

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 530.

How Longfellow Wrote Evangeline.
In an interview a short time ago the poet gave the following details of how he wrote his masterpiece:

Expressing preference for his "Evangeline," I ventured to say: "I see that you located the final scene of that beautiful story in Philadelphia."

"Yes, sir. The poem is one of my favorites also; as much, perhaps, on account of the manner in which I got the groundwork for it as anything else."

"What is the story, please?"

"I will tell you. Hawthorne came to dine with me one day and brought a friend with him from Salem. While at dinner Mr. Hawthorne's friend said to me: 'I have been trying to get Hawthorne to write a story about the banishment of the Acadians from Acadia, founded upon the life of a young Acadian girl who was then separated from her lover, spent the balance of her life searching for him, and, when both were old, found him dying in a hospital.'"

"Yes, said Hawthorne, 'but there is nothing in that for a story.'"

"I caught the thought at once that it would make a striking picture if put in verse, and said: 'Hawthorne, give it to me for a poem, and promise me that you will not write about it until I have written the poem.'"

"Hawthorne readily assented to my request, and it was agreed that I should use his friend's story for verse whenever I had time and inclination to write it. In 1825 I started for Europe, and when in New York, concluded I would visit Philadelphia, and so went over."

"It was in the spring, about this time, and the country was as beautiful as it is to-day. I spent a week in the Quaker City, stopping at the Old Market House, on Third street, near Walnut. It was one of the best hotels I ever stopped at, and at that time perhaps the best in the country. It had been the private residence of the wealthy Bingham, and was kept by a man named Head. The table was excellent, and the bed-chambers were splendidly furnished and were great, large airy rooms as large as this," turning around and surveying the ample library room in which we were seated.

"It has been given way now to the demands of business, I believe, for when I was last there I could hardly recognize the place where it stood. During my visit I spent much time looking about, and Philadelphia is one of the places which made a lasting impression on me and left its mark on my later work. Even the streets of Philadelphia make rhymes:

Market, Arch, Race, and Vine,
Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, and Pine.

I got the climax of 'Evangeline' from Philadelphia, you know, and it was singular how I happened to do so. I was passing down Spruce street one day toward my hotel after a walk, when my attention was attracted to a large building with beautiful trees about it, inside of a high inclosure. I walked along until I came to the great gate, and then stepped inside and looked carefully over the place. The charming picture of a lawn, flower-beds, and shade which it presented made an impression which has never left me, and twenty-four years after, when I came to write 'Evangeline,' I located the final scene, the meeting between Evangeline and Gabriel, and the death at this poor house, and the burial in an old Catholic graveyard not far away, which I found by chance in another of my walks."

"It is purely a fancy sketch, and the name of 'Evangeline' was coined to complete the story. The incident Mr. Hawthorne's friend gave me, and my visit to the poor house in Philadelphia gave me the groundwork of the poem."

"The claim is that the Quaker almshouse on Walnut street, near Third, is the one referred to in 'Evangeline.'"

"No; that is not so. I remember the place distinctly. It is the old poor house I referred to which stood on the square between Spruce and Pine and Tenth and Eleventh streets."

Mr. Longfellow then took from an adjoining room a picture of the old Quaker almshouse, and explained that the spot which attracted his attention and marked Philadelphia for the final act of 'Evangeline' was not this old institution, as had been so often claimed.

A Temperance man on Temperance.

Outside of temperance and theology there is no subject that so quickly elicits indignant howls at being touched as that which miscalls itself temperance. To the men who manage and approve the temperance movement as at present conducted a single word of criticism or doubt is as irritating as a red shirt dished before the eyes of an unreasonable bull, and suggestions of practical work for the benefit of the men who would stop drinking if any one would help them are resented as indignantly as if they were invitations to drink. A refreshing exception to this rule is the superintendent of an inebriate's refuge at Boston, who, in talking with a reporter a few days ago, pointed out the blunder of the temperance movement in very much the same language that outsiders have used. Among the causes to which the gentleman attributed the generally admitted decline of interest in the cause are lack of work by the great society known as the "Sons of Temperance," the intrusion of politics, the assumptions of religious societies, and above all, the lack of any general, intelligent, persistent effort to so improve the condition of the drinking man that he will be able to resist temptation. In other words, a practical temperance worker sees the movement under exactly the same light as the

practical outsider, and admits that though it may not have too much sentiment behind it is sadly deficient in heart and pocket.—*New York Herald.*

Peace on the Rails.

Five men have signed a certain paper. Thereupon the market price of \$5,000,000,000 of securities has changed; the cost of food to 15,000,000 of consumers has changed, and the prospective value of agricultural products raised by 20,000,000 of people has been affected. These five men appear to wield an enormous power. But it may perhaps be found that, after all, they are not so much the rulers as the subjects and almost helpless instruments of events.

These five persons represent the trunk lines, whose new compact as to freight and passenger rates have been published in detail. The five roads agree to fight no more, to divide their business on the basis of the traffic of 1880, and to submit disputed questions to arbitration. A little while ago they were taking freight to the seaboard at twelve cents per 100 pounds, from Chicago to New York, and now they are charging about twice as much; but the most violent anti-monopolist in the country does not complain of the rates now established as excessive. Indeed, the lowest rate ever made in the very extremity of any railroad war, until within a year or two, was never so low as the rate upon which the companies now fix as a great advance, after a struggle of unprecedented severity. Truly, Mr. Vanderbilt appears to be right in saying that the recent struggle has taught railroad men how cheaply railroad freight can be transported. But are the railroads altogether free in the matter? Why did they make an attempt to establish that which was the ordinary winter rate until last year? They have seen a tremendous decline in charges for transportation—a decline so great that, had their business of last year been done at the rate of a few years ago, their aggregate earnings would have been greater by at least \$75,000,000. Yet none supposes that these companies, out of mere goodness of heart and boundless generosity, voluntarily bestowed this vast sum upon the public. They were not entirely able to prevent the decline. They are not now able to restore rates to the point to which they were maintained a short time ago.

Like other kings, these monarchs of the railway world are to some extent at the mercy of events. The tremendous decline in rates was not wholly to their seeking, though it was upon their offer that freight was transported at the lowest rates. Since July last a struggle has been in progress, until recently, which may have attributed with all its losses to the personal quarrels or the private speculations of one or two men, and yet those same men, in a broader and better sense, were mere instruments of events more mighty than themselves. They have made peace, not because it altogether suited them to pocket losses and affronts, but because events did not permit them to carry the struggle much further.

The immediate cause of the railroad war of 1881 were, first, the great development of facilities for handling freight here and elsewhere, and second, the construction of new railroads designed to share the large profits realized from transportation at the old rates. In 1879 and 1880, the railroads had been extraordinarily prosperous. Thereupon shrewd men calculated that, if large profits could be earned by roads costing \$150,000,000, in transporting freight between the sea and the lakes, profits could also be realized by roads costing a third or a quarter that sum. The Lackawanna extension, the Ontario and Western, and the proposed projection of a Massachusetts road across this State, were some of the fruits of this idea. But the law of gravitation is not more certain or irresistible than the law which impels capital into any branch of business which seems especially profitable. So, too, the building of elevators by the Erie and Pennsylvania, and the improvements at Baltimore and Boston, were mere inevitable consequences of the remarkable development of a profitable business in grain carrying. These things brought about, of necessity, a severity of competition in the present, and a prospect of greater competition in the future, against which managers undertook to defend themselves by a war of rates.

In the settlement thus far, moreover, the managers have been impelled by almost irresistible power. There were stockholders and creditors, at home and abroad, who demanded a cessation of strife. There were great bankers, here and in Europe, who gave notice that they would refuse hereafter to recommend the securities of companies that persisted in the strife, and some of the companies were aware that they would be compelled before long to ask new financial arrangements. In a thousand ways the whole financial world pressed the managers to put an end to the struggle which could otherwise only end in ruin.

These events teach some lessons which legislators may well study. They teach, first, that it is nonsense to suppose that a few railroad monopolists have power to make rates to please themselves. The laws of trade and finance are more powerful than all the kings on earth, railroad and other. Second, these events teach that unusual profits in any business, by the inevitable law of competition, are maintained. Third, they teach that the irresistible force of competition, where legislation does not break its power, accomplishes

more than any Congress or Legislature could have accomplished by any act. Finally, they teach that the public has no occasion to fear the new compact which the railroad managers have made. It will either be used to give them unreasonable profits, or it will not. If not, the public need not complain. But if it establishes unreasonable rates and secures unreasonable profits, there will very soon follow a growth of facilities for transportation against which no combination can possibly sustain itself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Young Folks' Department.

At Eventide.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Listen," said the children, "grandpa is singing."

