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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 488.

"OLD TIMES."

There's a beautiful song on the slumbrous air.
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tuneful heart and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown, And snow-white foreheads are there; A glimmering Cross and a glittering Crown, A thorny bed and a couch of down, Lost hopes and leaslets of prayer.

A breath of Spring in the breazy woods, .
Sweet wafts from the quivering pines—
Blue violets eyes beneath green hoods,
A bubble of brooklets, a scent of buds, Bird warblers and clambering vines.

A rosy wreath and dimpled hand, A ring and a slighted vow— Three golden links of a broken band, A tiny track on the snow-white sand, A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song That sobs on the slumbrous air, And loneliness felt in the festive throng, Sinks down on the soul as it trembles along From a clime where the roses were.

We heard it first at the dawn of day, And it mingled with matin chimes, But years have distanced the beautiful lay, And its melody floweth from far away, And we call it now Old Times.

HOW REUBEN BOUGHT A FARM.

BY THEODORA R. JENNESS.

Reuben and Sally Miller were about to leave their little rented cottage in the suburbs of Chicago to try their fortunes further west.

Reuben was a young mechanic, steady and industrious, but it happend that he was thrown out of business by the failure of the firm which had employed him for several years.

Until her marriage with Reuben, a few months previously, Sally had lived since childhood at a farm-house near Chicago. She was a tidy, thrifty little woman, thoroughly accomplished in domestic arts, and by no means ignorant of books, withal, for her former mistress was a firm believer in educated "help," and had taken pride and pleasure in developing Sally's naturally bright mind, as well as in turning her quick hands to work.

The point selected for a first venture was a worth, Lawrence and Galveston railway, fifty miles from Kansas City, in a southwesterly direction.

On arriving there, Reuben secured a respectable boarding place for Sally for three dol-Mars a week, and started out at once in search of prospects in the country.

At the end of two days he came back to Sally announcing-

"I have found a farm of forty acres, four miles from town, all fenced and half under cultivation, which I can rent for sixty dollars a year, to be paid in proceeds from the crop. with the privilege of buying the tarm for six hundred dollars when I can raise the money The owner of the place has hired a grocery store in Indiana, and is going there to run that

Sally clapped her hands for joy.

"Of course we'll take immediate posses sion. It is now the last of March, and high time we were at work," Sally said, impatient to begin to operate without delay.

"We must have a team before we can strike the first blow, and I don't know just how to manage that," said Reuben, looking puzzled.

This rather cooled Sally's ardor, but she had implicit faith in Reuben's power to do away with obstacles, however great.

And Reuben strengthened Sally's faith by walking back into the country and attending a sale of stock and farming tools, where he bought a span of horses, a wagon, and a cow and calf, on six months' time, giving a mortgage on the property as a security, and pledging 10 per cent. interest on the debt. The horses cost together eighty dollars, being thin in flesh, though healthy, and Reuben thought he was extremely fortunate in getting them so cheap. The cow and calf cost thirty dollars, and the wagon, which had been rather roughly used, thirty-five dollars.

Reuben now bought with cash on hand some castor beans and corn and vegetable seed, for planting crops, also a few necessary household articles, and, having hired a plow and planter, settled speedily to work.

The farm lay on a ridge two hundred feet above the country round about, and overlooked the town, situated in the lovely valley of the Marais des Cygnes, whose winding course vivid greenery upon its banks. Picturesque | ruining the crop.

ravines divided the farm into three parts, forming sunny slopes and cosey valleys, moistened drink from the natural rock basin into which made it. But he determined not to be downkeep her milk and butter fresh and sweet ..

Beuben planted ten acres of the farm to eastor beans, and ten acres more to corn, which season passed, which he stacked upon a corner occupied all the cultivated land except a garden plot for vegetables.

I must not forget to mention that seedling apple trees were bought with some money obtained by selling poultry in Chicago, and ing broken fifteen acres of new land after replaced in a damp box awaiting stormy days, covering from the chills the year before. when Reuben and Sally could find time to try their hand at root-grafting, having learned of whom they bought the trees.

When the crops were all planted Reuben subsoiled a piece of prairie and set out the trees, the entire work of grafting and planting occupying four days.

I will say, just here, that Sally started with a new stock of half a dozen hens, which hatched out forty chickens the first spring. These were carefully guarded from rats and weasels by night, and hen hawks during the day.

In the fall of the first year Reuben's castor beans yielded eighteen bushels an acre, and time to graze upon the prairie, except in Sally. August and September, when the summer work is laid aside. One hundred and fifty bushels of corn and six tons of hay will keep a team in good condition through ten months of the year.

The remainder of the corn-two hundred el. He now paid the money due upos his horses, cow and wagon, with the interest, and had left \$157.75. Deducting \$60 for the rent, he then had \$97.75. Some bills for blacksmithing and repairs about the farm reduced this

There was nothing due for groceries in the for twenty cents a pound.

which there was enough to keep the calf and dollars. two pigs well supplied.

The \$1.20 a week made from butter bought their groceries, as they had their own milk and then turned out to graze upon the prairie until butter, eggs and vegetables. Reuben had but to load his gun and step out upon the prairie to shoot a plump rabbit or prairie chicken, and in this way he kept the table well supplied with meat that cost him nothing.

As soon as the fall work was laid aside Reuben hired out husking corn at two cents and a half a bushel, making \$1 a day for two weeks, excepting Sundays. After that he chopped wood in the timber, earning \$1 a day for four weeks, and his winter's wood. The \$36 thus acquired were used for laying in a stock of flour and groceries, as the cow went dry from the middle of December till the last of February, cutting off the income from the butter for ten weeks and over.

When planting time arrived the second spring, Reuben was sick with chills and fever, and Sally did the farming, assisted by a boy hired for small wages. She plowed the corn land with a gang plow, borrowed of a neighbor, upon which she rode and drove the horses.

The first of October Sally, who declared that it was now her turn to hire out, began working for a busy neighbor who had a sorghum mill and was overrun with cane, brought in from the surrounding farms. She earned twenty dollars a month, helping make molasses of the sorghum.

Reuben now planted twenty acres of fall wheat, with the hope of having better luck the following year, after which he went into the timber, chopping wood again, and during the winter saved up \$60, which he hoped might be a "sparrow's nest egg" toward purchasing the farm.

