





NOVELTY IN SURGERY.

A Dead Man's Brain Transferred to a Living Subject. [Correspondence N. Y. World.]

Hardly has the excitement and fierce incredulity of the Paris savans respecting the experiments of Professor Muller, of Weissenicht, and no less respectably authenticated, startled the world of science. It is necessary to premise that the views of physiologists respecting the mode of activity of the brain have recently undergone great modification, and the correctness of the modern ideas is fully supported by the experiments to which we refer. It was formerly imagined, and is still largely taught, that the activity of the brain depended upon the forces liberated by certain cells in the gray matter of that organ, which were supposed to be the seat of very active changes demanding an abundant supply of blood. Nerve force was supposed to be set at liberty in these cells, its liberation being attended with the production of heat. But these views have not been able to endure the close scrutiny to which the brain has recently been subjected. The microscope has shown that these cells, these supposed nerve-force producers, are only a means of interchange of nervous filaments, a provision for the distribution of telegraph wire, as it were, not active centers, not batteries liberating vital force of any kind. It has been proved that in death from starvation, when the stomach has been unable to receive, retain, or digest food, while all the rest of the body loses weight; such is not the case with the brain substance. In cases of sudden death the muscles have been found producing heat long after life is extinct, while in the brain no heat is liberated after death, although the brain may be gorged with blood. The inference drawn from these facts, as well as from the integrity of the brain in all manner of disease, is that this organ is one of sluggish nutritive changes, an inert instrument played upon by forces which have their origin elsewhere than in the brain-matter. Furthermore, nerves and brain-substance, when divided, reunite as readily as tendon, or skin, or mucous membranes, and the nervous phenomena interrupted by the wound or section are re-established when the wound has healed. All physiologists agree on this point. And as skin, or peritoneum, or mucous membrane can be transplanted, as surgeons well know and constantly demonstrate in practice, cannot nervous tissue be subjected to the same process? So reasoned our experimenter, and these preliminary results will show that Professor Muller's experiments were legitimated by strict scientific reasoning and research. Professor Muller, after having transplanted or animal to another of pheres of the brain from one animal (mammals—dogs, cats, &c.), and having grafted the brain so as to produce the manifestations of cerebral activity, secured at length the opportunity of performing the same experiment in man, and with the results which it is the object of this letter to detail. I give the facts as recorded in the Gazette Hebdomadaire, taken from Virchow's Archives, a medical journal published at Berlin.

It was at Leipzig that the experiment was performed. A soldier who had killed the colonel of his regiment in cold blood, and whom the severity of Prussian military discipline would have caused to die a hundred deaths had it been possible, was deliberately handed over to the surgeons; by sentence of court-martial, and was confined in a strong room in the military hospital, entirely in the dark as to the fate which awaited him. He was kept there ready for an emergency, which did not fail to occur. A keeper of a beer cellar in Leipzig, a man resembling, in many respects, the condemned soldier, and who had been seized with acute inflammation of the heart, or rather of its investing membrane, was brought to the hospital to die of that incurable and promptly fatal malady. No sooner had the anticipated death taken place than the dead saloon-keeper was placed on a table, on which was the chloroformed but living body of the soldier. Two surgeons, with assistants, proceeded alike in both cases, to divide the scalp over the summit of the skull from ear to ear, turn back the divisions, and remove the skull-cap by incisions passing around the skull like a crown. In the soldier, whose carotid arteries had been prepared for compression, these vessels were clamped so as to prevent hemorrhage, and but a few drops of blood were lost during the entire operation. In each the dura mater was incised, and the hemispheres of the brain were removed by an incision with a sharp, thin bladed knife passing above the cerebellum, or a narrow portion of about two inches in diameter called the cura cerebri. The brain of the saloon-keeper, which was sound, the heart disease having left it intact, he having been sensible to the last, was transferred to the skull of the soldier, by an ingenious contrivance, fully detailed in the Gazette, the continuity of the arterial and venous tubes was established. The greatest care was taken in securing the natural adaptation of the parts to a fraction of a line, and the skull, having been replaced simply, was held down, and in position by the scalp, which was drawn over, and its edges confined by strips of adhesive plaster, and over all was placed a bandage. It was not until several days had passed that the pressure upon the carotid arteries was entirely relaxed, although before the skull was replaced the flow of blood in the vessels of the brain was proved to be restored. The chief fear was from the results of inflammation and suppuration, but fortunately neither ensued, and the wounded parts healed kindly. There was from the first no difficulty in feeding the patient, nor was difficulty anticipated, for it is well known that in puppies and kittens in which the entire brain has been removed, sucking and swallowing go on as well as before the operation, and in this case the nerves which preside over deglutition and digestion were far below the point of section. The patient remained in a sound sleep for two weeks, as in a case of apoplexy, the circulation, digestion, and all the vegetative functions of life being uninterrupted. The gradual union of the parts was shown by faint but gradually increasing movements of the limbs, of the jaws, and of the muscles of expression in the face. Speech did not become possible until the close of the third week, and then it was hesitating, stammering, as a patient tried to utter words and sentences, it was very gradually that the power of intelligible articulation returned.

The Gazette contains the report, in a tabular form, of the increasing voluntary power over the arms and hands, as measured from day to day by the dynamometer, the measurements given in kilogrammes; also the daily temperature of the limbs, as shown by the thermometer in degrees of centigrade;

also the measure of returning sensibility of the fingers and lips, as given by an instrument called an aesthesiometer; but I omit these, as your readers will be interested in the main facts only. When speech became intelligible, it was found that the soldier, as he seemed, had forgotten entirely his military training and discipline; on the other hand, he told at a formal examination, in the presence of witnesses, the prices of all the wine and beers, such as the saloon-keeper had been in the habit of buying and selling, manifesting the unimpaired cerebral activity of the latter. His memory recalled the saloon-keeper's relatives, friends and customers, whom he called by name. The soldier had been ugly, taciturn, revengeful; he now had the saloon-keeper's frankness and even garrulity, in spite of his stammering utterance. He was pially blind. Although the nerves of smell and sight had been approximated in the operation, they failed to unite. It was both sad and strange to see an hear the soldier groping in his infirmity of blindness and giving proof of all the patient endurance and goodness of heart, which had made the saloon-keeper deservedly esteemed and prosperous. These are the main facts in the case as far as detailed in the Archive, but the subject of experiment presents so many important problems of the relation between blood and brain, of heart power and nervous energy, that we may be well assured that no facts of interest in the changed condition of the culprit will be permitted to escape notice and record.

