

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XI.—NO. 18.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 2, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 509.

### The Household.

From the Iowa Homestead.

#### OUR HEROINE.

BY CARRIE HEN.

The night was dark, the lightning flashed  
Across the murky sky;  
The rain poured down in torrents,  
And the loud winds whistled by.  
And in their little cottage home,  
(The railway track in sight),  
A mother and her daughter Kate,  
Sat talking late that night.

They looked out at the troubled sky,  
And listened to the storm;  
And thought: "How many must be out  
While we are safe and warm."  
"Just such a night as this," said Kate,  
"My father lost his life."  
"Doing his duty bravely, dear,"  
Answered the sad-faced wife.

But hark! They hear a deafening crash!  
'Twas not a falling tree—  
They looked out, and a friendly flash  
Enables them to see  
A fearful sight; the railway train  
A shattered ruin lay.  
"Mother," said Kate, "I'm sure the storm  
Has swept the bridge away."

The mother was so weak and ill  
That she could scarcely stand.  
"If I could," said she, "I'd go  
And lend a helping hand."  
'Tis hard to idly sit at home  
While others need my aid."  
"Could I not go?" said little Kate,  
"Yes, if you're not afraid."

"I dread to see you go alone,  
The night's so dark and wild—  
God will protect you—look to Him—  
God bless you—go, my child."  
"But if I thought I'd be of use  
I would not hesitate;  
Mother, the lantern, quick! I'll go,"  
Said noble little Kate.

She took her light and bravely out  
Into the dark she went,  
And upward to the heavenly throne  
A prayer for help she sent.  
The wind blew on her little light,  
But Kate faltered not;  
And groping onward in the dark,  
She reached the fatal spot.

She saw the wreck, and called aloud:—  
"Are any sufferers here?  
That I can help?" "No one but me,"  
Answered the engineer.  
"I saved my life by jumping off,  
Others I could not save;  
The rest were by the engine killed,  
Or found a watery grave."

Just then a thought flashed through her mind,  
Their feelings who can guess—  
As Kate gasped, with pale cheeks,  
"My God! The Night Express!"  
He tried to rise, fell back, and groaned:—  
"It's almost due, I fear,  
If news could only go to Boone—  
But I lie helpless here."

"I'll take the news to Boone," "You, child?  
It's five long miles away;  
But if the train's not stopped"—he looked  
Down where his engine lay.  
"That train shall not come," said she,  
"With all its living freight—  
I'll do my best to save it, sir,  
I'll go," repeated Kate.

Away she sped, through dark and rain;  
Her fearless little Kate,  
She stopped a moment to take breath,  
And thought: "I'll be too late  
To send the warning message on,  
Flashing along the line;  
Montgomery's just a mile away—  
I can get there in time."

Beside the track upon her knees  
She fell and prayed for strength  
To cross the river on the bridge,  
Four hundred feet in length.  
And as her slight form by the wind  
From side to side was swayed,  
She thought how for her safe return,  
Her weeping mother prayed.

Creeping along the track, she saw  
The bridge, high o'er her head,  
Just ties and rails, 'twas never made  
For human feet to tread.  
And underneath a rushing tide,  
(Oh, Kate, can you go?)  
A foaming torrent, the Des Moines,  
Runs fifty feet below.

By God's own hand, o'er that dread path,  
From falling she was kept,  
And on her knees, from tie to tie,  
The poor girl, praying crept.  
She thought not of her blistered hands,  
Her hot and throbbing brow,  
Her bleeding limbs and garments torn,  
Are all forgotten now.

Take courage now, stout little heart!  
Your greatest trial's past,  
An almost superhuman feat,  
You've crossed the bridge at last.  
So thankful that she had been spared  
To gain the further shore,  
It gives strength to her tired feet  
To run the half-mile more.

She gained the office, trembling thought:—  
"What if I've come too late  
To stop the train? But I'll go in!"

And there our little Kate—  
Panting for breath, and quite tired out,  
Her story hastes to tell,  
Kind hands reach out to raise her up,  
For Kate, fainting, fell.

And when we write of "good" and "great,"  
And "those deserving fame,"  
I think that in the foremost rank,  
Should stand Kate Shelley's name.  
Among the dates of "good deeds done,"  
As future years go by,  
Let Iowa remember one:  
The thirteenth of July.

#### Our Bereavement.

Correspondence to "The Household."  
Prentice says "we cannot realize the great event of death until its shadow falls across our own pathway." To-day the shadow has fallen; has fallen across the pathway of a nation, and all hearts bowed in one common grief fully realize "the event of death" in its most dire, and terrible form. Never has there been a parallel in the history of nations, to the love, esteem and entire confidence felt by a whole nation, or indeed by a world as that felt for our president. From the moment the name of James A. Garfield resounded through the hall of the Chicago convention as presidential nominee, an interest was awakened, and a reverence felt for him that had been unprecedented. A political life so pure and uncontaminated, so actuated with high, pure and noble motives and purposes, could not other than win the admiration and bring forth encomiums hitherto unfelt and unknown. The taking away of such a life causes a vacancy that none can fill, and brings sorrow and gloom to an entire nation. Yet with faith in "Him who doeth all things well" we must hope that brightness may dispel the gloom; that sunshine may shimmer through the clouds and wreath the mists into a bow of promise, that shall bless generations yet to come. May the true eminence to which he attained, through privations and difficulties, be the means of awakening in other lives, the desire to reach that high standard of excellence, that almost perfect, noble manhood. Well might a nation mourn. God gives us so few such noble men.

Mrs. H. L. WORTH.

#### Our National Heroine.

Correspondence to "The Household."  
God bless our nation's heroine, who stood with faithful patient heroism at the bedside of our suffering president manifesting a courage and devotion truly admirable. Her excellent qualities should be cherished in the hearts of all; should be a beacon light to those less true and womanly, and prompt to nobler action those wives who have a tendency to be lured from the paths of duty, by glitter and display. Quietly and gracefully she has accepted the honors bestowed upon her, and has executed the duties devolving upon her with true womanly grace and dignity. Yet under the circumstances what less could she have done, or what less could any true woman have done? First, the possessor of a husband, whose virtues and true many qualities were the eulogies of every tongue. Second, surrounded by every comfort and luxury that wealth and human hands could supply. Third, assisted by the best medical and surgical skill that our nation could afford, strengthened and supported by the sympathies and prayers of a world, what could she have done other than she has done, stand faithfully by him to the last. I would not for a moment detract in the least from her virtues, or lower her in the esteem of any one. Yet while we praise the virtues of those whom the world honors, we must not forget the virtues of the more lowly, or those less favored by fortune or position. How many brave, true, courageous, devoted wives and mothers are struggling through privations and perhaps grinding poverty, supporting or helping to support, may be an invalid husband and family, or perhaps worse, an inebriate. Again many widows with children to support and educate, yet pressing bravely on, surmounting obstacles, overcoming trials and difficulties, truly marvellous. A sainted widow, close by with eight little ones from the age of thirteen down, four of whom might be called babies, she an invalid, with a little heart beating beneath her own, surrounded not with luxuries, but with many privations, yet pressing on ever pleasant, cheerful, happy, brave, courageous almost beyond measure, resigned to the inevitable. What a truly christian spirit. One so much to be admired. How many times through the long summer have I compared in thought these two heroines. The praises of the one were upon the lips of a world, the other unknown beyond her small circle of friends, who however, hold her in reverence as the embodiment of purity and goodness. So much to sustain the one, so comparatively little the other. They alike, self-sacrificing and devoted are sacredly enshrined in my memory. The one is only one, only an illustration of the hundreds of devoted wives and mothers filling like humble positions and deserving of a place in the sympathies and hearts of the people.

Mrs. H. L. WORTH.

#### Experience Against Theory.

Correspondence to "The Household."  
I have kept house twenty-three years, have raised three children, and have never had, to exceed two months hired help in all this time. I imagine some who read this will think her husband helped her, or her children. My husband cooked for himself ten days last winter when I went to visit my mother, which was more work than he ever did in the house in all his life before. My oldest, a daughter, now twenty-two, used to help what a child can out of school hours, until she was seventeen when she commenced teaching, and has been but little help since. My two boys find enough to do out of doors, so they never help me in the house. We have not hired help for two reasons; first, I have generally had good health; and second, we were too poor to hire help, as a great many others are in Kansas. I have raised my family in Kansas; come to Marshall county when they were all small; settled where it was six miles to where there was any preaching. We believed we ought to go to meeting, believe so yet, so we used to take all the little ones and go in a wagon to meeting, which was all right, and then some other times we left them with a neighbor's children, some of them a little older and some younger than ours. Our neighbors and ourselves, that is, the heads of two families, would go to meeting, and there was forenoon and afternoon preaching; we staid all day. Now this was not all right as I see it now, for we never came home without finding that something had gone wrong with the little ones, which made me feel sorry that it was so far to preaching, and it gave me a little tingling of conscience about leaving children so small, to romp, tear their clothes, and get everything in a general muss. So I concluded that the best of two evils was to stay at home with my children when I could not take them along. Here now I have used twice as much paper as I expected to, and have not come to the point yet. I see that I must make a very blunt point, as I always have to do when I say anything.

M. S. M., who wrote "Woman's Rights" in the 29th of Sept. number, I want to talk to you. I admire your reasoning ability, respect your faith in women to fill any calling that a man can, and glad you take some of your logic from the Bible. And that in the Bible you see God as "no respecter of persons." I hope I may not say anything that will detract from your faith in God, as an equal benefactor to man and woman, or your estimation of woman's abilities to do good. Now hunt up in Genesis, somewhere after the detail of Eve and the forbidden fruit, and how she was beguiled by the serpent. And there God gave woman an allotted sphere. I would quote it here, but think it best you should read it in the Bible, and see from that, that your "kindly" criticism of H. G.'s essay, which contained good and sensible logic for a "young mind." When mothers go to the polls and vote, there will be little ones left at home that need a mother's care worse than the country need their votes. And many a mother will stay all day for attractions that will do them less good than a gospel sermon. Very positively, AUNT SALLY.  
NEMAHA COUNTY, Kans., Oct. 28, 1881.

#### "Old Bach" Resumes.

Correspondence to "The Household."  
Dear friends of "The Household," Pope in his essay on man, writes thus:  
"Oh! Happiness our beings' end and aim."  
The question now comes up for solution is happiness our beings' end and aim? Ought it to be our beings' end and aim? If it is, there are three things in life which are, in my estimation, important factors largely contributing to our happiness. These three things are a work to do, people to love, and something to hope for.

The first thing is to have something to do. By this I do not mean that we are to have some work on hand that we feel obliged to do, to which we are driven by necessity, as of slave is driven to his task by a master, but we are to have some kind of work, whether it be great or small, whether it occupy much or little of our time, which we can take up and do with a hearty good will, a work to which we can see as a resource, a recreation, something which will interest the heart, satisfy the taste, improve the mind as well as occupy the hands. We are strong in the belief that our daily work, the simple routine of household affairs can be made subservient to the fulfillment of these conditions. The housewife who superintends the work of the kitchen has to set the table, cook the food for the family, wash the dishes and arrange them on the shelf some three times a day. This work must necessarily become a sad drudgery, a weariness to the flesh, a burden to the hands, a weight up on the heart, if it is performed in a mechanical and formal way, if it is gone through as a mere

business routine or as an irksome duty. The work of cooking the food, furnishing the table and arranging the dishes may be made one of the fine arts as well as playing upon the organ, or painting a picture. Why not?

A well set breakfast or dinner table is a picture. It commands the admiration of any one who has an eye for beauty. There is as marked a difference between a carelessly set table and one carefully and tastefully arranged as there is between a mere "daub" and one of Turner's exquisitely tinted landscapes. A woman of any imaginative faculty or ideally can make even the daily and homely employment of table-setting a work of the heart as well as of the head and hands. Cooking, too, is an art, or can be made an art, which will call into exercise the highest faculties of the mind and the best emotions of the heart. Food improperly cooked may prove the seed of a lingering and fatal disease, of languishing and pain to those we best love and whose life is most precious. Food properly cooked not only gives pleasure by gratifying the taste, but also gives strength to the body and vigor to the intellect. Hence the preparation of every meal should call into active exercise the housewife's utmost skill, her best judgment, and kindest affections. The faithful wife loves her husband and loves her children, and finds her greatest happiness in preparing such food as will gratify the sense of taste and impart health, strength and vigor to body and mind. To a sensible and right-minded woman the preparation of daily food for the family must furnish, not a formal task purely, not a slavish drudgery, but a real living, daily service, to be undertaken and executed with a will and a purpose which always gives zest to labor. These hints about cooking and table-setting will, I am sure, furnish food for thought to the thoughtful, and will, perhaps, call forth additional and much better hints from some of the members of our "Household" department. The other factors which make up happy living I will reserve for a future letter. I need not sign my name this time, for each of the sisters will readily recognize

OLD BACH.

The articles in this department signed by Mrs. H. L. Worth were written some time since, but owing to the writer's being taken sick were not sent until this week. They are so good we give them place now, although they are a little old and the sentiments are partially similar to others already expressed.

### State News.

#### From Johnson County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.  
One day last week, Mr. William Ingersoll, of Douglas county, brought here and left in care of H. O. Torrey one of his fine Clydesdale horses. Mr. Ingersoll's stock is too well known to need any commendation, but the stock men of this vicinity will appreciate Mr. Torrey's efforts in their behalf.

Mr. Dellahunt, living some five miles southeast of the Junction, had his barn and all its contents consumed by fire on Wednesday evening, the 26th. In the barn was all his farm implements, harness, a lot of grain and about ten tons of timothy hay. The building alone was worth in the neighborhood of \$1,500, and it is almost impossible just at this time to put a proper estimate on the value of its contents. Insurance \$800. The supposition is that it is the work of an incendiary.