' The wheat headed finely, promising to yield was then selling for \$1.25 a bushel, Reuben's prospects were very fair. But just as the crop was ready to be harvested there came a violent wind, followed by wet weather, which beat

Sally shed many tears over this catastrophe, and Reuben began to fear that prosperity in by never-failing springs. Sally took a cool Kansas was not quite so certain as reports had one flowed, and decided that Reuben must hearted, and went to cutting grass upon the build a grotto over this spring, with mossy prairie, outside the farm, where there were stones that lay around it, so that she might thousands of tons which no one claimed or could make use of. By working with a neighbor he put up twenty tons of hay before the of the farm, ready for sale at the most favorable moment.

> Although the wheat had failed, Reuben had five acres of castor beans and ten of corn, hav-

The bean crop yielded nineteen bushels an acre, and sold for \$1.30 a bushel, and the corn something of the process from the nurseyman yielded forty-two bushels an acre-a little heavier than the year before owing to abundant rains. Reuben cut and shocked the corn, instead of picking it, hoping that he might make a little sum by selling to the neighbors falling short of fodder what he could not use himself. It is a long lane that has no turn, and Reuben's lane turned suddenly in a direction that he least expected.

Great care had been bestowed upon the nurery, and the thousand grafted seedlings had fall of the third year Reuben sold these trees, torty bushels an acre. Reuben cribbed and at \$20 each. Reuben transported the trees to shocked two hundred bushels for winter- the farm of the buyer, ten miles distant, and ing his cow and feeding his team through the set them out, working eight days, after which

"What pretty creatures! And they'll all be splendid milkers, I am sure," said Sally. "There are ten of them, and old Brindle and bossy Bess, who is now almost a three-yearold, make twelve. If I believed in Swedenborg, I should think my biddies, which I sold bushels-Reuben sold for twenty cents a bush- to buy the seedlings, had transmigrated into

this noble herd of cows." "The profit has transmigrated and grown enormously," Reuben answered. "Something told me I had better keep my corn and hay. We shall need it now to feed the cows on

through the winter." One hundred and twenty bushels of corn, fed fall, for Sally had made six pounds of butter a with the stalks, and twelve tons of hay, were week, which she had sold to regular customers | used in wintering the twelve cows. Valuing the corn at twenty cents a bushel, and the hay To make six pounds of butter a week, Sally at two dollars a ton-the average price in Eastweaned the calf, which was but three weeks ern Kansas when supplied by contract—the old when bought, and ted it on skim milk, of cost of wintering each cow amounted to four

> The cows required feeding from the first of November till the middle of April. They were fall. There was a cattle range, embracing almost countless acres stretching southward from the farm where Reuben lived. About twenty thousand acres of this land yet remained unoccupied, affording fine grazing privileges, especially as there is no herd law in the

The stone grotto Reuben had built for Sally now gave place to a cellar in the side of the ravine, through which the cool spring flowed. The following March and April six of the young heifers came into profit. The calves were weaned at once, and fed upon skim milk, and Sally began butter making quite exten-

During the first season-forty weeks-she made an average of thirty pounds a week from the six heifers and "old Brindle." This she sold for twenty cents a pound, making \$240. The money for Brindle's butter was still spent for family supplies, and the \$192 received for the remainder was placed at interest toward paying for the farm. By the failure of the wheat crop, the sparrow's "nest-egg," earned by chopping wood, was used for other purposes than that for which it was intended-to

help buy the farm. / The second year after the dairy was established, the receipts were \$347, as the rest of

on skim milk. Reuben then sold three fat cows for \$33 each, which, added to the sum on hand, with the inferest on the first butter money, made \$684.20. Of this, \$600 were paid to the owner of the at least twenty bushels an acre, and as wheat place and Reuben and Sally were the proud possessors of "a little farm well tilled," which to them seemed almost a competence.

Since buying the farm Reuben has sold catfine cattle, worth as follows:

 11 cows
 \$25 each, \$275

 8 steers
 20 " 160

 7 yearling steers
 15 " 105

 2 calves
 5 " 10
 2 calves \$550

This has all been done in six years, so far as the cattle operation is concerned, and in nine the cross was between America and English years from the time of the removal. The profit racing stock." on the dairy still goes on, and in addition to the rest, Reuben has sold \$225 worth of hogs, as the result of an investment of \$10 four years on?" ago. The entire keeping for the stock has been raised upon the farm, and gathered from the outside prairie, free, excepting when, in a few instances, the usual yield of corn was lessened by dry weather, frosts or insects.

added four hundred dollars or over to the value of his farm, but there are in Franklin county at the present time small farms and large ones, partially improved, with buildings, which may be bought at even lower rates than Reuben paid for his nine years ago. Productive wild land, three or four miles from railroad stations, may be bad at prices ranging from three to seven dollars an acre.

Why good land in Eastern Kansas is cheaper developed into thrifty little apple trees. In the than it was ten years ago may seem a mystery, but the cause is easily explained. The immisold for \$1.50 a bushel. His corn yielded taking in exchange ten Durham heifers, valued gration which has been pouring into Kansas during the past few years has almost all passed westward, where government homesteads are to be obtained. This has had a tendency to year, as horses working steadily do not have he drove the cattle home to his delighted lower the price of land in Eastern Kansas, as an inducement to new settlers to come and locate there.

Fleet-Footed Iroquois. Gath's Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Being in Philadelphia by family necessity this week. I was not much interested in any

news till Charley Mann, a well-known sporting gentleman, said to me on Chestnut street : "Well, our horse has won it. There must be a big time in New York to-day."

I thought he meant Conkling had won the

"Conkling elected !" I exclaimed.

"I don't know anything about Conkling," has won the English Derby, and if you will turn the corner I will introduce you to the man who raised him."

He introduced me to a tall, grav-haired cropped, big red-faced, easy-talking old man, Mr. Aristides Welch, of Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia. Mr. Welch reminded me somewhat of Simon Cameron by his easy affability, love of political gossip, hospitality and fondness of communication. He is probably 67 years old, and was born in the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania, at Shippensburg, near the birthplace of James Buchanan, and was, J believe, a paymaster in the army a while. He has been a sporting man, and is a raiser of fancy stock, and has a large acquaintance with Those superior English jockeys are smart. public men.

"Mr. Welch," said I, "how much did you

get for Iroquois?" "I sold him with all my yearlings, about twenty in number, two years ago to the Loril lard brothers, they paying about \$1,000 apiece It was the last crop out of my great breeding stallion Leamington. Alas!" exclaimed Mr. Welch, "there are no Leamingtons now. But I have got Alarm, that I think is a fine sire, too. Leamington is dead. Charter Foster, live hornet glued to your chair?" the sporting editor, was with the brothers Lorillard, and I said to him : 'Tell George Lorillard to buy that thin brown colt, as he is the best in the whole lot.' Foster was not quick enough about it, and I said to Pierre Lorillard soon after: 'I will give you \$3,000 for Iroquois.' He said he would keep him."

