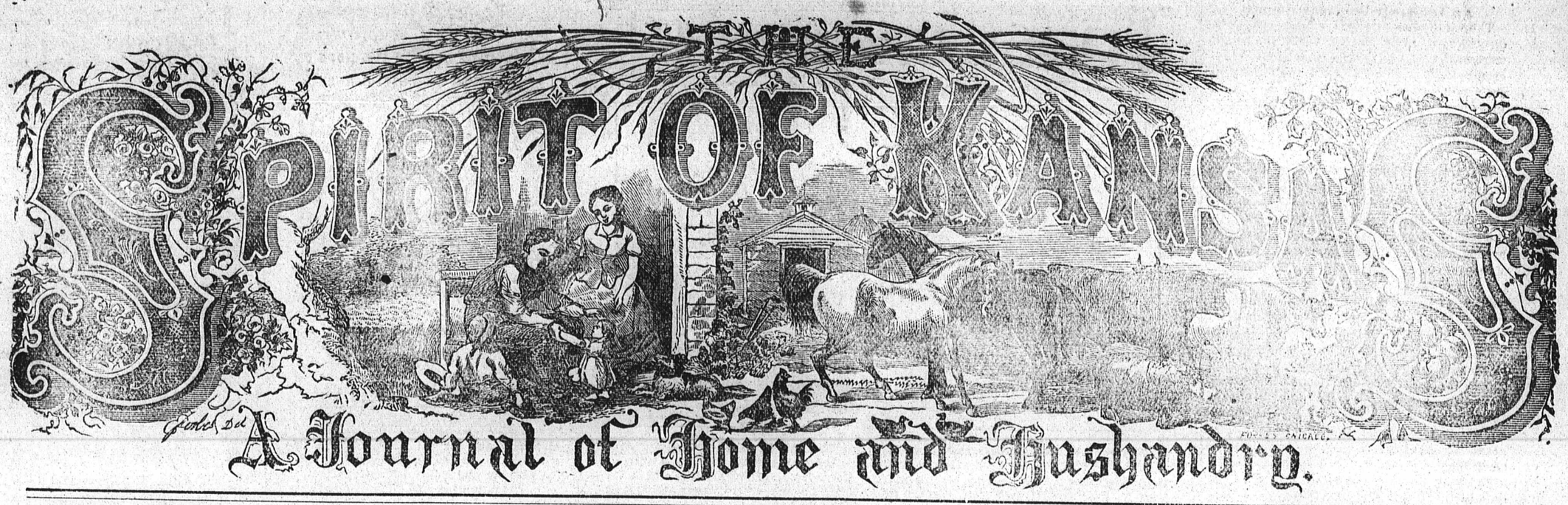


VOL. XII—NO. 45. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, DEC. 8, 1882. WHOLE NO. 564.

The Household.

Efficacy of Prayer.

The Boston Journal states that a curious law question has arisen in Morris, Conn. Mrs. Stevens, a pious widow of that town, in a recent conversation with Horace Benton, expressed confidence that she could bring rain by prayer. He offered her ten dollars to bring a good rain within three days. A light shower followed, whem the pious widow called upon Mr. Benton and demanded the ten dollars, declaring her prayer had been answered and her part of the contract performed. He objected on the ground that the shower was too light to be of any value, and fell short of what the contract required. She has made three different demands and threatens suit for the money.

Health of American Women.

In the December number of the North American Review Dio Lewis writes concerning the health of American women after this fashion:

The reader who concludes that women may, by nature, be man's equal in health and vitality, will doubt the possibility of her recovery from the injuries of dress and house-life.

The writer has recently spent three summers camping in the mountains of California. From time to time ladies joined our party. Quite a number of them were delicate ladies seeking health. They all adopted the rough, short, montain dress and rode astride. Several of them became the most adventurous and enduring members of our large company. As an illustration, Miss M., from New York, a wealthy and accomplished lady of twenty-six years, may be mentioned. We gladly welcomed her, though we feared her health might detain the party. Her first week amused us. She was certain that, with the removal of her corset she would "fall to pieces," and she could never, never ride astride, because it was "so awful," and she was sure the particular position would make her troubles worse. On leaving us she said: "I have spent five months in the saddle. When I came I was in wretched health. Now I am as free from pain and weakness as these squaws." Such miracles were common in our camp-life.

Transportation.

Report of the special committee appointed by the Worthy Master of the National grange to confer with congressional committee upon commerce.

In compliance with a request of Worthy Master Woodman of the National grange, through Bro. Armstrong of the New York state grange, the undersigned appeared before the commerce committee of the House of Representatives in March last, to urge upon that body the necessity of regulating by law transportation through and between the several states of the Union, and beg leave to submit the following report upon the subject:

That congress possesses constitutional authority, and this subject under the delegated power to regulate commerce between the states, is not denied.

That the best interests of the people demand that this authority shall be exercised, the history of railroad transportation in this country abundantly proves. In demanding this legislation we emphatically deny hostile intent towards the railroad interests of the country which have grown with marvelous rapidity to almost fabulous magnitude within the last few years. We realize the indispensable necessity of railroads, and freely admit that they have been and are of great benefit to every section of our common country. When honestly built and faithfully operated for the public good (the original purpose of their creation), they are a boon and a blessing to the people who have granted liberal franchises for their construction; but when in defiance of all traditions of common law, and all the instincts of public justice, the franchises are claimed as private rights and used solely for the purpose of individual or corporate gain they become an engine of oppression—destructive of the very objects and purposes of their creation.

Without tracing the history of the development and progress of railroads in the United States, it is sufficient to say that in their infancy and weakness they courted popular favor and prudently avoided popular offense; obedient to the law which governs common carriers everywhere; they based their charges upon the common sense and business principle of cost of service, and treated all communities and individuals equally.

They accepted charters limiting dividends to reasonable profits upon capital actually invested. In supplicating legislative favors they acknowledged reciprocal obligations. Roads were largely built with money actually paid by stockholders, and when completed represented only the cost of labor and material used in their construction, and the people were taxed only enough to pay fair profits on such investment. So long as roads were thus built and operated, people were satisfied and no murmurs of discontent were heard.

But all this is now changed. The "credit mobilier" is a modern institution. A large amount of stock upon which dividends are now paid is purely fictitious—representing nothing but water. Franchises are claimed to be vested rights. Their obligations as common carriers are denied and laws governing them defied. Special rates are given to favorites of the roads. Communities and individuals are discriminated against, and no pretense of equality of treatment is made.

Charges are no longer based upon the cost of service, but upon the arbitrary, absurd and villainous theory of what the traffic will bear.

Competition is destroyed by combination. Sovereign powers are arbitrarily exercised by railroad managers in this country, which neither the president nor congress dare exercise, and if exercised by any sovereign in Europe would produce revolution. Values of property are entirely in their control. An increase of ten per cent. in the cost of transportation reduces the value of the production of this country millions of dollars without at all reducing the cost to consumers.

The natural forces of steam and electricity have been monopolized by a few individuals and so controlled as to rob the productive industries of the country of their just reward and the fruits of honest toil are gathered into their coffers. By the practical working of their forces and the abuse of franchises granted by law, fabulous fortunes are suddenly accumulated while the masses of the people are impoverished.

To correct these abuses and restrain corporate power legislative authority is invoked. Just and equitable laws should be enacted that will protect popular rights without doing violence to individual or corporate interests.

Railroad commissioners should be appointed by the federal and state governments to see that these laws are enforced. The purpose of the law and the endeavor of all good citizens should be to avoid antagonisms and harmonize the interests of all departments of the business of the country. We believe these objects would be substantially seconded by the Reagan bill, and therefore urged its adoption with such force and arguments as we could command; but all arguments and appeals fell upon leaden ears.

The committee were nearly solid in the railroad interest, a majority of whom were stockholders in, or attorneys for, these corporations. But we do not despair of ultimate success in railroad transportation reform. The sense of public justice will not always slumber, and when fully aroused the people wtil surely provide a remedy for public wrongs and a protection for popular rights.

We cannot close this report without testifying to the fidelity and ability with which Judge Reagan is pressing this subject upon the attention of congress, and trust he may be permitted to see his efforts crowned with success.

We also embrace this opportunity of sending grateful acknowledgments to Bro. Aiken, of South Carolina, for the many courtesies received while in Washington.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. G. SHEPHARD, WM. G. WAYNE. } Committee.

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

It is important at this season to secure the best rams for breeding. The best are the cheapest. A full-blood Cotswold may not look any better than a threee-quarters grade, but the difference will be seen in the lambs, which are often better for fattening purposes than full-bloods.

Nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, in short for any and all derangements of the respiratory organs, which tend towards consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for asthma and consumption, even in advanced stages.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Lawrence Markets.

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

LAWRENCE, Kas., Dec. 7, 1882.

As follows are about the ruling quotations:

Flour—Head Center $3.10@3 35
" Douglas Co. A 1, $2.70@2.95.
Upper Crust, $2.60@2.85.
Bran, per ton, $8 75.
Shorts, $1 40@1.50.
Corn Meal, $1 40@1.60.
Wheat—75@80c.
Corn—new—35c.
Oats—32c.
Potatoes—Firm at 65@75c.
" Sweet, 50@75c.
Beets—25@40c.
Onions—45@75.
" small white, $1 95@1.75.
Cabbage—per doz., 40@60.
Turnips—25@30c.
Squash, Hubbard, per doz., 75c@$1.00.
Apples—50@60c. per bush
Peaches—$1.00@1.75 per bushel, scarce.
Butter—Firm and scarce at 30@35c
Eggs—Firm at 00@25c.
Lard—country, 13@16c.
Bacon—sides 13@17.
" canvassed breakfast, 20a25c.
Hams—Canvassed s. c., 18c per lb.
Beans—Retail at 4 lbs for 25c.
Dressed chickens 8@10c per lb.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6, 1882.

WHEAT—Market firm; No. 3, cash, no bids nor offerings; December, 73c; January, 74c bid; No. 2, cash sales, 78½@79½c; January 80½c bid, 81c asked; February sales, 82½c; No. 1, cash sales, 86c; January, 85½ bid.

CORN—Market steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40¾c; January 40½c bid, 40¾c asked; May, 42c bid, 42½c asked.

OATS—No. 2, cash, 30½c bid; May sales, 33c

BUTTER—Steady at 25c for choice.

EGGS—Steady at 26c per dozen.

APPLES—green—40a75c per bu.; in car load lots, $1.75a2.50 per bbl.; dried apples, 5a6c.

CABBAGE—3a75c per doz.

POTATOES—50a75c per bu.

TURNIPS—25a30c per bu.

SWEET POTATOES—50a75c per bu.

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

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6, 1882.

CATTLE—Receipts, 848; market weaker and unsettled; native steers averaging 1,132 pounds sold at 4.15; cows, $3@3.50; stockers and feed- $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,598: market firmer and 5c higher; lots averaging 207 to 307 pounds sold at $5.75@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 683; market nominally unchanged.

The New Voyage of Life.

Few people but will realize the startling truth shown in the engraving accompanying the advertisement of Rev. T. P. Childs in this number of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Truly our present civilization battles with disease from the cradle to the grave. Unseen dangers surround us on every side, a slight cold or cough neglected may bring us untold miseries; Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, with Death in the near future.