Hon. William Toothacker has disposed of his bottom farm to William Borliss. The consideration I did not learn.

His honor, Judge Stevens of Paola, honored the Junction with a call on Thursday last. The Judge was round looking after his political interest, which is here pretty strong.

On Thursday evening of last week, a horse was stolen from the premises of a farmer by the name of Perkins, about three miles west of Eudora, on the road from Eudora to Lawrence. The same animal was stolen some time last year, and recovered at, or near Independence.

Henry Taylor, our excellent ex-treasurer, made this portion of the county happy by his presence one day this week. Johnson county has had three of the straightest and most competent treasurers that ever graced an office.

Henry Fulton contemplates a business trip into New Mexico, soon.

Again has autumn donned her robes of gold, and green and scarlet—What is more beautiful?

JOHN.

CEDAR JUNCTION, Kans., Oct. 31, 1881.  
Jamestown, Cloud county, has a new hotel, Downs, Osborne county is in want of a barber.

Topeka has over 20,000 inhabitants and steadily growing.

Americus, Lyon county, has been slaughtered the canines.

The coal shaft at Wichita has been sunk 1,000 feet and no coal yet.

A new railroad is soon to be built from Arkansas City to Dodge City.

The estimated valuation of sheep and cattle in Pawnee county is \$200,000.

A few cases of distemper are reported among the horses of Labette county.

A Montgomery county farmer has a fine herd of twenty-eight Devon cattle.

A safe in Council Grove, Morris county, was robbed last week of \$65 cash.

The Friends are holding very successful meetings at Emporia, Lyon county.

Guiteau was hanged in effigy at Lindsay, McPherson county, last Wednesday night.

Franklin and Pottawatomie counties report large and profitable crops of flax for this season.

A widow woman named Johnson was found dead in her bed at Free Will, Osborne county, last week.

A great deal of the stacked wheat in Harvey county is sprouting, caused by the recent heavy rains.

There have been 1,025 building permits issued in Topeka during the year ending October 15th.

There will not be more than one-fourth of a crop of potatoes in the vicinity of Murriam, Johnson county.

A coal shaft is to be sunk at Solomon City, Dickinson county. The indications are said to be quite encouraging.

The broom corn crop of Osborne county has been good this year, and farmers have made considerable money on it.

Governor St. John spoke to a large audience in Independence, Montgomery county, last Tuesday, on the temperance law.

Two violators of the liquor law were arrested in German, Sedgewick county, last week, and both pleaded guilty of selling beer.

Mr. Teissedre, a saloon keeper at Concordia, Cloud county, has been convicted of keeping a nuisance, and has closed his business.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company are about to build an addition of 200 feet to their present shops in Topeka.

A large percentage of the hay put up in Wilson county is much damaged by rotting, caused by the excessively wet weather.

There is a well of sour water on the farm of E. L. Mead, Cloud county, near Concordia, which the enterprise calls a vinegar well.

Farm hands are exceedingly scarce in the vicinity of Ottawa, so much so indeed that farmers are experiencing much difficulty in getting their corn gathered.

The Downs Times is one of the best of our exchanges for condensed news items. Not a week comes around but what we find a number of interesting points in its columns.

The bald heads of Atchison have gotten themselves into a tight box by signing notes paying for a cure for baldness which was of course bogus, but the notes are good. A fair warning.

We notice that Mr. Robert Cook, of Iola, Allen county, whose advertisement of blooded stock may be found in this paper, captured a number of premiums at the Bourbon county fair last week on swine.

Downs merchants show considerable enterprise. A portion of what would otherwise be good trade, is cut off by the lack of a bridge over Oak creek. They have clubbed together and propose building one.

Downs was lively last Friday night, says the Times. At one place a murder trial was going on, with prayer meeting next door. Across the street was a dance, and near by a poker game of twenty-five-cent ante.

A horse thief was captured in Independence, Montgomery county, last week. The man had sold the horses to an auctioneer, when they were claimed by the owners. The thief was found in a restaurant near by, and promptly taken in.

The family of Hon. L. K. Kirk, of Anderson county, is suffering from a peculiar affection of the stomach, all the members being attacked at once. Nothing appears to remain in the stomach, and the physicians are all puzzled to know the cause.

Continued on Eighth Page.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1881.

## Patrons' Department.

**NATIONAL GRANGE.**  
Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.  
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.  
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Allen, of South Carolina.  
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

**KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**  
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.  
Treasurer—W. E. Poppen, Topeka.  
Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

All Patrons are cordially invited to contribute items of interest to the grange, which comes in their immediate neighborhood, for publication in this department.

## The Alliance.

The Democrat of Cloud county, Kans., says its county is the only one in the state that has a county farmers' ticket and elsewhere says:

The County Alliance last Wednesday strengthened their ticket very materially, by placing in nomination Mr. W. J. Campbell for register of deeds. Mr. Campbell is now making a thorough canvass of the county and will, we do not doubt, be the next register of deeds of Cloud county.

## In The Name of Duty.

The appended editorial which appeared in the Chicago Daily Telegraph nearly three years ago, was written by Col. S. F. Norton. It eloquently appeals for the removal of the great cause of murder.

To-morrow morning it is expected that the two murderers, Connelly and Sherry, will expire their bloody crimes upon the gallows. The law made at the duty of the police to arrest them and makes it the duty of the sheriff to execute them.

In short, in the name of duty, the people of Cook county will take the lives of two men as a penalty for murder. It is strange, however, that duty did not cause these two men to close up the rum-shops where these brutes procured the fatal poison that drove reason out of their heads and put murder in their hearts. For years duty has been so sound asleep that she did not see these young men going night after night into licensed rum-holes and brothels among men. She did not hear the ribald songs, the coarse jests, the blasphemous oaths, nor witness the drunken orgies. Nothing but the piercing cry of "murder" ringing out upon the air of a winter night, could awake her, when suddenly she springs from her feet and demands a life for a life.

Under the very eaves of the court house, where the eloquent prosecutor in the name of outraged law demanded their lives, where the sworn jury said "guilty," where the upright judge passed the sentence of death, where the doomed men are now confined behind bolts and bars, where to-morrow they will meet death, are more than twenty saloons and drinking holes, wherein double distilled damnation is dealt out without restraint to gratify the depraved appetite for strong drink. In more than two thousand saloons to-night the topic of conversation will be the execution to-morrow. Over ten thousand glasses of beer and whisky to-morrow night the subject of their hanging will be discussed.

## Stick to the Grange.

The farmers of this county never had an organization before the appearance of the grange that was at all adequate to their wants, and which was designed to be conducted and controlled by farmers themselves. This is a feature of the grange that should commend it to the pride, the patriotism and affection of the farmer. All other agricultural organizations of the past and present were established by a combination of planters, lawyers, merchants and politicians, and they were always controlled by classes that are hostile to the best interests of the farmer. Any agricultural organization that does not exclude these classes, and which is not controlled by farmers whose interests are mainly agricultural, is more dangerous to the well-being of the farmer class than any board of trade could possibly be.

The leading idea of all those who get their living, their wealth, and their power from the results of the farmer's toil, is to keep the farmers divided and ignorant of the principles and practice of business. They oppose the grange because it offers to the farmers the ways and means of becoming educated and of learning their power and the causes of their weakness and poverty. If the lawyer, the merchant and the politician were admitted into the Grange and allowed to occupy its offices, there would not be so much opposition to the order; but with the grange in their hands it would be a worthless organization for the farmer. The intelligent members of our or-

der have learned that any organization that is controlled by their enemies, no matter if it does profess to build up agriculture, is the most dangerous that could exist, and these farmers will never yield their valuable ground. They intend to stick to the grange because it meets their wants, and they can conduct its affairs successfully without the aid or interference of sharp, shrewd, unscrupulous politicians and other hostile classes. In a word, the grange is a farmers' institution, established by farmers and conducted exclusively in their interests, and every farmer capable of understanding and appreciating these facts will give it his most earnest support.

**Art and Oil.**  
From the Reading (Pa.) Times and Dispatch.  
The Norfolk-Virginian of January 18, 1881, refers to the remarkable cure, effected by St. Jacobs Oil in the case of Professor Crimwell, known the country over for his magnificent illustrations—who had suffered excruciating torments from rheumatism, until he tried the oil, whose effects he says were magical.

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To-day in America, by Joseph Hutton.

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Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre.

Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.

George Eliot's Romola.

Irving's Knickerbocker.

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Mulock's John Halifax.

Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe.

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## THE DEACON AND THE COW

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

The best of 'em will hev their calves. There's alwys sumthin' to cross our way, To worry an' fret us in our affairs. An' sech was the lot o' old Deacon Day; He hed his trials—I'll tell you how He was tempted an' tried by a highway cow.

The hue o' her hide was a dusky brown; Her body was lean, an' her neck was slim; One horn turned up, an' the other down. She was sharp o' sight, an' was long o' limb, With a peaked nose, an' a short stump-tail, An' ribbed her sides with a pattern of dim.

Many a day she passed her time, Fum' meanly helpin' herself to corn; Many a cowardly cur an' hound Hed been transfixed by her cunning horn; Many a ten-foot fence she used to pass, Hed the farm-boys tied to her stump-tail.

Old Deacon Day was a pious man, A frugal farmer, to be sure, An' many a weary mile he ran To drive her out o' his growin' grain. Sharp were the pranks that she used to play, To get her fill, an' to get away.

He used to sit on the Sabbath-day, With his open Bible upon his knee, Thinkin' o' loved ones far away. When a distant bell, borne thro' the air, Would bring him back to this world o' care.

When the deacon went to his church in town, She watched an' waited till he went by. He never passed her without a frown, An' a scowl on his face, an' a frown on his eye. As he drove along in his "one-hoss shay," Then at his farmhouse she loved to call.

Liftin' his bars with her crumpled horn, Nimble scaling his garden wall, Helpin' herself to his standin' corn, Eatin' his cabbage over by ones, Scampin' home when her meal was done.

Often the deacon bowed his head, Hummin' a tune from the house o' prayer, His kind heart calm in a tranquil frame. His soul ez calm ez the evenin' air. In the stillin' land, that he longed to see, To find in his garden that highway cow.

His human passions were all o' fire, An' his fiery soul was a fiery spark, With fury blazin' from both his eyes, Ez lightning's flash in a summer sky. Redder an' redder his face would grow, An' after the critter he would go—

Over his garden, with a wicked round, Breakin' his pear an' apple trees, Trampin' his melons into the ground, Tippin' over his hives o' bees, Leavin' him angry an' badly stung, Wishin' the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grow on the garden wall, The years went by, with their work an' play; The boys o' the village grew strong an' tall, An' the gray-haired farmers dropped away. One by one, ez the red leaves fall, An' the highway cow outlived 'em all.

The things we had are the last to fade; Some cares are lengthened thro' many years; The death o' the wicked seems long delayed; But there is a climax to pleasures. An' the highway cow last of all, In runnin' a race with a railway train.

All to pieces at once she went, Just like savin' banks when they fail; Out o' the world she was swiftly sent, Leavin' her farm an' her stump-tail. The farmer's gettin' an' cornfields now Are haunted by the highway cow.

A NEW MOTHER SHIPTON.

When lawyers fail to take a fee, When juries never disagree, When politicians are content, And landlords don't collect their rent; When parties smash all the machines, And Boston folks give up their beans; When naughty children all die young, And girls are born without tongue;

When ladies don't take time to look, And office-borders never stop; When preachers cut their sermons short, And all folks to the church resort; When back subscribers all pay paid, And editors have fortunes made; Such happenings will sure portend, This world must soon come to an end.

From the Household.

RECOMPENSE.

"A letter from George," exclaimed sister Kate, coming in from the post-office and holding up for our inspection a large yellow envelope. "And addressed to mother; isn't it funny?"

"To me!" exclaimed mother in turn, laying down the blue sock she was mending, and smoothing her apron as though she were going to take the baby, "dear me!"

"Why, how queer!" said Hattie, dropping her book and looking at Kate wonderingly. "George hasn't written to any of us in an age, and never to me. What secret's brewing now, I wonder?"

"Maybe he and Milly are coming home on a visit," said I.

"Not so early in the spring as that," returned Hattie, sagely, "Milly and house-cleaning can't be separated."

"At this moment mother had succeeded in tearing off the envelope with eager fingers and had commenced reading the letter, suddenly twisted her chair around so as to turn her face from us, cleared her throat, and wiped her eyes on the corner of her gingham apron.

"We'll take care of him, never fear; and he'll be home before you go. Sit, you've got good for much at home except to run errands and keep awake nights, and you can do that there. Get ready as soon as possible and help mother; she's so excited she'll be sure to get her dress on hind side before, and forget to lace up her shoes."

My sister, startled by this time gathered together her clothes, and bringing the valise from the wardrobe, was packing them into it in a manner which foretold their coming out in a mass of wrinkles; I, meanwhile looking helplessly on.

By and by, Kate's sister, who had been ready in season, and when father came home from his work he found us hailing a street car and never minded it.

After we had seen them off, and had re-entered the house with something of a realization of what we had done, we were weighing our minds, Kate inquired:

"Now what's to be done first? There is supper to get, of course, and—Nellie can wash the dishes. That's all, is it not?"

"Mother said something about baking, to-morrow," suggested, with a vague idea that a certain preparation was generally made concerning the bread the evening before its manufacture.

"To-morrow? Well, let to-morrow take care of itself," said Kate, so promptly that I was at once silenced. "Let's see, what's for supper? Light bread, cookies, that old cold beef. Very good. The clouds disperse and the sky is once more serene and fair. Set the table, Cad, while I wash the dishes."

And now while I am doing this, if the reader will take a retrospective glance over our lives up to this point, she will no doubt understand the better why we were all so ignorant of household affairs.