"How did you get Maggie B. B., Mr. Welch?"

"I paid \$1,800 for her to Littell, a sporting man, who bought her from the grandson of Henry Clay. He raised her and named her the cows were then giving milk, and the others for Maggie B. Beck, the daughter of Senator had increased in quantity, though some of the Beck, of Kentucky, who was a beautiful girl calves, being rather puny, were not ied wholly and in love with young Clay, as he with her. But he was a little too convivial, and her parents persuaded her to marry the nephew of Corcoran, the Washington banker, and she died while a bride. Maggie ran in several races, and before she was run down I got her and bred her to Leamington. Leamington was an imported English race horse that had won several races and been broken down on the turt. 1 forget, now," said Mr. Welch. tle to the value of \$740, has lost two cows by with an evasive look, "just what I gave for well to be made in this race. The English possible.

will be claiming that Iroquois is of full English stock, whereas the sire of Iroquois' dam was Boston, an American horse forty years ago. Boston was the greatest racer of his time, and won a \$20,000 purse from Fashion, the other great racer. Like ourselves,

"Well, Mr. Welch, did you send out to Kentucky and get blue grass to feed Iroquois

"No; we have plenty of blue grass in Pennsylvania, and the same limestone. I fed him on good oats and chopped food, and let him get water and grass on my farm. Limestone is necessary to make a racer. England is nearly Reuben has made improvements, consisting all lime or chalk. You require high, bracing, of one thousand fruit treee, now beginning to yet temperate climate and elevation to make bear, and a variety of small fruit, which have good stock. For years I bred trotting stock, and had Lady Thorne, the greatest trotter of her day, which brought \$20,000. Harold, the fine young racer, was of Maggie B. B., by Leamington, too. The price on my place for serving Leamington to mares was \$350 apiece. A hundred guineas is often obtained in England."

> "Are you surprised at the result of the race, Mr. Welch?"

"Well, I slid not expect Iroquois to win it because of his trainer. Lorillard got a drunk-en Englishman named Brown to train his animals, and he has been drunk for a year in the stables. Recently Lorillard has had Puryear, of South Carolina, an American, to train for him, and there has been an improvement. Lorillard himsely, I have understood, only backed Iroquois for a place, although the betting against the horse a few weeks ago was one hundred to one. I don't-expect the Americans will ever win the Derby again."

"Why not?"

"Because this race is an exceptional chance for us. You see we have got to get boys to ride out of the gutter, so to speak. Over there a jockey like Archer, who rode Iroquois, goes to the track in his own coupe. Lorillard got this Archer to ride for him, and having the best horse and the best rider too, had the two coincidents of a century. Archer receives a retainer from one man of \$10,000 a year, for the privilege of calling on him if desired. he replied, "but Iroquois, the American horse, Another man pays him \$5,000 a year for the second call After that he is naid \$1,000 to \$1,500 for a mount in addition to the retainers. He only fell to Lorillard this year by not being called upon. Iroquois was beaten a little while ago by the same horse, Peregrine, which he beat to-day, because his rider started him off American fashion, full speed at the beginning, and he couldn't keep the pace up to the end. They start very quietly in England, and do all the tall running in the last third or half a mile. Peregrine at Newmarket beat Iroquois a neck only. This time Archer rode Iroquois, and beat Peregrine by half a length. What I mean to say is that we will pay no such prices for accomplished riders. This boy Archer was the very one who euchred Parole of his victory a year ago by erecting the point on which Parole was ruled

A Tough Schoolmaster.

From the Boston Post.

The old man approached the new schoolmaster with a bull-dog glare in his eye. "You" got after my boy yesterday because he left a "I did."

"You licked him so he thought the world was coming to an end!"

"That was the impression I intended to con-

vey to him." "I'm his father, and I've come to let you

know what I think of your proceedings." Then they clinched. Hair and blood flew in the air, likewise dust and fragments of garments. Then it quieted down a little, and the old man implored him to let him up, stop chok-

ing and take his teeth from that ear. "What do you think about my warming your boy ?" asked the teacher.

"I think you did just right, and when I go home I'll give him a tanning that'll teach him to come to me with his complaints, and stories that the schoolmaster can't fight."

They parted, and the schoolmaster murmured, "I did right to tackle the son of the worst fighting man in the district first. None of the others will pester me."

No scrofula can be so decp seated, no sore so stubborn, but that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will be could be traced for miles and miles by the down the wheat and molded it, completely accident, and has left a herd of twenty-eight Leamington, but I want to tell you a point found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881.

Vatrons' 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.

Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, 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. P. Popenoe. Topeka. Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

Boom for Bunker Hill Grange-Pros-pects for Grain, Fruit, etc.

Special Correspondence Spirit of Kansas By request of our worthy master we write you a few lines from this corner of Kansas. Bunker Hill Grange is two and one-half miles northwest of Fort Scott and is now in a flourishing condition. It ran very low for awhile, but was kept alive by a few faithful Patrons who never yield to discouragements: It is now building up rapidly. More than thirty persons have joined the order this spring. From two to ten applications are received monthly. The officers are all well qualified for their positions, so they make the meetings quite interesting.

Many of the late additions are old members coming from dormant granges, but they come with an air that sounds like business. So we section. All seem to have learned the fact that to make a grange useful we must carry out the principles of the order.

The co-operative association is in good working order, formed on the Rochdale plan. About others will be taken soon. The net dividends for the last quarter were 16 per cent.

Crops look well here and the prospects for a bountiful harvest are rather encouraging. There will be a fair crop of fruit, but not so bountiful as last year.