Was that singing which sounded more like the works of an old clock running down, or the melancholy creaking of an ancient door than the articulate consonance of a human voice, attuned to sweet sounds? Yet, once, when that voice rolled out its mellow notes of love and conquest, it had thrilled the hearts of those who heard it with a hungry longing for all the beautiful things it seemed to encompass and describe. Then it had belonged to a young fellow with eyes like stars, and the limbs of Hercules, and the flush of everlasting youth sat deep in his cheeks. Now, it came from the sunken and asthmatic chest of a little wizened old man, sunk far back among the cushions of an old rocking-chair—the chair that belonged to his dead wife—and the wisps of hair that hung about his wrinkled cheeks were as white as snow. But, on his shrunken and shapeless knees, as if to connect him still with the world of youth and love, was a fair, rosy child, whose sunny head was laid against the old man's heart, where she nestled lovingly in the sweet abandon of a tired, trusting childhood. It was for her the old man was singing these labored notes now, when the grasshopper was a burden, and the child, with the uncritical tastes of her years, thought she had never heard such sweet music. In front of them was the undraped window, through which they could see a crescent moon bathed in the faded flush of a departed sunset, and its attendant star, and the child clasped the old man's hand raptuously as he sang in his wheezy voice:

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky."

"The poor traveler in the dark
Thanks God for your tiny spark,
Would he knew which way to go
If you did not twinkle so?"

The old man could not see a printed page held before him, but he could plainly discern that far-distant star shining in the blue sky, and the children at the door heard him telling Mabel he was the poor traveler in the dark, and the star would show him which way to go. Then the feeble old voice piped up with that most fascinating rhyme:

"A ship-a-ship-a-sailing,
A sailing on the sea,
And it was deeply laden
With pretty things for me."

"There were raisins in the cabin,
And almonds in the hold,
The sails were made of satin
And the mast it was of gold."

This was followed by a livelier strain, to which Grandpa kept time with one slipped foot:

"London bridge is broken down,
Dance over, my Lady Lea;
London bridge is broken down,
With a gay lady."

"How shall we build it up again?
Dance over, my Lady Lea, etc."

The child could not know that the singer would rather have sung the saddest funeral hymn, but that great love for her conquered, and brought his feeble mind out of a world of graves and shadows to do her bidding, so she put one dimpled hand up with a caressing motion, and patted his thin cheek, and nestled closer to him, as she whispered, in a voice of entreaty, "Now, grandpa, the Babes in the Woods," and the old man cleared his voice a great many times to make it more impressive, and began in a tragic melody:

"My dear, do you know
That a long time ago,
Two dear little children whose names I don't know,

Were stolen away
One fine summer day,
And lost in the woods, so I've heard people say."

And when it was night
How sad was their plight;
The moon did not shine, and the stars gave no light,
They sobbed and they sighed,
And they bitterly cried,

And the poor little things, they laid down and died."

"And when they were dead,
Two robins so red,
Brought strawberry leaves and over them spread,

And sang them this song
All the day long;
"Poor babes in the wood; poor babes in the wood,"

Oh, don't you remember the babes in the wood?"

As the quivering voice rose and fell in its weird intonations, the children at the door were awed into silence by its sad complaining, but Mabel only lifted grateful eyes, shining in misty sleepiness, and whispered caressingly, "More, grandpa," but he was wandering in the past now, in his own young world, and he sang snatches of quaint hymns, and the airs of long forgotten songs, sad refrains that were full of heart hunger and pain. But it seemed stronger, almost like the voice of a young man, as he troiled forth in soft, pathetic notes:

"It's hame, and it's hame, hame fain wad I be
An' it's hame, hame to my ain countree;
When the flower is i' the bud, and the leaf is on the tree."

The lark shall sing me hame in my ain countree,
It's hame, an' it's hame, hame fain wad I be,
An' it's hame, hame to my ain countree."

The children stole away subdued and awed by the change in the old man's voice, and told their mother "grandpa could sing splendid." Mabel fell sound asleep, to dream she was a lost babe in the wood; the moon and its pale, cold star went down softly over the western horizon, and dissolved in a sea of amethyst splendor, and grandpa, with his dear old head laid back on the cushions, and still clasping his little Mabel to his heart, had gone "Hame to his ain countree!"

A Puzzle.

A farmer and his wife, a grocer and his mother had three silver dollars, three half dollars, and three quarter dollars to divide equally without breaking any of the pieces. How were they to do it?

Enigma.

'Twas whispered in heaven and muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed;
'Twas seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder;
'Twill be found in the spheres when riven asunder;
'Twas given to man with his earliest breath,
Assists at his birth, and attends him in death;
Presides o'er his happiness, honor, and health,
Is the prop of his home and the end of his wealth.
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
And though unassuming, with monarchs is crowned.

In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir.
Without it the soldier and sailor may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home!
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found.

Nor e'er in the whirlwind of passion be drowned,
It softens the heart; and though deaf to the ear,
It will make it acutely and instantly hear;
But in shade let it rest, like a delicate flower,
O, breathe on it softly; it dies in an hour.

Who will guess this enigma and tell us its author?
J. S. B.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl eight years old. Papa takes the SPIRIT and likes it very well. I do not go to school now, but will when it commences. I study reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. I have three sisters and four brothers. The little boys and girls tell what pets they have; we have none but three canary birds. I can knit, sew, sweep, wash dishes, and play too. I will close, as this is my first attempt.

MAY GOODEN.

LENEXA, Kas., March 26, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time that I ever wrote to your paper, so you must not expect much this time. This winter is the first that I ever went to school. I study reading and geography. We all liked our teacher. I will tell you how many hawks we caught this winter and last winter. Last winter we caught twenty-two hawks, and this winter eighteen, and two prairie eagles. If any of the little readers of this paper want to know how we caught them let me know, and I will tell them the next time I write. We have ten little chickens. I will close by sending a riddle. There is a big red thing down in the meadow; it eats and eats and never gets full. Yours truly,

FRANK UBER.

LYNDON, KANSAS.

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LONGFELLOW.

'Twas but a few brief days ago, so proud
We were of thy long life and what it bore;
And now, for all that wealth of praise, the shroud,
And hearts all hushed, since they thy loss deplore;
For swift as glowing sunset dies in gloom,
Thy flashing brightness darkens in the tomb,
And we that gazed in rapture and delight
Now stand bereft of that inspiring sight!
Yet not thy years were long, thy song was sweet,
And welcome now from all who heard its strain;
As birds our own New England woodlands greet,
And while the seasons come with flowers and song,
Our minstrel shall their happiness prolong.
—William Bruntton, in Christian Register.

CONVERSATION AND LETTER WRITING.

"These journeyings reveal to me the state of the people. They make plain the need of a simpler priesthood, a ministry at the field, road, fire-side, bed-side, at tables, in families, neighborhoods, wherever man meets man truly. Now all ministries are aloof from human needs. Societies, senates, preaching, teaching, conversation, play ignobly with men's hearts—and there is no great and sincere intercourse—souls do not meet; and man, woman, child, bewail their solitude. Sincerity in thought and speech can redeem man from this exile and restore confidence into his relations. We must come to the simplest intercourse, to conversation and the epistle. These are most potent agencies—the reformers of the world. The thought and desires of men wait not thereby the tardy and complex agencies of the book-seller's favor, printer's type, or reader's chances, but are sped forthwith far and wide, by these nimble Mercuries. Christianity was published solely by lip and pen, and the Christian documents, the entire literature of this great fact, is comprised in a few brief fragments of the life and sayings of Jesus and the epistles of his immediate adherents. And thus shall the new life and new ideas find currency in our time and win the people to themselves."

Who is the author of the above sentiments? "Duties of Women" to the first person who will tell me will be sent free. Address John S. Brown.

FREE TRADE.

The New York Herald gives this short but pithy sermon:

Butter from Holstein, cabbages from Germany, and now potatoes from Scotland—this is the alarming report of those whose business it is to note the record of our importations. We submit to the statesmen of the protection school that three great American industries—cabbages, butter, and potatoes—are seriously threatened by the pauper labor of Europe and that steps should be taken immediately to save them from destruction. A good stiff duty should be imposed at once. The imposition of say one hundred and fifty per cent. would exclude the foreign products from our products and double the price of the native articles. In this way the possessor of a potato patch might become a millionaire in a short time.

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.

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.

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.

Co-operation.

The Maine Farmer suggests this plan of co-operation for farmers who raise sweet corn:

"If you will plant sweet corn, combine with your neighbors and put it up at the least possible cost. Do not plant for a man or a company who will cheat you out of your honest due or perhaps fail, and you must lose the whole amount; allow no man or company of men to stand between you and the consumer and take the lion's share. Do with this crop as with any other which you have to dispose of—put it up and on the market yourselves, doing the labor mainly yourselves, and receiving the full price the market affords. In this way the producer can receive a fair and honest compensation for his labor—and I think if the farmers knew and understood this the large corn shops in the different parts of the State would have to start up some other industry. I understand that small corn shops are being built by near neighbors combining and putting up their own corn, doing all the labor themselves and putting it upon the market. Where this has been done the farmers have received quite double the price paid by the packing companies."

The above advice was given to farmers under a pressure felt by them from the failure of J. W. Jones, which involved loss and suffering to those who supplied his canning establishment with the raw material by contract.

Labor and Capital Co-operating.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Facts are worth more than theories. There are instances here and there, now and then, of the just and equitable correlation of labor and capital, that illustrate the practical and beneficial working of the two forces of production when combined.