To many it will be a matter of surprise that Catarrh is very frequently mistaken for Consumption, the symptoms in each being much alike, especially in the earlier stages. No one who recognizes in his own system, or who has friends or relatives with any of the symptoms so acutely described, should fail to send a statement of the case to Mr. Childs. There may be hope even in very desperate cases.

Catarrh is generally many years in gaining a foothold in system, and attacks so many parts of the body that it cannot be cured by any one remedy or by a single application. It requires remedies that will meet the disease wherever it is located, and fight it inch by inch until a complete victory has been obtained. Rev. T. P. Childs has treated and cured thousands at their own homes never having seen them. In a thoroughly honorable and characteristic manner he publishes the names and addresses of some he has cured, that any who desire may inquire of the patients themselves what Child's Catarrh Specific has done for them. He gives his own experience after fifteen years of relief from the dread disease. No doubt many of our subscribers will find their own cases stated with startling clearness.

None need feel any hesitancy in placing their case in Mr. Childs' hands for treatment. We would call especial attention to the advertisement, and request a careful perusal of the facts as set forth.

Many who do not receive our paper would doubtless be very thankful, should our readers call the attention of such to the advertisement of Mr. Childs. Catarrh and Consumption are the twin enemies of the race, and any means of relief is a heaven-sent blessing. Childs' Catarrh Specific may be relied on as an effective and certain cure, and you may recommend it to your friends with every confidence.

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

Agricultural Notes.

Nearly one-third of all the sugar sold on the English market is beet sugar.

Pennsylvania farmers grow one-third of all the buckwheat produced in the country.

The bodies of fruit trees smeared with blood or grease are safe against rabbit attacks.

Twelve tons of beets to the acre is a frequent European average, from which is extracted 1.5 tons of sugar.

The horse is a native of Africa, whence he was first introduced into Egypt, and thence into other countries.

Agricultural industry develops the physical and mental man more thoroughly than any other occupation known among men.

More than 3,000 steam plows are in operation in England and Scotland. The most popular are those drawn by stationary engines at each side of the field.

Farmers in the United States have $12,210,253,372 of capital invested in their business. This sum includes farms, implements, live stock, fertilizers and fences.

In the winter management of poultry warmth and an abundance of eggs seem to be intimately connected, and proper feeding without a comfortable poultry house will result in unsatisfactory returns.

The oat crop of this year is known to be very large. It is estimated at 480,000,000 bushels, or something less in quantity than wheat. Except for the partial failure of corn, oats would be cheap, but under present circumstances they will all be needed before another harvest.

The Boston Advertiser remarks that "the wheat acreage of the country may be estimated at nearly or fully 40,000,000, and the average product at nearly 15 pushels per acre, making a total yield of possibly 600,00,000, and certainly not less than 550,000,000.

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.

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

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

The North American Review for December commands attention no less by the eminence of its contributors than by the value and timeliness of its table of contents. First, there is a symposium on "The Health of American Women," regarded from three distinct points of view: Dr. Dio Lewis considers the question as it is affected by the prevailing style of feminine attire, especially by the practice of tight lacing; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton points out the many injurious influences of social environment; and Dr. James Read Chadwick sets forth the effects of education, climate and food, and finally discusses the question whether the modification produced in the European human type by transfer to America lessens the fertility of women. Gov. Buren R. Sherman, of Iowa, writes of the "Constitutional Prohibition" of the liquor traffic in that state, and maintains that the measure is in entire accord with the traditions of the original settlers, and approved by men of all political parties and all nationalities. Gen. Grant, in an article entitled "Undeserved Stigma," states the facts of Gen. Fitz John Porter's case, and argues that the sentence of the court martial, that cashiered him was based on a misconception of the essential circumstances. Richard A. Proctor writes of "The Influence of Food on Civilization," discussing with much learning and force some of the most interesting sociological problems of the present day and of the near future. Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, in defending the cause of "The Decline of Clerical Authority," holds that this decline, which affects the status of church and minister only as a part or function of the secular state, is by no means to be regretted, and that the spiritual influence of the church and its ministry is to-day greater than of old. Finally, there is a symposium upon the conditions of "Success on the Stage," the contributors being six of our most prominent actors—John McCullough, Joseph Jefferson, Madame Modjeska, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell and Wm. Warren.

Youthful Vigor.

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

How to Become a Proof-Reader.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* wrote that paper: "What shall I do to make a first-class proof-reader? Please answer through the columns of your paper and you will oblige," to which the editor replied as follows:

"To become a first-class proof-reader is a very easy task—so easy that the wonder is more young people don't take it up instead of clerking or copying. The first step is to serve an apprenticeship at printing, which enables the student to discern typographical irregularities. A general acquaintance with history, biography, poetry, fiction, music, geography, the dramma, etc., is important. Politics should have earnest attention, for you must be able to identify every man who has followed that business from Cain down to the present day. No matter where his residence or what his calibre—whether he is or was the Premier of England, the Caliph of Bagdad, or a Bridgeport "tarrier"—you should have a minute knowledge of his public and private life and be able to select the proper spelling from the half-dozen ways which the author is sure to employ. Read, ponder, and assimilate Webster, the Bible, Shakspeare. Anthon's Classical Dictionary. Roget's Thesaurus, Lippincott's Gazetteer, Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, the cyclopedias of Appleton, Zell, Johnson, and others, Bremisch-Niedersachsisches Worterbuch, Brandtke's Slownik dokladny Jezka Poiskiego i Niemieckiego, and any other works of a solid nature that happen to be at hand. During the long winter evenings you might scoop in a few languages—say Greek, Latin, French, Hebrew, Russian, German, Chinese, Bohemian, and Choctaw. You will need them in the fashion articles and Carter's speeches.

The foregoing are few of the acquirements of a first-class proof-reader. The business is learned in a short time by any young man with a little perseverance, and affords constant employment (twelve hours seven days a week) at a liberal compensation ($20), with frequent honorable mention. When you have picked up the rudiments mentioned, if you don't conclude to become a college Professor at $5,000 a year, call at the *Tribune* office and we will give you a desk. Our present proof-readers are hardly up to the standard.

Historical Notes.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549.

The first regattas were held in Venice, whence they were introduced in England in 1775.

The first prayer-book of Edward VI. came into use by the authority of Parliament on Whit-Sunday, 1549.

The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the province of Hezin, Japan, from China in 1513, and Hezin ware still bears Chinese marks.

The first coach that was ever in Scotland was brought thither in 1561, when Queen Mary came from France. It belonged to Alexander, Lord Seaton.

The common law of the town of Bigorre was complied by assembling all the old men and writing down such customs as they declared to be law.

The will of Peter the Great, written as he lay dying in the arms of Catherine, was: "Let everything be given to —." She took the benefit of the doubt.

The Spartans asserted that Lycurgus brought complete copies of the Iliad and the Odyssey to Greece, having obtained them from the Creophylidæ, a poetic family of Samos.

When Drake returned from his voyage around the world in the Golden Hinde, and entertained Queen Elizabeth at Deptford, the crowd was so great that the bridge broke down, and many persons were drowned.

In 1656 Cromwell, doubtful of the fidelity of his English soldiers, provided himself with a life-guard of 160 Swiss, concealing his design by bringing over many families from Switzerland and settling them in London, so that the arrival of his mercenaries was hardly noticed.

Nashville boasts of a "Natal Twin association" which will pay $2,000 to each member producing

An Indispensible Instrument!

The value of an article is almost always indicated by its price, and for years the people were contents to pay $3 00 for a genuine Livermore Stylographic Pen, and the same pens are yet doing good service. The success of these pens led unscrupulous persons to get up inferior imitations, which they offered at such low prices that many persons not understanding the difference, were induced to buy them. The Livermore Company thereforr cut down the price of their short plain Pens to $2.00, and short gold mounted to $2 50 each, to give everybody a chance to have the best article of the kind. You can buy them for that money by remitting the amount to Louis E. Dunlap, Manager Stylographic Pen Co., 290 Washington Street Boston; the pen together with a package of superior ink will be sent at once, refunded if they do not prove to be perfect and satisfactory in every respect. There is nothing more appropriate than a Stylograph, as a gift to a lady or gentleman. The Stylographic Pen Co., who manufacture the Livermore Pen, is the largest concern of the kind in the world, with branches at New York, Chicago, and London, Eng. The Livermore Stylographic Pen is a pencil which writes ink, never needs sharpening and never wears out, and has been adopted by over 500,000 knights of the quill in this country and abroad. Any one who has learned to use a Livermore Pen will not be pursuaded to do without it, and any one who has not learned to use one should get one at once.

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, phthisic, 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.

A CARD.

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

45-1y

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR

RHEUMATISM

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

As it is for all the painful diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels

Acts at the Same Time on

KIDNEY-WORT

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
DOUGLAS COUNTY }

Frank in H. Overton,
vs
O. A. Hanscom, et al.

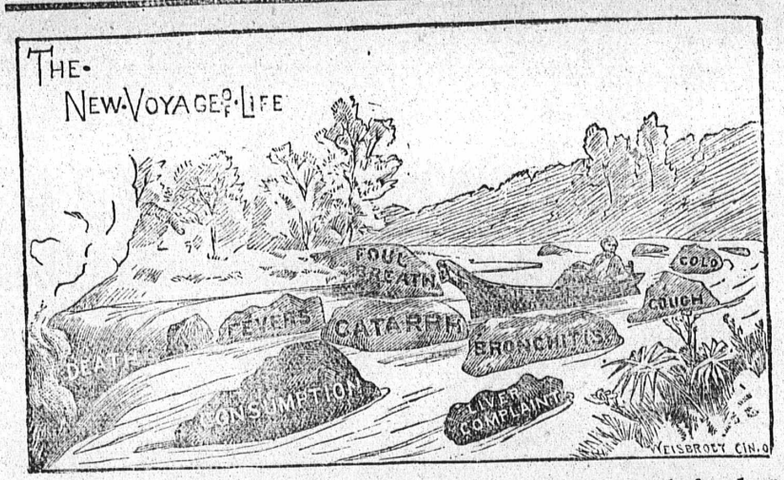
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action I will on TUESDAY THE 12th DAY OF DECEMBER, A D. 188', at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said O. A. Hanscom and Anna F. Hanscom, in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: All the part of the north east quarter of section four hundred six (406) in township number thirteen (13) of range number twenty (20) in the county of Douglas, state of Kansas, lying east of the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railway track, so called, excepting therefrom two tracts, one of two and one-half (2 1-2) acres of land, and the other of three (3) acres); land to be sold more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point twelve (12) rods north of the southeast corner of said quarter section; thence west forty (40) rods; thence south twelve (12) rods to quarter section line; thence twenty and eighty-four one-hundredths (20 84 100) rods to the east side of said railway track; thence northeast along the east side of said track to the north line of said section, the east thirty-seven and ninety four one-hundredths (37 92-100) rods to the northeast corner of said quarter, thence south seventy-eight and three-tenths (78 3-10) rods; thence west forty (40) rods; thence south one hundred (100) rods; thence east forty (40) rods; thence south on section line to place of beginning, containing thirty-one (31) acres more or less, taken as the property of O. A. Hanscom and Anna F. Hanscom, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale, given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1882.

H. B. ASHER,
Sheriff Douglas county Kansas.

R. J. BURDICK,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CHEW GOOD MORNING OR OLD HONESTY PLUG TOBACCO

ONLY CATARRH!