Hoping that these few lines may find a place in your valuable paper, we remain,

PATRON. Your respectfully, GLENDALE, Kans., June 2, 1881. [We thank friend Patron for the above letter

and would be glad to publish more of this kind questions and understand them from the diffrom all parts of the state. It serves in a great | ferent standpoints, and sees them in the proper degree to encourage the efforts of other strug- light, while the outside farmer has neglected gling granges, and give them a hope that in the the educational opportunities. Hence the difnear future there will be a grand revival of the ference. By the way, this friend is an aspirant order. We would call on all faithful Patrons for legislative honors from his county. If to stand by THE SPIRIT, the paper which has successful, what fine picking for a railroad upheld the cause of the farmers since its first lobbyist. publication and ever shall continue to do so. It is ruinous to divide your support among three or four papers. Give a solid steady support to one and you will then have a paper of minds of business men is owing to the fact that wonderful power for lasting good to the order. they begin to realize that the success of the We take it very few farmers, after taking their grange enterprise brings success to all other local paper, can afford to take both an agricul- interests. But occasionally we find one who tural and an exclusive grange paper. Consequently we devote a department of THE SPIRIT ly we wished to reach a town by railroad in to the cause of the grange, which we believe the evening and remain until next morning, contains as much on that subject each week as when we would be conveyed to a place of meetthe majority of Patrons find time to read. Be- ing in the country. Upon our request a meetsides this our farm, horticultural and stock de- ing was arranged for in the town that night; a partments are as complete as any paper extant. hall was secured and all things completed for Every intelligent Patron will hesitate before a meeting. But, behold, when the hall was lit declaring for an exclusive grange organ.-ED.] up a merchant discovered there was going to

The True Theory of Grange Work. Myron Brown in Grange, Visitor.

Many are complaining that they are not receiving as much benefit from the order as they seem to think they ought to receive. In conversing with them they all readily admit that the fundamental principles of the order are all right, but the question arises, what is the reason that more work is not accomplished and better results obtained? If the principles are sound, then the trouble lies not there, but in the wrong or non-application of those princi-

ples.
Now, witout attempting to dictate, to find fault or even criticise too closely, let us notice a few of the many ways by which more work might be accomplished and more satisfactory results obtained.

First, how many granges call to order and begin work at the hour given in the by-laws. On the contrary, they engage themselves with their work for the full day, then their chores, then the grange. The members are frequently seen straggling in at a late hour, knowing full well that "the grange won't be opened when we get there." We have known granges waiting until 9 o'clock before opening. Recesses are often too long. Often too much time is taken up in transacting business of minor importance. For one member to rise and speak seven or eight times on the same question in the same evening, seems not only like robbing others of their just rights, but a shameful waste of time. Many granges do not have any regular work except ritualistic. This is largely the fault of the lecturer, who should have a well defined programme for each meeting and earnestly urge the members to perform each his or her part, for each Patron is a factor in this grand organization, and the success of the order depends upon individual as well as

united effort. Further, let us co-operate more than we have in the past. An opportunity is now offered this season in the sale of wool. Will we as true Patrons sfep forward and make a true application of the principles of the order, or will you continue in the same old rut, and then grumble that you are not receiving as much nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspepbenefit from the order as you would like to

The Monopolists or the Farmers-

H. Eshbaugh, in Journal of Agriculture. The grange is educating its members to understand the varied interests of the whole country, and the relations they themselves bear respectively to each other. Each and all have certain rights others are in duty bound to respect. Understanding how to deal with the blessings and burdens of government with justice to all, enables them to look upon the great question which is agitating the minds of the American people and threatening our American liberties from quite a different standpoint than to those who give this subject but little if any thought. Recently we were taken to task by a farmer, "but not a granger," who is intelligent and well to do, stands high in the community in which he lives, is quite active in his way, spends some time at the little town near his farm, gets much of his education at a grocery "round the corner," and at the railroad station. After complimenting us, he said, candidly and soberly, that he is opposed to the to the monopolies and corporations. He believes that the biggest dog (though he be a worthless cuss), should always whip. He is willing, he says, if any combination becomes strong enough to control the government, they have a right to do so and do it as they please. Yes, he says, if a few men by uniting become strong enough to control the masses, let them do so. To undertake to regulate or control, in any degree railroad corporations, is, in his opinion, not only an error, but an outrage. These railroads, he says, belong to these corporations; they are their property, and they can charge what they please and it is nobody's business, and the grange has no right to meddle with it. We had acted as though we were under conviction long enough, and then called all hope for better times for the order in this his attention to the fact that when a man turns his property into public use, it becomes to a certain extent public, and the patronizing public become interested and have a legal and a moral right to claim that it be controlled with justice to the public as well as to the interest seventy shares have been taken already and of the individual or corporation. All public arrangements must be for the public good. A public enterprise managed exclusively for individual advantages ceases to be a public good and may become a public burden, or even a public nuisance. He finally admitted that in such an event the public should interfere, but could see no reason why they should ask for a

change in railroad management. I name this case to show the difference between the farmer in the grange and the one that is not. The members have studied these

I am pleased to see so many business men seeing our cause in its true light and giving us much encouragement. This change in the has not yet imbibed this liberal view. Recentup a merchant discovered there was going to
be a grange lecture. The merchant soon was
brimful of indignation, and in his ire expressed

a rilliance of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: a willingness for the town to turn out and break up the meeting and "drum the lecturer out of the town," as he expressed it. Nevertheless, the meeting went on all the same.

It was well for the merchant, at least, if not for us also, that we did not know this until after we had spoken. Why should this man be opposed to the farmers coming to town and holding a meeting where their interests are to be discussed, whether as individuals or in an organized capacity? It some stranger had come along and advertised some trifling show and charged from twenty-five to fifty cents for the deception, and left town the next morning with a hundred dollars ahead, and been of no earthly advantage to any body in the town except some hotel keeper, this man would probably not have thought of "breaking up the show," nor of "drumming the showman out of town." But the farmers, oh, no, they should not pretend to hold meetings to improve themselves and to look after their interests! They should remain at home and keep themselves in ignorance for fear their advance may reduce this man's profits. The man was either too selfish or too ignorant to realize that ninetenths of his patronage comes from the farmers. It the farmers would do justice to themselves and treat this man as he deserves, he would soon learn that the farmers of his community are of fully as much importance to him as he is to the farmers. There are other business men in that town who see the grange in a different light, encourage it, and are entitled to consideration by every Patron.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we are still in the field, speaking twice a day, and shall continue to do so as long as we can, whether or not it pleases these selfish men, the friends of the monopolists, or the haughty merchant who makes his profits from the farmers, and yet is opposed to farmers holding a grange meeting in his town.

IF you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you tic; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.

THE FRESHEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GROCER-

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> FOR VERIFICATION OF THE ABOVE STATEMENTS CALL AND SEE US WHEN IN TOWN.

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-AND-

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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The pre-valling color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.



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Corn Cultivator, three Double-shovel Plows, Four-ton Wagon Scale, 240 pounds Counter Scales, \$6; 24-pound Spring Balances, 10 cents; Four-pound Tea Scales, \$1; Satterlee Gang Plow, new, \$20, cost \$50; Oil Chromos 24x30, in Black Walnut frames, \$1; Sx10 Walnut frame, glass and back, 25 cents; Double Bolster Knives and Forks, \$1 per set; Roger Brothers 12 ounce Tripple Plated Table Knives, \$2 per set.