From the Prairie Farmer. Diversified Products and Home Markets. Mr. W. L. Gould, of Hamilton, Mo., sends us a copy of a letter he addressed to the Hamilton News, which we reproduce as strongly indorsing the views which we have been directing our endeavors to advance. It is a cheering fact to find that the views which we expressed long ago are being so generally adopted:

Every farmer in the west knows that it is hard times, but why it is so is not so clear. Some gumble at the tariff, others at the lawmakers, and all at the railroad monopolies for excessive tariffs on freights. In my opinion we need three things as a remedy for hard times. 1. More general intelligence. "Knowledge is power." Not that kind of knowledge which will lead one to despise labor, but that which will enable us to labor more intelligently, so that we may obtain the very best from our labor. 2. A diversified industry. If every farmer in the country engage in raising corn, the inevitable result is over production, and consequently low prices. So of every other product of the soil. While my corn and my wheat have not paid well, parsnips, grapes and hedge plants have paid well. We need home markets. Why, in the name of manufactures near at home. Why, in the name of common sense, shall we send our wool, our hides, our timber, our iron ore, etc., to a far eastern market, over lines of railroad that charge oppressive freights, to be returned to us in clothing, boots and shoes and agricultural and mechanical implements. It is a well known fact Kansas City slaughters more cattle than any other place in the United States. Let us trace the course of a hide from the time it leaves that point till it returns to us in the form of boots and shoes. It is first sold to a St. Louis or a Chicago dealer in hides, and by him resold to a New York wholesale dealer, at a profit, and by the wholesale dealer to a tanner, at a profit. The tanner manufactures it into leather at a profit, and sells it to a wholesaler dealer in leather, who resells it to a manufacturer of boots and shoes, at a profit, who manufactures them at a profit, and sells to a wholesaler dealer in boots and shoes, who resells them to a Missouri merchant at a profit, and the merchant sells them to a Missouri farmer at a profit. Now who pays these seven profits? It is plain that the consumer pays them; also the unnecessary freights from Kansas City to New York and back again.

Farmers of the west, we must encourage home manufactures. When we shall have factories and machine shops in every village, we shall have home markets and good prices for the products of our farms. Let us unite and stand firm for our rights, keep ourselves posted in all the movements in agriculture, and hope, work and wait for the "good time coming."

The Man Without an Enemy. We believe in the man or woman who has enemies. This does not sound sound, but it is sound. Your milk and water people, who content themselves with simply doing no harm, at the same time never do any good. They are mere negatives. Your man of force, who does not wait for a stone to get out of his heaven-appointed way, but manfully rolls it over, may unintentionally hurt somebody's toes in the act, but thousands who will have to travel that way will thank him for clearing it. The man or woman who has no enemies is generally a sleek, creeping, cowardly creature, caring for no one but himself—smirking and creeping his unchallenged way to the obscurity he merits. He adds nothing to the common stock—does no good in the world, and is lowered into his six feet of earth without one sincere regret from any one. He has had enemies—but has he a friend? A place is vacant, but not in any warm, grateful heart. A fig for such people.

Following Nature in Agriculture. How often is poor Dame Nature dragged in by the ears to stand godmother to all the bantlings that the busy brains of our numerous horticultural writers bring forth. Let it only be proved, or even supposed, that this or that process is founded upon a law, or upon what he conceives to be such, and the writer imagines his argument to be irrefutable. For the benefit of those who would do things according to Nature, we remark, that Nature nowhere trims back the grape vine annually to four or five buds; but the successful grape-grower does it. Nature seldom cuts back or heads in the peach or heads in the apricot; but many of our best fruit culturists do it. Nature never blanches the celery plant; but our gardeners do it. Nature sows the seed of her seeds directly upon the surface of the soil; farmers and gardeners generally give to seeds a necessary covering. Nature seldom transplants a tree or mutilates its roots, or propagates by grafting upon sections of limbs or roots; nurserymen do it.

We might go on ad infinitum in showing up the absurdity of making our horticultural practices conform to the rule of nature. In some things it may be very well to follow Nature, if that term must be used, whilst in others, it will be found much better to lead Nature, or do what experience has shown to be the best practice, whether nature does it that way or not.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 1 1/2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. About 20 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings. It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms. Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

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A WORD TO TRAVELLERS! We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line Westward and is the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. Baxter, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

EMIGRATION TURNING! CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI! The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

"HOW TO GO EAST" By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route. "Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West. The line consists of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus—through cars are being run to all these points. This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including Pullman's sleeping and dining cars, and no where else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey. The Burlington Route has admirably answered the query, "How to go East," by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct map, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa. n01lf

SHORT, SAFE, SURE. TAKE THE Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad FOR OASGE MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS, CHECTOPA, OSWEGO.

Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas. LEAVE KANSAS CITY: 9:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., Fort Scott Passenger, 11:45 a. m., 1:05 p. m., Les Cygnes Accommodation, 8:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m., Kansas City Express, 7:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY: Humboldt 8:40 a. m., Jo. & Pacific, St. Louis K. G. & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. & Council Bluffs Routes. At Ottawa with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad, At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad, At Les Cygnes with stages for Butler, At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City, At Baxter Springs with stages for Garbage, Neosho and Seneca. ALAN BODIN, G. T. A. J. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R. Line Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the passengers and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line. Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows: GOING SOUTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:15 p. m., Iola 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 3:56 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m., Thayer 5:09 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving at Independence 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:58 p. m., and Parker 6:59 p. m. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:25 p. m., Lawrence 12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:00 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett 3:45 a. m., Iola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a. m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 9:00 a. m., arriving at Independence 9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:20 a. m. ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin 8:43 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 p. m. GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:55 a. m., Independence 7:55 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a. m., Chanute 9:50 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:16 a. m., Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:55 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05 p. m., Independence 6:59 p. m., Cherryvale 8:05 p. m., Thayer 9:35 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Iola 10:55 p. m., Chanute 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas City 3:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:45 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m. ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a. m., arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m.

All trains carry passengers. Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted. AT OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City. AT HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas. AT THAYER with M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south, and stages for Fredonia and New Albany. AT CHERRYVALE with stages for Parsons. AT INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City. AT PARKER with stages for Cheyenne. 500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this Company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries. CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

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# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JULY 12, 1873.