Mr. Quitoff and his workmen were manufacturers at Stetin, Austria. Mr. Quitoff's business became seriously embarrassed and he was on the verge of ruin. On becoming acquainted with the desperate condition of his affairs his workmen united to a man in the labor of helping him out of his difficulties. To avert the impending danger they not only readily submitted to a reduction of thirty-three per cent. of their wages, but they cast all their hard-earned savings into the hazard of saving their employer, making themselves the bridge on which he safely passed to more prosperous times. We are sorry that we have not a clearer and fuller report of the precise terms on which these cordial relations between capital and labor were posited. Of this thing, however, we are certain, the relations of the two parties had not been that of master and slave. Labor in this case had not been treated as a machine but as flesh and blood. It had in some way been treated fairly, honestly, and justly.

Now labor treated in this way will always manifest the same friendly, co-operative spirit. Like cause will invariably produce like effect. Let capital unite itself in some just way of reciprocal benefits, in the friendly spirit of give and take, and there will never be any necessity of calling out United States troops to put down strikes and suppress riots among laborers. We commend this subject to the thoughtful consideration of all capitalists; to all employers; to all working men, and especially to the Patrons of Husbandry as a hint as to the true basis of co-operation in the production of wealth.

If all men and all parties want peace, prosperity and a just distribution of the earnings of capital and the wages of labor, the way is open by the application of just such principles of fair, honorable and equitable dealing as the above incident most beautifully illustrates.

The editor of the Prairie Farmer gives some good hints to the Patrons of Husbandry:

"Thus far the order of Patrons of Husbandry, in many of the States, has been too exclusive and independent in its outside workings. The Grange in its internal rules and management is

and must remain exclusive and distinct from all other agricultural organizations. It is, perhaps, the best perfected organization of farmers ever devised—has more of the elements of stability and permanence. It is able to stand alone, maintain its position and do its own peculiar and beneficial work. But it is a fact that it may do still broader work and attain higher position for good, by the establishment of closer relations with other societies organized for the advancement of agriculture. It is gratifying to notice that a feeling of this kind is gaining ground with members of the Order. Thus the lecturer of the Illinois State Grange, in his annual report, says that the aim and end of grange labor is to advance the material welfare of the farmer, and to better prosecute this work there ought to be a fraternal unity existing between it and other organizations having in view the same purpose. He regrets that there is such limited co-operation between the Grange and the State Board of Agriculture, the Industrial University, the local agricultural societies, and the railway and warehouse commission. That he is correct in these views will be conceded by the broadest minded and most intelligent Patrons throughout the country. An order based on the principle of co-operative effort should be ready to unite in its work with any and all clubs and societies laboring to promote the general good of agriculture and the elevation of the people who follow it as a calling."

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Editor of Spirit:—I have taken some pains to condense and compile some thoughts on LABOR which were originally written for the Dial by an indefatigable worker, Theodore Parker, a name well known to theologians, but not so well known, perhaps to farmers and laboring men, though he espoused their cause with great earnestness, and with an enlarged sympathy in their hardships and wrongs.

If you think that these thoughts will be acceptable to your readers I wish you would insert them. They may be extended possibly to three or four chapters. Yours, J. S. B.

LABOR—NO. 1.

God has given each man a back to be clothed, a mouth to be filled, and a pair of hands to work with. And since wherever a mouth or a back are created, a pair of hands also is also provided, the inference is unavoidable, that the hands are to be used to supply the needs of the mouth and back. Now, as there is one mouth to each pair of hands, and each mouth must be filled, it follows quite naturally that if a single pair of hands refuses to do its work, then the mouth goes hungry, or, what is worse, the work is done by other hands. In the one case, the supply failing, an inconvenience is suffered, and the man dies; in the other case he eats and wears the earnest of another man's work, and so a wrong is inflicted. The law of nature is this, "If a man will not work neither shall he eat."

Still further, God has so beautifully woven together the web of life, with its warp of fate, and its woof of freedom, that in addition to the result of a man's duty, when faithfully done, there is a satisfaction and recompense in the very discharge thereof. In a rational state of things, duty and delight travel the same road, sometimes hand in hand. Labor has an agreeable end in the result we gain; but the means also are agreeable, for there are pleasures in the work itself. These unexpected compensations, the gratuitous and stray gifts of Heaven are scattered abundantly in life. Thus, the kindness of friends, the love of our children, is of itself worth a thousand times all the pains we take on their account. Labor, in like manner, has a reflective action, and gives the working man a blessing over and above the natural result he looked for.

The duty of labor is written on man's body, in the stout muscles of the arms, and the delicate machinery of the hand. That it is congenial to our nature appears from the alacrity with which children apply themselves to it and find pleasure in the work itself, without regard to its use. The young duck does not more naturally betake itself to the water than the boy to the work which goes on around him. There is some work which even the village sluggard and the city fop love to do, and that only can they do well. These two latter facts show that labor, in some degree, is no less a pleasure than a duty, and prove that man by nature is not a lazy animal, who is forced by hunger to dig and spin.

Yet there are some who count labor

a curse and a punishment. They regard the necessity of work the greatest evil brought on us by the "Fall;" as a curse that will cling to our last sand. Many submit to this yoke, and toil and save in hope to leave their posterity out of the reach of this primitive curse.

Others, still more foolish, regard it as a disgrace. Young men—the children of honest parents, who, living by their manly and toil-hardened hands, bear up the burthen of the world on their shoulders, and eat with thankful hearts their daily bread, won in the sweat of the face, are ashamed of their father's occupation, and forsaking the plow, the chisel, or the forge, seek a livelihood in what is sometimes named a more respectable or genteel vocation, that is in a calling which demands less of their hands, and quite as often less of their heads likewise, than their father's hardy craft. Affiliated damself beg their lovers to discover (or invent) some ancestor in buckram who did not work. The Sophomore in a small college or a large University, is ashamed of his father who wears a blue frock, and his dusty brother who toils with the hoe, the spade, the axe, and saw. These men, after they have wiped off the dirt and soot of their early life, soon become arrant coxcombs, and standing like the heads of Hermes without hands, having only a mouth, make faces at such as continue to serve the state by plain handiwork.

It were to be wished that this notion of labor being disgraceful was confined to vain young men and giddy maidens of idle habits and weak heads, for then it would be looked upon as one of the diseases of early life, which we know must come, and rejoice when our young friends have happily passed through it, knowing it is one of "the ills that flesh is heir to," but is not very grievous, and comes but once in the life-time.

This aversion to labor this notion that it is a curse and a disgrace, this selfish desire to escape from the general and natural lot of man, is the sacramental sin of "the better class" in city and country.

The children of the poor pray to be rid of it, and what son of a rich man learns a trade, or tills the soil with his own hands? Many look upon the ability to be idle as the most honorable and desirable ability. They glory in being the mouth that consumes, not the hand that works. Yet one would suppose a man of useless hands and idle head, in the midst of God's world, where each thing works for all; in the midst of the toil and sweat of the human race, must needs make an apology for his sloth, and ask pardon for violating the common law, and withdrawing his neck from the general yoke of humanity. Still more does he need an apology, if he is active only in getting into his hands the result of other's work. But it is not so. The man who is rich enough to be idle values himself on his leisure, and what is worse, others value him for it. Active men must make a shame faced excuse for being busy, and working men for their toil, as if business and toil were not the duty of all and the support of the world.

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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 cash distribution which will distribute \$500.00 in gold on Jan. 1st, next. Only \$1 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. Sold silver watches and elegant revolvers before buying any other. Liberal terms to good countrymen. J. C. MCGRATH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

An Ideal Picture of an Ideal Man.

RICE'S SUPERB PORTRAIT OF

GARFIELD

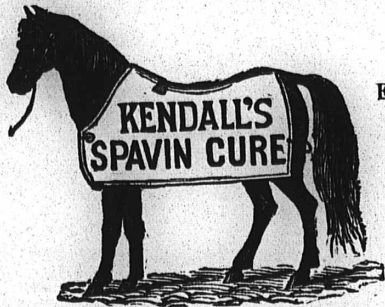
Newly Engraved, Accurate, Elegant, Artistic. Highly commended by members of his Cabinet and household, and his most intimate political friends. Cheap pictures have been thrown aside, and people are now ready to buy this magnificent engraving. Send for full description and endorsements before buying any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

SEEDS!

Farmers interested in choice Seed Corn, Potatoes, Garden and Grass Seeds, send for our descriptive catalogue 1889. For one dollar in stamps we will send to any address, charges prepaid, 2 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 at all the fairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. THOS. M. HAYES & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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

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 now known to be one of the best, if not the best liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S 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, 1889.
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 nearly ruined him; 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 our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the two bottles 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 10th, 1889.
B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and to myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one and don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great. Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S 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.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.
St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.
Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" and have used it since. 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. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,
P. N. GRANGER.

Wilton, Minn., Jan. 11th, 1881.
B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses which was badly swollen and could not be ridden by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludduth, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured the horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt which was very badly injured by a fall from a tree. I used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" and with it I cured the colt's leg, which was 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. MATHEWS.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hamilton, Mo., June 14th, 1881.
B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have safely said that Kendall's Spavin Cure did more good than anything which I ever tried. I believe it to be a good remedy for a great many 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 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. Kendall's Spavin Cure did more good than anything which I ever tried. I believe it to be a good remedy for a great many 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. 31, 1878.