Many thousands fully believe they or their friends are being hurried toward the grave by that terrible disease Consumption, and are being treated for that disease when they have only CATARRH in some of its many forms. We do not claim to cure Consumption, but fully believe from the results of our daily practice that we can save many who feel their case hopeless.

More Than 100,000 Die Every Year.

More than 100,000 die annually from Consumption in these United States, and a careful classification has revealed the startling fact that fully 50,000 of these cases were caused by Catarrh in the head, and had no known connection with hereditary causes. A large share of these cases might have been cured.

Danger Signals

Have you a cold in the head that does not get better? Have you an excessive secretion of mucus or matter in the nasal passages, which must either be blown from the nose, or drop back behind the palate, or hawked or snuffled backward to the throat? Are you troubled by hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, ringing or roaring or other noises in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness or dizziness of the head, dryness and heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? Have you pain in the chest, lungs or bowels? Have you a hacking cough? Have you dyspepsia? Have you liver complaint? Is your breath foul? If so, you have Catarrh. Some have all these symptoms, others only a part. The leading symptom of ordinary cases of Catarrh is increased secretion of mucus of yellow or greenish colored matter.

Foul breath is caused by the decomposing secretions exuded from festering ulcers far back in the head; sometimes the membrane covering the bones is eaten away, and the bones themselves gradually decay. Such cases are indeed objects of pity, as the stench from the corroding sores reveals the corruption within.

As every breath drawn into the lungs must pass over and become polluted by the secretions in the nasal passages it must necessarily follow that poisoning of the whole system gradually takes place, while the morbid matter that is swallowed during sleep passes into the stomache, enfeebles digection, and often produces dyspepsia.

CATARRH IS A DVNGEROUS DISEASE,

and should not be trifled with; care should be taken to look for the first indications, and cure them promptly. If your case is a bad one, affecting the throat and Bronchial tubes, producing tickling, coughing and an almost constant effort to clear the passages, with tough, vile phlegm in the glottis on getting up in the morning, which is hard to eject, and other plain symptoms that the disease is stealing into the lungs, it should be attended to promptly and thoroughly.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE

Thousands of sufferers have applied to me for relief. Many thousands more are waiting, fearful it would be an experiment that would only end in failure. Do not trifle away your opportunity. You may be sure that Catarrh takes no backward step. Your case may be daily growing beyond the reach of human aid. The statements of others who have found Child's Catarrh Specific the only certain sure cure should have weight, and convince you of the hopefulness of your own case.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

Catarrh was considered an incurable disease. I had then suffered for fifteen years in a manner only known to those who have had this disease in some of its worst forms. My professional duties made exposure a necessity, and I was first attacked by a slight cold; terrible headaches, which could not be cured followed, with deafness and ringing in the ears, soreness of the throat, disgusting nasal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, raising of vile matter, black and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, with great soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the mass of diseased matter running from the head, until dyspepsia, indigestion and liver complaint made me a wreck and incapaciated me from my professional duties and confined me to my bed. Compelled to resign my pastorate, and feeling that my end was near, in desperation I gave up the physicians and compounded my Catarrh Specific, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now, at the ago of sixty-nine, I am wholly restored, can speak for hours with no difficulty, and never have had, in the whole fifteen years, the slightest return of the disease.

Every physician who has examined my specific says it is certain, and thorough, and perfect.

T. P. CHILDS.

100.000 Catarrhal cases have applied to me for relief. Many thousands have received my Specific, and are cured. We deem it only fair that every one who wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim; and for this purpose we add a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates which have been sent to us by grateful patients—as well as the addresses of some who have been successfully treated, almost any of whom will doubtless respond to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. Having been cured themselves, they doubtless will be willing to let the afflicted know where they can find certain relief. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers and business men.

I write to tell you that I am perfectly cured of Catarrh. O. P. WISE, Magnolia, Ark.

The catarrhal cough has entirely left me. I am well again. J. A. HULL, Cleveland, Ohio.

I would not take a farm for your specific if it could not be replaced.
J. P. ROBERTS, Chicago, Ill.

I would not take a thousand dollars for your inhalers. I am completely cured.
G. J. MCKNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

Your treatment has cured my daughter of Catarrh induced by a severe attack of measles.
JOHN W. RILEY, U. S. Ex. Ag't, Troy, O.

My health is fully restored. The horrid and loathsome disease is all gone. My lungs feel all right. MRS. W. D. LINCOLN, York, Neb.

Your treatment did me great good. I have not lost a day by sickness this year.
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I have used your Catarrh treatment and am cured. A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy.
FANNY DEMENT, Dyer Station, Tenn.

I am much pleased to say that I have used the treatment faithfully, with the happiest and best results. J. A. PRATT, Goff's Falls, N. H.

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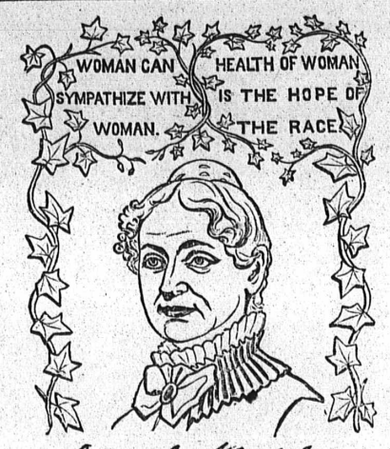

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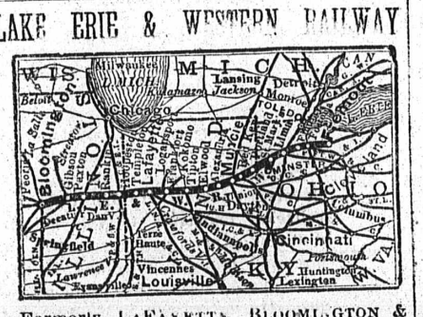

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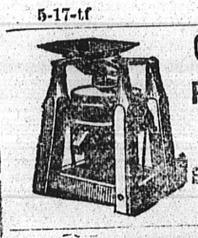

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Farm and Stock.

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

Keeping Vegetables and Fruits.

At the November meeting of the Marion county agricultural and horticultural society, held recently at Indianapolis, a valuable essay was read by the president, Sylvester Johnson, on protecting fruits and vegetables during winter. Mr. Johnson buries his cabbage, laying them carefully in the trench or pit and pulverizing the dirt thoroughly before shoveling over them, so as to cover all completely. His beets and turnips he keeps in the cellar. If the cellar is too dry he would cover them with a few inches of moist sand. For potatoes he wants a dry, cool cellar, with a temperature of about 40 deg., and absolutely dark. Darkness is necessary to preserve the flavor, as well as to prevent sprouting. Parsnips he leaves in the ground where they grew. They are better for being frozen. He recommends and practices preserving almost all kinds of fruits in glass, self-sealing cans. He finds that the fruits that keep best in this way are the following in the order named: Pears, peaches, plums, cherries, etc.

Mr. Howland gave his method with apples. He picks early and puts the fruit in small or medium-sized boxes, packs in close and nails on cover tight. He leaves the boxes out till freezing weather begins and then puts them away in the cellar, one row of boxes upon another. His experience is that put up in this way apples keep from one to two months longer than in the open bin. He has kept Baldwins and Northern Spys till May in this manner.

Mr. Billingsley told of a very successful apple-keeper who would not let apples be picked over or handled at all after they were put away for the winter. Other speakers testified to the damage done by picking over or sorting out the decayed fruit from a bin of apples. Mr. W. H. Ragan, who was present, added some remarks upon the subject testifying to the same fact. He also alluded to Professor McMotte's, Greencastle, success in keeping grapes in paper sacks.

At the last meeting of the Marion county agricultural and horticultural society it was resolved that the executive committee consider the propriety of appointing each third meeting at points in the county remote from Indianapolis, with a view of enlisting the farmers in different parts of the county in the work of the society. The movement is a good one and worthy the adoption of all county societies.

Spontaneous Vegetation.

A writer for the American Farmer asks the question: "What process produced the first vegetation on earth?" and then goes on to give the solution after the following fashion:

Does any intelligent, reflecting being believe that the material seeds were manipulated by the hand of the Almighty, and by Him placed in the ground, and that there quickened into life by the sun and moisture of the atmosphere? I know that there are such, and that some of them would condemn any man to be burned at the stake who dared to believe that such an idea is a preposterous absurdity. And yet it may be honestly doubted that such was the origin of vegetation. I believe that vegetation was produced as the result of the chemical combination of the elements of the plant in the earth and the atmosphere. I am as positive in the belief as I am that our "bodies return to dust." And just as I believe vegetation to have been originally produced by nature's chemistry. I believe a great deal of vegetation to be produced by the same process to-day.

My reflections were first drawn to this belief by noticing, during a ride in Southern Maryland when I was quite a youth, a thicket of young white oak growing upon the site of a former thicket of pine. I was deeply impressed with the observation, and later reflection and observation have all tended to strengthen the belief and conviction in what I thought then, viz.: that the chemical elements of the white oak lay dormant in the soil, but the pine having possession of the soil in living growth it preserved the ascendancy, and that as soon as the pine was removed the chemical combination was formed that quickened the elements into life and produced the oak by the contact of the atmosphere with the soil, which was before interdicted by the vital power of the pine. I believe that soils in a natural state teem with vegetation, and that the plants in actual possession of the soil lose their strength from continued reproduction of their seed which robs the soil of the elements of their nature. That, gradually, other combinations occur, producing plants of a different nature. And thus in agriculture we fail utterly to get a stand of the seeds that we plant even with fertilizer. The ground becomes covered with some other plant—rag-weed for instance—which produce a most luxuriant growth from the effects of a fertilizer that we have used for an entirely different purpose. I believe that seed placed in the earth, except in isolated cases, either rot or vegetate. And it is impossible for a field to be cultivated for years without the absolute destruction of seeds that have fallen on the surface from growth that has existed before the land went into cultivation. And when such growth occurs it is because the chemical elements that originally produced it are still dominant in the soil awaiting a favorable opportunity to form the chemical combination that reproduce the plant.

If a field be set in grass and then regularly fertilized with the elements that chemical analysis shows to be the constituents of the plant, the grass will hold the soil to the exclusion of all foreign vegetation, as far as human science can produce the analysis of the plant. And if foreign vegetation does makes its appearance it will be attributable to the fact that, in the fertilizer used some element is absent that should be present to replace that which the plant draws from the soil, and by which its strength and vitality are sustained.

Eggs as Food.

Eggs, at average prices, are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones feathers and everything that a chicken requires for its perfect development are made from the yolk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. Indeed there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter, are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man, and good enough for a king.

According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Food," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters containing 120 grains of carbon and seventeen and three-quarters grains of nitrogen, or 15 25 per cent. of carbon and two per cent. of nitrogen. The value of one pound of eggs, as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef, as 1584 to 900. As a flesh producer, one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

A hen may be considered to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay ten dozen or fifteen pounds of eggs. That is to say that three and one-tenth pounds of chemistry corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs, but five-sixths of a pound of pork requires about five pounds of corn for its production. Taking into account the nutriment in each, and the comparative prices of the two on an average, the pork is about three times as costly a food as the eggs, while it is certainly less healthful.

Barberry.