## Town Talk.

### THE FOURTH. How Independence Day was Observed.

Independence day was more generally observed by the people of Lawrence and of Douglas county, than it has been for years. The people seemed determined to lay aside the cares and perplexities of business and for once enjoy a regular old-fashioned holiday. About four o'clock in the morning the enthusiasm was started by the boys, who rose earlier than their parents, and reminded all slumberers that "Independence Day" had come, by means of sundry exploded fire crackers under various windows. At an early hour hundreds of people, properly dressed and equipped for picnic excursions, were not very slowly taking steps towards the various railroad depots. The fickleness of fourth of July weather was on this occasion suspended. No friendly clouds interposed between roasting humanity and a scorching sun. Old Sol poured down his merciless rays upon the sweltering inhabitants of the city, who in turn sought shelter in every grove in the country that offered a friendly shade. The Sabbath Schools of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches took the Lawrence and Southwestern road for Ray's Grove, a pleasant retreat some ten miles from Lawrence. This excursion filled nine cars, and the party was a merry one. Superintendent Gemmill was manager of this excursion, and the unanimous opinion was that he performed his part well. Near 600 persons enjoyed themselves in the usual picnic style at Ray's Grove.

The first train for Highland Park left on the L. L. & G. road at 9 o'clock in the morning. This train was also composed of nine cars—six fine coaches and three commissary cars. This excursion was under the auspices of the Free Congregational church. Highland Park is some 12 miles south of Lawrence, on the L. L. & G. road, and was fitted up a year or two since by the railroad company especially for the accommodation of picnic parties. It is one of the most pleasant places in the State for such parties, and on the fourth was in splendid condition. Two other trains left for the Park at later hours in the day, each carrying a large number of excursionists. The country in and around Baldwin City was largely represented and the intermingling of the masses from the various localities was cordial. Swinging, croquet and other amusements were fully enjoyed, and the music by the German Band was excellent. Mel. Beach was elected landlord for the occasion, and at the proper hour opened a branch of the Eldridge House, where between three and four hundred persons partook of an excellent dinner, which had been prepared by the ladies of the society. Everything went merry and all were gay and happy.

Then there was a celebration at Baldwin's Grove, near Sigel. This was a farmers' picnic, participated in by Excelsior, River Side and Barker Granges. Over 1500 persons were present, to whom G. C. Brackett delivered an oration. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Taylor, Coleman, Langston, Hill, Barker and others, and excellent music was furnished by the Sigel Glee Club. A picnic dinner was fully enjoyed by all present.

Hughes' Grove is another pleasant place about three miles from Lawrence. It is on Mr. Wm. Hughes' farm. A large number were present, and speeches, music, a good dinner, plenty of refreshments, and a good time generally, was on the programme and fully carried out.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from this city, for once laid aside modern ways and took up the old style of travel, viz., buggies, and betook themselves to a grove west of Big Springs where they met a party of friends from Topeka, and "shook hands across the bloody chasm," and renewed old friendships on this, our natal day.

At Haskell's Grove, a short distance from the city, a portion of the colored people repaired and enjoyed themselves by a picnic dinner, and various kinds of amusements. Excelsior Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F. had a picnic in the grove near Bismarck and closed with a grand hop at Walker's Hall, on the north side, in the evening.

The reader will very naturally infer that when so many people rushed to the groves the city was deserted. Some were compelled to stay at home and sweat it out in the city. Such consoling themselves by a free indulgence in ice cream, ice water and such other cooling beverages, and wished a "good time" to all those who emerged from the city to enjoy the benign influence of the shady groves.

DROWNED.—A colored man, named Jackson, who lives in this city, but who had been working on a farm, was drowned in the Kaw river, about four miles from town, on Sunday last. He was a good swimmer, but the cramp took him, and as it always does, neutralized his efforts as an expert and he was drowned. He was a man much respected by his acquaintances.

EQUALIZE.—The board of county commissioners met as a board of equalization in this city Monday. Persons who feel aggrieved by their assessment had better attend to the matter this week.

GROVES.—Under the Mosaic dispensation the "building of groves" was strictly prohibited. Had the children of Israel wandered through Kansas with the thermometer at 95 in the shade this clause in the Mosaic law would have been promptly repealed by the Kansas Legislature.

STABBED.—Mr. F. Deichman's little son, Alfred, was stabbed by a colored boy Monday, while passing along Rhode Island street. The wound was in the shoulder, and the assault most unprovoked. The little fellow, as it happened, was not seriously hurt.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock Friday night, while the boys were shooting off fire crackers, a flame shot up from near the corner of Warren and Tennessee streets, making a pyrotechnical display not usual in the programme of fourth of July celebrations. The alarm of fire was given and a rush to the scene disclosed the fact that Mr. Dey's stable was celebrating on its own hook. It was an old building and contained several tons of hay. It burnt like chaff and was soon consumed. How it got on fire is not known.

THEFT.—Tuesday afternoon a colored woman entered the house of Mr. Samuel Simpson, while the family were at tea, and stole a purse containing \$19, belonging to the Swedish servant girl. The girl gave chase, when the thief threw down the money and made good her escape.

CHILDREN.—The Superintendent's report shows that there are enrolled in our public schools 1808 children.

HOT.—The average range of the thermometer in the past week has been in the neighborhood of ninety. That will do.

FINED.—For being drunk, disturbing the peace and resisting an officer, Frank May, on Tuesday was fined \$15 and costs by Judge Smith.

## CITY COUNCIL.

The city council held its regular semi-monthly meeting Monday evening, when Mr. J. C. Wilson, the newly elected member for the sixth ward, appeared and took his seat. The city engineer made his report, a portion of which was damaging to the wooden pavement on Massachusetts street. Engineer Kimball also presented a communication in regard to the fire department, from which it would appear that another engine, 1,000 feet more of hose and several new cisterns are needed. He was in favor of expending a sum not exceeding \$10,000 for further and better protection against fire. It was referred to the fire committee. Three good members were added to Head Centre engine company, viz., H. D. Whitman, James Adams and H. McConaughy. The question of fast driving came up, but the council thought it too hot to bother about fast driving at present. If horses can stand it the driver is still permitted to travel as fast as he pleases. Women, children and cripples must "clear the track." Leave was granted Mr. A. T. Winchell to run six billiard tables for the ensuing fiscal year, and the council refused to remit a fine imposed on Mr. Eggleston for obstructing the sidewalk. At this time the "special order" came up—the bridge question. It was in the nature of a motion to have the bridge closed. The table was promptly loaded with this motion. Then came a resolution instructing the engineer to ascertain the monthly cost of running the ferry. This called forth quite a debate, pending which Mr. Howard asked the honorable body to pause and they would hear something to their advantage. He then unrolled a petition long enough to frighten any body of men who received their authority from the people. The petition asked for a free ferry. The vote on the resolution stood 5 to 5. The Mayor gave his vote against the resolution and it was lost. Councilman Hollister moved that the street commissioner be instructed not to expend any more money on the ferry or its approaches, was adopted, 6 for 4 against. Members took this opportunity to explain their votes, and after most of them had done so, the mayor declared the discussion out of order. Then came up that other prolix subject, the liquor question, which after a thorough ventilation by "speechifying" was permitted to remain about as usual. Following was a reading of claims against the city. Then came up the salary business, which was fixed and unfixed, and finally referred to a special meeting, Monday evening next.