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Glass Sugar Bowl, Butter Dish, Cream and Spoon Holder for 30 cents; better for 40 cents. The best Iron Stone China Cups and Saucers 50 cents per set; Wash Bowl and Pitcher 75 cents; Handled, \$1; Hoes, Rakes, Grubbing Hoes; new Buck Saws, 75 cents; 26 Hand Saws, \$1.

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its working, can return it and get their money.

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A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

Sedgwick County Notes.

Special Correspondence Spirit of Kansas. Our esteemed neighbor, Zarah McClung has an excellent field of flax. The yield will be immense.

The famous horse, Duster, recent property of W. L. Holliday, of Wichita, was recently sold for \$1,800.

Harvesting will commence here by Tuesday next. The Early Fultz wheat is now a beautiful golden yellow.

September 31, and October 1, 2 and 3, are the dates for the Arkansas Valley fair, to be held in Shuman's Park.

An average of five pounds of wool to the sheep is what Bro. Hammond got from his flock of 430, which he sheared last week.

The peach crop is an already assured large one this year. There will be thousands of bushels above home consumption to dispose of elsewhere. A tremendous heavy shower fell here last

Wednesday. In fact we are getting an abundance of rain every day or two. No drought thought of. Dave Coffey, of Morton township lost his

house and nearly everything in it by fire a The fire was caused by his wife drpping a lighted match in the attic. Alex. Miller was married on the 31st ult., to

Helen Clark, both of this county, Alex, is one of the most popular boys in the neighborhood and has secured a treasure in his affectionate wife. Rev. Kelly tied the knot.

We have at last very good promise of a little more reasonable transportation from the railroads. The Fort Scott and Wichita railroad is helping us out, giving us direct communication to water transportation by way of Mem-

The Eagle states that "there is enough grow ing hedges in Sedgwick county, a county that has been settled less than a dozen years, to reach from the Arkansas Valley to the Atlantic ocean." It also says this county has on hand 405,746 bushels of old corn.

An English nabob has undertaken to show us how to farm in Kansas. He has purchased 5,760 acres (thirty-six quarter sections) of land in Eagle and Park towships. It is his intention, we understand, to seed 3,000 acres to wheatin September and October. We wouldn't give much for his October sown wheat. However, we admire his enterprise and wish him success. He is keping five gang plows turning over the prairie.

In closing let me give our new editors a word of encouragement, THE SPIRIT has always had a good circulation here and its changing hands has made some talk among us farmers who almost swear by it for farm news. Well, my neighbors all say, and I heartily concur therein, that you young men are putting more vim and spirit in the paper than ever before. We especially like your general news columns where we find the news of the week, all over the world, condensed into small space. We have no use for a daily paper when we can read all the news in a weekly in a tenth part of the time.

Hoping you will receive the success you merit, I remain THE SPIRIT'S worker,

WICHITA, Kans., June 4, 1881.

Foraging Vramps.

From the Fort Scott Monitor. Mrs. Woods, mother-in-law of Mr. Gordon, left her house, north of town, and went over to Mr. Gordon's on Friday, to stay while the family were absent at Mrs. Brinkerhoff's funeral. During her absence a couple of tramps came along and broke into her house and helped themselves to several valuable articles of clothing and jewelry.

Fruit Prospects.

From the Leavenworth Standard Mr. W. H. Lewis, of Fairmount, was in the city yesterday, and called on the Standard. Mr. Lewis is one of Leavenworth's most successful farmers. He has twenty-seven acres of fruit, mostly apples, and reports the fruit crop prospect fair. He sold, last week, a bunch of cattle that brought him \$87.50 a head, and another bunch that brought him \$68 each.

Wheat Statisties in Osage County.

From the Osage County Chronicle. The following is the number of acres of winter wheat in this county, and also the amount winter killed: Agency township has 2.214 acres of which 257 acres was winter killed; Arvonia, 358 acres, 10 acres winter killed; Barclay, 144 acres, none winter killed; Dragoon, 1,028 acres, 38 acres winter killed; fairfax, 1.970 acres, 226 acres winter killed; Junction, 2,974 acres, none winter killed; Melvern 978 acres, 2 acres winter killed; Olivet, 750 acres, 36 acres winter killed, and Valley Brook, 1,763 acres, 41 acres winter killed.

Arrest of Horse Thieves-Fine Crrp

Pospects. From the South Kansas Tribune.

Agent Miles, of Osage Agency, and John Florer, were in the city on Monday. They report the arrest of two horse thieves that had stolen horses near Kingston, Labette county, and that they had been turned over to the United States marshal.

Quite a number of our farmers have from seventy - five to one hundred acres of good wheat. In one neighborhood in Liberty township Mr. Jesse Pinkston says there is about six hundred acres of extra fine wheat. Corn is looking well and flax never better.

They Mean Buisness.

From the Clay Center Dispatch. The Farmers' Protective Association, over in Five Creeks township, means something. Last week one of the farmers over there went up into Cloud county and returned with a terrific rate. When he first discovered them glandered horse, its former owner having lost they were between Ottawa and Kickapoo, and two from the same disease gave this one that the horse appeared frightened at a dog,

home when he was waited upon by a committee of twenty of the resolute Five Creeks boys who informed him the horse must be immediately killed and burried. after a little expostulation which was useless, the horse was taken out, killed and burried and the boys returned to their homes as quietly as they left them, They wanted no glandered horses in the neighborhood during harvest.

Hydrophobia-Bad Accidents.

From the Garnett Journal. One day last week Mr. Daniel Lankard, of Reader, became suspicious of one of his dogs and tied him up in the barn. Symptoms of hyrophobia developed themselves, and while the family were in and about the barn, the dog in a paroxysm, bit one of the children, and in the effort to get out of the barm the door was knocked from its hinges and this fell on two other children, breaking the arm of one and the leg of the other. This is the simple outlines as we get them, and if the mad dog part of the story should prove well founded, it will be well for the people of Cherry Mound to look well to their dogs and animals generally. There is no telling what damage the dog may have done prior to being tied up. Dogs afweek ago. The loss goes hard with Dave. flicted with this disease have intermissions between the "fits," and the dog mentioned may have had parxoysms prior to his being discovered and tied up. Since the above was in type we have seen Mr. Lankard who holds that the dog was not mad, but had come to his house with a chain around his neck and had been tied up in his barn for two days before his child was bitten. The bite he considered nothing, but the accident of the barn door falling on his children was serious. Little Freddie had his leg broken, and a little girl was badly bruised about the shoulder. This is Mr. Lankard's version of the affair.