There was a large family of us—ten children in all. John, master workman in one of the machine-shops in the flourishing manufacturing town of which we were residents; Milly, the married sister who came to us as a help; and three little boys in a row, aged respectively nine, seven, and four, whom we called Tip, Earl, and Bennie.

And mother, did the work for us all. I don't know how she managed it, but she did. Milly was the only one who had taken to housework, and mother was one of those domestic burden-bearers who never consider their burden so heavy but they can add another trifle. Father had never been fortunate pecuniarily; and being anxious to give all their children a good education, the labor of saving for this end was added to their other toil.

And then, like many another good and un-  
lucky, but wise mother, she allowed us our own way, and spoiled us through indulgence; and as we often heard her say she would rather do a thing herself than to take the trouble to teach us how, we felt as if we were actually conferring a favor upon her by letting things alone.

To be sure we could sweep, dust, wash dishes and make beds, and were familiar with some of the minor details of cookery; but to keep the domestic machinery well oiled and in constant motion, was to our mind like trying to speak in an unknown tongue.

And so now, without any adequate knowledge of work and its responsibilities, we found ourselves with a mountain of difficulties to surmount, and a pretty mess we made of it, for a few days, too.

It was not difficult to get through supper, for, thanks to mother's provident hands, there was plenty prepared for that meal; but when, next morning we found the bread was out, the cookies all gone, and not a single stray pie for dinner, our troubles began—and they broadened and deepened with every passing moment, as we became aware that making bread and pastry was a branch of education that had been seriously neglected; and when about 10 o'clock, rather, in blissful ignorance of the novices in charge at home, sent up a birthday toast and the information that a stranger would dine with us, and fifteen minutes later the wisher of whom I brought the potatoes for us to fry, I was ready to melt into tears, and Kate was so cross it was dangerous to speak to her.

On that weary, weary day? But only the beginning of many similar ones that followed it.

How we longed for mother's skillful hands to straiten out the tangled threads which our hasty hands had managed to produce. There was something to be done from early morn till late at night; so that no sooner did we free ourselves for half an hour than some duty undone would stare us in the face, or the children would come in with clamorous tongues and empty stomachs; and in a few days I became addicted to chronic fretfulness, while Kate was transformed into a veritable scold.

John scowled over the miserable mess; Ross teased us in every vulnerable point; but poor, patient, father pitied our often infirmities, and ate what was set before him for conscience sake.

"It went on in this way for a fortnight, when, after a trying day, we took our books and sat down for a quiet evening.

But, alas for our hopes, only ten minutes of peace, and then an ominous "them!" from father caused us to look up.

"Do you know, girls," he asked, "whether mother mended my pants before she went away? I should like them to put on in the morning. She generally does her mending every week, I believe."

"There!" burst out Kate, shutting the book with a bang, while I after one desponding glance at the fascinating pages of "David Cop-

perfield," went to examine the mending basket. It was full to the brim; shirts, socks, little gingham coats—with pockets torn down and buttons pulled half off, with shreds of cloth hanging to them, father's pants, and Nellie's school dress with a great rent clear across the middle.

With a doleful sigh I lifted the basket, and without a word we sat down to the unwelcome task.

Nine, ten o'clock came and went, and the basket was not half emptied of its contents. Father, John, Ross, and Nellie, gaped and stretched, and one by one followed the children out to bed.

Eleven, and still we sat silent and grim, as ghosts, solemnly stitching away at the endless tangle.

At last, when the clock had struck twelve, and the midnight hour was dawning, we were still at our work, and the words of a thought came to us: "How do you like this life of slavery, this humdrum, everlasting stick to it unsatisfactory existence, with not a speck of spice in the way of variety in the whole of it. Just over and over, 'round and 'round, until we seek our rest in the ground?"

"Kate!" I exclaimed, almost shocked, "how do you feel about that?"

"Don't know," I answered, "but I feel as if I were a slave myself. My plain opinion, very plainly expressed, is that 'women are fools.'"

"Why, Kate?" I asked, "don't you think that?"

"Don't 'why' Kate. Just look at the mending basket! It has been filled and emptied—filled by our carelessness and emptied by our mother's slavish toil; and, we, great, healthy, overgrown girls, sat calmly by, and saw her do it. And she, weak, unselfish woman that she is, hadn't snap enough to rap us over the head for our stupidity."

"I opened my mouth to say something, but she made such a dab at me with her needle, and I desisted."

"Don't 'expostulate,'" she exclaimed, "I hate it! Look at yourself as you are, and as you have been ever since you were born—a little useless bit of furniture—and see if you don't look ugly. I have been taking just such a view of myself ever since we've found ourselves trying to fill mother's place and 'fulfill' we couldn't; and I've got so full of indignation at myself being so blind, and at mother for being so foolish, that I shall burst if I don't out with it."

"But we can't help it now, Kate," I ventured to remonstrate.

"Of course we can't," she rejoined. "The past isn't ours, but the present is, and the future may be. That is what I am coming at exactly. We must not let father and mother die yet awhile."

"Die!" I exclaimed, shocked beyond expression.

"Yes, Caddy, I didn't notice it any more than you have until the past two weeks; but it seems to me now that I could count every thread of mother's white hair. They are old beyond their years, Caddy; they have been worked to death, and because they loved us so well as to bear it all patiently, we never saw them and thought about it."

Kate's voice was all in a tremor, and I burst into tears.

"Mother is an intellectual woman," she went on in a moment, with a mind capable of rare development. "But how much time do you suppose she has had for reading and reflection beyond the wants and necessities of her large family?"

"And don't you know, Caddy, how often we have excused ourselves from reading aloud to her, letting her sit, digging away into this very basket, solitary and alone through the long evening hours? I fairly hate myself when I come to think of it."

I did too by this time, and I said so.

"But, Kate," I added, "isn't there a bright side to it somewhere?"

"We can make one," she answered, decisively. "I have been thinking of that; how would it do to work and get the house cleaning all done before she gets home? It will be vacation next week, and Ross and Nellie will be home to help us."

To this plan I gladly consented, and then we all went to bed.

When we arose next morning it was with very different views of life and its stern realities from what we had ever cherished before. But we were determined to enter into the conflict armed with a strength higher than our own, and through that to conquer.

And we did.

Two weeks more and the house wore a new aspect from cellar to garret; everything was as fresh and clean as could be, and well repaid for our toil.

One spot in the house was an especial attraction; and that was mother and father's room; hitherto a bare, sparsely furnished apartment, with the same stamp of self-denial upon it that had always been upon everything that was individually their own, but now the most cheery, tastefully arranged of any room in the house.

We girls had planned the renovation, and John, dear good, honest fellow, had lovingly paid the bills.

And now, with an in reading for her coming, with a well cooked meal upon the table, with an air of thrift and neatness on everything, which gave the utmost satisfaction, we looked for our mother home.

out of our hiding place, all tear stained as we were, and dimmed by the light of the new day.

And such a time we had taking her over the house, and witnessing her delight and surprise mingled with little soft-hearted rebukes, for our working so hard while she was gone. But when she came upon her own room, and her eyes fell upon the bright, new carpet, the bed with its snowy spread and filled pillows, the easy chair, and dressing table, with all its little appointments, it was really refreshing to hear her exclaim, over the extravagance that we had been guilty of, and all for the sake of a woman who was fast growing old. "But oh! when we told her that we had done it all that she might live in perpetual youth; when we whispered in her ear the lesson we had learned by putting ourselves in her place; when we told her what we proposed to do in the future, that she might live, not as a slave, but as a queen among her children, how her heart melted into tears, and with what manifest love she clung to us."

And as the years still come and go, we are reaping a blessed recompense. The rich reward of our struggle with idleness and selfish indulgence, we see before us in the faces of our loved and loving parents, where sits a sweet content, and beams a look of youthfulness more a they shine with us in our pleasures and our entertainments; we share with them the otherwise solitary hours, and in the interchange of thought and feelings and wisdom we could have gained from no other source.

Rejoicing in the knowledge that we are something from them, the rugged pathway of mortality, we feel our recompense in our hearts, being assured that it is as good as laid up in the treasure house of God, and bringing forth a hundred fold.

Starting homeward as they were, standing just by the front gate of the old farm-house, Father Robinson leaning on the gate-post.

"Well, miss, I hope you've enjoyed yourself this summer. We hadn't put on much style for you, but we've meant to treat you all right."

"Don't mention it, pray," replied Miss Fitzjoy. "It's been the most delightful season I ever knew. Why, I've learned so much about farming that I really believe I shall set out a small watermelon orchard in our garden next summer, and will start a pumpkin patch in our conservatory to the winter."

"A certain lady took great interest in parish affairs, and on a certain occasion she promised to assist in decorating the parish church. One illuminated text she thought would look well over the chancel screen, and requested her husband to bring it from town."

As he expected, she forgot the text, and wound to his wife for particulars. To the surprise of the telegraph works, this message came flying over the wires: "Unto us new child is born, nine feet long by two feet broad."

Miss Fitzjoy had never been in the habit of punishing his children, leaving that disagreeable duty to his wife, and the other day one of his numerous progeny became very unruly, and he was obliged to say, "Eh, if you don't keep quiet I shall have to whip you." "Pooh!" retorted the little three-year-old, with a contemptuous toss of her dainty head, "You ain't the mother, are you?"

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

H. C. C. MOODY.

L. L. DAVIS.

MOODY & DAVIS,  
Publishers and Proprietors.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year (in advance).....	\$1.25
Six Months.....	0.75
Four ".....	0.50
Three ".....	0.40
One Year (if not paid in advance).....	1.75

## TO ADVERTISERS:

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

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application. TO CORRESPONDENTS: In sending communications to this paper do not write on both sides of the paper. A departure from this rule will often withhold the article from publication till next week's issue if not altogether. Do not forget this.

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment. Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

All communications should be addressed to MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1881.

THE arguments in the star route cases will begin next Thursday.

THERE are 189,000 doctors scattered over the world, of which the United States has 65,000.

THE steamer Bolivia, which sailed from London on the 4th ult. with a large number of passengers, is missing.

THREE men were lynched at Tierra Amarilla, Colorado, last week, two for horsestealing and the other for murder.

MR. THOMAS EDISON has been granted in all 209 patents, and has one hundred more awaiting the decision of the commissioner.

Two young boys in Chicago quarreled over a pool table during which one of them had his skull fractured, from which he afterwards died.

A LARGE building in Cincinnati occupied by furniture factories was burned last Friday with a loss of \$50,000, only partially insured.

AN agent of the U. P. railroad at Franklin, Utah, was shot and killed last Thursday by two masked men, who evidently had robbery in view.

CAPTAIN PAUL BOYNTON is floating down the Missouri river receiving ovations as he goes. He will pass Leavenworth about the middle of November.

A RELIEF association has been formed in Dallas, Texas, for the benefit of the Russian immigrants, and on the first day nearly \$1,000 was subscribed.

A PROCESSION numbering over 10,000 persons was formed in Buenos Ayres in honor of Garfield, and the sorrow was most profound all along the coast.

A MAN made his appearance at the White House, Monday, with a seven barreled revolver and demanded admission. After some difficulty he was arrested.

D. H. GARRIA, mail agent on the U. P. railroad running between Kearney and Sidney, Nebraska, has been arrested for stealing a registered package containing \$20,000.

A WHOLE block of buildings in Clifton, Staten Island, burned Monday, starting in the engine house of a large brewery. The loss will be over half a million dollars.

A NEW fast train is to be placed on the Pennsylvania Central railroad between New York and Chicago, and a small extra charge will be made for passengers over the regular fare.

A MAN attempting to rob a member of the French delegation at Philadelphia last Friday, was discovered, arrested, and the same day tried and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

THE treasurer of Beaver county, Penn., was knocked down last Friday while opening his safe, and \$13,000 in county funds abstracted. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the capture of the robbers.

A FREIGHT train on the Columbia and Fort Deposit railroad was wrecked in Pennsylvania Monday night and the engineer killed. Six cars and the engine were thrown into the Susquehanna river and eleven more were completely wrecked by a land slide.

## THERE IS VIRTUE IN PATIENCE.

Amid prophecies of failure and dismal prognostications of injury to the state, it is good to read once in a while the cheerful words of faith in the ultimate successful outcome of our temperance law. We heartily believe in its enforcement and the punishment of those who would disregard it, and as heartily believe that if we will give it time there will not be a town in Kansas which does not compel obedience as far as it is possible to enforce the obedience of any law. We can not but feel a sense of encouragement when a paper of such high standing as the Topeka Capital, with a gentleman at its head of great acknowledged ability, uses words in such unmistakable support of the law as the following:

Let no man be in too big a hurry to prognosticate the failure of the prohibition law, for there is danger that in so doing he will tread on his reputation as a prophet. Lately at Wichita and other Southern Kansas cities the prohibitionists and temperance people have been more than usually active and alert, as the court records will show, and as the liquor sellers are abundantly able to testify, while now comes Emporia smiling to the front with convictions after hard fought battles, and when many had predicted that a conviction was one of the moral and physical impossibilities. There seems to have been an awakening among the law abiding people of the state, who have permitted the anti-law fellows to have pretty much their own sweet bulldozing way about long enough, and it is indeed cheerful news to learn that Southern Kansas is responding so nobly to the call for the enforcement of the law. This prohibitory measure will come out all right yet, and its friends should not permit themselves to be discouraged. Give the law time; that's all it wants and needs. It will be remembered that at Lookout Mountain, when the union troops were struggling up the rocky side of the steep hill in the face of a deadly fire, an aide-de-camp, white-faced and breathless, rushed up to General Grant, who stood silently smoking his cigar and watching the progress of the fight, and exclaimed, "My God, General, they'll never make it!" "Oh, yes they will," replied Grant, "only give 'em time." And they did make it, too, as the country well remembers, and as the stars and stripes were triumphantly planted upon the blood-stained crest the victory was not counted too costly. The prohibitionists have entered upon a long and stubborn fight, but they have time before them, and there is no reason why they should feel faint-hearted. There is nothing worth having that is lightly or easily won, and when at last victory crowns the efforts of the temperance cause the people will feel all the better for it.