About midnight the council concluded it was time to go home, and they went.

## WHEAT! WHEAT!

Farmers should remember the wheat growers, meeting to be held in Lawrence on Saturday, July 19th.

TOO MUCH FOOT.—"Big Foot Tom," a colored gentleman, who got into a row with policeman Estes, a few days since, and was arrested, got into another rumus at the show Tuesday night, for which he will have to show cause why he should not suffer the penalty.

AMONG US.—George M. Reeder, Esq., son of ex-Governor Reeder, deceased, who was a citizen of Lawrence in earlier times, but at present editor of the Easton, Pa., Express, is at present in our city enjoying the company of old friends and associates.

REUNION.—Our venerable friend, J. C. Steel, of Clinton, had a pleasant family reunion on the fourth at his residence. Mr. Steel is 72 years of age, and there were present, himself, five sons, two daughters, eleven grand sons and eight grand daughters. This is the first time all the members of the family have been together for fifteen years. There were also present, Mr. Jno. Shepherd, 88 years of age, and also the family of James Dean. Mr. Dean himself being 90 years old, but too feeble to be present. Mr. Dean's son married the oldest daughter of Mr. Steel. Father Steel, as he is called, lost a son in 1844, and no death occurred in his family for 24 years following, when his wife died. He located in Douglas county in 1857, and has ever been known and esteemed as one of our most worthy citizens.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a camp meeting of the Lawrence district, M. E. church, in Central Grove at Sigel, commencing on Tuesday, August 5th. Ministers and members of other churches are invited to be present.

PIKING.—Warne & Gillett are adding to the appearance of their store room by ceiling it overhead, thus making it look much better.

OPEN AGAIN.—Frank Danvers, one of the pioneer caterers in ice cream, confectionery &c. for the people of Lawrence, has again put himself in proper shape for the business. He has opened a few doors south of Mrs. Gardner's.

FOR DENVER.—A party of ladies and gentlemen left this city Wednesday night for two month's sojourn in the Rocky Mountains. Among the tourists are Col. Terry, Mrs. Terry and Miss Terry, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Nettie Douglas, three of Col. Noble's children, Mrs. O. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Whitney and two children, Mrs. John K. Rankin and children, S. N. Simpson and family, Mrs. Henry Simpson and S. C. Smead and wife.

INSTALLATION.—At the regular meeting of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were installed by deputy district Grand Master, Charles Chadwick: viz., J. T. Barnes, N. G.; R. O. Jones, V. G.; Jno. Gardner, Treasurer; John Charlton, Per. Sec.; J. E. Bartlett, Warden; J. B. Parnham, Conductor; J. Watkins, I. G.; Thomas S. Murray, R. S. N. G.; George Cartwright, R. S. V. G.; and W. H. Wiggins, L. S. V. G.

SHIPPED.—Mr. Alex. Shaw, on Wednesday, shipped from his shop in this city, the window casings for the deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe. He is pushing the work along. The new building is to be finished by the first of January next.

DISSOLVED.—Morris & Crandall, druggists, have dissolved partnership—Dr. Crandall retiring. Dr. Morris succeeds to the business, and will hereafter dispense remedies of all kinds as did the old firm. Mr. Jno. Frazier, who was with the firm of Morris and Crandall, will remain with the house. He is a regular graduate of the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy, and in every way qualified for the position he occupies. Dr. Morris is a man who is well known to our citizens as a physician and business man, and one worthy of a fair share of patronage. He takes a deep interest in the farmers' movement.

Good prints 9 cts, ginghams 12 1/2 cts, 4-4 bleached and brown muslins 12 1/2 cts at Humes.

ORGANIZED.—An association has been organized for the purpose of building a depot and hotel on the north side of the river. We learn work is to be commenced soon and that the building is to be in every way worthy of the enterprise and pluck of the historic city.

CHOLERA.—While we may have no visitation of this scourge this year, the season is upon us when summer complaints of various kinds prevail more or less. Taking time by the forelock, everybody should keep close to hand some good, well tried remedy. As such an article we recommend to our friends, Woodward's Blackberry and Kino. It is a good thing to have in the house.

KEEP COOL.—In these piping times, by which we mean times that are so dull and when money is so scarce that people are compelled to eschew cigars, not chew tobacco, smoke cheap pipes and cheaper tobacco, and when the mercury ranges among the nineties, we advise everyone to keep cool. The dog-days are upon us, and madness in every form should be avoided. Don't meet any of your acquaintances and address them in a familiar manner, only to wind up in personal abuse, so as to hear people laugh. To laugh so much is too much of an effort, and to get the nervous system worked up to a fighting condition is absolutely alarming. It is too hot. Men who have blood vessels had better keep cool. To get excited now and break one, might have a fatal tenancy. Times are too hard to hazard the expenditure that it would necessitate in buying new blood vessels from the doctors, or running a bill at the undertakers. Keep cool. If the brain should get up too much steam and urge the tongue to acrimonious remarks, a liberal application of ice is recommended. Ice only costs half a cent per pound, and a dime judiciously expended might accomplish wonderful results. Keep cool. A lean man should not "shoot off his mouth" at a fat man. The fat man already has enough to worry him in trying to keep cool, and fighting flies, mosquitoes and other insects, without repelling the attacks of a lean man. A man in office should not attack a man out of office, because he already carries a burden, and a man out of office should let a man in office alone, because he once knew how it was himself. Keep cool. Educated men should not attack illiterate men, because it might call to mind the adage of the pot and the kettle. By all means keep cool. Small men should not make a too lively onslaught on large men, because large men might carry their threats into execution, and the beautiful shade trees of our city might be stripped of their foliage to procure switches. Keep cool.

Farmers and Grangers of Douglas county will find it much to their advantage when they visit Lawrence, to carefully examine the large stock of staple and fancy dry goods at the Bazaar, before they make any purchases. Innes & Gull carry a full stock at all seasons, buy for cash in the best markets, and sell on a small margin, and have the reputation of selling good goods as low as any house in the State. They sell a good Jean at 25cts, yard wide bleached muslin, nine yards for a dollar, a splendid yard wide unbleached muslin at 12 1/2cts. Fast color prints 10cts. English cambric 10cts, paper cambric 12 1/2cts, special bargains in all kinds of Summer dress goods.