There are but few shrubs that are more hardy or beautiful than the barberry-bush. It will grow as freely in Kansas as in Massachusetts. Its symmetrical form, its beautiful foliage, its large and attractive clusters of yellow flowers in spring, and its still more attractive clusters of coral-like fruit, that adds to its beauty during the autumn months, all combine to make it one of the most beautiful as well as desirable shrubs that adorn the garden. We have seen only now and then one of these bushes in Kansas. It is a shrub easy to transplant, and easy to raise from the seed.

Over-Fed Horses.

It is a mistaken sense of kindness to over-feed horses. It may make them look sleek and handsome, yet it impairs their general health and makes them more liable to disease and ailments. When horses are regularly worked they should have strong food and plenty of it, but when seldom or irregularly used, the food should be in proportion to the amount of work, else they will become over-fat, incapable of usual exertion, and cannot be depended upon when necessity requires long drives or hard work of any kind.

Dry Food for Hogs.

Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in so much water that there is not room for a good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour milk to their hogs have so much finer animals than those who give them slop. The hog has not room for much water; and if food which contains much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but poor. Hogs, as well as all other animals, should be allowed all the water they will drink; but it should not be mixed with their food in excessive quantity; the hog should not be obliged to take more water than he wants in order to assimilate the food he requires.

The Practical Farmer says: "Nurserymen know what purchasers will not believe, that short, stocky trees are better for an orchard, more likely to live, come quicker into bearing than tall slender trees, whether apple, peach, pear, plum or cherry. The reason is simply this: tall trees in the nursery rows for some reason get the start, overtop and overshadow those that started later, the sap of the tree consequently pushes its growth upward and into foliage while the roots are long, slender and few, consequently it does not bear transplanting as well or do as well after being transplanted as was expected from its fine appearance in the row. Stocky trees on the contrary, being overshadowed, make a shorter growth, with the branches and foliage nearer ground, with numerous short roots that do not waste their substance in bleeding or by absorption from the soil, that cause the tree to start off in a rapid growth and outstrip its slender rival, and also come quicker into profitable bearing.

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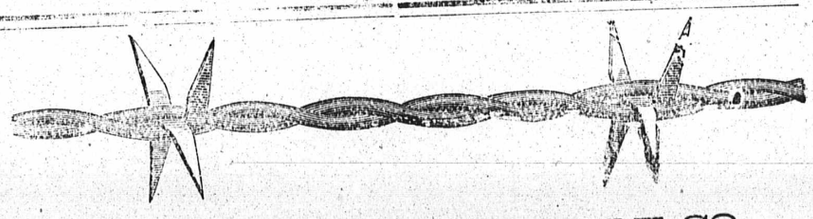

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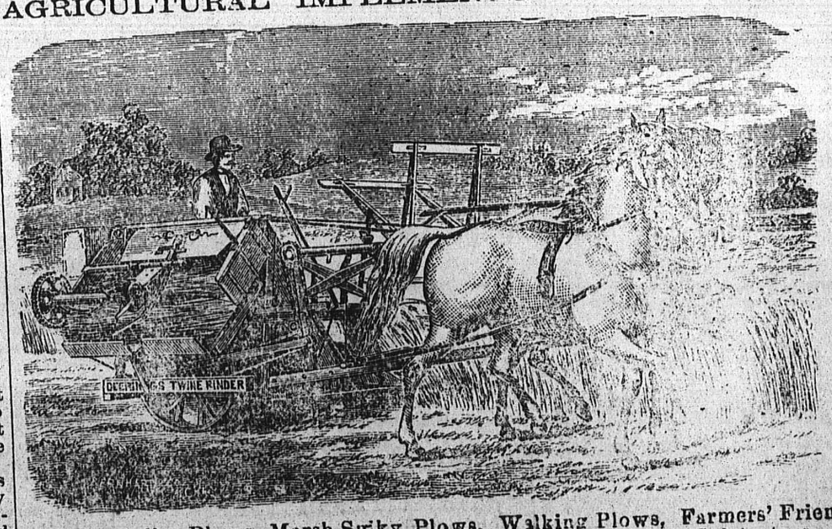

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Gen. B. [illegible]

Sam W[illegible] [illegible] for J[illegible] s for con[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] to determine the legality of the elec[illegible]on of a congres[illegible]

The Troy [illegible] says that Robert S. [illegible]evens, former[illegible] [illegible] Kansas as [illegible]ob Stevens," [illegible] [illegible]m the Attica distri[illegible] [illegible] a democrat [illegible] [illegible]te officers appoint[illegible] [illegible]te bonds, in 186[illegible] [illegible] speculation [illegible] [illegible]peachment [illegible] [illegible]r of state and [illegible] [illegible]binson. He was elected to the s[illegible] [illegible]ate, the same fall, over John Speer [illegible] the latter contest[illegible] [illegible] failed to [illegible] [illegible]e in Kansas polit[illegible] [illegible]ker of Sidney Clarke for the United [illegible]tes senate in 1871.

[illegible] various morning papers of the country, and will have been read by most of [illegible] readers before this paper will be issued. However we will give the following synopsis from the Topeka Cap[illegible] which seems to us to contain the [illegible]

The showing of the treasury department is good. For the past fiscal year [illegible] receipts were $403,525 350 and the expenditures $257 971,439, leaving a [illegible] of $145,533 810.

The president recommends the discontinuance of the coinage of silver [illegible] quoting in support thereof the [illegible] of $128 000 000 that have been [illegible] but little more than $35 000 000 [illegible] circulation, causing such a glut [illegible] treasury vaults that it is getting [illegible] a very serious embarrassment.

The excess of the country's assets is also referred to, and he cheerfully endorses the opinion of the secretary of the treasury that there should be a reduction in the annual revenue of the government. The surplus revenue for [illegible] ending June 30 last exceeding [illegible]45 000 000, and such a state of affairs [illegible], the President very wisely says, [illegible] lead to extravagance. He also [illegible], in this connection, the conclusion that the rapid extinguishment [illegible] national debt is not a thing to [illegible]red, but rather a cause for ap[illegible]. He is therefore convinced [illegible] abrogation of all internal taxes [illegible] those on distilled spirits can be [illegible]ally abrogated. Such a course, [illegible] accompanied by a simplification [illegible] the machinery of collection, [illegible] be reasonably expected to result [illegible] diminishing the cost of collection by [illegible] $2 500 000, and in the retire[illegible] office of from fifteen hun[illegible] two thousand persons. Further [illegible], he says, the system of exise [illegible] commended itself to the American people.

He thinks the present tariff system is [illegible] respects unjust, its burdens [illegible] benefits being unequal. In re[illegible] to the report of the tariff com[illegible], he says it will be ready short[illegible] then proceeds with a few of his [illegible] recommendations regarding the [illegible] of the tariff.

Regarding the river and harbor ap[illegible] he hopes nothing more will [illegible] about it this session and that no further appropriations should be made, intimating that too much has gone that way already, except in the way of the just and needed improvement of the Mississippi river.

The satisfactory condition of postal affairs affords congratulations. The president also recommends a reduction of postage from three to two cents.

In addition to the points above named the president touches upon the star route prosecutions, the need of a national bankrupt law, the Indian question, the prevalence of illiteracy as shown by the census returns, polygamy, inter-state commerce, the care of [illegible], appointments to the civil service and political assessments.

Political Integrity.

Worthy Master Draper of the Massachusetts State Grange, in closing his annual address uses the following plain language:

Nor does our duty cease when we have influenced action that looks to the increase of our revenues. There are duties devolving upon us as heads of households, that make it all important that we look well to the moral influence that unwise legislation may have upon our homes, and the communities in which we live. The continual increase of intemperance, immorality [illegible] in our midst, is a most appalling spectacle. True to the principles of our order we have also a work in this direction that rightfully demands our attention. Let us see to it that in placing men in positions of influence and trust in our town, city or state administration, that we select men of the highest moral integrity.

"Men whom the lust of office cannot kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who love honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men—sun-burned—who live above the fog;
In public duty, and in private thinking."

We ask our friends throughout the state to assist us in extending our circulation. We promise to do our best to make it welcome to every household. Its price (1.25 per annum) is very low, considering the amount of reading matter given.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Olathe, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 19.

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OUR SPECIAL DRIVE SALE!

Now in Progress

COME AND SECURE YOUR BARGAINS AT ONCE!

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YOUNG MEN LEARN TELEGRAPHY. It gives profitable employment the year round. We give written guarantee to furnish good situation. Write for particulars OBERLIN TELEGRAPH CO, Oberlin, Ohio. dec8m1

PROSPECTUS FOR 1883.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

A POPULAR MONTHLY OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

The distinctive reputation of Lippincott's Magazine as "eminently readable" will, it is trusted, be confirmed and extended during the coming year. The special aim of its conductors is to secure such treatment of the great variety of topics embraced within its scope as shall render it attractive to the general mass of intelligent readers, a favorite in the family circle, and a means of culture as well as of entertainment.

While fiction, in the form of serials and of short stories, holds a prominent place in its pages, it has gained particular notice by its sketches of travel and adventure, studies of life and character, and articles on natural history and other scientific subjects, written with the freshness that comes from personal observation and experience, in a lively style, and with abundant anecdotical illustrations.

One of the chief attractions will be a fascinating Serial Story, to commence in the January number, entitled "THE JEWEL IN THE LOTOS," by Mary Agnes Tincker, author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece," "By the Tiber," etc., in which the interest will be found to center on three finely contrasted female characters, Italian, English, and American, and which, besides many exquisite pictures of Italian life and scenery, embodies the writer's matured views on some of the leading questions of the day.

In the other features of the Magazine the union of literary excellence with popular attractiveness will be steadily maintained.

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Terms: Yearly Subscription, $3.00; single number, 35 cents. Liberal Club Rates.

☞ Specimen number mailed, postpaid, on receipt of 20 cents. (Postage stamps afford a convenient form of remittance.)

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

Their First Duty.

The first duty of the Forty-eighth congress, after organizing, says the New York Sun, will be to adopt a resolution something like this.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, endorsements, or by any pledge of the public credit should be granted by congress; that forfeited land grants should be recovered for the public use; that river and harbor appropriations are to be strictly limited to the objects contemplated by the constitution; and that all appropriations are to be limited to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demands by the public service.

For nervous or physical prostration, no matter how caused, there is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It tones up the nerves, improves the digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action and thus brings back vigorous health to the body.

CHINA GLASS AND QUEENSWARE!

I have just received my fall stock of China, Glass Ware, Crockery, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Lanterns

And an endless variety of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

I take pleasure in saying, never before have I bought so large a stock at so good an advantage. I have good goods bought low for cash, and you will be convinced if you want

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS, CHANDALIERS, LANTERNS,

Or anything kept at a first-class

CROCKERY STORE,

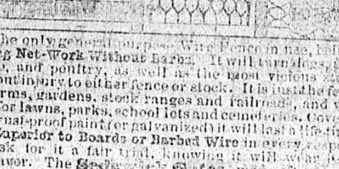
If you will come and see for yourself, that I have goods at the prices and quality that will suit you.

J. A. DAILEY,

115 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

11 3 2m

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



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

SEDGWICK BROS.,
Mention this paper. Richmond, Ind.

A $20.00 Bible Reward

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

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

THE

Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad.

SHORT LINE FROM LAWRENCE AND KANSAS CITY

To the fertile Valleys of the ELK, NEOSHO AND ARKANSAS RIVERS OF SOUTHERN KANSAS.