## THINK!

There is nothing like good active thought to give a man a healthy growth, and the growth is, in the majority of cases, extended to the pocket-book. A blind, thoughtless rush for gain seldom succeeds, and thoughtfulness is engendered primarily by education. A man who is uneducated, and who, as a consequence, finds deep thought come hard, has nine chances out of ten against him, and the man who is educated, if only passably, has the other nine chances, and is very liable to use them without paying much attention to the fact that by so doing he is giving his ignorant neighbor only a ghost of a show, and will soon leave him far in the rear. In this age of free schools and rapidly increasing enlightenment, it is his own fault if a man remains ignorant. Study. Educate yourself. Think! "There's millions in it!"

THE Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, New Jersey, closed its doors on Monday with comparatively no resources and several millions involved. The cashier, O. L. Baldwin, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The Newark Mutual Life Insurance company is also heavily involved on account of this failure, as Baldwin was their trustee, and had all the deposits of the insurance company, amounting to between \$9,000,000 and \$14,000,000. Several firms are expected to fail in consequence of the closing of the bank, and considerable excitement prevails. Baldwin, the cashier, said to a friend, "I am guilty, and willing to go to the penitentiary."

## Twin Mound Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. EDITOR SPIRIT:—Thinking that perhaps the news from this point might be of interest to some of your readers I will give a few notes.

The community here are greatly excited over the disease of diphtheria. Several deaths have occurred in this vicinity, and several cases are still considered dangerous. Mr. Snyder, of Rock creek, lost two out of seven children. Mr. W. Sutton still has one bad, but hopes it may recover.

Wheat is looking fine, but very little sown.

Stock in good condition. ECHO. TWIN MOUND, Kans., Nov. 2, 1881.

THE following government debt statement was issued yesterday: "The debt statement issued to-day shows: Decrease of public debt during the month of October \$13,321,458; cash in treasury \$240,960,971; gold certificates \$5,207,920; silver certificates \$66,327,670; certificates of deposit outstanding \$8,310,000; refunding certificates \$598,050; fractional currency outstanding \$7,093,151; cash balance available to-day \$144,493,448."

GREATNESS in the sense so commonly used is attained by few, but the man who bears with him through life a true and loving heart and fulfills as far as he knows the mission for which he was created, be it in the halls of Congress or in the most toilsome labor of the hands, we hold to be in the best sense great. "In humble worth lies all the enduring glory of this earth."

THE Central Kansas Wool Growers association meets in Ellsworth, Kansas, to-day, and in addition to the regular business, essays will be read "On handling rams and ewes at the breeding season." "The best breeds of sheep for Central Kansas and how to breed them—the best feed and the best method of feeding for the winter season."

THE new daily Capital, so long looked for, made its appearance yesterday as a morning paper. It is a six-column quarto, contains the latest news of the world, as well as carefully selected state items and full local columns. The paper is an honor to the state and capital. Long may it prosper.

A STEAMER in the river near Rock Island broke a cam rod last Friday, and as the river was high, drifted with great force against a pier of the bridge and displaced the boilers, letting out the steam. A panic ensuing, fourteen persons were either drowned or scalded to death.

AN attempt was made last Monday to capture the James boys in Logan county, Kentucky. A house was surrounded by a posse who watched there for several hours only to find at last that the slippery fellows had taken alarm and disappeared.

THE Linn county agricultural association will hold its tenth annual fair at the city of La Cygne, September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1882. The success of the fair this year will insure a much larger patronage and a more brilliant success in 1882.

THE Pennsylvania railroad has made another advance in freight rates on grain and provisions east bound, leaving the west bound freights the same as heretofore. This looks a good deal like discrimination.

WHILE several colored men were on their way to a political meeting in Mississippi, they were fired on from an ambush and one man killed and two dangerously wounded.

THE county treasurer's safe at Lawrenceburg, Ind., was blown open yesterday morning, but the cracksmen were frightened away before anything was secured.

THE cabinet office, secretary of the interior, has been tendered James Williamson, of Iowa, a former commissioner of the general land office.

It is rumored that about next January Chauncey E. Filley of St. Louis will succeed Mr. James in the post-office department.

LARGE quantities of confederate bonds are being purchased for English customers. They give \$2 for a \$1,000 confederate bond.

FIFTY thousand three-cent stamps were yesterday stolen from the safe of the Kalamazoo, Mich., post-office by an unknown party.

THE ship Alliance has returned to Halifax, N. S., from the fruitless search for the Jeanette, lost in northern seas.

FOUR stores at Monticello, Miss. were burned yesterday.

## WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE &amp; CO., St. Louis, Mo.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

THE PIONEER DRY GOODS HOUSE  
OF KANSAS!

ESTABLISHED 1857.

## L. BULLENE &amp; COMPANY,

To the People of Kansas, Greeting:

OUR STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS IS NOW READY.

At no period have we been able to offer Greater Attractions in Stock or inducements in prices to purchasers than at present.

WE MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS FOR GOODS EARLY IN THE SUMMER AND CONSEQUENTLY OWN OUR STOCK AT LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.

## WE SHALL SELL THEM LOW.

WE SHALL POSITIVELY MAKE IT AN OBJECT

For the people, not only of Douglas county, but those living at a distance to

COME TO LAWRENCE

And Make Their

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR SUPERIOR STOCK

Which embraces everything belonging to the DRY GOODS AND CARPET TRADE.

We invite the attention of

BUYERS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE

To our large stock, and guarantee as low prices as can be found in the West.

L. BULLENE &amp; CO.

A. G. MENDER,

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

No. 82 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE - - - - KANSAS.

## SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

## Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

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

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

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

BATES &amp; FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street,

SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

## J. HOUSE &amp; CO.,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA

Have received their fall and winter stock of

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS. ETC.

We claim to have the

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

In our line in the state.

Having two stores, one in Topeka and one in Lawrence,

WE BUY LARGER

Than those who do a smaller business and are therefore enabled to

SELL OUR GOODS CHEAPER THAN OUR COMPETITORS.

Call and examine our stock

AND

YOU WILL NEVER PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

Respectfully Yours,

J. HOUSE &amp; CO.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY &amp; DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1881.

## City and Vicinity.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,  
H. B. ASHER.

For Treasurer,  
PAUL R. BROOKS.

For County Clerk,  
NELSON O. STEVENS.

For Register of Deeds,  
A. G. HONNOLD.

For Coroner,  
B. MORRIS.

For Surveyor,  
ALVA H. PEARSON.

For County Commissioner—First District,  
J. C. WALTON.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer,  
MOSES McMILLAN.

For County Clerk,  
C. H. LANGSTON.

For Register of Deeds,  
GALEN S. HICKS.

For Surveyor,  
T. C. DARLING.

For Coroner,  
A. G. ABDELAL.

For County Commissioner—First District,  
D. H. LEWIS.

## HOPE, FAWN BROKER.

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

Boy's boots \$1.50 per pair, at MASON'S.

AN insane man was taken on the streets last week.

JERRY GLATHART is without doubt the best buggy seller in Kansas, and sells at low figures. Call on him.

THE Haverly minstrel troupe bring with them a base ball nine who will play a game of ball with a university nine at the circus grounds, Friday.

As cold weather approaches, our sales on good, strong school shoes increases. We have a splendid assortment and at low prices.

J. S. PERRY & CO.

"DR. SELLERS' Cough Syrup," without exception, has given satisfaction. Our readers give it a trial. Druggists keep it. Price 25c. per bottle.

THE various candidates have been making things lively in the county for the last few days, and the meetings are all full of interest, and great expectations are the result.

LOOK at those extra high cut overshoes; very warm, and what every lady needs to keep her feet warm while riding. To be found at J. S. PERRY & CO.'s.

A BOY firing at pigeons frightened a farmer's team near Poehler's elevator, which ran away, wrecking the wagon. The boy was arrested and fined \$7.50, which was paid.

THE citizens of High Prairie have declared their intentions through formal resolutions to support no candidate for office in the coming election who is not in sympathy with the temperance law.

JERRY GLATHART still continues to thrive in the buggy business. This kind of weather is just the time to make people want some way to ride, and Jerry is the boy to fit you out in first-class style.

JUDGE L. D. BAILEY, late of the Tribune, still has an affection for the daily newspaper business, which finds expression in the publication of a little 10x12 sheet called the Lawrence Free Press.

LAST Saturday morning Mrs. S. W. Fairbanks, of Reno, Leavenworth county, presented her husband with a fine boy of thirteen pounds. Mother and child doing well. We extend our congratulations.

THE Baptist state convention was held in this city last week with a very large attendance of delegates from all parts of the state. The work done has been very satisfactory and an immense degree of interest appears to have been taken.

THE Douglas County Teachers' association will meet in this city on the 19th inst., at the Central school building. These meetings have always been profitable to the profession, and as many teachers who can ought always to attend.

From the Rural New Yorker.  
The best people will vote for the best man every time. And we judge by the number of the St. Jacobs Oil constituency, that it is the best remedy for the rheumatism known. Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, says so.

MR. L. A. MUNSELL, of the State University, received the \$10 prize for the best essay on the "Lesson of the Hour," taken from the life and character of Garfield. Mr. Munsell is a writer of much more than ordinary ability and we are glad to see him succeed.

MR. HENRY TRISDALE, who is making preparations to build a large fine residence on his lot at the corner of Winthrop and Tennessee streets, has been making some needed improvements in the road at his own expense. The street in that part looks 10 per cent. better.

## The New Proprietor of the Tribune gets his foot in it.

Mr. Avery the new proprietor of the evening Tribune was arrested in this city Monday charged with burglary and larceny. The facts of the case appear to be about as follows: Mr. Avery having obtained a contract from the Republican county committee to print their campaign posters announcing the time and place of the meetings, had occasion to employ Mr. Cutler, the job printer, to run the forms off on his press. Mr. Cutler did so and retained the forms till his bill should have been paid. Several times the attempt was made by Mr. Cutler to collect the bill but unsuccessfully so he still kept the forms till Sunday, when Mr. Avery desiring to use the forms, sent to Mr. Cutler's house to ask for the key to his office, which was refused as the money was not yet forthcoming.

The same afternoon the office door was found to be broken open and the forms taken. Mr. Cutler went up immediately to investigate, and was met by Avery, who made as if he would offer an explanation, but Cutler was too angry at that time, and would not listen, telling him he would have an opportunity in court. The next morning, however, he had cooled off a little and asked Avery for some explanation, but the latter was riding a high horse then, and refused, whereupon the warrant was sworn out, Avery arrested and bound over till Tuesday, when he was brought before Justice Neill.

Upon appearing in court at the time appointed Mr. Avery asked another day to secure his attorney, Mr. Barker, who was out of town. The court ruled that the defendant should secure some other lawyer, which Avery declined to do, and in default of bonds was remanded to jail; later in the day, however, he gave the necessary bonds and was released. The trial will probably take place to-day.

## RUBBER goods—full lines—at MASON'S.

## The Great Ovation Tendered the Manton Minstrels at the Sixteenth-street Theatre Last Evening.

From the Denver Tribune.  
As predicted by the Republican, Haverly's Manton Minstrels inaugurated a season of unparalleled success at the Sixteenth-street theatre last night. The house was jammed to its utmost capacity. Those who could not obtain even standing room, and were turned away, bought more than two thirds of the house for to-night. A large portion of the house for Wednesday night is also taken, and those who think of going should secure seats at once. The indications are that the house will be engaged for two or three days in advance.

The show is worthy of this patronage. It is first-class in every respect. The olio part is superb, and Gilfoili, Malcolm and Garland, E. M. Hall and Cushman were received with rapturous applause and encored time and again. Robinson's aerial flights and feats on the trapeze are immense and brought down the house frequently. Hall in his banjo act, and Gilfoili, "after the trans-continental express," kept the audience in a chronic state of laughter. The vocal quartet—Harley, Rusbey, Garland and Florentine—sang very sweetly. They were given an encore and responded. The musical echoes, by the Silver Horn quartet—Messrs. Robinson, Hopkins, Yeager and Garland were very beautiful indeed and were twice encored. "The Cornob Family," "Reveries," and "A Banker's Wife" were Ethiopian sketches that were full of fun and frolic, and brought out the artistic side of the company.

The performance closed with the acrobatic achievements of the unequalled Jockey Club team. The dancing of the entire thirteen members is very good, and the team is capably led by the champion cloggit of the world, Charles Queen. His pedestal exercises and aerial evolutions are simply wonderful, and are certainly unequalled.

The entertainment clean and pure throughout. There is not an unchaste word or suggestion on and about it all there is an air of refinement that is much to be commended. The music is mainly from the light operas of the day, the repertoire, including "Olyette," "Billie Taylor," and others made familiar by the Soldene company. All in all it is a first class minstrel performance, and one that warrants the patronage and encouragement of the people.

The company remains throughout the week and gives two matinees, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday afternoon.

THE best rubber boots to be found in the city at PERRY & CO.'s.

## Train Robbers Caught.

Policemen Armstrong and Harbaugh "did themselves proud" last Wednesday by capturing in a very neat manner two train robbers and well known "crooks." It seems that their suspicion had been aroused as they were going out, dressed in citizen's clothes in a buggy to find a man to do some work, by seeing two men coming from the second hand store of Mrs. Casey. She was interviewed and said the men had offered to sell her some flannel shirts. The officers immediately smelt a mouse and determined to follow them which they did successfully without arousing suspicion. The two men went to a tool house of the Santa Fe company where they carefully exhumed two packages of shirts from which they pulled off the tags, chewing them up as they did so. They then started for the city again, and the officers after picking up the remnants of the tags followed and arrested their men while in the act of offering the shirts for sale.