GOOD BUSINESS.—The Kimball Bros., at the Lawrence foundry and machine shops, are crowded with business, notwithstanding the cry of hard times. They have been in business here for fifteen or sixteen years, and their business has steadily increased each year. Within the past twelve months they have added largely to their facilities by putting up a larger building and putting in new and improved machinery. They now have orders in hand for making a number of new engines, reapers and a large number of iron fences, besides any amount of miscellaneous work. They turn out first class work and fill all orders promptly.

The cholera is gradually extending over the country, but we do not think it will prevail in this vicinity. Dr. Hime & Co., whose extensive Medicine Factory is in this building, tell us that the way to escape an attack is to promptly arrest preliminary diarrhoea, which can be done by means of their excellent Blackberry Cordial. It is the only medicine of the kind for which the Proprietors offer to refund the money if it fails to give good satisfaction. Call at the Laboratory if you cannot get it elsewhere.

THE TWIG BLIGHT.—Last week we gave a remedy for the twig blight, which is so destructive to fruit trees this season. We repeat it. Bore a half inch hole to the heart of the tree, fill it with sulphur and plug up. This will arrest the blight, if the tree has been attacked, and will keep a tree from being attacked. Dr. Wilder, of this city, assures us that he has tried it and finds it an infallible remedy.

LEIS' CHEMICAL ERASIVE FLUID will instantly remove tar paint or grease from all kinds of silks, velvets, kid gloves, &c.

Ten deaths from cholera, are reported in Cincinnati, Wednesday the 20th.

DISINFECTING.—A huge wagon filled with "quick" lime is "slowly" traversing the streets and alleys, and lime sprinkled on such places as may attract the attention of the attendant by their odor. This officer has not yet been dignified by a title. We suggest "city smellsqueller." Hog pens will have to be disinfected by contract, as the lime required should be furnished by the ton.

Leis' Drug Emporium is headquarters for every thing in their line. They buy direct from manufacturers in large quantities, which accounts for their selling goods so cheap.

Farmers will remember the great inducement now being offered in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, to reduce stock for 30 days at Humes.

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State is Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills, adapted to this climate, for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headaches, bilious attacks and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. The formula of these pills will be sent to any regular practicing Physician desiring the same.

Observe my signature upon the wrapper, without which none are genuine.

Price per box, 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the Proprietor, and they will be sent you Post-paid.

## Chicago & St. Louis Live Stock Market.

July 10th.  
The demand for the best native stock, corn, fatted, Texas and Cherokee cattle still continues quite active and steady on shippers account, at very fair prices, with a good and strong demand for first and second class butchers stock, on local account. There is also considerable inquiry for good stockers. On the whole the demand has been equal to the supply for good fat cattle. For through Texas the market has been rather dull and sellers have been compelled to take rather inadequate prices.  
Choice native blood steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,600 lbs. \$5 50@5 75  
Prime second-class native blood, averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs. 4 75@5 00  
Good third grade native blood, averaging 1,050 to 1,300 lbs. 4 25@4 50  
Fair butchers' steers, of 1,000 to 1,200 lbs average and over. 4 00@4 25  
Thrifty stock steers, averaging 900 to 1,300 lbs. 3 00@3 25  
Light uneven stock steers, averaging 600 to 850 lbs 2 75@3 25  
Inferior scrubby steers and heifers. 2 50@2 75  
Good heavy fat oxen, small-boned and smooth. 3 75@4 25  
Course bonny oxen, of all weights (fat). 3 25@3 50  
Choice cows and heifers, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs 4 00@4 25  
Good cows and heifers, averaging 850 to 1,000 lbs. 3 25@3 75  
Common cows and heifers, team. 2 50@3 00  
Inferior mixed stock, including failings. 2 00@2 25  
Good corn-fattened Texans and Cherokees. 4 00@4 50  
Good Texans and Cherokees, corn-fattened. 3 50@4 00  
Inferior to common Texans. 1 50@2 50  
Veal Calves, common to choice, per head. 8 00@10 00  
Cows with Calves. 25 00@30 00

## MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE

—and—  
SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,  
No. 153 Massachusetts Street,  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
A Full and Splendid Stock of Pianos and  
Organs Constantly on Hand.

Also a Full Stock of  
GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,  
Of the best quality and bought directly  
From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.  
Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of  
CHICKERING & SONS,  
F. C. LIGHTE & CO., DECKER & BRO.,  
And other first class Manufacturers; also for the  
GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,  
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,  
NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

Mrs. STARRETT brings to the music business an experience of fifteen years as teacher of music, and she will endeavor to prove to all who favor her with their patronage that her opinion of instruments is honest, intelligent and reliable. She keeps none but

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,  
And has selected such as in her judgment and experience have points of superiority over all others.

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE  
CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,  
Which is acknowledged by all experts who have examined it to be the best Upright Piano in the world. It has the PATENT TRUSS FRAME, which is the only frame ever devised that will enable an Upright Piano to stand in tune. The tone is also surpassingly rich and mellow.

A Large and Complete Stock of  
SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also  
GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS  
Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

## STANDARD SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,  
Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."  
THE BLESSE NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,  
—and the—  
AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—  
THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE  
AND THE  
FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

Letters or orders from any part of the State will receive prompt attention. Persons ordering instruments from a distance may rely upon receiving the very best.  
For further information call on or address  
Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,  
Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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## GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Dealers in

## FISH BROS' WAGONS.

ALSO

## SHAKLEY WAGONS

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill., of the very best selected material.

THE

## VANDERBERE CORN PLANTER,

The best Dropper in the market;  
The Little CHAMPION Self Rake

## MOWER AND REAPER,

Warranted of the lightest draught in the market.

## THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE,

BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR,  
And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK.

HARDWICK & DOAK,  
DEALERS IN

## PORK, BEEF, LARD,

DRIED BUFFALO,  
SAUSAGE, & C. & C.,

151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

## COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

I have my fruit farm fitted up in the best of style, for the accommodation of persons from the city or any other place. Invalids desiring a good place to reside during the summer where they can get good board, plenty of fresh milk and butter, and good fruit, can find just the place to suit them at

## COLMAN'S RETREAT.

AND  
FRUIT FARM.

They will receive the best attention, and charges will be moderate.

There is a nice grove well situated, where visitors can enjoy themselves.  
Ice Cream, Berries, and refreshments furnished as may be ordered.  
E. A. COLMAN.

The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature? Be thankful."

"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

CHAPTER XXIX.