B. J. Kendall, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case which I used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing. I had tried many things, but 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 exceeds anything I 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 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 man or beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have 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.

WHO WROTE IT?

In looking over a chest of old papers at his house a few days since, Capt. W. O. Hubbell found the following manuscript. He knows nothing about who was its author or when it was written. The scrap of history it gives will be of interest to everybody. The appearance of the paper would lead to the belief that the manuscript was very old. If any of our readers can throw any light on the subject we should be glad to hear from them:

A PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF "KANSAS-TRAITORS," BY A TRAITOR.

On Wednesday, the 21st of May, I received a message from Lawrence to the effect that a large company of "Border Ruffians" were congregating near that place for the purpose of destroying the town. I immediately mounted a horse and rode ten miles up the creek, and aroused the "Pottawatomies," and by six o'clock in the evening thirty-four men, armed and equipped, met at the rendezvous at the junction of the Osawatomie road, with the California road. The "Marion Rifles" and "Pomeroy Guards" from Osawatomie were to meet us here by agreement, but instead of a company of men only two came, and reported that another messenger from Lawrence had arrived, who contradicted the former report, and the Osawatomie companies would await further orders; the "Pottawatomies," however, agreed to push on to Lawrence and ascertain for themselves the facts of the case.

Accordingly, we moved on to Middle Creek and camped for supper and rested till midnight, when we struck our tents and moved on, crossing Middle Creek and the Marias des Cygnes with difficulty, on account of the high water. When about half way between the Marias des Cygne and Ottawa Creeks we met a messenger from the vicinity of Lawrence who reported that the "Border Ruffians" had taken the town and razed it to the ground. This startling news was received in silence by the company; then the word "onward" was passed along the line, and vengeance was written in the limaments of every countenance.

We pushed on and arrived at Ottawa Creek at break of day. Here we halted a few minutes to break our fast, and bait our horses. In the meantime a messenger was dispatched to Osawatomie to arouse the settlers. After resting a few minutes we pushed on to Prairie City, where we learned that there was no organized Free State force in Lawrence and that the "Border Ruffians" were in possession of Blanton's Bridge and assembled in force at Lecompton. We concluded to encamp at Prairie City, where we were joined by Company C., of Kansas Volunteers, under command of Capt. Shores.

On the 23d we were joined by the Pomeroy Guards, Capt. Dayton. Here we heard that Gov. Robinson was on his way from Westport to Lecompton, a prisoner, guarded by a company of "Border Ruffians." We immediately struck our tents, and moved to Palmyra, where we were joined by the "Marion Rifles," Capt. Updegraff, which increased our force to about 130 fighting men.

On the 24th Capt. Brown, of the "Potawatomie Rifles," with a scouting party, went into Leavenworth. Upon his return he reported that the Free State Hotel and Governor Robinson's house had been burned and the two printing presses destroyed and the own sacked according to "law and order" by a posse of South Carolinians, Georgians, and "Border Ruffians," headed by United States Marshal Donaldson and Sheriff Jones. Upon the receipt of this news we broke up our camp and returned home, each company dispersing its members with the understanding to be ready to come together at any time when their services should be required.

On our way home from Palmyra we received intelligence of a disturbance in Potawatomie, in which five Pro-Slavery men were killed. Upon our return we found the settlement in a terrible state of excitement; a number of families had left for the States, and those that remained called a meeting, without distinction of party, and passed resolutions pledging to protect each other from mobs or invading foes of either party. How well these pledg-

es were kept by the Pro-Slavery party I will endeavor to show:

On Wednesday, the 28th, I heard that a company of 100 men on horseback were coming into the settlement. I started immediately, in company with two prominent Pro-Slavery settlers, to meet them. We found them to be a company of Pro-Slavery men from Sugar Creek, Bull Creek, and Stanton, headed by a Capt. Arbuckle and Gen. Coffee, from near Westport. Their avowed purpose in coming was to arrest the men that had killed the five men heretofore spoken of. I was immediately arrested for a witness, they said, without any remonstrance or interference on the part of my Pro-Slavery friends. On the contrary, they accompanied the mob and assisted to arrest every (twenty) Free State man that they could find in the neighborhood and take their arms. We were then marched about twenty miles in the heat of the day to Paola, the Pro-Slavery headquarters of that part of the Territory, where we arrived on the evening of the 29th of May, and exposed in review, subject to the taunts and insults of two companies of "Border Ruffians,"—one from Harrisonville and one from Westport—which were drawn up to receive us. We were then placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Hayes, who placed us in a room and guarded us with four armed men night and day. It may be proper for me to state here that up to this time and for all the time while in custody not one of those arrested had any warrants or writs of any kind served upon them. We found at Paola Capt. Brown and Jason, his brother, who were arrested a day or two before, near Osawatomie, and their houses burned. Capt. Brown was insane, on account of the anxiety and trouble of the past two weeks.

On the 31st Capt. Brown was delivered into the hands of Capt. Wood, of the United States Cavalry, who pinned his arms behind his back and tied a rope to him, one end of which was given to a soldier on horseback, and he was obliged to keep ahead of the horses, in a march of eight miles under a broiling sun. The cords which bound his arms were so tight that he will probably carry the scars to the grave.

On the 1st of July eight of the remaining prisoners, Jason Brown, Wm. Partridge, Simon B. Morse, Wm. Rillboun, Pain Maness, and myself were taken to Osawatomie and put under the charge of the United States troops under the command of Captain Wood. The rest of the prisoners were discharged, one of them losing a valuable horse, which he was riding when taken prisoner. Capt. Wood, after receiving us in his charge, tied our hands behind us with a strong cord for one day and night. He then procured chains, and fastened us two and two by the chains, being locked around our ankles. Capt. Brown, jr., by this time was a raving maniac. We passed the first night in a tent on the damp ground without any bed-clothes, and, in fact, while in charge of Capt. Wood would have had to have done so all the time had not our friends supplied us with blankets.

Good for the Women.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

While passing through Anderson county last Friday I was very much pleased in passing some of the school houses to observe the people in large numbers engaged in planting trees. At one of the school houses I stopped to see what had induced them to all plant trees on that day, and learned that the County Superintendent, Miss Eva E. Hobart had proclaimed Friday, March 24, as Arbor-Day. I called on the young lady when I went to Garnett, and found that she was a very efficient officer, having visited every district in the county, some of them several times, during her term of office. More such County Superintendents would do away with many objections now urged against that office. TRAVELER.

LAWRENCE, Kas., March 30, 1882.

Tribute of Respect.

GRANGE HALL, TOLEDO GRANGE, No. 620, P. of H.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the great Master of the universe to permit death to enter the circle of our Grange, by calling to the Great Grange above, February 14, 1882, our worthy brother, C. C. Myser; therefore, be it

Resolved, that while we deplore the loss of our brother, we bow in humble submission to the decree of the great God of the universe.

Resolved, that in the death of brother Myser, our Grange has lost a devoted and worthy brother, his family a kind husband and good father, the church and Sabbath school an able worker, and the community an industrious and useful citizen.

Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with his grief-stricken family, and while tendering them our heartfelt condolence in this their sad hour of bereavement, we earnestly commend the widowed wife and fatherless children to the loving care of Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved, that this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Grange, a copy to be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and that the same be published in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS and our county paper.

D. R. SHELLENBARGER,
C. WEESNER,
WM. OSBORN,
Committee.

TOLEDO, March 25, 1882.

Free of Charge.

The generous proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, specially request that all sufferers from consumption, Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, loss of voice, difficulty of breathing, tickling in throat, night sweats, phthisis, quinsy, hoarseness, croup or any affliction of the throat, chest or lungs, to call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle free of charge, which will convince you of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. Thousands of hopeless sufferers who once looked forward to a dark and unpromising future, are now the most happy beings on earth, having been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption.

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: "Keeler" 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" (Coney's), and "Autocrat" (Philander 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 chicks.
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: "Doodlittle's" and "Sid Cougher'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 " 7.00
Trio.....7.00 " 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.

THE

KANSAS ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION

OF

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS

Chartered by the State of Kansas for fifty years.

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J. D. BOWERSOCK, Vice-President.
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SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

For further information address THE KANSAS ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, 127 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address: MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

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,
SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

IF YOU WANT
PLAIN FURNITURE,
CHAMBER SUITS, OR
PARLOR GOODS

Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!

OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

Consisting of Plain Coffins, Burial Cases and Fine Caskets. Burial Robes in all grades of goods.

LARGE FINE HEARSE!

Remember the Location is near the Court House

HILL & MENDENHALL,
LAWRENCE, KANS.

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, Baseballs, etc.