The shirts have since been identified as those taken from a car of the Chicago and Alton railroad and detectives had been in the city looking for the thieves several days before. The goods were identified by means of one of the tags which was not detached on one side. Our police force has often received compliments for the efficiency displayed, and there is certainly no doubt that it is the best that Lawrence ever had.

HON. GEORGE W. BAIN was greeted with a good audience last night in spite of the disagreeable weather, and those who were present were repaid ten-fold by his eloquent and encouraging words in support of the temperance law.

## Wanted.

A good riding horse for a canvasser to use during the winter for his keeping. The animal will receive the best of care and light work. Leave word at THE SPIRIT office.

## West Douglas.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.  
Dry weather—I'd smile.  
Plenty of water and a little mud.  
Corn is damaging badly, fully three-fourths of it is on the ground.

Mr. J. C. Richardson intends visiting friends and relatives in Tennessee some time this coming winter.

One of Mr. T. B. Petefish's little girls has been very sick with the flux and fever, but is now a convalescent.

Mr. Henry Cummings is building more stone fences.  
Twin Mound school was stopped on account of diphtheria recently but is now in full blast.  
Dr. Stage, of Richland, reports thirty cases of diphtheria.

Every school district in this part of the county think they have employed the best teacher in the county.

Wheat looks splendid. PLUCK.

HOME slips for ladies, twenty-five cents per pair, at MASON'S.

## Store Robbed.

The grocery store of Mr. Samuel Young, at the north end of Massachusetts street, was broken into and robbed by burglars last Wednesday night. The articles taken consisted in a large quantity of plug tobacco, some smoking tobacco, a lot of cigars, candles, and other small things of this kind.

The officers were soon on the track of the thieves, and one of them who had tried to dispose of some of the tobacco at a wholesale house, was captured without delay. The others were found in the Pinckney street and Vermont streets schools. Two of the boys were bound over to the next term of the district court in \$300 bail, and the other dismissed for lack of evidence. Mr. Young has had about fifty dollars taken from his store during the past month, and he thinks these are the boys who have done the business.

SPECIALTY made in having a large stock of children's shoes—all kinds, at MASON'S.

## The Unitarian Conference.

The Unitarian conference opened in this city Tuesday night with an excellent sermon by Rev. D. N. Utter, of Kansas City. Every indication points a very successful meeting indeed. The programme for the remainder of the week is as follows: Wednesday morning at 9:30 a devotional meeting; 10:30 a. m., an essay by Professor George Church, of Lincoln, Neb.; 2 p. m., an essay by Mr. W. H. Carruth, of the State University; 7 p. m., illustration of Sunday School Work and Method; 8 p. m., address by Rev. J. L. Jones, of Chicago; Thursday morning at 9:30 devotional meeting; 10:30 a. m., a talk about Sunday Schools; 2 p. m., election of officers and transaction of business; 3 p. m., address by Rev. S. Brown or Rev. Mr. Thomas; 7 p. m., reception at Rev. Mr. Howland's on Indiana street.

## Death of Leonard C. Ewing.

The sad task of recording the departure of our friends to "that bourne from which no traveler returns" comes to us all too often, and this time it is the death of one who has grown from a boy to manhood in Lawrence, and who has always been a true friend to those who knew him. Leonard C. Ewing was but twenty-six years of age, in the very period of his life when it is most dear and the future seems brightest. He was carried off by that desolator of thousands of homes, consumption. We are deeply sorry to see him go, but he has taken the path which all men must follow sooner or later, so may his soul find peace.

His funeral was held at 2 o'clock yesterday from the Presbyterian church.

N. W. FITZGERALD & Co., pension and patent attorneys of Washington, D. C., are well known by their earnest attention to the wants of their clients; they have secured pensions to soldiers and their families amounting to \$200,000,000. Any case put into their hands receives prompt attention. The World and Soldier published by them is a publication no ex-soldier should fail to have. Sample copies free to any address.

MR. F. F. METTNER has an advertisement in this week's issue, and we would direct special attention to it. Mr. Mettner has introduced a new process of taking photographs, whereby the necessity of long and consequently stiff sittings are avoided. By taking an easy position and retaining it for only two or three seconds, the work is done, and it can be done too, in cloudy as well as clear weather. The new process is destined to work a revolution in photography.

OF all remedies for the cure of nervous and painful diseases, electricity is the most wonderful and successful. It is now applied through the medium of a metal bristle brush. The brush has a complete battery in the back and is so simple that a child can operate it easily and safely. A cut in our advertising columns, is a faithful representative of the brush. Most marvelous cures reported.

A VERY pleasant occasion was the marriage of Mr. C. C. Pickett, of the Indian Territory, to Miss Mary Sutherland of this city last Friday night. A large number of the good people of Lawrence were present, and the display of presents to the bride was most elegant and extensive as a consequence. The bride and groom left for the East the next day.

MR. S. W. FAIRBANKS, of Reno, had in the past season sixty-three bushels of wheat from which he harvested the very respectable amount of 1,200 bushels, an average of nearly twenty bushels to the acre. The wheat was brought to Lawrence and sold readily to our merchants at \$1.37 per bushel. This is a good record for such a dry year.

MRS. DUKES, of Colfax, Indiana, had running sores on her ankle for two years. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured them.

## GEORGE INNES &amp; CO.

Are now exhibiting Novelties and Bargains in

## FALL &amp; WINTER DRESS FABRICS!

The Choicest and Leading Styles in the Eastern markets, many of which are

CONFINED STYLES.

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## The Latest Parisian Novelties in Plushes,

SATINS,

PLUSH AND OMBRA RIBBONS.

Also the Latest Patterns in

## WOOL AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

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Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

IF YOU WANT

PLAIN FURNITURE,

CHAMBER SUITS, OR

PARLOR GOODS

Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!

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## 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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Equal to any done in the United

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No head rest needed any more!

From one to four seconds sittings!

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## The Clergyman's Annoyance.

Nothing can be more annoying or unpleasant to our clergyman than the constant coughing of some of his congregation; yet how easily this can be avoided, by using Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. There can be no cough or cold, however severe, but what this remedy will relieve instantly. It is a positive cure for asthma, bronchitis, phthisis, quinsy, hoarseness, sore throat, dry hacking cough, croup, whooping cough, difficulty of breathing, or any affection of the throat and lungs. To prove this you are requested to call on Barber Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free of cost, which will show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do.

## Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system, headache, nervous prostration and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems to feel young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.

## Astonishing the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

## A Good Chance for Some One.

We desire to employ a gentleman to canvass Douglas county for subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and to one who can give us satisfactory references, we will give either a salary and all expenses or a commission on all subscriptions taken. The references must be unexceptional. Call on or address this office.

## Chicago Ahead.

All the world now looks up to Chicago as the great Western metropolis of America, being far ahead of all competing cities; but none the less so, in its line, is Electric Bitters. From their real intrinsic value they have advanced to the front, and are now far ahead of all other remedies, positively curing where everything else fails. To try them is to be convinced. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents per bottle.

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free

## 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.

## For Sale.

The whole or half interest in a good and well-established business—hardware and implements—in a good locality.

Address P. O. box 293, Lawrence, Kansas.

## Announcement.

I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for sheriff of Douglas county subject to the vote of the people at the polls.

J. H. GLATHART.

## Plantation Cough Syrup

Cures coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Sample bottles only ten cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

## A Painful Death

May be averted, and health regained, by using "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

RUBBERS and Over Shoes—all styles—No 1 quality and at bed rock prices.

J. S. Perry & Co.

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## Gangsee Stock Powder

Cures hog or chicken cholera, and all diseases of horses and cattle. For sale by Barber Bros.

## Original Mamaluke Liniment.

For man or beast, the best in the world. For sale by Barber Bros.

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

GENTS grain boots, the boot for farmers, at the Family Shoe Store. MASON'S.



## Horticultural Department

## Horticultural Notes.

The pear crop of the state for this year is not up to the average of former seasons.

The new Manchester strawberry is becoming justly popular, and a large number of plants have been set out in the state.

The reports from peach crops throughout the state this year say the fruit was unusually small, and the crop below the average.

There are 2,754,545 bearing apple trees in the state of Kansas, according to the third quarterly report of the state board of agriculture.

The counties of Butler, Clay, Elk, Leavenworth, Lyon, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Sedgewick and Sumner, in this state, report a good crop of early apples, but an indifferent one of the late varieties.

The experience of Marshall county horticulturists from this year's crop of apples, has been to plant all such orchards on western slopes, as such located orchards had large crops, while all differently located had very poor quality and quantity.

The grub is also eating up the potatoes in the ground and farmers are becoming alarmed. We trust the pest will not work westward.

The Missouri county (Iowa) Gazette says Judge Oliver has proposed in his heart to plant one hundred bushels of walnuts every year as long as he lives. Suppose every other man would do something in that line every year, what a inheritance the next generation would receive. All this country lacks of being a paradise is timber, and timber is one of the easiest things to obtain.

The disastrous effects of a drought sometimes come rather unexpectedly. After the dry season has passed, trees which appear to have withstood the trying season with remarkable success will often wither away and die a year or perhaps two years after the disastrous season has gone by, caused by the great loss of vitality. Remembering this fact and the terribly dry summer through which we have passed, the remedy can not be too soon applied.

By carefully spreading a thin coat of manure around such trees as seem to be half dried up by the scorching summer, you will have given enough of a resource from which to draw sustenance during the winter months so that by the following summer they will be all right. If you are careful in this way you may save without much trouble a good many trees which might otherwise die. Hedges may be treated profitably in this way, too.

There is a good reason why every farmer's family should not be supplied with blackberries.

They are a great luxury, very healthy and almost as easily grown as corn. Planted in the fall or early spring in rows seven or eight feet apart, and cultivated with the plow and cultivator, and when the Snyder variety is planted you can depend on having a crop of fruit almost every year; this variety is perfectly hardy and does withstand our coldest winters. The Kittatiny, Mission, Mammoth and Barnard produce finer fruit, and are reasonably hardy. By a thorough course of pruning and cutting back the fruit will be easily gathered and the canes self supporting. When the new canes attain a height of not more than two and a half feet, nip off the end. This will cause them to throw out numerous side branches, which in time should be shortened. Now is a good time to prepare and set out a few rows. The plants cost but little and the fruit will afford you great benefit every year.

## The Best Potatoes.

President A. S. Welch in the Iowa Homestead. I turn aside from pressing duties to give a brief account of an experiment which I made this season to determine the comparative value of nine varieties of improved potatoes. The general failure of the potato crop throughout Iowa, makes it important to find a variety which, while its quality is good, will bring the greatest yield when conditions are unfavorable.

Under a plan adopted last spring by Prof. Knapp for sending out to various localities his best seed from the experimental grounds for trial, I bought a peck

each of the following and viz: Mammoth, Pearl, British Queen, Improved Peach Blows, Superior, Indiana Russet, Beauty of Hebron, the Alaska Victor, Brook's Seedling. I cut these into pieces having two eyes each and planted them in rows, side by side, one foot apart in the rows. These rows were nine rods long and each variety occupied two of them. The planting was on the 17th of May and the soil proved too wet and heavy for good potato ground.

All the potatoes came up well and were kept free of weeds while growing, the entire crop being plowed and hoed three times. The heavy rains of July brought the ground to such a condition that one would sink half way to the knees in walking across it, and the hot days that followed baked it to the hardness of a moderate brickbat. The consequence was my expectations of a large crop were not great. The actual digging however has given the following results which I set down from measurement instead of weight:

The Victor potatoes were all too small for cooking. The Mammoth Pearl, the Superior, Brook's Seedling and the Beauty of Hebron are potatoes of excellent quality. The Beauty of Hebron is oblong in shape, uniform in size, and is a most desirable variety for next years planting.

## Keeping Apples.

I deem winter keeping of apples an exceedingly important subject, for one holds that the intact skin of an apple is its chief protection against decay. He found that apples whose wax coating had been left undisturbed, did not decay for a long time after he had smeared them with mold, although they were left all the while in a moist and warm place. Still other experiments were made to test the question whether there is any advantage in packing apples, layer by layer, with straw or sawdust. Four kinds of apples were packed away in glass vessels, half of each lot in chopped straw, and the other half in dry sand. It appeared not only that the sand was decidedly preferable to straw, but that the use of straw is not to be commended. Although there was no loss through decay of the apples which were lying free in the cellar, and they acquired a musty taste from the straw as it became damp. The use of dry sand, on the other hand, seemed to be advantageous, since the fruit packed in it retained an uncommonly fresh appearance and excellent flavor, and promised to keep in good part until July. The sand-packed apples lost only about half as much water by evaporation as those which were lying free upon the shelves. They were almost free from moldiness; and when one of them happened to decay it did not infect the others. Even those apples which had been bruised did not decay more rapidly than the sound fruit, provided that the skin had not been broken. Other apples were wrapped in tissue paper and compared with those left uncovered, both in a dry chamber and in the cellar. No advantage was derived from the paper, excepting in a dry room; for in the cellar mold developed itself more rapidly upon the apples wrapped in paper than on those which were lying free. These experiments are entitled to most careful consideration. The Germans are very accurate and thorough in their tests. We should profit by the discoveries of scientific men. Say what they may, book farming will tell. One reason American agriculture is so deficient generally, is because farmers will so rarely listen to students and experimenters. To recur to apple-keeping, says the Indiana Farmer: "Every farmer who raises apples may have this fruit in using condition the whole year. Select the best keeping varieties in your possession, prepare barrels or boxes of a convenient size to store the spring stock. The fresh-fallen leaves furnish the best packing materials. Finely-cut straw is a good substitute. Carefully select your apples, rejecting all that are bruised or in any way defective. Place a layer of leaves or straw in the bottom of the barrel or box. On this set a layer of apples and packing. Head the barrel, or if it be a box, nail a tight cover over it, and the fruit is ready for storing. Freezing will not materially injure them. A space now in the barn, where they can be covered with straw, is a good storage room." Says the Massachusetts Ploughman: "Two years ago this spring I advertised for 500 barrels of apples, and purchased nearly that many, and noted carefully the result of the various storages. Those stored in damp, dark cellars were brighter, firmer and less decayed. In one cellar in Woodstock there were eighty barrels; in this cellar there was a spring; the water was three inches deep. The barrels of apples were not headed up; they were just above the water on stones and timbers—Russets, Greens, English Beauties and Baldwins. In some of the barrels there was not a single specked or decayed apple; they were the best of all I bought. The others that I bought varied in firmness and bright appearance, a dark, damp

cellar in every case, proving the best." There is a careless way of storing apples, altogether too common, the heaping together of short-keeping and long-keeping varieties. The first beginning to rot at or near the expiration of their season; communicates the infection to the second. System must be observed in the preservation of apples. Farmers, as a rule, are sadly deficient in it. When will they become more methodical?