> A Heroic Young Lady. From the Leavenworth Ilmes

Yesterday evening, as Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Dr. Carpenter, physician at the penitentiary, whose residence is at the corner of Twentieth and Shawnee streets, was driving along West Cherokee street her horse became frightened and commenced to kick, demolishing the dashboard and cutting an ugly gash just below Mrs. Carpenter's knee. Notwithstanding the injuries and the fact that the horse continued to kick and struggle and finally started to run away, Mrs. Carpenter retained her hold on the reins, but was unable to restrain the animal which continued its headlong pace. Several men were passed, but they made no effort from fear, to stop the horse. Miss Laura Boyd, a young lady living near the scene, saw the frightened animal—and no less frightened lady-approaching at a gait which betokened a speedy and terrible calamity if not checked. Her mind at once grasped the situation, and her actions were as rapid as her thoughts; she rushed into the street seized the horse by the head, and though her own life seemed an imminent peril to the few who saw the act, her heroism was rewarded, and the horse was soon under control, much to the relief of Mrs. Carpenter, whose feelings had been wrought up to a height that can only be comprehended by those who have been in similar straits. Miss Boyd's courageous action deserves the highest praise.

A Bad Start-Caught at Last-Ravages of the Cut-Worms.

From the Kansas Herald. Last Tuesday, week, a young man tried to sell a horse, on our streets, asking too small a sum for so good a looking animal. He was a stranger, and parties informed the sheriff, Mr. Hunter, that the man would do to watch. The horse was sold, and the young man kept nrder strict surveillance, as was supposed, but he skipped, in the afternoon, Hunter went after him, and caught the fellow at Robinson, Wednesday. He sent word to the sheriffs of three adjoining counties, and received request from Jackson county to hold him. On Friday Ed. Jones, sheriff, came from Jackson county and took the prisoner, who proved to be ore Lawrence Von Willer, who was formerly sent out by the Orphan's association, of New York, and raised by one of the bakers of Holton from six years old till within a few years ago. He first gave his name to Hunter as Wm. Bairth. Poor boy. He has chosen a hard row to hoe.

List July the 6th one Mr. Dickinson, in southeastern part of the county, missed one of his horses. Upon the 9th of July Hugh Cameron sold the horse in Hiawatha to a Mr. Gladfelter, in Irving township. Sometime after buying it the horse got out of the pasture and went back to Mr. Dickinson's. Papers were issued against Hugh Cameron for horse theft, but he was in Nebraska. Last Tuesday Cameron came from Falls City, in company with some traders, and Sheriff Hunter recognized him and put him under arrest. Cameron thinks he ean clear himself easily.

Mrs. A. Close informs us that corn is being replanted in the vicinity of White Eagle by the hundreds of acres. She says that a cutworm of a black appearance about an inch long, is detroying young corn at a fearful rate. A great many fields, however; seem to be but little injured.

A Frightful Accident - The Telephone Boom.

From the Leavenworth Press.

A terrible runaway occurred on Second street this afternoon about 3 o'clock. The facts are about as follows:

This morning Policeman Morehead and Woolheater started out to hunt some stock, and how, and for what purpose they were in a wagon, is not known, but we learn from Frank Johnson that about 3 o'clock he saw the above named policemen and the driver coming up second street in a one-horse wagon, at a away. The new owner had not fairly gotten which was running after the wagon and bark-

ing furiously, and he thought that the dog was the cause of the runaway. The borse ran until he came near the corner of Seconed and Dacotah, when the wagon struck some obstruction in the street, and upset the occupants out, the diver held on the rains until he succeeded in stopping the horse, when it was found that Mr. Morehead had in falling struck his head on a small stone, and had cut the left side and top of his head in a frightful manner, and was unconscious and evidently very mucth hurt. Dr. Callahan was summond as soon as possibile, and on his arrival took charge of the man and sent for Drs. Thomas and Jones to assist him. They began to sew up the wound and Dr. Callahan thought possibly the skull was fractured, but not enough to spread, and that it was extremely doubtful whether he could recover from it or not. Morehead presented a frightful appearance as he lay in the street while the doctors were attending him. Mr. Morehead's brother-in-law was on hand, aud will remove him to his residence corner of Kickapoo and Eleventh streets, as soon as possible. We went to the residence of Mr. Woolheater, but found him slightly bruised, and very badly shook up, and not ins condition to talk much, and we are of the opinion that he is very seriously hurt. The driver escaped unhurt but we were unable to find him to learn full particulars of the accident, but we trust that Mr. Morehead is not so dangerously hurt as the doctors think.

Atchison and Leavenworth are to be connected by telephone at once, the material for the line having arrived. It will cost but ten cents to talk with a man in Atchison five minutes whereas by telegraph it costs twenty-five cents per ten words. Verily, the telepone is a great

A Great Chicago Enterprise.

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TRIUMPH OF THE AGE. SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after etting, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Fleah, thus the system is mourished and by their Tonic Actionon the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 2 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

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Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Leucorrhea, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the Complexion, allay Nervous Irrita tion, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. Address

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Mail us his bill and your full address.

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kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 'l Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict at imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Polt-Evil, Hide Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Hange, Kellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you lafuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the lat of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purious the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.







Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind tess, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS PON DER will cradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mi. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twkee a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a Quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with deugh to form Pills.

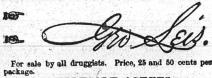


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to Cows require an abundance of nutritions food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by a judicious use of Leis' Condition. Powder it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it proved. All gross humons and impurities of the blood area to encemored. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year: promotes fattening, prevents scouring. 4c.



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N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—
ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the preprietor upon each package, without which nome are genuina.



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We endeavor to keep THE SPIRIT free from advertisements of humburgs and swindles, but we cannot of course vouch for the good faith of our advertisers. If our readers wish to protect themselves they will pay out no money for anything until they have received it. A little care will obviate many difficulties.

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1881.

BE SURE OF IT.

The statement we made when we took formal possession of THE SPIRIT does not seem to have been fully comprehended, or there are some who do not know themselves to be in arrears with their subscriptions, and in order to make the understanding perfect, we will again make our offer: Those who desire to renew their subscriptions to THE SPIRIT may do so by sending us one dollar and a quarter, \$1.25, in advance, and that amount will secure the for storage. paper one year from the time we came into possession. Also, that you may know if your subscription has expired, we will place a cross after your name. Take particular notice, and if you see the cross remember the dollar and a quarter will be most acceptable. If not paid in advance the regular rate of \$1.50 will be charged.