At Jessie's determined counsel Eric, that very night visited her who had been his wife.

He saw her in the presence of Mr. Arnold, and the result of this most trying and unpleasant interview was that Eric was to yield the elder and keep the younger Blanche. It is only correct to say that Mrs. Arnold was only too glad to be so easily let off.

All proper steps according to law were taken, and Eric became a free man, legally and morally free, to follow the promptings of his own heart.

"And now," said he to Jessie, on the night after the satisfactory conclusion of this unpleasant matter, "what is there else to hinder us two from doing, at last, what we should have done at first, change our title of brother and sister to each other, for the dearer names of husband and wife."

"There is nothing in my heart which forbids," whispered Jessie, yielding, how gladly none may know save those who have had love and faith so tried.

And they sat long in silence, over swept by such floods of thought and feeling as can never be expressed in the poor, pale words of mortal language.

Months and years, now gone forever, passed in swift review before them, their childhood, youth, and all their joys and sorrows and mistakes and disappointments clustered and crowded together, as trying to give them at a glance, a picture of what had been to contrast and lighten the clear beauty of what might have been, and of what hope now sweetly whispered to them was to be.

"Oh! Jessie, Jessie!" Eric broke out at last. "Why was I left to make such a disastrous mistake, to make shipwreck of so many years that might have been so blessed? What a blind being I was not to have seen the path to happiness—the treasure that was at my side. Reaching after a glittering bauble that was farther from me, I missed my real jewel, and so came to most deplorable poverty—Why was it so?"

"Doubtless for some good and wise purpose, my beloved. Now I am not sorry for the way in which God has led us. For I am certain that he has been leading us as really as though he had held us by these hands of flesh—dear hands of my Eric—how brown they are—may I never again yearn vainly for their loving clasp. It is not always best that the souls of two mates should endure all the discipline of life together. God saw that it was best to part Eric and Jessie for a while, or they never would have been parted."

But now cheer up, cheer up, we are together for the remainder of life. I say to you as once you said to me, "Let the past, the sad past, be forgotten," it must not shadow our present. What you did you thought right. I have done as well as I could, and my sorrow is turned into joy. If you did mistake, never blame yourself for what you did with right intentions."

"But you have suffered all your life from my blunder, for truly, peerless Jessie, no woman of mortal world could have enticed me from you had I but once suspected how I was honored. Believe me such a possibility never entered my wildest thoughts."

"I knew it, and not for worlds would I have had you suspect the truth."

"Ah! Jessie, I sometimes think it all wrong that a woman must die even before she may reveal that which man may so freely speak of. Think what a change in both our histories one honest word from you that hour I lay with my head in your lap ignorantly torturing you with the tale of my silly fancy."

"Hush! hush!" cried Jessie, "I cannot bear such talk as this. Tell an honest young man who was confiding to me the story of his first love, that I loved him? Excellent! But now let me tell you something that you have not yet heard of."

"By all means, tell me. I would like to hear you talk all night."

And—probably to prove his assertion—Eric did something that prevented Jessie, for the time from talking at all. She, having her hands in her Californian's mane, stroking it, now twitched it, which had quite a different effect.

"Gently, gently," cried Eric, "when you like pulling try my hair; but handle my beard tenderly, you may lay your face against it and stroke it with those fair little hands; but I forbid the pulling, you know you are to obey me."

"Not yet, my Lord," she laughed, don't be in too much haste. Perhaps you may have to obey me, I rather think I've discovered how to subdue and guide you."

She wound both hands into the wavy beard, and looked saucily, as when a young girl, into Eric's face.

He smiled, "I'll shave it all off," he said.

"Shave it off, indeed you want. I had rather obey you all the days of my life than have you do so rebellious a thing as that. For it is rebellious to shave a man's beard—rebellion against taste, and propriety and the designs of God."

"So I think, my love and the beard shall not be harmed; but what is the mighty secret you have to impart?"

"You are not very observing, Eric, or you might have suspected it. It seems that you did not notice that Mr. Arnold called me Mrs. Carlyle."

"Jessie!" rang loudly from the lips of Eric, as with a start and bound he gained the middle of the room, and stood staring at her.

"What can you mean?"

"Only that I am the widow of the best friend that we two ever had," was the quiet reply of Jessie, who now sat with folded hands on the sofa.

"Most men prefer widows to ancient maiden ladies—perhaps you do not—your manner rather indicates a repugnance to them. Perhaps you would like to recall your offer to marry me?"

"Perhaps I would not." Eric was now able to smile again, and he made haste back to his former situation.

"You astonish me so!" he said, willing to have it that astonishment alone had set him to jumping. He would not have been willing to confess, even to himself, that he had been shocked beyond self-control at the sudden discovery that instead of having devoted her whole past life to repining over her unrequited love for him, Jessie had, for a long time, enjoyed the comforts and pleasures of a happy marriage union. Yet just this was the truth.

The most of men have lurking in them vanity and selfishness enough to make quite an exciting if not a damaging war upon their better nature.

Children and ignorant good people are apt to imagine that a good man or woman is one that has never possessed, or that has uprooted and cast out of his nature all things that unchecked, lead mortals astray, they suppose their saints no longer feel the motions of selfishness, anger, envy or any-

thing base or evil, and that there is nothing in them to which temptation can appeal.

Such is never the goodness of this life. The radical difference between good and bad men, who are really men in strength, is that the one class fights unto the death, the evil that is in the soul, and raging to be ruler there; while the other class resists not the devil but is led captive of him at his will.

And for a good while it often seems to the man forever fighting with himself that it hardly pays, and that the man who yields has all the advantage, as well as all the ease.

This is a matter which cannot be understood at the beginning, but which makes itself clear as noonday at the end of human experience.

Then shall be discerned the true difference between the good and bad, which now it is so many times difficult to distinguish.

"You astonish me so," said Eric; remembering that he had no right to be in the least annoyed; but that, on the contrary, he ought to be very glad Jessie had known more happiness and much less lonely sorrow than he had supposed.

Then Jessie related to him her history since last they had heard from each other. Her hearer flinched a little as she spoke feelingly of her attachment to her husband, and of her grief and desolation at his death, and with the sweat starting out upon his broad forehead and along the sides of his face, he thanked God that he had not come home while Mr. Carlyle lived. How intolerably hot the room was! Mental exercise of some sorts warms one quite as well as exercise of the body.

Eric wiped his brow and listened on but said not one word until Jessie's tale was ended.

Then, drawing a deep sigh he remarked in no delighted tone: "So you are a rich widow."

"Not rich dear; and yet not poor."

"But Jessie it does not quite suit me that you are still to have the advantage of me in pecuniary, as in every other respect."