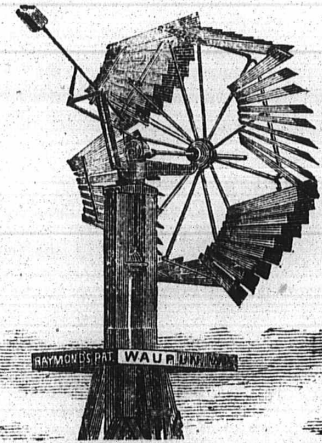
A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

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,
Mowing Machines,
Reapers,
Marsh Twine Binders and Harvesters,
Sulky Hay Rake,
Althouse and Enterprise Wind Mills,
Steel Goods,
Newton Farm Wagons,
"Minnesota Chief" Threshers,
Fanning Mills,
And other goods too numerous to mention.
126 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, - - - LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



THE OLDEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE CITY!

A. MARKS,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

NO. 83 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, - - - LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, and all work warranted.

F. F. METTNER.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures.

COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIAN INK

Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner
Equal to any done in the United States of America.

FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED.

No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings!
CHILDREN'S PICTURES INCOMPARABLE! PRICES LIBERAL!

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY O. 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.

Lawrence is a good market for straw now.

LETTUCE and pie-plant have appeared in market.

THE prospects for fruit were never more flattering.

Cattle can get a very good living from the grass now.

HALF the people who ran for office yesterday got beaten.

SEVERAL new business places are building on Bridge street, north side.

THERE is little likelihood of any important changes in the city officers this spring.

AUGUST POEHLER and Mrs. Dr. Taylor are each putting down new cut stone sidewalks.

THE Lawrence cannery factory are manufacturing a million tin cans, which they expect to fill this season.

"Great Blood Tonic," for the cure of all blood diseases—"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Has no equal.

"Dr. Seller's Cough Syrup" will ensure you a good night's rest. It is the best cough medicine in the market. Price 25c.

There is a very fair prospect that we shall have another straw paper factory, three times the size of the one nearly completed.

ALL the window caps and sills in Mr. Tisdale's new house are to be of blue granite. He has a large pile of the beautiful stone on the ground.

Julius Fischer has purchased 400 tons of ice from the Kansas Pacific railroad. This, with what he carried over, will be sufficient to supply his customers.

Society Belles.
Are loud in their praise of Floreston Cologne on account of its remarkable delicate and lasting fragrance.

THE machinery of the old woolen mill has been transferred to the old furniture factory on Pinekey street. Mr. Mackey will improve the old woolen mill and make it the largest wire fence factory in this section.

Annoyance Prevented.
Gray hairs are honorable, but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

Mr. Vick is quoted as saying that the "white worm," or any other worm, in pots, may be destroyed by sticking three or four common matches down in the soil, also one or two up in the drain-opening. The phosphorus on the match is certain death to the animal life, and a powerful fertilizer to plants.

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.

Look Out for Them.
A set of sharks are prowling around this and adjacent counties with a new lightning rod swindle. Several persons were gulled by them at Fort Scott a few days since. The only safe way is to sign no sort of paper. If you want lightning rods buy them of some of our local dealers who propose to live here. Give strangers a wide berth.

New Styles.
On Thursday and Friday of this week, Mrs. Gardiner & Co. will open a full and complete assortment of spring and summer styles of millinery, fancy goods, patterns, hats, bonnets and French flowers, feathers and all the latest novelties of the season, to which a special invitation is given to the ladies to come and see the new styles.

THE rapid rise in value of real estate is very forcibly shown in a sale which Mr. Hoadley made last week. It was a farm about three miles from this city. The farm was sold last fall to a party for \$4,100; but a slight flaw appeared in the title and before the matter could be fixed up the purchaser backed out. Mr. Hoadley sold the farm last week for \$4,750, and the last purchaser has already been offered \$500 for his bargain.

To know where to get a good wholesome dinner without paying for what one does not want, is to a stranger sometimes valuable information. At B. B. Porter's, in this city, we know that you can get at all times just what you want and at reasonable rates. Mr. Porter himself is a most agreeable gentleman, and long experience has so accustomed him to catering to everybody that he seems to know just about what a man wants the instant he sits down. Everything there is neat and home-like, and it is a place we can recommend to those coming to the city.

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

EVERY paper in the State has a candidate of its own for Congress.

Mrs. Gardner will give her annual display of Millinery on Thursday and Friday of this week.

THE plans for the new Santa Fe depot are all drawn. The building will cost \$3,700, and will be an ornament to the city.

ON Wednesday of last week a prisoner in the county jail succeeded in making his escape by climbing the fence around the jail yard. He was recaptured a few days later at Cedar Junction by Sheriff Asher and ex-Sheriff Clarke.

To Horsemen.
In another column will be found the advertisement of E. A. Smith's justly famous horses. It costs no more to rear a colt that will sell readily for \$200 than to raise a plug. Mr. Smith has raised some of the finest stock in the State, and breeders who look to their own interests will take advantage of his stock.

A Clear Complexion.
Can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom in the cheek. Read about it in the other columns.

Home Lectures.
At the Unitarian Church are being delivered a series of lectures by home talent. B. W. Woodward, Rev. Howland, Mrs. Diggs, and Prof. Canfield are among those who have already spoken. Anywhere but in Lawrence these lectures would be considered cheap at half a dollar each; but here we have them at fifteen cents—two for a quarter. Prof. Caruth is the next speaker, and his subject is "Wm. Tell and His Country."

Obituary.
Mrs. Al. Winchell died in this city on Monday last, and was buried on Tuesday. She was aged about forty years; the daughter of Henry O. Sholes. Sholes is, we think, the oldest printer in the State. He now lives with his son at Wyandotte. Until the Standard left this city he worked at his trade. He has been the publisher of more than one paper, and was a sharp and pungent writer. He was also city clerk of this city for one or two terms. He had twelve children, six boys and six girls, only two of whom are now living. Mr. A. T. Sholes of Wyandotte, with whom the old man makes his home, and Miss Jennie M. Sholes, of Denver, with whom the old lady makes her home. Old Mrs. Sholes has been for a long time totally blind, and Mrs. Winchell has been for more than a year blind, and has been a constant sufferer for more than that time. Mr. and Mrs. Winchell were married in this city in 1860. They have had born to them three children, Herbert, Henry H. and Luddy. Luddy died about a year ago. Herbert, a member of the Young Men's band, is an express messenger, and Henry is in the employ of John Ross. The remains were laid to rest on Tuesday, Rev. J. S. Brown officiating. A delegation from the Young Men's band attended as an escort, thus showing their love and respect for their fellow member.

The City Election.
The controversy in the election in this city yesterday was made by the temperance men themselves—temperance or anti-temperance. It ought never to have been raised. In a city election where every man knows the sentiments of his neighbor the best man for the place ought to be the best. The men nominated on the citizens ticket, so far as we know, are all good temperance men, and we certainly believe they will discharge honestly the duties of their offices. The following is a summary of the votes cast:

FIRST WARD.
Councilman—Bangs, 174; Henley, 128.
Board of Education—Bowers, 149; Emery, 149.
Justice of the Peace—Chadwick, 183; Blythe, 116.
Constables—Phillips, 118; Campbell, 191; McWilliams, 120; Bowers, 140.

SECOND WARD.
Councilman—Kilworth, 82; Smith, 123.
Board of Education—Alford, 93; McAllister, 112.
Justice of the Peace—Chadwick, 91; Blythe, 115.
Constables—McWilliams, 73; Bowers, 120; Campbell, 90; Phillips, 107.

THIRD WARD.
Councilman—Bedale, 242.
Board of Education—Gould, 82; Clarke, 150.
Justice of the Peace—Blythe, 98; Chadwick, 149.
Constables—Campbell, 150; Bowers, 118; McWilliams, 134; Phillips, 70.

FOURTH WARD.
Councilman—Hutchings, 187; Leeper, 34.
Board of Education—Bullene, 132; Pluckney, 39.
Justice of the Peace—Chadwick, 137; Blythe, 32.
Constables—McWilliams, 104; Phillips, 36; Bowers, 57; Campbell, 132.

FIFTH WARD.
Councilman—R. J. Petty, 68; Bruce, 66.
Board of Education—Howard, 130.
Justice of the Peace—Chadwick, 90; Blythe, 73.
Constables—Phillips, 73; Bowers, 73; Campbell, 59; McWilliams, 54.

SIXTH WARD.
Councilman—Pettibone, 35; Mallison, 59.
Board of Education—Long term, Force, 51; Phillips, 45. Short term, James, 74.
Justice of the Peace—Blythe, 44; Chadwick, 49.
Constables—Phillips, 32; Bowers, 52; Campbell, 38; McWilliams, 51.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. boxes. Ask druggists.

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

A YOUNG man who was ploughing with a pair of mules near Gonzales, Texas, not long ago, observed in the morning that the off mule was suffering from a swollen jaw. On the principle that mules have no rights which the owners are bound to respect, he paid no further attention to the matter until evening, when he noticed that the near mule was drawing away as far as possible from its mate. A closer inspection revealed the head of a rattlesnake sticking out from the collar of the afflicted beast, in which snug quarters it had probably passed the winter.

American Newspapers in 1882.
The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine, and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every State not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

State News.
Dickinson is having a county seat war. Abilene and Enterprise are the contestants.

