS, April 11, 1882.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.50 @ 6.00
Wheat—No. 2, fall spot.	1.27 1/2 @ 1.29 1/2
" " May.	1.20 @ 1.27
No. 3, fall spot.	1.13 @ 1.13 1/2
" " May.	1.04 @ 1.04 1/2
Corn—No. 2, spot.	71 1/2 @ 72
" " May.	71 1/2 @ 72
Oats—No. 2.	51 @ 52
Rye—No. 2.	51 1/2 @ 52
Pork—No. 2.	17.65 @ 17.70
Lard—No. 2.	10.20 @ 10.45

CHICAGO, April 11, 1882.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.50 @ 8.25
Wheat—No. 2, spring, spot.	1.33 @ 1.34
" " May.	1.34
No. 3 " spot.	1.08 @ 1.10 1/2
Rejected.	69 1/2 @ 72 1/2
Corn—Spot.	72 @ 73 1/2
" May.	72 @ 73 1/2
Oats—Spot.	46 1/2 @ 47
" May.	48 @ 49
Rye—No. 2.	80 @ 81
Pork—No. 2.	17.50 @ 17.60
Lard—No. 2.	11.75 @ 11.22

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1882.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 5,500; market dull, but advanced 10c; common to good mixed, \$6.00@7.05; heavy packing and shipping, \$7.05@7.40; light \$6.60; skips and culls, \$5.50@6.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 1,400; exporters \$7.20@7.55; good to choice shipping, \$6.50@6.90; common to fair, \$5.60@6.10; mixed butchers steady; common to fair \$5.60@5.50; corn-fed Texans \$5.80; stockers and feeders \$3.40@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,000; market active and 10 to 15c higher; common to medium \$3.00@5.50; choice to extra \$5.75@6.65.

KANSAS CITY, April 10, 1882.

CATTLE—The Commercial Indicator reports Receipts 241, shipments 594; market steady at about Saturday's prices; native steers averaging 1072 to 1200 lbs., sold at \$5.65@6.30; cows \$4.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500; shipments 1,492; Market excited and 10 to 10c higher. Range of prices, \$5.85@7.35; bulk at \$6.50@6.95.

SHEEP—Receipts none; shipments none; market nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1882.

Hogs—Market strong and higher; butchers chief buyers, paying \$6.50@6.90 for light, and 6.90@7.30 for heavy pigs; receipts 2,300; shipments 1,600.

CATTLE—Receipts, 700; shipments, 400. Supply very light, demand urgent and prices strong; medium to fair shipping steers \$5.75@6.50; good to choice, \$6.50@7.00; exports, \$7.00@7.50; native butchers' steers, light to choice, \$4.50@6.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00@5.50; grass Texans, \$4.00@5.50; stockers, \$4.25@6.00; feeders, \$4.75@5.25; Colorado steers, \$5.00@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, none; sheared sheep wanted at \$3.50@5.25; woolled, \$4.50@6.50.

Lawrence Markets.

A cold rain and bad roads has kept back much of the produce that would otherwise have come to the market. Butter is still scarce and wanted, and eggs only come in in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. Wheat has dropped off a little, and if the prospects for the new crop hold good will go lower. As follows are our quotations:

Flour—Patent \$4.00; A 1, \$3.50; Upper Crust, \$3.25.	
Wheat—No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, 85c@\$.1.00.	
Corn—70@75c.	
Oats—45c.	
Potatoes—Peachblow, \$1.40@1.50, retail at \$1.75; Early Rose, seed, 75c@\$.1.25; Peerless, \$1.35@1.40, retail \$1.75; Canada Early Rose	

HASE & PENDLETON,

—DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, POTATOES, GREEN FRUITS,
EGGS, AND PRODUCE.

86 and 88 Massachusetts Street.

78 and 80 New Hampshire Street Lawrence, Kansas.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS PURCHASING
SEED, POTATOES, CORN, AND OATS. FOR SEED.
WE HAVE THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
SEED POTATOES

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.
HASE & PENDLETON.

3-29-4t

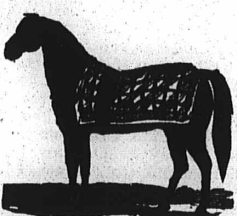
\$1.75; Wisconsin, \$1.75; Minnesota, \$1.75; Iowa, \$1.75; Wisconsin Snow Flake, \$1.75; Wisconsin Peachblow, \$1.75.

Eggs—10c; retail two dozen for 25c.
Butter—30@35c, retail 35@40c.
Oranges and Lemons—25@40c. per dozen.
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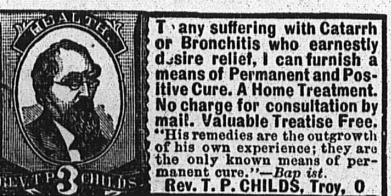
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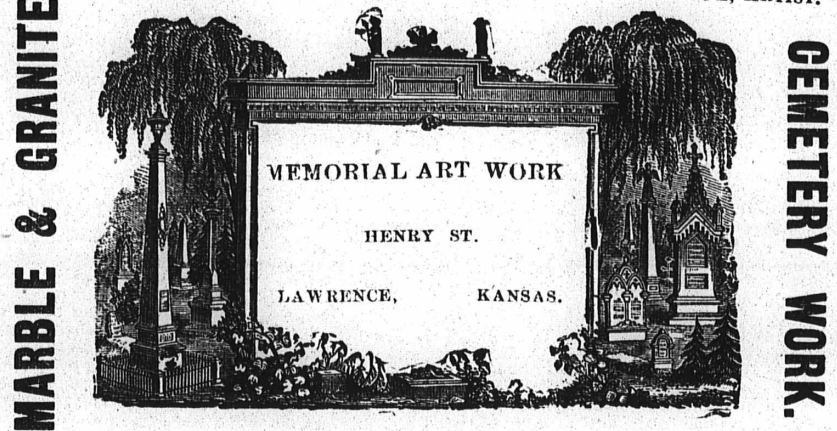
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