"What will you do about it?" asked Jessie laughing, "I don't see how you can help yourself. And really it is not so bad a thing for the wife to have something in reserve against the always possible evil day."

She had observed and understood the emotion of Eric; but she forbore to remark upon it further than to say with seriousness. "Besides ought we who have been so wonderfully watched over and cared for and brought so happily together at last, to allow anything to disturb our grateful enjoyment."

"Right! Jessie, nothing shall mar our happiness. The memory of our cold, dark morning, and of the sometimes stormy and dreary meridian of our lives shall but lend purer brightness and serene pleasure to our day's decline. After being sundered wide and long we have met to part no more. Joy and thanksgiving shall be our language. Come, let us, as in early years kneel side by side and pour out our hearts unto God."

With fervent and tearful eyes, her sweet lips wreathed in happy smiles, Jessie assented to the proposal so in unison with her desires and habits, these lifelong friends and true lovers knelt to spread before Him, who had ever lent an attentive ear to all their trouble, the fulness of their joy, and to implore upon their future his protection and blessing.

The hour was still and calm even in the city. The midnight moon rolled along the sky, and as if remembering the neglected orphan boy and the little ragged bound girl, his faithful and only friend, she sent her rays again to the garret window, and creeping in, they shed over the bowed forms of the lovers a pure and sacred light, encircled them with a white halo, and touched, as with prophetic blessing, their clustering hair.

THE END.

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The old reliable and favorite short line TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST. NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS BY THIS ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST: Express 3:25 A. M. Accommodation 7:15 A. M. Mail 1:55 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST: Express 1:05 A. M. Mail 11:45 A. M. Accommodation 7:25 P. M.

For Leavenworth, 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas city, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

Passengers going east by this route have the advantage of seven competing lines from Kansas city and Leavenworth. Buy your tickets of the company's agents, F. C. GAY at the depot, E. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Missouri. J. C. HORTON, city office, corner room under Eldridge House.

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873. TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Lawrence, 6:30 A. M. Arrive Carbondale, 9:30 A. M. Leave Carbondale, 3:40 P. M. Arrive Lawrence, 7:00 P. M.

Morning train westward makes close connection with mail train of A. T. & S. F. R. R., which arrives at Emporia at 1:15 P. M., and Wichita, 6:45 P. M.

R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent. Lawrence, June 11, 1873.

C. C. HUTCHINSON. BANKING

Information Free. Correspondence Solicited. -AND- REAL ESTATE.

HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KANSAS.

Prof. JAMES JOHNSON, BARBER SHOP, OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF New Hampshire and Warren Streets, LAWRENCE, KANS.

\$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week \$5.00

This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business part of the city. In order to make this house a pleasant home for ourselves as well as others, we earnestly request all disorderly, drunken and ill behaved persons to stay away; as we prefer the room of all such to their custom. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LADY'S STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence. Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

GOOD & MARCH,

DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c., No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kansas. THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton, Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace, AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.

3,000,000 ACRES Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale at low rates.

11 YEARS CREDIT and 7 per cent. interest and 22 1-2 per cent. drawback to settlers.

The lands are located all along the line, in the finest portions of Kansas, and low rates are given to settlers on their people and plunder.

Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points west and south, and at the General Ticket Office in Topeka, to and from all points in Europe, to and from all points in Kansas. GEO. H. NETTLETON, Superintendent. A. E. TOUZALIN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

LUMBER!

HENRY LEWIS, LAWRENCE, - - - - KANSAS.

Dealer in all kinds of PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, GLAZED WINDOWS, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR & C.,

Is selling all goods in his line VERY LOW FOR CASH, Would be glad to furnish prices to parties in surrounding towns and counties on application by mail. 74-87

THE EUREKA

AGUE PILLS

ARE THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

BROWN'S EXTRACT

OF BLACKBERRY AND GINGER

Is one of the best preparations in use for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY AND ALL OTHER BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

It contains the medicinal properties BLACKBERRY & JAMAICA GINGER ROOTS

Combined with aromatics which add to its value as a remedy for diseases of the bowels.

Every one should secure a bottle, and be prepared for any sudden attack. Sold by all dealers in medicine at 50 cents per bottle. 74-91

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

OTTMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS. Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

CLOTHING

AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods! The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

Jobbing goods, at Chicago and St. Louis prices—FOR CASH. All orders promptly filled. Remember! all goods retailed at ONE PRICE ONLY.

No. 67, Massachusetts st., Lawrence, Kansas.

PERRY & TIMMONS,

Manufacturers of -C-I-G-A-R-S-

And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' articles, No. 113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

O. P. BARBER,

DEALER IN DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC., No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. n20y1

1858 1873 LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.,

Corner Pinckney and Tennessee Streets, Lawrence, Kansas, MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Well-Drilling Machinery, Store Fronts, Iron Fences and Castings of all Kinds.

We make a SPECIALTY of the manufacture of Steam Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

ANDREW TERRY, Pres. JNO. K. RANKIN, Cash.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

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This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured.

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES. \$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000, as follows:—the upper line of figures for years, months and days shows the time required for any sum to double at given rates of interest—

Table with columns: Amounts as they multiply, 5 per cent, 6 per cent, 7 per cent. Rows show doubling times for \$1,000, \$2,000, \$4,000, \$8,000, \$16,000, \$32,000, \$64,000, \$128,000, \$256,000, \$512,000, \$1,024,000.

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 33 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 33 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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**CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT CHESTER.**  
CHESTER, July 5th, 1873.

Editor Spirit of Kansas:  
That farmers can orate, resolute, and with their wives, daughters and sweat hearts, pic nic and celebrate generally, was demonstrated yesterday in the grove near Buck creek school house, entirely beyond a peradventure; and we would like to be heard, and hear from similar gatherings, through the "Spirit" medium. Our extreme modesty forbids our asking more than a short sketch of the affair, under the circumstances, for a full report would fill a full issue of the Spirit and the Vox Populi too. Notwithstanding there were several parties of various kinds made up in the neighborhood, there were between 300 and 400 persons at the farmer's.

The meeting was called by E. Gardner (chairman), and Rev. E. Johnson invoked the Divine blessing, J. W. Johnson read the old declaration of 76, in such a style that he might have been taken for a school-master had no one been there to vouch for his being a farmer. The oration was delivered by J. W. Byram. He said this is the only nation that perpetuates, by celebrating, its national birth-day. The mother country gave the colonies taxation without representation, &c. &c., followed by the usual amount of Bunker Hill, 1812 &c. He reviewed the history of the Government, touching only upon the more important events and political questions, until he naturally glided off onto the present farmer's movement, setting forth some very weighty facts in this relation. I of course cannot do the oration justice without giving it in full. But they do say that Billy put his best foot foremost and made a good speech, notwithstanding his very short notice that he was to deliver the oration.