Thos. P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Well, we presume Tom could take his defeat as good naturedly as any man they could put up.

The county seat war in Graham county is not a dress parade. It's blood.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Third District will be held at Emporia May 24—the same day as the First District. Now let the Second District fall in line and have theirs the same day.

The soldiers throughout the State are making arrangements for a grand reunion at Topeka in September. The government has granted the use of 1,000 tents and equipage.—*Salis-Herald.*

The forty-two organized pests of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kansas, and many more taking steps toward organization. Department Commander Walkinshaw says that he cannot muster the pests now as fast as they are sworn in.

We are informed by Senator Plumb that the prospects are good for the Kansas Pacific railroad lands being placed upon the tax roll.—*Lincoln Beacon.*

Wheat all over the State is reported to be in excellent condition, and prospects are that harvest will be about ten days earlier than usual.

Stafford county has a county seat war on hand. The contestants are the towns of Stafford and St. John.

William Bishop, County Superintendent of Saline county, has designated April 15th as the Arbor day for planting trees around the school-houses.

County Superintendent Hull, of Johnson county, has appointed April 7th as Arbor day, and comes out in the Mirror and News Letter with a column of instructions how to plant the trees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consumption Cured.
An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, AETHMA, and all THROAT and LUNG affections, also a positive and radical cure for general debility, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows!

The recipe with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to

DR. M. E. BELL,
161 N. Calvert Street,
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The Best in the World. Send for catalogue and price list. RICHARD BALLARD & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

STALLIONS FOR SERVICE,

-AT-

Norwood Stock Farm

1882 - Season of - 1882.

ALMONT PILOT [Standard].

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

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

RAVENWOOD.

Black colt 15 1/2 hands high; foaled May 16, 1878; sired by Almont Pilot. First dam Corinne, by Andrew's Abdallah, son of Alexander's Abdallah. Second dam, Iodine, by Gill's Vermont, by Downing's Vermont, by Hill's Black Hawk. Third dam Annie C., imported Glueco. Fourth dam, Polly C., by Wagner. Fifth dam Cinderella, by Kosciusko. Sixth dam Old Pet, by Kennedy's Diomed. Seventh dam —, by Kennedy's Comet. Eighth dam —, by imported Diomed.

Almont Pilot..... \$25.00
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Any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure.—Baptist. Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

GUS. A. FAAS,
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James R. Johnson, Proprietor.
Low Prices and Good work.
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If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.
If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.
If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take PARKER'S GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.
CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. & \$1.00, at dealers in drugs.
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FLORESTON
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on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.
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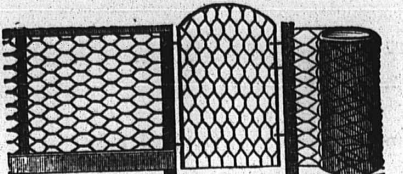
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All kinds of Hardy Ornamental

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Administrator's Notice.

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 pension for my services and of my expenses as administratrix of said estate.

SALINA TAYLOR,
Administratrix of said estate.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops \$50. Pianos \$125 up. Factory running day and night. Papers free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

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.

We Come.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Aged Shepherd of our flock
We come to aid thee—not to mock.
Fain would we lend our hand to mold
"THE SPIRIT Household" in a fold,
Where we in unity can meet
For sympathy and friendship sweet.

Dear Friends:—From the Household column of THE SPIRIT comes the query, "Where art thou?" and in the still, though powerful, voice of the pen, we answer, "Here am I!" Our worthy Manager has been so magnanimous I could not remain away any longer. Thanks, kind teacher, for your magnanimity. We did not mean to be unruly, but there is just a little of the American spirit about us women, and we like to humor it just a little once in a while, especially when it comes to measuring pens with our stalwart brothers in the line of argument. And even some of our noted brothers of the quill have said, "they never could do themselves justice when writing to order."

You wished us to tell "The Household" what books we are in the habit of reading. In answer to the query, I shall have to plead "promiscuity," for although I have read poem after poem and sketch after sketch from the pens of a list of authors, too numerous to mention, I have never made a study of any of them; but among our favorites are Longfellow, J. G. Holland, William Cullen Bryant, Mrs. Sigourney, and others. We will also have to confess to a lack of appreciation for Shakespeare; perhaps it is because we are incapable of understanding his writings, or the poems of his "building;" if so, we surely cannot be blamed for our lack of appreciation. But of all poems that we are acquainted with, there is none that surpasses that grand old one, "O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" and which I believe the authorship is unknown; or at least I have never seen it attributed to any one. If the editor of THE SPIRIT knows he will confer a favor by not only giving the author's name, but by publishing the poem.

We have been watching with interest the discussion on "The Bible in schools," and, while we would not make it a text book, it seems to us that the effort to prohibit a chapter being read, or a prayer being offered, is intolerance of the very worst kind; and although we are not in favor of persecuting the Jews, we would not expect them to do otherwise than wish to exclude the Christian Bible from the schools. Neither do we believe it should be compulsory, but rather that it should be left to the conscientious scruples of the teacher, as some are very conscientious on such points; that is, on asking the blessing of God, either audibly or inaudibly, on everything they do, and the scholar must have very little politeness who would refuse to act properly during such exercises. And we venture the school board would not complain if the teacher spent an hour every day in extra instruction, or keeping an unruly scholar after school. It seems to us it is interfering with the very principles on which our government was founded.

CONTRIBUTOR.

Abraham Lincoln's Favorite Poem.

BY WILLIAM KNOX.

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall mouder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in
Whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs
are by;
And the memory of those who loved her and
praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath
borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath
worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up
the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his
bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of
heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the
weeds
That wither away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

And run the same course our fathers have run.
The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would
think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers
would shrink;

To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is
cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers
will come;

They eyed, but the tongue of their gladness is
dumb.
They died, ay! they died; and we things that
are now,

Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrim-
age road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and
pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain,
And the smiles and the tears, the song and the
dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a
breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of
death;
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the
shroud—

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Correspondence to "The Household."

The editor of "The Household" ap-
pears to be determined to eradicate
everything from our department that
has any tendency of a religious bearing
about it.

In an editorial in THE SPIRIT of
March 1, 1882, under the caption, "Stat-
istics in determining moral questions,"
"To determine the question whether
morning prayers shall be kept up in
Harvard University, President Eliott
mailed circulars to the parents and
guardians of all the undergraduates in-
quiring whether they had daily morning
prayers in their households," 528
say no, and 218 yes. This, you say,
you "presume will settle the question
and no more morning prayers will be
said in Harvard University." To-day
is the Lord's day, and I am satisfied if
a count was had a large majority of
the citizens of Kansas, of all orders,
would be found delinquent if they
should be asked this evening if they
had been at church to-day. According
to your reasoning this would "settle
the question" and no more preaching
"will be said" in Kansas. Again, it
is not uncommon that a large majority
of the parents and guardians of the
common schools of Kansas fail to at-
tend their annual elections. This, too,
"settles the question and no more"
schools will be taught in those districts.

But then to make your argument
doubly sure you say, "The teacher Je-
sus never gave much encouragement to
public praying." That he never gave
any encouragement to hypocritical
praying, long prayers and vain repeti-
tions is true, and this is equally true
that when men pray they should af-
fectionately shut themselves from the
world, and this is what he meant by
the "inner chamber," and not a little
inner room or closet to a kitchen. Je-
sus, the Christ, the Son of the living
God taught literally, figuratively, para-
bolically and symbolically. Hence the
great similarity between the Book of
Revelation and the Book of Nature.

Please read your testament again,

both Greek and English, and if you
fail to still see that the teacher Jesus
did give encouragement to public pray-
ing, I will offer you my assistance in a
subsequent article showing you that
you are in this matter mistaken.

Yours as an humble citizen in the
kingdom of Christ. A. VARNER.
SOLDIER CITY, Jackson Co., Kans., Feb. 19.

Answer to Contributor.

Correspondence to "The Household."

"Contributor" asks the name of the
author of the poem commencing with:
"O, why should the spirit of mortal be
proud?"

It was written by a Scotchman named
William Knox. I have seen no other
poem written by him, and can learn
nothing of his history. His fame as a
poet rests on this one poem probably,
and in it, short though it may be, he
has made his name immortal.

This poem, we understand, was a
particular favorite with Abraham Lin-
coln. Mr. T. B. Carpenter, the artist,
writes that while engaged in painting
his picture at the White House he was
alone with the President one evening
in his room, when he said: "There is a
poem which has been a great favorite
with me for years, which was first
shown to me when a young man by a
friend, and which I afterwards saw
and cut from a newspaper and learned
by heart. I would," he continued,
"give a great deal to know who wrote
it, but have never been able to ascer-
tain."

My knowledge of the fact of the
writer's name is obtained from Wil-
liam C. Bryant's book, entitled "A
Library of Poetry and Song." This
book comprises in one volume of some
800 pages choice collections from the
best poets. Its extent and complete-
ness may be judged from the fact that
he has made selections from some 430
poets, giving their names, and from
eighty-five which are anonymous.