## The Sugar or Rock Maple.

The late Judge Buel, of New York, who was a close observer, as well as skillful cultivator and lover of trees, more than fifty years ago thus alludes to the Rock or Sugar Maple tree in a communication in the Massachusetts Ploughman upon its culture.

"I began these remarks with the view of recommending to our farmers the cultivation of the Sugar Maple, as a means of embellishing and enhancing the value of their estates, of multiplying their personal comforts and in fulfillment of duty to posterity. The subject was suggested by reflecting on the commendable beginnings which I witnessed last summer in different parts of the state (N. Y.), and particularly in the county of Lewis, of making plantations of this valuable tree. I saw many acres planted at regular distances, besides avenues of them on the highways. The only fault I noticed were in selecting tall trees from the forest, instead of more humble ones from the borders and fields; and in divesting them too much of their branches."

The Sugar Maple is one of our most valuable trees for use and ornament. It affords an article of indispensable use, which is manufactured at the most leisure season of the year.

Its timber is valuable for the cabinet-maker and the carpenter, and ranks next to hickory for fuel. Its shade is unobtrusive and refreshing. Its form is symmetrical, beautiful, and its growth is perfected in almost any soil. A plantation made upon the north or bleak side of the farm buildings, or the fruit orchard, or in belts around permanent enclosures, is highly useful as a protection, constitutes a most interesting feature of rural scenery, and will ultimately in substantial profit to its proprietor. The grounds, planted are but very little injured, at least for years, for ordinary purposes of tillage or grass.

Another correspondent commenting on the above, says: "I could scarcely say more in its praise than what Judge Buel has so well said, but I ought not to allow his remarks about the selection of trees to pass without comment, for it is one of the most important considerations not only with the sugar maple, but with all trees, or at least street trees. It has often seemed that the average farmer, who can do almost anything, was certainly deficient in all common sense when he undertakes to plant shade trees. Not only are great long shaggy bark-bounded trees selected, with a few scraggy branches at the top, but even the tree is almost a bare pole requiring years to re-establish itself and then scarcely ever making a fine symmetrical head. Even the very, very old, 'just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined' seems to have passed out of the planter's memory, or he regards it as moonshine, and he cuts and heels with a will. Would that Judge Buel's advice could be instilled into the heads of all planters, viz: that of selecting 'humble trees', which require no cutting, and which soon outgrow the tall ones. No practice is more unnatural as well as injurious than pruning of the lower branches of young trees, any faster than they require it. It takes away all the sustenance of the main stem which cannot increase in diameter, but very slowly without them. Large elm trees, treated in the former way and planted fifty years, are now so large now as seedlings, eight feet high, which I set out in the same row, less than thirty years ago. It is really amusing to see these bare poles forced in at an expense much greater than the cost of the tree, only to be pulled up, and the same operation of planting and tending repeated."

The Sugar Maple scarcely needs a description. It is at once distinguished from all the other maples except the Norway. It grows erect, of rather symmetrical form, usually pyramidal but oftentimes branched out in the center, tapering both to the top and base. Its usual height at the age of thirty-five years is about thirty feet, with a clean straight smooth trunk and clean whitish bark. The leaves are palmate, about five inches broad; unequally divided on the edge into five lobes, soft green above and paler beneath. The flowers are small yellowish green, and produced on slender drooping peduncles. Its distinguishing characteristics to those unacquainted with trees are its erect close columnar growth, rather regular stiff branches, and light green leaves; and in autumn by the very remarkable combination of tints, of every shade from the palest fawn color to the richest golden amber and light scarlet or crimson. A row of these maples in front of my house, so situated as to be between me and the setting sun, are lighted up in autumn, when the weather is favorable, with a glow which gives me an falling pleasure for two weeks not

equaled by the gayest patterns of the gayest flowers. Agitated by a slight breeze as the sunbeams play among the leaves, they dance and glitter and sparkle with flame-like brilliancy. It is in this grand characteristic of the Rock Maple that it surpasses the Norway, otherwise so similar that it is often difficult to detect the difference, though usually the latter has a broader head. In western New York where it abounds on the northern slopes of the mountains, the landscape is radiant with all the colors of the kaleidoscope, and backed up as they are with the forest of sombre pines standing out in bold relief against the sky, at the summit, the effect is almost magical. One peculiarity of the Rock Maple is the density of its foliage, the leaves being large and flat and overlapping one another like the scales on the roof of a house, and as a street tree it is a protection, when overtaken by a sudden shower, quite equal to an umbrella. I think we could stand under a vigorous growing tree in the heaviest shower of five or ten minutes without getting a drop of water.

What these men say with regard to this tree in New York is no less true in this locality and next to walnut we believe it to be the most valuable timber for growth in this state. We should like to give the experience of any one who has tried growing it.

## The Apiary.

## Bee Notes.

The new kind of bees, the Cyprins, from which much was expected, have been disappointed, those who have stand this year.

The bees of this state fared only moderately this summer, in many cases only enough honey being made to winter the swarms.

Every family who have a home and keep bees should have a few hives of bees. Nothing of so little cost yield greater profit. Nothing is nicer and more healthy than a dish of honey on the table at meal time. It is a luxury and a substantial, and may and should be found at every farm house especially.

Everybody knows that hornets, yellow jackets, wasps and all varieties of wild bees may be lured in frost and ice for months, and as soon as warmed and dried will be as active as ever. But the honey bee is not so constituted. Her blood is warm, and her system must be supplied with food to sustain life; yet during winter she lies in a semi-torpid condition, and may even seem to be dead, and yet be restored.

Bees have done unusually well in Colorado this year. First class native honey can be had for twenty-five cents per pound. The dry atmosphere and the great amount of flowers in Colorado, make this a profitable state for beekeepers, and we wonder that more people do not engage in bee culture and the production of honey. One hundred pounds of honey brings about twenty dollars in the market, equal to an acre of wheat, ordinary seasons.

## Wintering Bees.

Now is the time to prepare colonies for safe wintering. First, see that each colony has a prolific queen, and if it has not already enough honey, be sure that the colony has enough bees to fill up for winter as soon as the fall bloom comes. Each comb should have at least one hole through it, for a winter passage for the bees to pass from one comb to another, without passing around the frame. Have examined many a colony of bees that have been wintered in a careless way, that were not provided with passages and have starved with plenty of honey on the other side of the comb. I feel certain that if they had had a passage through the comb they would have survived the winter. If any colonies fail to gather enough honey for winter, in the fall, unite all such together; for you can make one good colony out of two or three poor ones; and I often find colonies thus treated the very best colonies in the spring.

This is my plan for preparing bees for winter, and it works like a charm. After the fall season is over for surplus, I take a blanket made the size of the hive on top, and long enough to reach down to the bottom of the frames, smoke the colony, take on the surplus arrangements, contract the colony to the proper size, put in division boards, fill the empty space with dry chaff; or any dry absorbent that may be handy, such as rags, fine hay, or straw, place the blanket on top of the frames, then drop the end of the blanket down back of the frames, tuck the edges in nicely, close up the hive and all the top or up-per story with an absorbent, cover the hive to keep perfectly dry. I bore a half inch hole in the front of the hive, about two-thirds of the way up from the entrance, front the hives to the south, and all is ready.

I have wintered my bees with success for at least fifteen years, and I know whereof I speak. People are depending too much on chaff packing outside of the hive; they must have at least one end of the frames to run to the hive without packing, and the end should be the front, and the hive must front the south. All the bees that are

in my town are dead, except mine, which wintered safely. I have 135 colonies, and my loss in winter was six colonies, two of which became queenless, two were destroyed by mice, and starved, and one died with dysentery. This has been a very good season for honey. My bees have had no rest since the fruit bloom; there has been a constant flow of honey.

## LA CYGNE NURSERY!

(One mile north of depot.)

Eight Million Hedge Plants!

One Hundred Thousand Apple,

Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and

Other Fruit Trees!

Fifty Thousand Small Fruits!

All kinds of Hardy Ornamental

shrubs, Trees, Vines and Bulbs.

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YOU WANT AND

LET ME PRICE

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Address, D. W. COZAD,

La Cygne, Johnson county, Kansas.

WESTERN

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THE PASTILLE



## HOGS AND STOCK

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

## Do Our Farmers Read and Study Agricultural Papers?

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The object of taking and reading agricultural and grange papers is not so much to get specific directions for the cultivation of particular products such as wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., as it is to stimulate thought, to set the brain to work, and induce farmers to observe, to watch closely the processes of nature and see how she brings about her great results. It is really of little use for farmers to follow, or try to copy after set rules. If he attempts to follow the precise methods laid down in his agricultural paper for raising peas, beans, squashes and potatoes, he will be as likely to make a failure as a success of his trial. The quality of soil may be different; the seed he plants may be of inferior kind; the season may vary very widely from the one in which the recorded experiment was tried and proved successful.

It is true, however, that the laws of nature are invariable. They do not work one way with this man, another and different way with that man. The laws of nature are uniform, working the same way always under the same set of circumstances and under like conditions. If different results are at any time arrived at, the blame should not be thrown on nature; neither should it be thrown on the experimenter, nor his methods pronounced a failure. They are, probably, an honest record, so far as they go, and furnish the true data of his success. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that no record of a crop is perfect. Many things regarding it are never told. Not one farmer in a thousand notes down the degrees of heat indicated by the thermometer, the condition of the soil as to moisture, or the nature of its composition, how the field was plowed and cultivated; many of these points are left out of the record. Only a few of the more obvious facts are noted. So if we fail, when following as nearly as we can the methods by which others have succeeded, we must not be discouraged, or throw aside rules as worthless, or pronounce recorded experiments of no practical value. The circumstances under which different experiments are tried, cannot by any possibility be precisely the same, consequently the results cannot be the same.

The value of recorded experiments and of theories and book-farming, is to wake up the intellect and make men open their eyes and see and think and observe. What one man has done another man under like circumstances, may do. The mind must have food for thought, facts to work upon, stimulus for exertion.

When we read of—when, especially, we see with our own eyes a well-cultivated farm, or a fruitful orchard, or a well arranged garden; when we see a flock of sheep of finest breed and in the best condition, or a herd of cattle fat, sleek and finely mottled, we are always prompted to make comparisons. Our ambition is piqued. We ask ourselves whether it is not possible for us to do as well as these, our neighbors, in the line of their well established success. These men, we say, are doing better than we are; their farming operations are more slightly and profitable than ours; why cannot we do as well as they? How is this? What is the cause of their prosperity? It will never do for us to lag behind, we must be up and doing. The rain and the snow fall with the same impartial benignity on us as on them. The sun is in us, so we must take hold with more energy. We must read, study, think and plan for better purpose.

It is here that the agricultural paper—the SPIRIT OF KANSAS—is doing its work. It takes us over the whole state, and into other states; it shows us what other farmers are doing—what they raise on their farms and how they raise it. It tells how much corn and wheat this man raises to the acre, and how much that other man raises. It records the process by which the wheat and corn are raised, and we are moved to go and do likewise, or to do better. By these agricultural statistics, by the record of these various farming processes, we are encouraged, strengthened, stim-

ulated. We feel that we can do better in the future than we have done in the past, and we take hold of our work with a heartier purpose and a more resolute will.

## Stock and Farm Notes.

Allen and Elk counties, Kansas, report a good crop of tobacco for the year 1881.

The castor bean crop in Kansas has this year proven a profitable one when properly handled.

There are 16,226 more horses in the state this year than last, the total number being 383,815.

The present season has demonstrated that early sown flax, like fall wheat, is much the best in this state.

The sorghum crop this season has been a good one; fifteen counties report a large yield to the state board of agriculture.

The acreage of broom corn in Kansas has this year been double that of last, and the yield very good. Broom corn is a sure and profitable crop.

The number of hogs in the state of Kansas, according to the census of this year, shows a decrease from last year of 107,531, the total number being 1,174,099.

Colonel Dan Murphy, of California, who owns the biggest farm on earth, raised and shipped 6,000 head of cattle a year; and last year raised 55,000 sacks of wheat.

A Boone county (Iowa) man this season raised 500 gallons of fine sorghum from six acres. The value of the crop is \$50 per acre at the present prices for sorghum.

Breeding sows are the best hogs to winter successfully, that is at a profit. By all means too let them have a good barn-cellar if possible rather than cold out-door pens.

If you have a lot of pumpkins on hand, the best and most profitable use you can make of them will be to feed them to your hogs. They serve as a kind of purifier and keep the swine in a healthy condition.

A Floyd county (Iowa) paper informs us that lightning recently struck a tree to which a barb wire fence was attached, and ran along the wires, killing two cows some distance apart and several yards from the tree.