THE ONLY LINE

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

The attention of those thinking of coming West is invited to the land lying along the line, which offers the following advantages:

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

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

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

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

For further information apply to
S. B. HYNES, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agent,
Lawrence, Kansas.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

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

Kidney Affection.

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

Clubbing Rates.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, $1 25; the Farmer and Manufacturer, 50c.; the two for $1.30.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, $1 25; Demorest's Mothly Magazine, $2.00; the two for $2.50.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, $1 25; The People's Weekly, $2.00; the two for $2.50.

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

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

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

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

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

SPIRIT OF KANSAS, $1.25; the Farmer's Review, $1.50; the two for $2 10.

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

SPIRIT OF KANSAS $1.25, Weekly Leavenworth Times $1; the two for $1 85.

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

TO THE

FARMERS

In the country we say our stock of

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

is now complete in all grades of GOODS!

PRICES RIGHT.

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

FAMILY SHOE STORE.

MASON'S

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY HOFFMAN BROS.

City and Vicinity.

We are late this week, owing to the press being out of fix. It is not our fault.

The Friends are holding a series of very interesting meetings in this city.

The proceedings of the State Horticultural Society received too late for publication this week.

N. P. Deming, one of our best fruit raisers, attended the State Horticultural Society meeting at Topeka this week.

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

On the occasion of her majority, Miss Ellis was tendered a party by her numerous friends at Humboldt. She did not forget the printer, therefore we feasted on some delicious cake sent us by mail. She received numerous presents.

The young men connected with the Y. M. C. A. of this city, are about to circulate cards and canvass for the support of its work. It is hoped that they will meet with success and receive a liberal support from the citizens of Lawrence.

Straw Lumber.

As Lawrence justly boasts of the only straw lumber factory in Kansas, the following description of the mode of manufacture may not lack interest to our numerous readers. The factory at this place has been in successful operation for about a year, and finds ready sale for all the lumber it manufactures.

"A description of this new competitor for favor lately appeared in the American Architect, and also its method of manufacture, which shows unmistakably that straw lumber is admirably adapted to many kinds of finishing work, barrels, table and counter tops, doors and ornamental work, and that it can be produced at less than half the price of walnut. The standard manufacture is in widths of 32 inches, a length of 12 feet and a thickness corresponding to that of surface boards. These dimensions may be varied to suit such orders as may be given, and embrace any width, length or thickness. It may be finished with varnish or with paint, and is susceptible of a high polish. It is practically fire and water proof, being manufactured under 500 degrees of heat, and we are assured has been boiled for some hours without apparent changes of structure. Its tensile strength is greater than that of walnut or oak, and weight about one-fifth greater than the former when dry. It is made from any kind of straw, including hemp and flax fibre—in fact from any material that will make pulp—and a ton of straw will produce 1,000 feet of boards. The pulp is rolled into thin sheets, a number of which, corresponding with the thickness of the lumber desired, are placed together with a peculiar cement, which is claimed to be water proof, and are then rolled under a pressure sufficient to amalgamate them into a solid mass, which may be worked with plane if desired.

When it is remembered that it takes fifty years to grow a tree to maturity, suiting it to commercial purposes—and a tree producing 32-inch lumber will require fully twice that time—while 20,000 feet per acre is a large yield under the most favorable circumstances, it will at once be realized that where 3,000 feet can be taken from an acre of ground for an indefinate number of years, the process which enables such a result to be accomplished, and which will yield a really valuable lumber, is one of vast importance."

The Lawrence Canning Factory.

The following from the Tribune is such a fair and intelligent statement of facts regarding one of the many substantial enterprises of this city that we give it place in our columns, only remarking that establishments of this character are not only a vast benefit to the cities in which they are located, but to the state at large. Why not try the experiment in other sections of the state? The article reads:

"This company began active operations for this season the 14th day of August, continuing until the middle of November, a period of about three months, employing during this time an average of 125 hands, during the busy season employing as high as 175 hands, the pay roll for labor amounting weekly from $500 to $900. The company raised 140 acres of sweet corn and 10 acres of tomatoes, this being in addition to the much larger amount contracted for with the farmers of the county. There were put up 186,000 two pound cans and 9.500 three pound cans of sweet corn; 150,000 three pound cans and 3,700 gallon cans of tomatoes; 17,000 three pound cans and 22,000 gallon cans of apples. Over $500 worth of produce was canned each week, the larger portion of which money went directly into the hands of the farmers of the county. The making of the cans about a half a million in number, began at the factory about the first of March and continued until the close of the season, employing about a dozen hands during this time.

The greater portion of the canned goods are already sold and shipped, the quality being such that already a demand has been created that is far beyond the supply. The company will keep its establishment open through the winter, beginning at once the manufacture of cans for the next season. A car load of tin is expected daily. The probabilities are that the company will arrange to increase its capacity largely the coming year. This company has already fulfilled its promise to our citizens of making this enterprise a matter of pride to the city."

Fruit Hill Farm.

Saturday of last week we were called upon by Mr. N. P. Deming and invited to visit the above named farm. The object, in particular, of the visit was to examine the fruit cellar he had recently completed upon a plan of his own. However, we will say, before entering upon a description of the cellar, that we took a walk over the farm and through the orchard. The land forming the farm is high and somewhat rough or broken, but admirably adapted to the purposes to which it has been put. On the north side of the house is a grove consisting of walnut and cottonwood trees, planted at various times during the last seventeen years, and some of the cottonwood trees will now furnish about two cords of wood. The walnuts are also of good size. Mr. Deming is being successful in raising butternut trees, a large number of which he has planted in a blackberry patch. To the south and west of his residence, on ground gently sloping to the north is located the orchard, consisting of about thirty varieties of apples and a considerable number of the best varieties of late budded peaches. The apple trees, which are his pride, are large, upright, well but sensibly pruned, healthy and free from parasites so frequent in orchards carelessly handled. But Mr. Deming has studied the best modes of fighting dangerous insects and now is being rewarded. The peach orchard looks equally well. Mr. Deming settled this farm seventeen years ago, and during that period has succeeded in improving his place in an excellent manner, having everything in good shape for comfort and convenience.

The cellar is admirably adapted for the preservation of fruit. It is built of stone with walls two feet in thickness, arched over, and the roof is covered with clay. It is sunk in the earth about seven feet but being on a side hill it is always dry. The cellar is [illegible]x12 feet in the clear inside and 10 feet high to center of arch. The bins, of which there are four, are ranged two on each side and extending [illegible] four feet of the entrance. [illegible] which are 2 1-2 feet deep by 4 [illegible] raised a foot from the floor. The two [illegible] bins are 2x4 in [illegible] width. Between the bins is an alley way [illegible] all is another bin [illegible] the same length [illegible] are built of narrow boards or slats, with [illegible] between each sufficient to permit a free circulation of air among the fruit when [illegible] filled. There are two doors at the west end, the outer door being solid [illegible] the inner one is supplied with a sash [illegible]. At the east end is a window [illegible] heavy door of [illegible]. These windows [illegible] abundance of light [illegible] cellar and [illegible] open. There [illegible] west end and [illegible] east end and through the roof [illegible] about six inches square [illegible] screen, to prevent [illegible] ing, and are also [illegible] them, when the [illegible]. By the proper use of these [illegible] perature in the cellar [illegible] about 40 degrees in [illegible] winter. It seems to us Mr. Deming has [illegible] the right plan for a fruit cellar.

Mr. Deming has stored away in his cellar several hundred bushels [illegible] can be grown in any country, [illegible] Wine Sap, Rawle's Janet and Little Red Romanite. We were shown some of the finest specimens of the [illegible] possible for any country to produce, specimens of the Grimes' Golden [illegible] the Newtown Pippin. Mr. Deming [illegible] eral varieties to the State [illegible] Horticultural Society this week at Topeka.

After a pleasant [illegible] and enjoying a glass of fresh cider we returned to town, laden with a choice variety of apples. Fruit Hill farm is located 1 1-2 miles [illegible] of the city.

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

Enthusiastic Meeting.

In regard to the meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms last Friday the Tribune of last Saturday says: "In accordance with the telegram that came from Haskell yesterday that the 'Indian school was settled,' a meeting was held in the Board of Trade hall last evening, which [illegible] size and enthusiasm showed that the city was ready to co-operate with the authorities at Washington. To our Representative Haskell we owe this favor. He has not only worked for Kansas but for Lawrence and Douglas county so far as he could. Mayor Bowersock presided last night. It was stated that the school will probably cause the disbursement of about $100,000 annually at this point an item of interest to [illegible] city and region. The site will also require the purchase of some 200 acres of land. Two committees were appointed. On location, J. D. Bowersock, Endsley Jones, D. [illegible], D. L. Hoadley, A. Tosh, I. N. VanHoesen and [illegible] Gruber. On subscription, G. W. E. Griffith, J. S. Crew, [illegible] Innes, I. N. V[illegible], R. B. Asher and J. R. Parnham. [illegible] this place will [illegible] to Lawrence, Douglas county and the state. Further steps are to be taken.

It [illegible] isfy

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

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

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

THE OLD DRY GOODS HOUSE.

L. BULLENE & COMPANY,

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

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

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

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

450 LADIES AND MISSES CLOAKS AND DOLMANS. 450

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

IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

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

IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

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

CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS MADE TO ORDER.

L. BULLENE & CO.

DON'T FAIL

TO COME TO COME

TO STEINBERG'S

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CLOTHING,

HATS,

AND

CAPS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

EVERY BODY INVITED.

PRICES LOWER THAN THE

LOWEST.

4 6 3m

Remember This.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE

LINWOOD HERD

OF

Short-Horn Cattle.

LINWOOD, Leavenworth County, Kan., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of imported Victorias, Violets, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also, Golden Drops, Lady Elizabeths, Young Phyllises, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Etc., Etc. IMPORTED BARON VICTOR, (bred by Cruickshank,) Vol. 27 E. H. B., and 10 25 GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120, head the herd. Farm corners at Linwood station. Inspection invited.

9 13 wly

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kas.

To New Patrons.

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

Farm and Agricultural News.

Soil for radishes needs to be light and rich. They can be grown from early Spring to late in the Fall. They deserve a wider cultivation.

Pot-layered strawberry plants should be set out soon if at all this Fall. They cost more than ordinary plants, but they produce fruit sooner.

Since the new dog law went into effect in Indiana, there has been a revival of the sheep industry in most counties of the State.

Unless an orchard is designed for commercial purposes, there is no special advantage in setting out all the trees at once. It is better in many respects to plant the trees at different periods.

The great source of fertility is the atmosphere, and, if we would avail ourselves of it, we must have our soils in a condition favorable to the deposit by the atmosphere of its fertilizing properties.

The apple crop in England and on the continent will not be very abundant this year. This means that America will have to supply a good foreign demand, if she can.

The best yearly butter record was made by a Jersey cow, Eurotas. In a little over eleven months she produced 7,525 pounds of milk, from which 778 pounds of butter were made.

Eggs are a valuable food, not sufficiently appreciated by the farmer. One pound of nice, fresh eggs is worth as much for food as about two pounds of beef. They are easily digested.

Dahlia roots often decay during the Winter. Leave three or four inches of the stalk on them, with the outer covering well scraped away. Make a small opening at base of stalk, and they will not decay; the watery deposit escapes.

It is said that the oleomargarine factories of New York have a producing capacity of 116,000,000 pounds; the dairy butter factories 111,000,000 pounds. Must delicious creamery butter be supplanted by this uncertain mixture?