From Shakespeare he makes 75 se-
lections, from Byron 39, from Sir Wal-
ter Scott 27, Sir Thomas Moore 36,
from Longfellow 20, Whittier 20, Cow-
per 20, Tennyson 20, Shelly 20, Words-
worth 26, Bryant 22, Mrs. Hemans 10,
Milton 14, Thomas Hood 23. This
may furnish data for determining the
scale of merit in which many of the
poets stood in the estimation of Mr.
Bryant. We all have our favorite
poems and our favorite poets. I think
I am more familiar with Whittier's
poems than with any other American
poet, and read him oftener. His "Show
Bound" I have read every winter since
1865.

I never read it without having called
up tender memories and pleasant asso-
ciations. In it he pictures New Eng-
land scenes and New England charac-
ter very truly and with great vivid-
ness. Every perusal of it carries me
back to my old home, and places me in
the dear family circle of which I was a
part. I meet father and mother, broth-
ers and sisters around the winter's
fire and see again,—

"Between the andiron's straddling feet
The mug of cider simmering slow,
The apples sputtering in a row,
And nuts from brown October's wood."

Henceforth, listen as we will,
The voices of that hearth are still;
Look where we may the wide world o'er,
Those lighted faces smile no more.
We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard trees,
We hear, like them, the hum of bees,
And rustle of the bladed corn;
We turn the pages that they read,
Their written words we linger o'er,
But in the sun they cast no shade,
No voice is heard, no sign is made,
No step is on the conscious floor!

Yet LOVE will dream and FAITH will
trust,
(Since He who knows our need is just),
That somehow, somewhere, MEET WE MUST.

This is something more than an an-
swer to "Contributor;" it is a kind of
opening the heart, a showing of the in-
wardness that we of the Household
may know each other better.

JOHN S. BROWN.

Correspondence to "The Household."

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Old Bach has
been laughed at so much for giving
his advice about managing affairs, and
especially in regard to the government
of children, that he ransacks old papers
and searches old books, to see if he
cannot find something to the point,
and something which the readers of
the Household will deem sensible and
wise and worth their study. The ar-
ticle which he has stumbled upon this
time is headed:

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FLANKING.

It is not in military science alone
that a flank movement is sometimes

better generalship than a direct as-
sault. Often it is easier and better to
flank the ordinary troubles and vexa-
tions of domestic life than to attack
and overcome them. It makes a braver
spectacle, to be sure, and makes
more noise, "to take up arms against
a sea of troubles, and by opposing end
them." But such victories are often
more costly than defeats.

Sometimes, for example, the weary
wife gets into a mood—no matter how
—that may without injustice be called
unreasonable. Sometimes the husband
is, not to put too fine a point upon it,
cross. Now, nothing is more certain
than that people are never argued or
upbraided nor scolded nor driven out
of such frames of mind. But they will
generally come out, if they are given
half a chance. A little pleasant letting
alone, or a discreet diversion of thought
or occupation, will often work won-
ders. If there has been bad luck with
the dinner, praise the one you had yester-
day; it will not help matters to
growl. If the fire goes out, you can
build it again while you are fretting
about it, or trying to fix the responsi-
bility while the house grows cold.
If the work gets delayed, slip some of
it aside until another day, instead of
tiring out yourself and everybody else
in a frantic endeavor to run things ac-
cording to a Mede and Persian sched-
ule, with no let-up for accidents. If
the good husband can't be coaxed out
of his bearish mood, leave him alone to
enjoy it. Don't try to gain victories.
The work will wag on just the same,
and a good deal more pleasantly, if
you execute a flank movement occa-
sionally, upon finding too great an ob-
stacle in the path of a direct march.

And so with the government of chil-
dren. When your play-loving boy
asks to go out after supper, and you do
not think it best, for any reason, don't
say: "No, you can't; the house is the
place for boys at night." If the lad
has any of the old Adam in him, he
will either sulk or rebel or manage
in some way to make himself and every-
body near him uncomfortable until
bed-time. You can rule him of course
by authority; but it is not a victory to
be proud of. How much better to
make him prefer to stay in, or at least
reconcile him to doing so! Propose a
game for him, and take a hand your-
self; or read to him a story from a
book a little beyond his range of read-
ing, but quite within his line of think-
ing, or have a frolic or pulling candy
with him—anything to give the boy a
good time, and make him forget his
disappointment. No time is better ex-
pended in family government than in
helping the children to prefer or to ac-
cept cheerfully your wise way. Things
are going wretchedly wrong in that
family where the little ones stay in the
house as in a place of confinement, or
go to bed unhappy.

The wisest and most successful moth-
ers are those who avoid, whenever
possible, direct issues on trivial mat-
ters with young children who have a
very positive will of their own. It is
quite possible at times to wink at lit-
tle delinquencies without being blind
to disobedience or wrong-doing. Those
especially who cannot rule their own
spirits should be very careful how they
force a conflict with persons under
them. The philosophy of flanking
difficulties deserves to be more studied
and without confounding it with the
easily besetting sin of shirking, to be
more practiced. It is productive of
amiable moods, of cheerfulness, of
peace, of good digestion, and so is a
promoter of health and happiness.
Many a position that cannot be carried
by storm can be turned; many an ob-
stacle hard to surmount can be passed
by.

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-keep-
ing, and renders the business pleasant and profit-
able. 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,
West Gorham, Maine.

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Nansmond, Yellow Jersey, Red Nansmond,
Early Bermuda and Southern Queen varieties,
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WILLIAM BALES, ARMSTRONG,
Wyandotte county, Kansas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON
WILLIAM BALES.
ARMSTRONG, Kans., Feb. 16, 1882.

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ROSES

5 BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES \$1 Strong Pot Plants, for
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alogue free. Address: W. A. C. F. TIL-
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alogue free. Address: W. A. C. F. TIL-
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MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES!

Announcement for the Spring of 1882.

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GRAPEVINES, ROSES, ETC.,

Of Popular Varieties Suitable to the West, Including the new

LARGE MONTMORENCY CHERRY

a sure fruiter twice the size of E. Richmond.

—ALSO— KEIFER'S HYBRID PEAR

being blight proof.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DOUGLAS AND AD-
JOINING COUNTIES

We say come to the Nursery west of town on the

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TO THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE

We say drive out and enjoy the scenery from

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—AND—

SELECT FOR YOURSELVES

APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS,

ROSES, PEACHES, PEARs,

GRAPEVINES, SHRUBBERY,

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES

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Parties wishing to commu-
nicate will state what is wanted
and bottom prices will be given.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Agents want-
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ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE.
Weights up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$1.50.
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Farm and Stock.

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

Observations of Rev. Gabe Tucker.

You may notice it on the palm's as a mighty risky plan
To make your judgment by the clo'es dat kivers
up a man;
For I hardly needs to tell you how often come
across
A fifty-dollar saddle on a twenty-dollar horse.
An' wukin in de low-groun's, you diskriver as
you go,
Dat de fines' shuck may hide de means' subbin
in a row!

I think a man has got a mighty slender chance
An' Heben
Dat holds on to his piety but one day out of seven;
Dat talks about de sinners wid a heap o' solemn
chaps;
And neber drops a nickle in de missionary hat;
Dat's foremost in de meetin'-oonse for rainin'
all de chunes,
But lays aside his 'ligion wid his Sunday panta-
loons!

I neber judge o' people dat I meets along de way,
By they places wher dey come from an' he houses
wher dey stay;
For de bantam chickens awful fond o' roostin'
pretty high,
An' de turkey-buzzard sails above de eagle in de
sky;
Dey ketches little minners in de middle of de sea,
An' you finds de smalles' possum up de bigges'
kind o' tree!

Select the Best Seed.

We have just been reading the report of a Michigan farmer who sowed the plumpest and fairest of grains, care fully selected from the choicest Clawson wheat, and now, the second season, has harvested an acre which for size and evenness he never saw equaled. That grown from average seed of the same variety, in the same kind of soil, lacks much of the uniformity which characterizes the other field.

There is nothing wonderful in this report. Every observing farmer knows that the best and ripest and plumpest seed, of whatever kind, produces the largest crops. It is to be regretted that any farmer should be so careless or so shiftless as to sow inferior or foul seed, when by the exercise of a little care in his selection, he could secure a larger quantity and a better quality of grain.

BANANAS.

Where They Are Raised—Facts Regarding the Trade.

Aspinwall Letter to the Troy Times.

The most of the bananas that are used in the United States are shipped from this place. Until about two years ago the whole of them came from here, but now they are beginning to ship them from Jamaica. A monopoly of the trade is had by two parties here, they having formed a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under which they agree to pay for a certain number of tons of room on each steamer that leaves here for New York, the Pacific Mail Company agreeing to carry bananas for no one else except these parties. In fact, they are so strict about it that even the officers on board the steamers are not allowed to carry bananas for their own private use. Acres upon acres of land here are cultivated for the raising of bananas. One of the men engaged in shipping them has a perpetual lease of 16,000 acres, or one entire section of railroad land. With the exception of one or two plantations the bananas are not raised by the parties shipping them, but are bought up from the natives for miles around the country.