KANSAS CITY had four new cases of small-pox yesterday.

THE iron workers of Covington and Newport, Ohio, have struck for higher | be present, including the president and wages.

THREE boys were buried under an embankment at New York, on the

pointed postmaster at Great Bend, time standing, and was apparently de-Kansas.

NEW YORK city has 124 cases of typhus fever.

An explosion of dynamite at Lowmoore, Va., June 2d, fatally injured four colored men.

THE Star-route men will probably not be tried till next September, according to Gen. McVeagh.

JOHN GRISCOMB is the name of another lunatic in Chicago who is following in Dr. Tanner's footsteps.

THE merchants of Boston have adopted a resolution in favor of holding a each month since January 1st: January, world's fair in that city in 1885.

THE will of the late Thomas A. Scott five months, 182,108. distributes all his wealth among the members of his family and relatives.

SARAH BERNHARDT is going to marry a man named M. Angelo. We this time.

THE steamer Macedonia, which sailed from New York May 19th, is reported lost, with the greater part of her cargo.

June 4th, by shooting himself through being offered, and the eviction goes on the head. He was suffering at the time without interruption. from an incurable malady.

residing at Gilman's, Kentucky, com- poria, held June 1st. The interest in mitted suicide on the 4th inst. by shooting off the top of his head.

SCOTT county, Mo., will raise 2,100 methods be made largely successful.

acres of melons this year; Mississippi county, at least/1,500 acres. Average yield is 1,000 melons to the acre, or not far from 3,000 car loads, and worth at to a house which was covered by infive cents each about \$180,000.

Portions of New York have been visited within the last few days by heavey frosts with considerable damage to crops.

GRAVE robbers in Canton, Ohio, have been opening vaults and robbing the remains of jewelry. There is great indignation among the citizens.

THE war department seems to be expecting trouble from the Utes in Colorado, and troops are being stationed at different points for defense.

COLLECTOR STARK, of Atlanta, Ga., reports a fight with illicit distillers, in which his deputy Bolton and two moonshiners were wounded.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been warmly congratulated by old slaveholders for his eloquent effort on Decoration Day at Harper's Ferry.

A BOILER explosion in Philadelphia the 1st inst., in Lafferty & Co.'s dye works, killed two men, wounded forty others, and destroyed the works by fire.

A MEMBER of the Soldene opera troupe jumped from a bridge at Denver, Col., June 4th, and was drowned. His wife is a member of the troupe also.

THREE miners employed at Virginia City, Nev., were suffocated by gas the 6th inst., and several others were overcome by it in attempting to rescue the

EDWIN F. DUNN, a traveling salesman, is reported as having committed suicide, May 31st, at Cincinnati, by throwing himself from the fourth story

THE Davis elevator, of New York, is said to be the largest in the country, costing nearly two million dollars, and having a capacity of 2,250,000 bushels

THE dispatches give another case of killing by carelessness in trying to catch on the cars while they were in motion. The victim this time is a lad of fourteen, at Oswego, Kansas.

DOYLE, the forger, who created such a sensation some time ago, was found guilty by the grand jury at Chicago of having bogus government bonds in his possession, and he is now in jail.

THE society of the Army of the Cumberland will meet at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 21st and 22d. A large number of prominent men will cabinet.

HALNEY HULL was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law at Cincinnati, May 31st. The murder EDWARD L. CHAPMAN has been ap- grew out of a family quarrel of some liberate.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company small-pox in the hospital, and 68 of asked some time ago for additional compensation for carrying the mails, but the petition was overruled May 31st, by the court of claims at Washington.

> THERE is a prospect for another railroad war between some of the prominent Eastern roads, on account of the his brain, fell dead. The lady, it is scarcity of freight, and the desire of the different companies to appropriate have occupied prominent positions in the bulk of it.

THE following are the arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden, New York, 8,082; February, 9,758; March, 27,708; April, 59,748; May, 76,812; total for

THE scheme to build an elevated railroad in St. Louis, is meeting with strong opposition on the part of a number of wealthy and influential men from hope it will be a bona fide transaction that part of the city where it is proprosed to build the road.

THE scenes in Ireland during the eviction of tenants by English troops, are sad in the extreme. Many a poor family has been left homeless and desti-GEN. DUCHALINS suicided at Vienna, tute. There is, however, no resistance

THE Kansas wool growers have had GABRIEL GEORGE, aged seventy, a meeting of their association at Emwool growing is gaining ground quite rapidly in Kansas, and there is no reason why it could not by judicious

surance. There was in the house at fall. Meanwhile the friends of the ex- total wreck.

the time a score or more of persons senators are using strenuous efforts to sleeping. She had soaked the floor make converts enough to carry the day, with petroleum, and many lives would but the out-look is rather dark. probably have been lost had she not been discovered just at the time she

AT a circus in Oshean, Michigan, an attack was made by a gang of roughs upon the circus employes and a crowd of people assembled at a dance in the village, and a number of persons were severely wounded, some of them being | with the facts have ceased to regard prominent citizens of the place. Thir- the progress of the great railway systeen arrests have been made, and the people were with difficulty restrained from lynching the prisoners.

DR. J. W. SHARRICK, of Newton, Kans., has been summoned to appear in court on an action by the probate judge, to recover fees for giving a permit to the doctors to prescribe liquors for medical purposes. There is, however, no authority under the law for such action on the part of the judge. The doctor will contest the payment, supported by all the physicians of the

A DISPATCH from Cheyenne reports the marriage of a Chinaman named Lee Chin, with a white woman, Mrs. Eva H. Lee. They were married in Denver on account of a statute in Wyoming the progress of Jay Gould. It says: forbidding such marriages. After returning to Cheyenne they were indicted for miscegnation. The Chinese consul at Denver will contest the case, retaining able counsel, and has also opened diplomatic correspondence in velopment and civilization, we will not reference to the case.

Ku-Klux outrages are reported from. Little Rock, Arkansas. Prominent citizens have received letters warning them to leave the country or fire and gun-powder would be used to compel on the night of Sunday, the 5th, to destroy the town by fire, but the citizens succeeded in quenching the flames. Great excitement prevails and bloodshed is expected.

THE Associated Press dispatches give a long account of the theft of some valuable jewels belonging to Gen. Grant. The thieves were railroad employes and were captured, one in Kansas City and the other in Sedalja, Mo. The two men had got on a drunken spree, and during their debauch had boldly sported the articles. The jewels are said to far-reaching brain." have been presented to Grant by some of the crowned heads of Europe, and it appears a little strange that nothing should have been said of their loss by the general before now, as they have been stolen for a considerable time.