The Grange Bulletin says: "Next in importance to the kind of crops to raise and how to obtain the largest yields, comes the question, what use to make of them most advantageously? Of course it will suggest at once that the most profitable will be mixed farming, raising vegetables, fruits, grasses and cereals, and stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and as a secondary production butter and cheese."

Mr. Curtis, in his pamphlet on wheat culture, favors early cutting except for seed. He mentions several important advantages; and several minor ones, to be secured by cutting wheat when it is passing from the milk to the dough state, viz: it largely prevents injury by rust, as rust ceases to affect the grain as soon as cut. It gives more and heavier grain. It gives more and better flour to the bushel, as all the time the grain stands, after the dough state, it makes bran at the expense of starch and flour. It causes less waste by shelling and scattering, while harvesting and handling. And, last, the straw is tougher and softer to handle.

The demand for corn increases every year. Until very recently none was wanted for exportation, and little was used at home for other purposes than food for men and hogs and for the manufacture of whisky. The demand for corn for export is now very large, while its uses at home have multiplied. The grain does not deteriorate in the country, and a considerable amount is used in starch factories. More corn is now fed to cattle and sheep than was the case a few years ago. For the production of fancy beef and mutton, such as is wanted for shipping to England, corn is necessary. Feeding corn to milk cows is a comparatively new thing, but it is practiced by a large number of dairymen in all parts of the country.

The latest returns of live stock landed at Liverpool from this country and Canada show large increases. In a single week the importations amounted to 1,803 cattle, 2,800 sheep, 4,748 quarters of beef and 453 carcasses of mutton. In the three weeks from August 6th to August 27th there were shipped from this port 3,748 head of cattle, 17,651 quarters of beef, 729 sheep and 3,299 carcasses of mutton. The shipment of hogs has stopped, but more hogs were raised in England last year than in any previous year, the number now in the country being 2,045,000, an increase of 47,192 over 1880, and 49,557 over 1879. There is a decrease, however, in the number of sheep and lambs of 2,036,806 less than in 1880, and of 3,574,928 less

than in 1879. Our exports of mutton and sheep, therefore, are likely to increase.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, said recently that "the spirit of gambling is the greatest evil a farmer has to contend with." Take hops, for instance. That is an extreme case. More men have been ruined by holding their hops for higher prices, when they could have sold at thirty cents a pound, than have been hurt by selling in season when the market ruled at ten cents per pound. So with wheat. Farmers are always holding out for higher prices. This peculiarity seems to be confined to the native or American farmers, and this is the reason why they are put at a disadvantage when they have to compete with German and other foreign born farmers, who sell whenever they can realize a fair profit. Not until the American farmer rides himself of this gambling mania can he compete on terms of equality with his neighbors abroad.

## Wheat Raising in Kansas.

In response to queries propounded (which, from reading the letters the reader can supply) by the Kansas board of agriculture on the above subject, a number of letters were received from all sections of the country. We reproduce extracts from a few of different sections, so our readers can find an opinion of the farmers of the state on the subject. Mr. C. H. Pratt, of Humboldt, Allen county, furnishes this:

Have had three years' experience in Kansas. Bottom or upland consisting of black loam mixed with little sand, situated on side of mound or hill, produces the best crops of winter wheat. Would have soil broken into furrows four inches deep, during May and June; well pulverized before sowing. I use about one and a half bushels of seed per acre, from the 1st to the 20th of September. Prefer to plow old land in June and July, and fresh should be taken to thoroughly pulverize and level the ground to keep dead furrows or holes from standing water. To prevent the ground from cracking and losing moisture in early summer, I think a thin top dressing of manure spread on the ground while frozen brings good returns. I use the Fultz wheat, and sow on cultivated soil one and a half bushels, from 1st to 15th of September. Drilling is better than surface sowing, as the ridges between the rows protect the roots, and cause the loose dirt to lodge in the rows; if the ground is level, it matters little which direction the rows run; if any preference, I would have them north and south. Think wheat is improved by harrowing it some way as it was drilled. It is more economical to cut with a self-blinder as soon as the grain is out of the milk, or when the heads begin to turn a little yellow. The time of wheat remaining in shocks depends upon the ripeness when cut. Haul it to the place I wish to feed straw, and put it in stacks. Thresh from four to six weeks, or as soon as done sweating. Prefer steam to horse power, the motion is more steady, and it is less expensive, especially when feed is high. Prefer to sell grain at once, but depend upon prices. I market at home water mill, and obtain from ninety cents to \$1. The average yield is twelve bushels; not very profitable yet. It costs about sixty-five cents per bushel to raise. Pay reasonably well, the yield should be from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre, and sell at an average of not less than seventy-five cents per bushel.

John M. Giffen, of Johnson county, furnishes these figures of his experience:

Have had twenty-four years' experience raising wheat in Kansas, and think the best results are obtained on timber land, of a clay and sandy character. It does as well as well as better on newly broken soil, not improved. Would break shallow land in June, thoroughly pulverize the surface, soil, and sow from August 20th to September 10th with drill one bushel per acre, and then cross-drill with another bushel, putting the seed down to solid bottom. Old ground I plow early in July, and treat as described above. Twenty wagon loads of manure per acre, plowed under every third year, will cause an extra yield of ten to twenty bushels per acre. The May wheats are the most certain crops, but the Fultz, Walker, Gold Drop and Zimmerman sorts yield most when the seasons are favorable. Among the reasons for sowing with a drill are, that it helps to put the ground in good condition, and it puts the seed down to compact soil where the tap root gets a good hold, and the plant is not so readily thrown up and out by frost. I sow my wheat ground in spring, so sow one bushel of salt per acre as soon as ground settles in spring; it will kill the chinch bugs and Hessian flies, and increase the yield of grain five to ten bushels per acre. Wheat should not be pastured. For the trade it should be cut when a little green; for seed it should ripen. Prefer to cut with headers. It is usually a saving of grain to thresh from the shock, but this year it paid better to stack. It should not remain in shock more than three or four days, and then the larger the stacks it is put in the better, and let stand about ten weeks. Steam power is most economical to thresh with, as the price per bushel is the same, and the hands,

horses and feed are saved. If threshing from the shock it usually pays to sell grain at once. I have marketed mine here at an average of about \$1 per bushel, and my average yield has been twenty-five bushels per acre. I hire all the work done, keep an accurate account of receipts and expenditures, and the profits have been from \$7.50 to \$20 per acre. I can not but consider wheat the most profitable crop raised in Johnson county. My experiments have mostly been on eight acres of land, in town, that cost me \$2,000, and worth as farm land \$1,000. I pay for plowing, \$1 per acre, \$8; harrowing, \$2; drilling, \$4; seed, \$16; cutting, \$12; threshing, \$12; marketing, \$2; interest, \$100. Total, \$156. Yield this season, 204 1-2 bushels, worth \$224.50, leaving \$68 profit. Have never raised less than twenty-five bushels per acre, and have raised forty at less than above cost. On average priced farm lands, in Johnson county, fifteen bushels per acre, at 75c. per bushel, will pay the raiser a reasonable profit. The cost of producing wheat on the farm is \$5.50 to \$7.50 per acre, four to six miles from railroad.

S. P. Johnson, of Riley county, writes thus: I have had twenty years' experience in Kansas, and find that prairie soil not replowed the same season as broken will not produce winter wheat as well as ground previously cultivated. I break new land about two inches deep, with a 14-inch plow, and leave it rough during the latter part of June. For sowing I cross plow, and pulverize thoroughly with the harrow, and about September 1st sow one and one-fourth bushels of seed per acre. I plow old ground during the latter part of July, and harrow before sowing. I have been raising the Early May wheat. A drill sows the seed at a more uniform depth, and the roots are not so apt to winter kill; prefer the drills east and west. Wheat ought not to be pastured while growing. I harvest as soon as it is out of the milk. It should remain in shocks about five days in dry weather, before it is stacked, and threshed about one month afterwards. If the price is satisfactory it is best to sell at once. My average crop has been about sixteen bushels per acre. Spring wheat is not desirable on account of chinch bugs.

When to Feed Corn for Fatting Hogs. Under the above caption the Leavenworth Times steals the following from an unknown exchange:

We have often answered the above question, but it recurs more or less frequently every season. The results differ, according to breed, care, shelter, etc. Store hogs that are of a good breed and healthy, should always, according to experiments, repeatedly tried, lay on a pound of additional weight for every five pounds and one-tenth of a pound of sound corn they eat. A contemporary has verified this estimation to be true. Thus one bushel of corn, a part meal and used as slop, and a part in the ear, shelled—all the animal will eat, it would make ten pounds additional weight, and ten bushels of corn will represent one hundred pounds of pork. Upon this basis the following conclusion is reached: It pays when corn is worth thirty cents per bushel to convert it into pork when it sells for \$3 per hundred pounds, as the manure will abundantly pay for the care when properly saved. When corn is forty cents pork should sell at \$4 per hundred pounds; corn at fifty cents, pork \$5; sixty cents, pork \$6; corn seventy-five cents, pork should sell at \$7.50. When corn is worth \$1.50, pork must sell at \$15 per 100 pounds. If pork sells for less than is represented by the corresponding price of corn, it is fed at a loss; if more, the advance is profit. In each case regarding the amount to pay for the trouble of fattening is accomplished, most profitably, as the stock is wintered on autumn advances with good shelter and warm quarters in which to lie. The feeding place should be kept clean, and corn in the ear shelled and fed night and morning, as much as they will eat, and slop of rabbit manure, with pure, clean water night and morning. The faster they become the closer their quarters may be. In the early stages of fattening they need room for exercise, with wheat bran, chaff, coal and sulphur occasionally, to keep them in condition and increase the size of bone and muscle, for when quite heavy they need only rest, and require little food.

## Clover as Shade.

From the Minnesota Tribune, 11th Sept. There is probably no other plant in the world of such value to the farmer for this purpose. It affords the most perfect protection to the soil during the fierce dry heats of the summer. Being a constantly deciduous plant, its leaves are perpetually falling, and soon form a delicate covering for shade, and easily penetrated at all points by the air, which is the greatest carrier to the worn-out soil of those atmospheric elements that are to enrich it. In this way the clover plant not only contributes directly to the fertilizing of the soil by giving its own substance to it, but it furnishes a protective covering to the entire ground, which encourages and stimulates those chemical processes by which the hungry and exhausted soil is recuperated from the vast supplies of nutriment that are held in the atmosphere. It becomes to the farmer the most valuable fertilizer as it imparts fertility to the entire soil.

## Training a Heifer.

From an Unknown Exchange.

It is an easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, but it is easier to train them to kick, jump and run. The way to teach them to stand still is to tie them. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running, and if her fears prompt her to run, she can and will run. If she cannot run, in a short time she loses her fear, and stands from habit; and habit is one of the most powerful influences in this world for either brute or man. If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well-trained cow, you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her.

## The New Secretary.

F. D. Coburn in accepting the secretaryship of the state board of agriculture, has the following, which makes him better qualified for the office than his predecessor:

Having spent fifteen years since my majority, as a Kansas farmer and stock raiser, with the exception of fifteen months in this office as an assistant to the retiring secretary, I trust I am not wholly unacquainted with or unimpressed by the needs and hopes of the agricultural interests of Kansas, for the advancement of which I shall use my best energies and endeavors.

## Veterinary Department.

This department is designed especially for all subscribers having horses, cattle, sheep or hogs in any way injured or diseased. To prevent this class they are requested to send as plain a statement of each case as possible to this office, and a diagnosis and mode of treatment will be given in our next issue by the best veterinary surgeon in Lawrence. In all cases the advice will be given free of charge.

**Blood Discharge.** Correspondence Western Rural. I have a calf which discharges a great deal from its nose and a part of the time a bloody color. It eats and seems to do well. Can you tell me what to do for it, and what is the matter?

The bloody discharge may be due to the presence within the nasal passage, of some foreign body, or a polypus tumor. It is best to call to your assistance a competent veterinary surgeon. We could not advise treatment without knowing positively what the nature of the ailment is. Let us get the case.

## DR. CARL SCHMIDT, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Special attention given to diseases of the Horse.

## DR. C. SCHMIDT &amp; C. KREBS, DRUGGISTS.

Lawrence, Kansas.

## THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN:

Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips.

Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs, etc.

All kinds of repairing neatly done on short notice.

Also, a full stock of hardware, crockery, etc.

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Continued from First Page.

Two fellows entered the jewelry store of Mr. D. Prager, in Fort Scott, last week, and under the pretense of wishing to examine watches, seized one silver watch and one valuable gold one, starting on a run. The fellow with the silver watch was caught; the other escaped.

Thirty-nine head of Polled Angus cattle says the Larned Optic, "passed through Larned Monday, en route from Scotland to Lee & Reynolds' ranch near Camp Supply, Indian Territory. They cost \$35,000, and are said to be the finest drove of cattle in this western country."

This is the way the Wichita Leader talks about the temperance law: "We started out to support prohibition and declared our intention to give our support to no man for any office who did not believe in the enforcement of this law, and we will stand by our colors if we die in the attempt."

The Howard (Elk county) Journal has the following tough story: "It may seem a strange story, but it is nevertheless a fact, that we ate dinner the other day at E. K. Longley's when one sweet potato made a good dish for ten persons, not just a little piece, but as much as each one wanted. Kansas can beat the world on mammoth growths, even if it is a dry season. The potato was raised by S. J. Bascom, of Western Park, this county."

The sheep-killing dogs are getting to be a first-class nuisance in the state. We too often hear of such cases as the following from the Cowley County Telegram: "S. C. Smith has a large flock of sheep on his farm west of town. A few nights ago they broke out of the corral, and a lot of dogs got among them scattering them over the prairie and killing several. Mr. Smith proposes to take measures to protect his flock from the ravages of worthless curs in the future."