American farmers do not value clover hay as highly as the English do. Timothy is considered much inferior to clover by them; much superior by us. Clover sells in England for about 20 per cent. more than timothy. Properly cured it is a valuable crop.

Farmers should give much attention to their farmers' clubs and similar organizations. There's a deal to learn at a properly and intelligently conducted farmers' meeting. Don't look upon them as for the "fancy" farmer only.

Many orchardists say it is not best to renew the orchard by planting in young trees where old ones have died and been cut down. To a certain extent, the elements suited to growth in the apple wood have been extracted from the soil, and insect enemies have found location there.

The best way for everyone who undertakes the culture of tobacco is to raise his own plants to begin with, but they will require much care and close attention. Soil must be kept moist, and no weeds should be permitted in the bed. Liquid manure, such as barnyard leachings, will promote growth very much. The plants should be started in a hotbed, though the sashes should be removed occasionally, to prevent scalding or burning. Sometimes insects begin their work when the plants are quite young, but applications of soapsuds will prevent their ravages.

No orchard escapes the ravages of the great apple enemy—the codling moth. The caterpillar of this moth is what causes the "worm holes" which every one detests in this valuable fruit, and it is so common that no description is necessary. It hatches from the egg which is usually deposited in the eye of the apple; bores its way toward the core, and after a while gnaws out through the skin so that it has a channel to throw out pellets of dirt as it eats the pips at the core. As the insects generally fall to the ground with the fruit and then crawl up the tree to make their cocoons, they may be caught by putting bandages of old cloth or carpet around the trunk of the tree, and then may be quickly killed. It is the best way to deal with this troublesome insect.

All About a Shoe Peg.

It is laughable to see how little it takes to raise a crowd—or start a story—in a city street.

"Never you mind me," said a bent-over old man, when asked what had happened to him.

"How did he get hurt?" asked a man out of breath.

"Did the horse step on him?" queried a colored man, with spectacles on.

"Where did the dog bite him? Did they shoot the dog? Was it a big dog? Has he got a wife? Did they live together?" rattled a woman made up a good deal like Widow Bedott.

Come and see the man in a fit," sqeaked out a boot black, as he called the rest of the brigade.

"Look out! he's going to shoot!" yelled a big man with red whiskers; and the crowd blew away like dust when the old man slid his hand into his pocket as if for a shooting iron.

Then he straightened himself and started off on his own individual business, muttering something about "What the mischief it was to them if he wanted to sit down and take a peg out of his shoe."

American compositors are not the only ones who make mistakes. The London *Telegraph* reports Gladstone as saying that he had "sat at the feet of the Game bird of Birmingham," instead of the Gamaliel of Birmingham.

Strays for the week ending Dec. 6, '82.

Leavenworth—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

Taken up by Davis & Brother, in Stranger tp. Nov. 17, 1882, 1 chestnut sorrel mare colt, 3 or 4 yrs. old, star in forehead, and both feet on left side white to hock joint; valued at $40.

Taken up by C. Stone, in Fairmount tp., Nov. 18, 1882, 1 medium-sized roan cow, 6 yrs. old, crop and slit in left ear and crop in right ear; valued at $20.

Taken up by Mark Brennen, of Stranger tp. Nov. 23, 1882, 1 red 6 yrs old cow, red strip in face, white hind legs, no marks or brands; valued at $22.

Taken up by John Cline, in Stranger tp, Nov 25, 1882, 1 steer 1 year old, red with white spots, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

Brown—John E. Moon, clerk.

Taken up by T. A. Pingard, in Robinson tp, Oct. 23, 1882, the following described (5) animals:

1 3 ys old speckled steer, no marks.
1 3 yrs old red and white steer, no marks.
2 red and white steers, 2 yrs old, ears cropped.
1 3 yrs old brown steer. All valued at $90.

Taken up by C L Carroll, in Robinson tp, Nov. 11, 1882, 1 red roan cow, 7 yrs old, IX on left hip, underbit in right ear, L back of left shoulder; valued at $15.

Taken up by Wm. Lewis, of Padonia tp, Oct 27, 1882, 1 pale red, 1 yr old steer, swallow fork in left ear, crop off right ear and valued at $15.

Douglas—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

Taken up by Geo Hilbert, in Clinton tp, Nov 16, 1882, 1 roan 2 yrs old heifer; valued at $15.

Taken up by C W Thompson in Clinton tp, Nov 3, 1882, 1 bay mare pony 12 yrs old, white spot in forehead, colar marks; valued at $18.

Taken up by J A Day in Palmyra tp, Nov 4, 1882, 1 small black horse mule 4 yrs old white spots on neck, valued at $15.

Riley—F A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

Taken up by Peter Skow on Nov 27, 1882, 1 yearling heifer red with white streak on back and crop out of right ear; valued at $15.

Wyandotte—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

Taken up by John Dauback of Shawnee tp. 1 red cow with white face line back white tail and some white on belly, 6 or 7 years ole, crop and underbit in right ear and crop out of the left right hip breken down; valued at $15.

Miami—B. J. Sheridon, clerk.

Taken up by Jas. McDowell in Osage tp. 3 sows black and white spotted, two of them have pigs one 4 and the other 5; valued at $35.

Also taken up by Z. A. Rowland in Marysville tp, Nov 10, 1882, 1 brown filley small size star in forehead 3 year old; valued at $40.

Also taken up by Lewis Williams in Mound tp, Nov 7. 1882, one roan mare 4 yrs old white spot in forehead, lumps on both white ankles resembling ringbone, branded on left shoulder U C K, or something resembling those letters or a Texas brand; valued at $25.

Also taken up by Joseph Bones Mound tp, Nov. 11, 1882, one light brown heifer 1 year old star in forehead white on belly both hind feet white; valued at $15.

Also taken up by M S Bush in Mound tp, Nov 4, 1882, one yearling red heifer white on belly, spot on forehead, end of tail white; valued at $12.

Also taken up by Byron Lockhart in Mound township, Nov 14, 1882, one yearling roan heifer; valued at $12.

Also taken up by N W Duffield, in Marysville township, Nov. 4, 1883, one light roan steer branded H on left hip. 2 years old; valued at $30.

Jefferson—J. R. Best, clerk.

Taken up by Benedix Myers in Delaware tp, Nov 28, 1882, one bay mare about 2 yrs old past white strip in face, a bad scar on the right shoulder supposed to be caused by barbed wire, legs from knee down dark, no brands perceivable; valued at $20.

Also taken up by C E Diehl in Kaw tp, on Nov 29, 1882, 1 blue roan cow branded on right hip of horn broken off about 8 years old; valued at $18.

Wabaunsee—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

Taken up by Nich Aner, in Farmer township on Nov 7, 1882, one small red and white spotted steer one year old no marks or brands; valued at $14.

Lyon—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

Taken up by H F Berry of Waterloo tp on Nov. 7, 1882, one light roan heifer 3 years old, small in size crop off of left ear and underslit in right ear; valued at $15.

Taken up by G C Sweet of Waterloo tp, on Nov 22, 1882, 1 3 year old steer, color blue and white, an indistinct brand on right hip; valued at $30.

Taken up by Van McCulloch of Emporia tp, on Nov 17, 1882, one red roan yearling heifer, branded on left hip and valued at $12.

R. K. Tabor, of the A., T. & S. F. railroad writes that he has tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic and considers it the best tonic he ever tried

Peterson's Magazine for January is just out, a marvel of beauty, the most costly, evidently, ever issued. There are two unrivalled steel engravings; the first, "Cherry Ripe," an exquisite copy of Millais' celebrated picture; the other, "Psyche Listening to the Flute," also exceptionally charming. Then there is a double-sized colored steel fashion plate, which is a picture as well; and some thirty other fashion patterns, besides a score of designs in embroidery, crewel work, etc., etc. But the great feature is a magnificent colored pattern in Berlin-work for a curtain-border, chair-stripe, etc., etc., the most expensive and beautiful, yet useful embellishment, perhaps, ever published in any magazine. There are two novelets, "The Professional Beauty" by Frank Lee Benedict, and "Rule and Ruin," by Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, besides several completed stories by other first class authors, and the very best always write for this magazine. The reading matter is increased also, there being one hundred and four pages in the number. "Peterson," in short, is cheaper and better than ever for 1883. The price is still only two dollars a year. To clubs it is astonishingly low, viz: six copies for nine dollars, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Or seven copies for ten dollars and a half, with both an extra copy and a large size engraving, "Christ Before Pilate," or a photograph album, to the person getting up the club. Subscribe to no magazine till you have seen a copy of this. Specimens are sent gratis to persons wishing to get up clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dyspepsia, heart-burn, nausea, indigestion, etc., are always relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Dyspepsia, the bug-bear of epicureans, will be relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Child Worth Her Weight in Gold.

A few years ago a steamer was coming from California. The cry of "Fire! fire!" suddenly thrilled every heart. Every effort was made to stay the flames, but in vain. It soon became evident that the ship must be lost. The burning mass was headed for shore, which was not far off.

A passenger was seen buckling his belt of gold around his waist, ready to plunge into the waves. Just then a pleading voice arrested him—

"Please, sir, can you swim?"

A child's blue eyes were piercing into his deepest soul as he looked down upon her.

"Yes, child, I can swim."

"Well, sir, won't you please save me?"

"I cannot do both," he thought. "I must save the child and lose the gold. But a moment ago I was anxious for this whole ship's company; now I am doubting whether I shall exchange human life for paltry gold."

Unbuckling the belt he cast it from him and said, "Yes, little girl, I will try to save you." Stooping down he bade her clasp her hands around his neck. "Thus, child; not so tight as to choke me. There, hang on now, and I will try to make land."

The child bowed herself on his broad shoulders, and clung to her deliverer. With a heart thrice strengthened and an arm thrice nerved, he struck out for shore. Wave after wave washed over them. Still, the brave man held out, and the dear child on, until a mighty mountain billow swept the sweet treasure from his embrace, and cast him senseless on the bleak rocks. Kind hands ministered to him. Recovering his consciousness, the form of the dear child met his earnest gaze, bending over him with more than angel ministrations, and blessing him with mute but eloquent benedictions.

Consumption Cured.

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

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

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM.

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

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

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

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

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

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

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

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

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

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

Hiscox & Co.

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

COLOGNE.

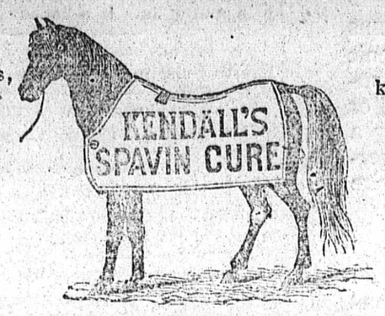
DO Not Fail to send for our FALL Price-List for 1882.

Free to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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



knowing the best if not the best liniment ever discovered.

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

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May, 10th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., GENTS:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two Veterinary Surgeons who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE in the Cicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it.

Very Respectfully,
L. T. FOSTER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

STOUGHTON, Mass., March 15th, 1880.

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Acme, Michigan, December 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 'Kendal's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

Wilton, Mich., Jan. 11th, 1881.

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

Yours truly,
GEO. MATHEWS.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hamilton, Mo., June 14th, 1881.