The first thing to be done is to clear out all the undergrowth, bushes, twining vines, etc. These are gathered and burned. After this is cleared away the large trees are cut down. It sometimes takes two or three men as many days to cut down one tree. After the land is cleared the bananas are planted in rows about fifteen or twenty feet apart. On ground that is used for the first time for bananas, vegetables of various sorts are planted between the rows. Yams, plantains, and sometimes quite a crop of Indian corn are raised in a banana field. These things help to keep down the grass, which is quite troublesome the first year. The best land for growing them is on a side hill, where the sun has great force and more of a chance to get at the plants. Each tree bears a single bunch, which is ready to cut about nine months after setting out the plant. After removing the bananas the trees are cut off close to the ground, and from the old stumps three or four more trees will spring up, each of which will in about nine months yield a bunch. The trees grow about fifteen feet high. In setting out a new field, the roots of old trees are taken. These roots grow in clumps and contain a number of pieces, each piece containing about one eye, and from each one of these pieces a new tree starts.

The first crop from a piece of ground is always the best. The bananas are larger, and there are more on a bunch. They usually average about 250 per bunch, and yield about 175 bunches per acre. The second crop is a little poorer in quality, and so each time the trees are cut off the fruit becomes smaller and yields fewer to the bunch, until, in four or five years the land runs out. There is no particular season for the fruit, it being as plentiful at one time as another. The usual time for setting out new plants is the beginning of the wet season. They usually ship from here about 400 tons of bananas per month. They begin to cut them from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before each steamer sails, as they would not cut them earlier than this, as they would not be able to get them to the steamer, or they will spoil on the way. In the first place they have to be where they can receive the air, and when the steamer reaches colder latitudes, they have to be in just such a position that they have to be in just such a position on board the steamer. It will not do to lay them on the sides; they all have to stand on the end, in the same position as they grow. First a layer is stood up in this way, being packed together as tightly as possible, so that the motion of the vessel will not cause them to bruise each other. Then upon this layer boards are laid, upon which another layer is placed in the same manner, and upon this still another, and so on.

As soon as the steamer reaches New York the bananas are taken to a large warehouse, where they are ripened. They have eight or

ten large rooms, which are heated with steam, each one being kept at a temperature differing from the others. Bananas which they wish for immediate use are placed in a room where the temperature is kept warm, while those which are to be kept to supply the market for the last two or three days before another steamer arrives are placed in a room which is just heated sufficiently to keep them from freezing. The other rooms are heated to all the immediate temperatures. In this manner the market is kept constantly supplied, and not flooded at one time and stinted at another, as would be the case if they were all allowed to ripen at once. The cost of bananas here, buying them on the field, is usually 50 cents a bunch, although it varies from 40 to 60 cents. These same bunches sell in New York at from \$4 to \$7 each, but the expense of transporting them is considerable. First, the railroad freight has to be paid for bringing them into the steamer; next, the freight on the steamer, which is quite heavy, a single dealer here paying sometimes as high as \$5,000 freight on one shipment; next, the duties, which are 10 per cent of the cost price, have to be paid, and besides these expenses the shippers have to run the risk of having the shipment spoil before it reaches New York, which very often happens.

Farmers Duped.

Last January a man who claimed to be from Ohio was industriously circulating around New Milford and vicinity seeking to procure agents for a farm grist mill. He succeeded, is now known, in getting three farmers to sign a paper saying they would take an agency on commission. A little while afterwards they received a letter stating their machines were shipped to order. Soon after they arrived four machines for each man. On Friday of last week another man appeared, he said to collect the money for the machines. When informed by the farmers that they had only ordered one and that on commission, he took out a book and showed them their names, saying, "Is that your signature?" They replied, of course, "Yes." "Then," says he, "I don't know or care as regards your story. I have your order for four machines, amounting to \$320 each, and as you are responsible I shall collect." At the present time the gentleman is on his way to Pittsburgh, where he declared that he should sue all three in the United States court. How strange it is that men of intelligence are so often duped by designing men, who make it their business to rob in this by no means novel manner. It is safe to bet that the victims were "too poor" to take a paper.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Adv.*

A Noble township girl has already plowed thirty-five acres of ground this spring, to be put in corn, besides drilling twenty acres of oats. This is the kind of a girl to have. We'll wager a court house site that she don't try to wear a No. 3 shoe on a 7 foot, don't girth so tight with corsets that her ribs crack when she draws a troubled breath, don't bang her hair, paint, powder, frizz, chew gum, hair pins or faded bouquets—but is a sensible, graceful, dutiful, pretty, piquant, lovable darling, and whoever secures her for a wife will get a treasure above all price. All honor to this modern noble "Maud Mueller."—*Abilene Gazette.*

Well-Merited Success.

A gentleman once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nerveine. He said that it was in fact a genuine medicine—such a compound as every good physician would prescribe for the disease which it was advertised to cure. Of course it cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides, there was a saving of the doctor's fee in addition. Moreover, by buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, and having a perfect apparatus for compounding the mixture, he was not only enabled to get better articles in the first place, but also to present the medicine in better form and at less price than the same preparation could be possibly obtained from any other source. Dr. Richmond has devoted all his energies to the alleviation of human suffering. With this end in view, and with his whole heart in his great labor for the benefit of the afflicted, he has achieved marked and merited success. There can be no real success without true merit. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact that his reputation as a man and physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is a steadily increasing demand for his Samaritan Nerveine proves that it is no nostrum, but a reliable remedy. He has repeatedly informed the public that it is no patent medicine, and no patent has ever been asked for or obtained. Neither does he advertise it as a cure-all. There are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure. It may be urged that some of these diseases are so widely different that it seems absurd to prescribe the same remedy. They may differ in symptoms, yet in character be precisely similar; and then we must take into consideration the fact that remedies may possess various properties. Thus, some medicines are both tonic and alterative; others may be tonic and laxative, the properties differing according to the quantity administered and the time and circumstances which demand its employment.

In the manufacture of any pharmaceutical preparation the purity and strength of the materials used, and the requisite machinery to be employed, are among the chief essentials. The first is insured by the fact that the ingredients in large quantities, whereby the expenditure of greater care in selecting the materials can be afforded; and the second can only be accomplished where the business is sufficiently extensive to warrant a large outlay of capital in procuring chemical apparatus. These facts apply with especial force to the manufacture of our medicines, their quality having been rapidly improved since the demand has become so great as to require their manufacture in very large quantities.

These ideas are not mere speculative remarks to mislead the reader, or to imbue him with false views of the superiority of our medicines. While inspecting Dr. Richmond's establishment you would be surprised to see the admirable facilities, both chemical and mechanical, which he employs in the prosecution of his business. Everything is arranged in the most perfectly systematic order, and while to the general observer there appears to be no room for improvement, yet new apparatus and mechanical appliances are constantly being procured for the establishment.

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.

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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, tendency 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 for 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 every where at \$1 per bottle.
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PILES! PILES! PILES!

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

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

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

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.
HENRY & Co., Prop'rs.
62 Vessey street, New York City.

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SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.

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

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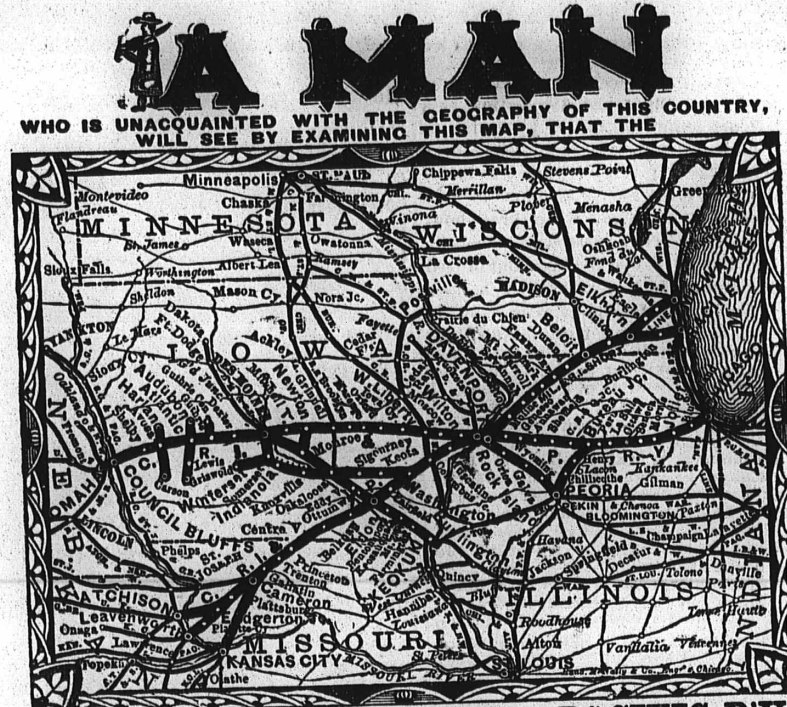
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This is positively the only Railroad, which owns and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

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 Rock Island.

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

You will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

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

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON and LEAVENWORTH.

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

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ST. L. & Pac. and St. L. & N. W. R.Rs.

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