The semi-extemporized poem by E. M. Coldren showed that his head was level and his heart in the right place. I have the promise of it for the Spirit when written out. The maids and matrons, God bless their souls, yes, and bodies too—I would like to write a whole chapter about them, they had prepared such a dinner of good things that it made us forget hard times and feel in a pretty good humor with the rest of mankind, and reminded us that there is a good time coming if we are wide awake. After dinner J. N. Insley read the new declaration of independence, which was adopted by three hearty cheers.

The following resolutions were also adopted:  
First—That we hereby renounce all former party bonds, and will act as freemen, knowing our rights and daring to maintain them.

Second—That all the evils that afflict our country are directly traceable to the politicians and policy of the Republican and Democratic parties, so-called, and to their corrupt and dishonest practices.

Third—That both the parties have, by corruption and disregard of public duties, and in violation of public trusts, forfeited all claims to the support of a free and intelligent people.

Then the following toasts were given:  
The day we celebrate, by J. C. Northrup.  
The farmers' movement, J. Willits.  
Patrons of Husbandry, J. N. Insley.  
American Liberty, J. W. Main.  
Kansas Legislature, J. Holiday.  
County Finances, C. M. Colden.  
Our growing crops, F. Gildy.

These little extempore speeches are the straws that show which way the wind blows, and indicate that a storm is brewing in the rural districts.

The glee club led by Capt. Insley made the occasion cheerful and enjoyable, with songs such as "The Rock of Liberty," "The hand that holds the bread," "Three cheers for the plow, spade and hoe," and many others.

Respectfully yours,  
W. D. STEWART.

**AN AMUSING EPISTLE.**

The following, lately received by a distinguished law firm of this city, from an equally distinguished lawyer of a neighboring city, is as good a sample of humorous writing as the reader will be apt to find in a thorough search of "the book."

1873.  
To—Esq.

Dear Sir:  
When I left Lawrence last, being in haste, I accidentally left at the Eldridge House, in room No. 16, a coat and a vest. The articles are of no great commercial value, but I prize them on account of some historical interest connected with them. The coat is the one that Lazarus wore the last time that he lay at the rich man's gate. The vest is the one that Joseph used to wear under his coat of many colors, and he valued the coat highly because it concealed the vest. The pockets of both garments contained divers matters of interest, to-wit: About twenty dunning letters received and filed away there for reference, to the end that at some future time when occasion should require, I might know who had once befriended me by giving me credit, and possibly might be induced to repeat the kindness. About a dozen dunning letters written by me and deposited there, because I could not afford the postage to deposit them in the post office, and also in the hope that they might become more valuable with increasing age and accruing interest. Probably half a dozen notes of diverse persons barred by the statute of limitations, and about the same number that will be better when they are barred, and probably some other valuables. Now I wish you to get these garments and keep them safely with their contents till I call at your office for them. I am going round now about as coolly dressed as a disembodied spirit, but the weather is warm, thank heaven.

Yours Truly,  
P. S. Don't read the letters.

Deputy Otis reports the organization of Triumph Grange, Golden Rule Grange and another, but fails to give the names of the officers. Please put the report in shape for the Spirit.

**Reasons for not Engaging in a duel.**

A good deal of laughter has greeted the following letter, which is said to have been written under these circumstances: Two well known young men had quarreled about some trifle. Cards had been exchanged; seconds summoned; a duel arranged. At day-break the morning of the fight, the challenged principal received this letter from the challenger: "My Dear Sir and Dear Adversary: I have two objections to the duel which over-obliging friends have arranged between us. My first objection is, I am afraid of hurting you. My second objection is, I am afraid you will hurt me. I really can't see what earthly advantage it would be to put a ball into your body, even were I to lodge it in the most fleshy part of your back. I could not make any, the least, culinary use of you after your death, for you are neither a rabbit nor a turkey; besides, I am not a cannibal, and do not feed on human flesh. Wherefore, then, should I kill a man whom I can put to no sort of use? Beef is a great deal better, for, while I am quite sure yours is tender and delicate, I am afraid it lacks that firmness which takes salt, and I am sure it would not keep long. As for myself, I confess I have decided objections to putting myself in the path of a dangerous projectile. I am downright frightened to think you might hit me, and I feel prudence requires me to keep in-doors at the time appointed by our over-obliging friends for you to shoot your pistol. If you persist in your whim of trying your pistol, oblige me by taking for your mark some object of nearly my dimensions—for instance the trunk of a tree. You will find plenty of them in the Bois de Boulogne. If you hit it, drop me a line to let me know, and I will instantly confess that had I stood in the tree's place, you would have hit me too. Accept, my dear sir and dear adversary, assurances of my most distinguished consideration.—[Paris Letter.]

**Eugenie on French Affairs.**

A letter from Geneva to the World gives a conversation with the late empress of France. She says her visit to France is for political purposes, and it is useless to try to conceal it. She believes there will soon be a general return of the people to order, and that the Piedmontese government at Rome, the anti-Christian and Pagan court at Berlin are filled with fear at the attitude of Catholic France. Now that Thiers is gone all moves well. MacMahon is president and loves France. The future, says Eugenie, is ours, and France will lead the reaction against the forces which have seemed to threaten the existence of society and religion throughout Europe. She saw in the future that France would again be at the head of the nations, the robbers driven out of Rome, the pope restored, Germany divided into harmless states and Austria again strong.

The party papers are charging the Granges with many hot-headed sayings and doings that they are in no way guilty of. Those little rabid gatherings are not Granges at all, but usually composed of political strikers who coax in a few farmers and then call it a Grange for the purpose of bringing discredit upon the Order.

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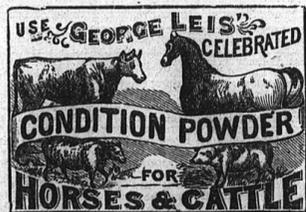
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This is purely vegetable and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous and can be used with perfect safety.

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For the Hair.  
An elegant and efficient Hair Tonic and Dresser. It softens the hair when hard and dry, it cools and cleanses the head, eradicates dandruff, and improves the hair in strength and luxuriance. Price 50 cents per bottle. Every bottle warranted. For sale by all Druggists.



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Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that **Leis' Powder** stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

**Beware of counterfeits.** To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

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**\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism** of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unobjectionable, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.  
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