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

Respectfully yours,
P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Chilesburgh, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: I have tried your Spavin Cure on a chronic case of bone spavin, which has been treated by two of the best doctors in the land. The case was fired twice, and I can safely say that Kendall's Spavin Cure did more good than anything which I ever tried. I believe it to be a good remedy for a great many difficulties. Ring-bone and bone spavins I am sure it will cure if taken in time. It is also good for scratches, grease heel, etc.

Yours respectfully,
T. B. MUIR.

Kelley's Island, Erie County, Ohio, March 28th 1888.

Dr. J. B. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" on a bone spavin and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if properly used it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly, C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom It May Concern:—In the year 1875 I treated with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been very lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin cure.

R. A. GAINES.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879. JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of Peace.

ead Proof of Wonderful Cures!

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1881.

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

Yours truly,
JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Engineer.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

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

Respectfully yours,
JAMES YELLENIC.

FROM A
PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

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

Respectfully yours,
H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

KENDAL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for Corns, Bunions, Frost-bites, or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for Beast is good for Man, and we know from experience that "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" can be used on a child 1 year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

WHAT IS GOOD FOR BEAST IS GOOD FOR MAN.

Read of its effects on Human Flesh

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

B. J, Kendall, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your, "Kendall's Spavin Cure," was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing, I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excells anything we ever used.

Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL.
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

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

Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

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

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Family of Monkeys.

Hindoos do not hurry themselves in anything they do, but the monkeys have lots of time to spare and plenty of patience, and in the end, after the crow has stolen a little, and the dog had its morsel, and the children are all satisfied, the poor fragments of the meal are thrown out on the ground for the blunder-logue, the monkey people; and it is soon discussed—the mother feeding the baby before she eats herself. When every house thus, in turn, has been visited, and no chance of further "outdoor relief" remains, the monkeys go off to the well. The women are all here again, drawing the water for the day, and the monkeys sit and wait, the old ones in front, sententious and serious, and the youngsters rolling about in the dust behind them, till at last some girls see the creatures waiting, and, "in the name of rain," spill a loth full of water in a hollow of the ground, and the monkeys come round it in a circle and stoop down and drink, with their tails all curled up over their backs like notes of interrogation. There is no contention or jostling. A forward child gets a box over the ear, perhaps, but each one, as it has satisfied its thirst, steps quietly out of the circle and wipes its mouth. The day thus fairly commenced, they go off to see what luck may bring them. The grainkeeper's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous attempts makes theft hopeless; for the baunya, with all his years, is very nimble on his legs and an astonishing good shot with a pipkin. So the monkeys make their salaams to him and pass on to the fields. If the corn is ripe they can soon eat enough for the day; but if not, they go wandering about picking up morsels, here an insect and there a berry, until the sun gets too hot, and then they creep up into the dark shade of the mango and snooze through the afternoon. In the evening they are back in the village again to share its comforts and entertainments. They assist at the convocation of the elders and the romps of the children, looking on when the faquir comes up to collect his little dues of salt, corn and oil, and from him in their turn exacting a pious toll. They listen gravely to the village musician until they get sleepy, and then one by one they clamber up into the peepul. And the men sitting round the fire with their pipes can see, if they look up, the whole colony of the blunder logue asleep in rows in the tree above them.

Behind the Times.

A gentleman was driving about Lancaster, Pa., the other day, with a friend from Altoona, showing him the places of interest, and, among others, pointed out Wheatland, saying it was the home of James Buchanan. "Who's James Buchanan?" queried the Altoona gentleman. Shocked beyond measure at the question, the other replied: "Why, is it possible you never heard that he was at one time president of the United States?" "Oh, yes; I had forgotten," responded the gentleman from the mountain district, "what's he doing now?"

There was once a gentleman who became known to a limited fame because, after living in Boston for eight years and occupying an office within five minutes' walk of Faneuil hall during most of that period, he pleaded ignorance when a stranger asked him where the immortal edifice was, and confessed that he had never seen it.

Hand in hand with him down the flowery paths of local tradition should go the well-to-do citizen of the American Athens who recently looked upon the picture of Warren in the Old South church, now on exhibition at the Mechanics' fair, and asked a by-stander what it represented. "That is Warren addressing the people of Boston from the pulpit of the Old South church during the British occupation." "Oh, is it?" replied the well-to-do citizen, evidently somewhat puzzled; "happened some time ago, hey?"

Bertha Miller, of New York, aged only sixteen years, has succeeded in swallowing a ten-dollar gold piece. Here's your savings bank, young gentlemen.

New Cooking Utensil.

The ordinary range and cook-stove in which the fire box is placed at the side of the oven, or in which the proceeds of combustion pass over the top, have the disadvantage of an irregularly heated oven. The sides and top are hotter than the bottom and ends or other side, and as a result the bread or other food is improperly cooked—perhaps burned at the top and badly done at the bottom. To correct this defect in ovens a simple appliance has been devised for causing the air in the oven to circulate, and thus carry the heat obtained by radiation to all parts of the oven. A sheet of metal, bent into the form of the top and one side of the oven, is supported on wire standards and placed in the oven. In the narrow space between the sheet metal and the hot side and top of the oven the air is heated more than the main body of the oven, and by expansion it rises and moves over the top of the oven toward the cooler walls. The arrangement, simple as it is, appears to be founded on a good idea, and is reported to work well in practice. The apparatus examined was portable, and is designed to be put in the even by the cook whenever an even heat is needed.

Mary Callahan, a Texas widow, owns 56,000 sheep, and the male members of the community are to a man willing to be "Mary's little lamb."

Bright's Disease.

The rapid increase of late of this formidable and generally fatal disease of the kidneys, and the frequent record of death from it, makes a probable cure of it a matter of great interest to those afflicted with it. Doctors, after applications of medical skill and effort for such patients, give them up to die. A remarkable case of this kind, of a gentleman in a prominent position, has come to the knowledge of the writer from the lips of the patient, which I am induced to give to the public through your widely-circulated newspaper, together with the formula for its cure as successfully used by him.

L. P. Farmer, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania R. R., became severely afflicted with Bright's Disease, so much so that his doctors in Philadelphia and New York gave him up as incurable. He then went, as he thought to die, to his old home in Connecticut, so weak as to require aid to get up the steps of his father's house. At this time he fell in with the article recommended as a cure. All else having failed to do him any good, he resolved to try it. He did so, adhering to its requirements rigidly, and was restored to health again solely by it. He is now New England agent of the Pennsylvania R. R., at Boston, restored to perfect health again, a fine specimen of manly vigor, brought about by this system of cure, as follows:

Specific for heart disease, dropsy, dyspepsia, diabetes, all troubles of the kidneys, and chronic diarrhœa.

1	Tablespoon of Skim Milk	every	hour	1st day.
2	"	"	"	2d "
3	"	"	"	3d "
4	"	"	"	4th "
5	"	"	"	5th "
6	"	"	"	6th "
7	"	"	"	7th "
8	"	"	"	8th "

Commencing the 8th day to break one-half slice of bread in the milk (but no crust of the bread) three times a day.

9	Tablespoons of Skim Milk	every	hour	9th day.
10	"	"	"	10th "
11	"	"	"	11th "
12	"	"	"	12th "
13	"	"	"	13th "
14	"	"	"	14th "
15	"	"	"	15th "

On and after the 16th day take 15 tablespoons Skim Milk every hour, daily, except one hour before your usual hour for dinner, and one hour after dinner. For dinner, take as much rare beef as you feel like, with a slice of bread (no crust), and a half-cup of coffee (sugar or milk).

For breakfast and supper, break one slice of bread (no crust) in the milk.

The bread should be 48 hours old, never less than 24.

If the milk sours on the stomach, put in it a tablespoonful of lime-water to a pint of milk.

If you should become costive, eat a fig or two at and after use of beef and coffee.

The first three or four days it will require a severe mental effort to "eat or drink nothing but milk," but after the first five days you will become accustomed to the system, and not feel that strong desire for table food.

It is strongly recommended to all afflicted with this fatal disease to give the above remedy a strict and vigorous trial, which will probably restore to health again many who now think themselves incurable.—*F., in Portland Trans.*

A Basis for Breakfast.

Lamb chops are excellent cooked in this way: Put them in a frying pan, with a very little water, so little that it will boil away by the time the meat is tender; then put in lumps of butter with the meat and let it brown slowly; there will be a brown, crisp surface, with a fine flavor. Serve for breakfast with potatoes cooked thus: Choose small ones and let them boil until they are tender; drain off the water and pour over them, while still in the kettle, at least one teacoupful of cream; mash them smooth in this.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"Just look at that horrible mud out there," she lisped. "Well, that's the proper place for it, is it not? Where would you have it, on your boots or down your neck?" Another fellow pays for her caramels now.

A New Pattern for Stoves.

If Oscar Wilde, the man who has made his fortune out of a sunflower, while hundreds of Missouri farmers have lost theirs through the baneful influence of the same weed, which crowds out the corn and flaunts its brazen-looking blossoms in the face of the poor, ague-stricken toiler—if Oscar ever comes West, we'll cheerfully be Chairman of a convention called to lynch him. His latest atrocity is to attack our time-honored cast-iron stove, with its ornamentation of cast-iron roses. In his opinion it is an 'orrible monstrosity. Perhaps Oscar wants his stoves made of maple sugar, carved into the form of a Venus. We thank heaven there is only one of him.—*Boomerang.*

This is the way that Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps characterizes the State of Maine in her novel "Doctor Zay," in the Atlantic: "We allers do hev everything wuss here than other folks," said a passenger in the Bangor mail coach. "Freeze and prohibition, mud and fusion. We've got one of the constitutions that takes things, like my boy. He's had the measles, 'n the chicken pox, and the mumps, and the nettle-rash, and fell in love with his schoolmarm, 'n got religion, and lost the prize for elocootin'—all in one darned year."

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for all those weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A new cattle disease resembling pneumonia has broken out in Iowa City. Over 400 have died within a few days out of a lot of 600, nearly ready for market.

☞ For five cents, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., will send colored samples of all colors of Diamond Dyes, with directions.

The more fully bred the stock the better shelter, feed and care it requires. Without these no carefulness in breeding will prevent a herd from degenerating into scrubs.

*** "Example is better than precept." It is well known that dyspepsia, biliousness, headache and many other ills can only be cured by removing their cause. Kidney-Wort has been proved to be the most effectual remedy for these, and for habitual costiveness, which so afflicts millions of the American people.

A black walnut grove in Wisconsin planted by a farmer about twenty years ago on some waste land, recently sold for $7,000. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through.

Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, &c., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleeplessness, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house.

PITTSFORD, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.
Sirs—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others as I found them very beneficial. MRS. J. W. TULLER,
Sec'y Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Sparkling Eyes.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

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

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SURE CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
Acts at the same Time on Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

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

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

INSTRUMENTAL. Price.
Artist's Life Waltzes (Kunstler Leben) op. 316, Strauss - 75
Ever or Never Waltz, (Toujours ou Jamais), op. 23, Waldteufel - 75
Chase Infernale, Grand Gallop, Brilliant, op. 23, Koding - 75
Purkish Patrol Reveille, Krug - 35
Pirates of Penzance, (Lanciers), D'Albert - 50
Sirens Waltzes, Waldteufel - 75
Fatinitza, Potpourri, Suppe - 100
Mascotte, Potpourri, Audran - 100
Trovatore, Porpourri, Verdi - 75
Night on the Water, Idyl, op. 93, Wilson - 60
Rustling Leaves, op. 69, Lange - 60

VOCAL.
Patience, (the Magnet and the Churn), Sullivan - 35
Olivete, (Torpedo and the Whale), Audran - 40
When I am Near Thee, (English and German words), Abt - 40
Who's at my Window, Osborne - 35
Lost Chord, Sullivan - 40
My Dearest Heart, Sullivan - 35
Life's Best Hopes, Meininger - 40
Requited Love (4 part song), Arches - 35
Sleep While the Soft Evening Breezes, (4 part song), Bishop - 35
In the Gloaming, Harrison - 30
Only be True, Vickers - 35
Under the Eaves, Winner - 35
Free Lunch Candidate, Sousa - 35

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

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

A box of this soap contains sixty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us sixty cuts of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to the amount of $4.50. This soap improves with age, and you are no asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week.