James K. Shipley, of Longton township, Elk county, Kansas, not long ago married a maiden of sixteen, and the union proved unhappy. The girl left her husband, and going home, gave a doleful account of ill treatment at the hands of her husband, showing bruises and welts on her shoulders and arms which she claimed were inflicted by Shipley. When the case was brought to trial it was proved that the young woman had inflicted the wounds upon her own person with a blacksnake, and she had the privilege of paying the costs.

The following special from Larned, Pawnee county, to the Leavenworth Times, has an encouraging tone: "A very satisfactory state of affairs exists in this neighborhood. Money is plenty, and the people are happy and contented, and the crop of 1881 will long be remembered. Several farmers have realized a net profit of over \$10 per acre on broom corn and wheat. It is a very common thing to meet men who have just sold their crops, and have \$400 to \$1,000 cash ahead. Stock men are also happy. They have raised or purchased enough feed for the winter, and their sheep and cattle enter the winter in good condition, better than any previous season. The acreage of wheat is very large, and the prospect is splendid."

**The Mennonites Making Silk.**  
From the Newton Republican.

Last week Mr. Muenneering showed us some samples of silk produced a few miles northeast of this city. He informed us that samples have been sent to Eastern manufacturers for figures in regard to their value. The Mennonites themselves say that the silk they produce here is better than that of Russia. More than a hundred families in this country are now giving attention to this industry, and if a good market can be found for it, large quantities will be produced here next season.

**Johnson County Notes.**

Lenexa Correspondence Mirror and News-Letter.

Merchants report trade brisk.

Lenexa is improving nicely this year.

Threshing for the season is nearly done.

The new Catholic church is nearly completed.

The fields of growing wheat look very promising for another bountiful harvest.

An additional general store is in course of erection by one of our German brethren.

Mr. B. B. Taylor has sold several town lots to parties wishing to locate in our quiet little village.

**Killed by Indians.**  
From the Dodge City Times.

Charles Moore, aged eighteen years, son of Mrs. M. F. Moore, of this city, was killed by Indians at Shakespeare, N. M., about ten days ago. The Indians had been stealing stock from Charles Moore's employer, and in an effort to recover the stock Moore and his employer were killed by a number of Indians in ambush. The deceased resided in this city a few years, and was generally esteemed. This is a sad blow to Mrs. Moore and daughter, the only members of the family residing in this city. The sympathy of the community is extended to them in their bereavement.

**A Probable Incendiarist.**  
From the Olathe Mirror and News-Letter.

We have to record another case of barn burning that is shrouded in as much mystery as regards the origin of the fire as that surrounding the case of Sam Watson, a few weeks ago. The unfortunate victim this time is Mr. Charles Dellahunt, living a few miles northwest of the city and the fire occurred yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock. The barn was only built a couple of years ago, and cost Mr. Dellahunt \$1,470. Besides this he loses his entire stock of hay and grain, all his farming implements a good spring wagon, a good road wagon, eight sets of harness and a blooded bull. Mr. Dellahunt's loss will not fall short of \$2,500, of which amount \$600 is covered by insurance in the Continental of New York.

**CATARH OF THE BLADDER.**

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchu-paba. Druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.

## Young Folks' Department.

## THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

BY HELEN A. RAINS.

I come to the door of the school-house,  
Where once I a scholar had been,  
The master sat silently reading,  
The children were out on the green.

I saw where I sat in my childhood,  
The prints of my knife in the desk;  
The black-board so quaint and old-fashioned—  
Where oft I had written my task.

Above it my name had been printed;  
The letters were visible still,  
While she who thus thoughtlessly traced them  
Is dust, in her grave on the hill.

The beeches, so tall and so stately,  
That lengthened their shade on the floor,  
Half covered with moss and worm eaten,  
Still stand by the old-oaken door.

But those who have swung from the branches,  
And danced with delight at their feet—  
The friends that I knew in my school days,  
Oh! when—and oh! where shall we meet?

Not here in this valley of shadow,  
But there in God's beautiful land,  
May we who were scholars together,  
Reach forward the welcoming hand.

I turned from the school-house in sadness,  
And silently wending my way  
Across the old paths of the play-ground,  
Where children were busy at play,

I heard the low murmur of voices,  
The ripple of laughter between,  
The snatches of song, but the echo  
Of those I once sang on the green.

I saw not the forms of the players;  
My eyes were o'erflowing with tears,  
To think of the scenes that had vanished,  
The joys of my earlier years.

## For Our Young Readers.

Will some of our youthful correspondents write and tell us what is the reason for this strange silence which has pervaded the "Young Folks' Department" for some time? We design this portion of our paper to be for the exclusive use and benefit of the young folks, and we think it ought to be kept up a little more perseveringly on their part than it is.

Now, young folks, you must remember that just such exercise as this is precisely what you want, and if you will take hold of it right and act as if you had some interest in this department, you will have no trouble in making it interesting and drawing a good many into it who would otherwise remain outside. And when you write try to improve on the letters which you have read in the column, and don't by any means try to imitate. Write your own way and express your thoughts as you would express them at home.

We are sure the young readers of THE SPIRIT don't wish the "Young Folks' Department" done away with, but if we should judge by the little interest they appear to take in it, that would be just what we would think. Can we not have a revival of interest and work among our young readers? We sincerely trust that we have not frightened any or all of you away, for we assure you that such a thing would be farthest from our wish. We want you all to write, get acquainted with each other, and have a regular jolly good time together talking about anything which is of interest to young people. Don't give up the "Young Folks' Department." You will regret it if you do.

Correspondence Western Rural.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a country school girl and I help my father and brother whether my services are needed in the house or not. Just to think of a fifteen-year-old girl raking hay with a sulky rake, wouldn't Maud Muller stare; and doing forty other lady-like things. I have a collection of visiting cards and would be glad to exchange cards with "Merry Farmer Girl" or any one else of our Fireside friends. MERRY THOUGHT.  
GREENWICH STATION, Ohio.

**BED-BUGS, ROACHES,**  
Rats, mice, ants, flies, vermin, mosquitoes, insects, etc., cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c boxes at druggists.

**BRAIN AND NERVE.**  
Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. \$1 at druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.

**TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.**  
Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists, 15c.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Kansas City, Nov. 1, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices. 1.75 @ 3.35  
Wheat—No. 1 fall. 1.38 @ 1.59  
" " " " 1.24 @ 1.25  
" " " " 1.21 @ 1.24  
" " " " 1.08 @ 1.09  
" " " " 1.03 @ 1.04  
Corn—No. 2. 65 @ 67  
" " " " 61 @ 63  
Oats—No. 2. 42 @ 44  
" " " " 42 @ 44  
Rye—No. 2. 90 @ 92

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1881.  
Flour—lowest to highest prices \$6.25 @ 7.30  
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot. 1.39 @ 1.39  
" " " " 1.37 @ 1.38  
" " " " 1.40 @ 1.41  
No. 3 fall, spot. 1.30 @ 1.32  
No. 4 " " 1.19 @ 1.20  
Corn—No. 2, spot. 62 @ 63

" " " " Nov. 63 @ 63  
" " " " Dec. 63 @ 63  
" " " " Nov. 44 @ 44  
" " " " Dec. 44 @ 44  
Rye—1.03 @ 1.03  
Pork—17.70 @ 17.70  
Lard—11.63 @ 11.63  
Butter—28 @ 38  
Eggs—18 @ 24

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices. 4.50 @ 8.00  
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot. 1.33 @ 1.33  
" " " " " " 1.33 @ 1.33  
" " " " " " 1.32 @ 1.33  
No. 3 " " " " 1.17 @ 1.18  
Corn—Spot. 61 @ 62  
Nov. 61 @ 62  
Dec. 61 @ 62  
Oats—Spot. 43 @ 43  
Nov. 43 @ 43  
Dec. 43 @ 43  
Rye—1.00 @ 1.01  
" " " " 1.02 @ 1.03  
Pork—16.00 @ 16.25  
Lard—11.40 @ 11.60

## Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,385; shipments, 1,236.

Market steady. Supply of stock light. The following are some of the sales:

15 bulls. 1122. \$2 20  
4 butchers' steers. 1107. 3 15  
1 native cow. 1120. 3 00  
1 scalawag heifer. 750. 2 00  
9 native steers. 891. 3 30  
10 native steers. 1096. 2 70  
11 Colorado half-breeds. 1080. 3 80  
4 Colorado stockers. 1107. 3 25  
10 native feeders. 1212. 4 00  
1 native feeder. 1210. 3 75  
1 native stocker. 750. 2 75  
13 native stockers. 1050. 3 50  
33 Arkansas yearling steers. 881. 2 25  
33 Kansas natives. 1108. 3 50  
30 Colorado half-breeds. 1080. 3 70  
19 rough mixed cattle. 1180. 3 15  
151 Texas cows. 767. 1 80  
89 Colorado half-breeds. 1080. 3 80  
10 rough Colorado half-breeds 923. 3 00  
200 Colorado half-breeds. 1043. 3 50  
18 Colorado Texas. 850. 3 35  
2 Colorado natives steers. 880. 3 35  
1 Colorado native. 1140. 4 00  
9 Colorado Texas steers. 1074. 4 00  
2 Colorado natives. 1250. 4 00  
1 Colorado half-breed. 1100. 4 00  
188 native steers. 874. 2 87  
151 Texas cows. 767. 1 80  
19 Texas calves. each. 903. 2 25  
Hogs—Receipts, 376; shipments, 352.  
Market steady and active. Sales ranged from \$6.25 @ 6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.40 @ 5.75.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 98; shipments, 93.  
Market quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 1,400.

Market firm, but quantity scarce; range of prices, \$2.50 @ 5.75; bulk of sales, \$3.50 @ 4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 3,500.

Range of prices, \$5.10 @ 6.00; bulk \$5.60 @ 5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, none.

Good grades in fair demand; range of prices, \$2.80 @ 5.00; bulk of sales \$3.00 @ 3.50.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,400.

Market steady; supply mostly common, half fat natives and range cattle. Range of prices, \$2.40 @ 6.75; bulk of sales, \$3.50 @ 4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 4,700.

Market slow and values weak; quality of offerings poor; range of prices, \$4.00 @ 6.90; bulk of sales, \$5.80 @ 6.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,300.

Range of prices, \$3.25 @ 4.62; bulk of sales, \$3.40 @ 4.30.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20 @ 25c; eggs, 10c per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 95c @ 1.00; old corn, 60c; new corn, 60c; wheat, 1.15 @ 1.30; new oats, 38c; lard, 11 @ 13c; hogs, \$4.00 @ 5.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00 @ 3.50; shippers \$4.25 @ 5.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 2.75; wood, \$5.00 @ 5.50 per cord; hay, \$5.00 @ 6.00 per ton.

GUS. A. FAAS,

Sells the best pianos and organs made—consequently can't find time to write an advertisement.

Mass. St. N-X-T to P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at SEVEN PER CENT.

With reasonable commission.

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Lawrence, Kansas.

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"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

James E. Johnson, Proprietor,

Low Prices and Good work.

Shop under Wells Fargo express office corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts streets.

Opposite the post office.

Give him a trial.

EX-SOLDIERS and their MEERS

should all send for sample copy of that wonderful paper, *The World & Soldier*, published at Washington, D. C. It contains stories of the war, camp life, scenes from the battlefield and a thousand things of interest to our country's defenders. It contains all the laws and instructions relating to pensions and bounties for soldiers and their heirs. Every ex-soldier should enroll his name under the *World & Soldier* banner at once. Eight pages, forty columns, weekly, \$1 a year. Sample free. Address *World & Soldier*, Box 588 Washington, D. C.

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Any person will save from 10 to 100 per cent by subscribing through us for the leading publications of the country.

Inclose stamp for catalogue.

G. B. KLINE &amp; CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

A. M. THISTLEHURST.

## Notice of Garnishment.

O. G. Richards, Plaintiff,

James M. Morman and Carrie Morman, Def'ts.

Before Alvin Shellock, Justice of the Peace of Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas. SAID DEFENDANTS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 20th day of October, 1881, a Garnishee Summons for the sum of fifty dollars was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 28th day of November, 1881, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. at the office of said Justice of the Peace. O. G. RICHARDS, Plaintiff.

**GOLD.** Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address S. S. S. & Co., Portland, Maine.

STEER—Taken up on the 22d of October a roan steer one year old last spring. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying charges and taking animal away. Inquire at the southeast corner of Hancock and Pennsylvania streets.

"Price Current." THE KANSAS CITY PRICE CURRENT

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COMMERCIAL AND STOCK

JOURNAL IN THE WEST.

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THE FARMER gets the condition of crops, the actual price paid for produce, and reliable Live Stock and Grain Reports.

THE MERCHANT gets reliable reports, statistics, practical comments, editorial and news of the commercial world.

THE STOCK MAN gets a full report of the daily transactions at the Kansas City Stock Yards, and Live Stock information from all sources.

THE JOBBER, THE STOCK BREEDER, THE MANUFACTURER gets to the very class he wants to reach by inserting his advertisement in the columns of the PRICE CURRENT, as it goes to the Business and Stock Men all over the West and Southwest.

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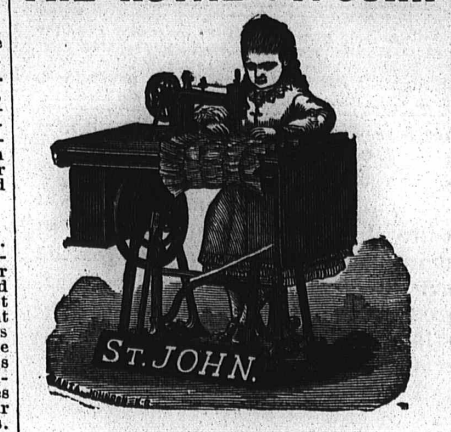
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GREATER DURABILITY,

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Than Any Other Sewing Machine in the Market!

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Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.