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

HEAR DEAF
Carmore's Artificial Ear Drum.
An invented and worn by him successfully restoring the hearing. Entirely deaf for thirty years, he hears with these even whispers, distinctly. Are self-adjustable, and remain in position without aid. Descriptive Circular Free. CAUTION! Do not be deceived by bogus ear drums. This is the only successful artificial Ear Drum now manufactured.
JOHN CARMORE,
Fifth & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the
BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.
GUURANTEED TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory, 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY. Druggists sell it.
Sick Headache.
SEDGWICK CITY, KAN., Dec. 8, 1881.
Dr. Clark Johnson:—After a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for sick headache, am convinced that it has no equal. It purifies the blood. T. J. COOPER.

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

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HAVE NOW IN STOCK AN IMMENSE VARIETY
—OF—
Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!
—IN—
NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS.
—ALSO—
Shades and Fixtures of all kinds,
Pictures and Picture Frames,
—AND—
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS
☞ *AT A DISCOUNT FROM PUBLISHERS' PRICES.* ☜
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PLAIN FURNITURE,
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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!
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Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures.
COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIA INK.
Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner
Equal to any done in the United States of America.
FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED.
No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings!
CHILDREN'S PICTURES INCOMPARABLE! PRICES LIBERAL!

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Corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, - - Lawrence, Kans.
Buys everything that a farmer can raise, and pays the highest price for it.
We keep everything that is eatable by man or beast. If you want anything come in; if not com in and warm.
ENDSLEY JONES.
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OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE!
Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks
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WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER
ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.
150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Fire Balls, etc.
A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

The Painter and the Beauty.

An eminent French painter was recently commissioned to paint the portrait of a lady who was once a famous beauty, but who is now nearly 50 years old and devoid of her charms. She wanted it exhibited in this year's Salon, and fussed over it until the artist was nearly worn out with trouble. Then at last when it was finished she would not have it, saying that it was in no sense a likeness of her and could not be recognized as such. The artist consented to lose the expected payment and retain the picture in his studio as unsold. But there was blood in his eyes, and he vowed a big vow to avenge the insult to his pride and the injury to his purse. So it came to pass that a few days before the private exhibition at the Salon word was conveyed to the capricious lady that perhaps it would be well for her to visit his studio, as there was a picture there that would interest her. She went, was admitted, and was shown the rejected canvas. There she still stood upon it, life-like and life-sized. But the artist had thinned her hair to semi-baldness, and in one of her hands she held two long tresses of false hair. Upon the table at her side, which he had changed into a toilet table, were ranged a number of bottles, labeled respectively with the words: "Milk of Lilies," "Beauty Water," "Elixir against Wrinkles," "Golden-hair Dye." The lady cried out that such treatment was infamous. "You have really no complaint, madam," said the artist. "You have already declared that the picture is in no sense a portrait of yourself. I accept your opinion, and, as I cannot afford to lose so much hard work, I have treated it as a fantaise piece, and as such I shall introduce it to the public. I mean to call it 'The Coquet of Fifty Years.'" "What!" exclaimed she. "You mean to exhibit it?" "Without doubt." But the next moment saw her on her knees, check-book in hand, begging him to sell her the picture at a far higher price than was originally stipulated. Satisfied, he relented, accepted the payment, and obliterated the hateful accessories; and she took the picture home and a good lesson with it.

How he Named the Baby.

In the city of Portland, Me., one of the leading auction and commission houses employs a porter who rejoices in the name of Tim. Tim had been noticed for some time to be rather indifferent to his duties; and on being questioned as to the occasion of his negligence, replied:

"To tell the truth, sir, I've had a little boy born to me; and I want to name him after both o' yees, but I don't intirely get the since of the names."

The dilemma in which the porter was placed was apparent; and the members of the firm endeavored to devise a suitable cognomen for the kidling. Tim continued dissatisfied, however, notwithstanding the most ingenious splicings of titles. At length, one morning he was observed to be unusually active; in explanation of which phenomenon he told his employers:

"Me boy was christened last night, sir."

"But," said the senior, "you must have had a name for him."

"I did, sir."

"How did you get over that difficulty you had about it; what did you call your boy?"

With a perfect radiant confidence, Tim answered: "Edward M. Patten & Co. Ryan, sir!"

It is needless to add that the firm "came down," in behalf of their little namesake, in a style worthy of their reputation for generosity.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A Cincinnati society reporter has mysteriously disappeared, and foul play is suspected, although it is possible that he is hiding somewhere in the Rocky Mountains, as he was well supplied with railroad passes. His last article was an account of the marriage of a pork-packer's daughter, in which report he used the term "swell wedding." It came out in the papers "swill wedding."—*Philadelphia News.*

A Strange Phenomenon.

Mackerel fishermen returning from the eastern coast describe a strange phenomenon which they do not pretend to explain. They say that beginning at a point off Monhegan, Me., and extending northeast for sixty-five or seventy miles, the blue water is sharply cut by a whitish stream some thirty miles in width. The line of demarkation is perfectly distinct and extends downward like a wall as far as the eye can penetrate. Mackerel swimming into the white water are peculiarly affected by the change, and display in their movements great activity and uneasiness. Capt. Stephen J. Martin, a veteran fisherman and an employe of the United States fish commission, remembers that in 1849, in the same region, the ocean presented a similar appearance, and that the phenomenon was repeated in 1851 on the southeastern part of George's bank.

He was showing his friend, a Western merchant, around the city, and as he pointed to the Stock Exchange he proudly said: "That is our Ras-el-Tin palace, so to speak." Fifteen minutes later they were in a busy, crowded, fashionable restaurant, and the friend remarked: "This, I suppose, is your Ras-el-Hash palace?" The future remarks concerned something plain.

The Early Icelander.

Iceland was settled by the well-to-do Northern warriors who came from the land of song and legend. The Norse settler was a solitary man, or at least he lived in his lonely homestead with no society but that of his household and dependents. "He had time to meditate on the deeds of the national heroes and of his own ancestors—time to turn some of his intense energy into the form of poems and histories, and to repeat them to others, who learned them by heart from his lips. His son, very likely, went to Norway; half a warrior, half a poet, he lived a while in the King's Court, had his strong imagination yet further excited by change and wanderings, and returned to Iceland—which then, as now, had for her sons an irresistable attraction—able to tell a better story and chant a better poem than before. And so the light was kindled, and spread from homestead to homestead, and a class of men rose up, the poets or skalds, who could repeat the sagas, word for word, for hours together." Nor had these poetic warriors to draw solely on their reminiscences, or on the old Scandinavian sources for inspiration. On the contrary, as we have said, the most spirited of the sages, which have been immortalized by the intensity of their dramatic realism, were the reproduction of personal experiences or the events of family history. The acts of the drama, with their bloody scenes, might have passed within arrow flight of the author's window; while the flames from the farm he had once rebuilt had thrown their ruddy glare on the water of his own fjord. There was little difficulty in reviving the impressions which left their indelible mark on the memory. And we may remember that the warlike Icelandic settler had a double character. At home he was a peaceful cattle owner and cultivator of the soil, fairly observant of the national laws, and a kindly neighbor, except under provocation. Abroad he was one of those remorseless rea-rovers who were bracketed with famines and fire in the litanies of the suffering coast-Christians. Professional robber as he was, many a wild deed might haunt him in the seclusion of his family circle and the gloom of the northern winter. He was still probably half a heathen at heart, though he had been held over the baptismal font, and vowed devotion to the White Christ.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Expensive Saratoga.

A Louisville *Courier-Journal* man writes: I asked a rich friend to tell me how much it cost him and his party of three for a day's board at Saratoga. "Well," said he, "you see that these three rooms are called a cottage. In New York, when there is a building where different families occupy the rooms opposite to you and above you, it is called a tenement house; at Saratoga it is the swell thing, and is dignified by the name of cottage. We are on what is called in other places the ground floor and the windows in the two bedrooms each open on a court only: you see that the furniture is nothing remarkable, the rooms not large; and yet, as you can read on the notice tacked on each door, 'The price of this cottage is $20 a day, and $2.50 a day extra for each person in the cottage.' That is $27 for three of us. We have a private table set in our parlor; that is $9 a day extra, and the board for servant man, horses and carriage brings the expense to $80 a day. I pay $60 a week for the board of my horses, and that is the price I pay in New York, $30 for each horse." The rich man did not appreciate my surprise and it was not Vanderbilt I was interrogating. His expenses I expect are five times as much as those of my friend. Mr. Vanderbilt stated to a gentleman that his income each month amounted to $1,200,000, or $43,500 a day. Thus it will be seen that he can pay his bills and have a small margin left over.

The Export Trade of Germany.

The figures of the German export trade for the first half of the present year indicate an unlooked for and promising condition of many industries. From a condensation of the returns that was made recently in England the following facts are learned, including the comparison that is made with the returns for the corresponding period in 1881: Of cotton yarns the export was 5,759 tons, an increase of 598 tons, or 10½ per cent; of cotton cloth goods, 12,281 tons, an increase of 876 tons, or 7¾ per cent; of linen goods, 1,849 tons, an increase of 1½ per cent; of silk goods, an increase of 437 tons, or 22 per cent; of woolen yarn, an increase of 506 tons, or 28 per cent; of woolen cloth goods, 550 tons, or nearly 6 per cent; iron and steel manufacturers, an increase of 4,845 tons, or 7 per cent; machinery and implements, 14,481 tons, or 46 per cent; copper goods, 788 tons, or 15 per cent; chemicals, 18,350 tons, or 16½ per cent; leather goods, 889 tons, or 16 per cent; beer, 5,763 tons, or 10 per cent. Only in plain iron and steel, in which the falling off is less than 4 per cent, and 4½ per cent in sugar, are decreases apparent in prominent articles of export.

"Having a little fun with the old man" will cease to be a common festivity when the country as a whole adopts the policy of an Alabama court that sentenced a youthful darkey parricide to fifty years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

They do say that the first question asked by a deacon visiting Egypt was: "Now what were the real facts of the Potiphar scandal?"

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

TWO DOLLARS.

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MAGAZINE.

The largest in form, the largest in circulation, and best in everything that makes a magazine desirable. Demorest's Monthly Magazine presents a grand combination of the entertaining, the useful and beautiful, with stories essays, poems fashions, family matters, arts critiques, lovely oil pictures, steele engravings, and other art features.

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Unparalleled Offers to Clubs.

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3 " " 4.50

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6 " " 9.00

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For Large Clubs still Greater Inducements. Address, postpaid,

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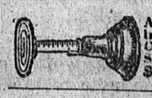

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