MRS. NEWTON MCCLARIAN was shot and dangerously wounded near Pitts- The facts which have but just come to burgh, Pa., the 7th inst., by her dilight regarding the robbery are subvorced husband, Wm. Murphy. He stantially as follows: George Gorham, visited her home, asked for an inter-for convenience sake for some time view, and when she appeared, threw past placed in the value of the Erie his arms around her as if to embrace County Savings Bank a number of her, at the same time drawing a revolv- bonds which he held as attorney, er and wounding her in two places. He then turned the muzzle against himself, and as the bullet crashed through thought, will recover. The parties

society. THE SENATORIAL IMBROGLIO.

On the matter of the New York senexcept the fact of the two houses coming to a vote for the election of successors to Conkling and Platt. Speculation was rife for some time as to whether the above named gentlemen would allow their names to be used as candidates for re-election, but all doubt in that matter was dissipated at the first ballot when both started out with quite a respectable following, and successor is Jacobs 45, Conkling 34, lished. Wheeler 22, Comell 15, Rogers 15, Tre-

the two gentlemen have shown themthe two gentlemen have shown them-selves in the capitol since the voting freight train on the Denver, South began, though it is said they are both Park and Pacific railroad jumped the

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE. There will be a terrible awakening to the people of the United States not long hence if they continue in their present loss, estimated at \$150,000; insured for apathetic state touching the relations existing between them and the great railroad monopolies. The great mass of the people by constant association tem with any but lukewarm or lazy interest. What was once a system of countless lines under as many heads, is fast becoming concentrated under the control of one remorseless, unfeeling leader, whose power receives new accessions each day, while the people are just as rapidly being bound securely in the merciless meshes of its deep-laid schemes. The sooner the people awake to the emergency the better for their rights. It is better to act now than wait passively till the toils of these monster monopolies have closed, and successful resistance is next to impossible. Meanwhile, the nations across the water are close observers of these things, and for instance we give what the London Telegraph has to say of "Merely pausing to remark parenthetically that such a phenomenon as Mr. Jay Gould could be created by no other country in the world than the United States at their present stage of deventure now to inquire how far it is true that the vast monopolies existing in its center threaten to shatter the Perryville, some sixty miles west of fabric of the union. The time is not far distant when at least five transcontinental American trunk lines will connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, exclusive of the one contemplated and them to leave. An attempt was made likely, sooner or later, to be completed in the Dominion of Canada. Each of these American trunk lines is likely to be controlled by one man at its head,

unless-which is not impossible-more than one of them may fall into the absolute possession of Mr. Jay Gould. As we have already said, he has recently got hold of the entire telegraph system of the United States; the new submarine cables connecting the North American continent with Europe on the east, with Asia in the south, and with Australia in 'the southwest are said to be the latest outcomes of his

General News.

Buffalo, June 6.—A robbery of between \$90,000 to \$100,000 of bonds from the Erie County Savings Bank has just come to light. The bonds were care-lessly laid on the treasurer's table after a number of coupons had been cut from them and were stolen. ber of them are traced to Baltimore. amounting to \$106,000. About May 1st Gorham called at the bank and after clipping the coupons left them on the cashier's desk. Calling again about the 19th of May, and on inquiry for the bonds it was discovered they had been stolen. About a week after the robbery Cashier Lee received a letter from Wm. H. White, a lawyer of Baltlmore, which spoke about bonds which were stolen from the bank he supposed. Reference was made to \$90. atorial imbroglio, there is little to tell except the fact of the two houses comgraphic communication with that office showed this batch of bonds arrived safely at the treasury. All thought of the Baltimore letter was dropped, the bank officers supposing blackmail the object of the sender. As soon as the loss was known Gorham visited Baltimore in company with a detective, saw White and learned the bonds could be recovered. \$50,000 being demanded as ransom. Nothing further has yet been up to to-day they retain a varying sup-done towards their recovery. A list port. The ballot to-day for Conkling's of the stolen securities has been pub-

WASHINGTON, June 1.-Upon invi-Wheeler 22, Cornell 15, Rogers 15, Tremaine 4, scattering 6.

The ballot for Platt's successor is
Kernan, 46, Depew 42, Platt 28, scattering 34. Convention adjourned.

Newscars petitions have been pre-Numerous petitions have been presented for and against the re-election of the two ex-senators, but neither of route contracts.

PEORIA, Ills., June 6. - The grove distillery, owned by Woolner Bros., burned at 5 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. It will be rebuilt immediately. An employe, named Henery Bromicke, was killed by a falling wall, and Pat Kelley, spirt runner, was seriously burned. Total

WATERLOO, N. Y., June 6.—A very heavy frost in this locality last night. Considerable damage to crops.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcer's, 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Samuel Kimball et al.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, § 58.

Samuel Kimball et al.

VS.

A. L. Cohn et al.

DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action I will on SATURDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JULY, A.

D. 1831.

at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best hidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said A. L. Cohn and Louis Cohn, partners, doing business as A. L. Cohn & Son, Sarah Cohn, W. W. Kendall and C. F. Emery, partners, doing business as Kendall & Emery, French Brothers, Daniel Phenice, Logan Ziegler, Christian Strobel, F. Green & Co. T. C. Darling and Sarah Darling in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lots four (4). five (5). sixteen (16) and seventynine (179) in block one hundred and seventynine (179) in the city of Eudora, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, appraised at (\$2400.00) twenty-four hundred dollars, taken as the property of A. L. Cohn & Son and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1881.

Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

W. A. H. HARRIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

$f WOOL\ GROWERS$ Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE & 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 WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

LIBERTY HALL!

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
ONE NIGHT ONLY!
ONE NIGHT NNLY!
ONE NIGHT ONLY!

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9 TH! THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9 TH! THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9 TH! THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9 TH!

THE GREAT

COMIC OPERA CO.

R. E. J. MILES and L. BALLENBERG, MANAGERS.

EMILY SOLDENE, Prima Donna.

ROSE STELLA And Twenty Ladies.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MARSHALL, AP-PLEBY, HERSEE. QUINTON, AND ALLEN.

SPLENDID CHORUS!

EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA!

Liberty Hall, Thursday Evening, June 9th,

Solomon's Great Comic Opera, the success of the season, the Rival of Pinafore.

BILLEE TAYLOR! BILLEE TAYLOR!

The Craze of New York and Europe!

RESERVED SEATS For sale at Ross' Ticket office, Eldridge House Corner.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

SORE eyes, tetter, salt rheum, etc., are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

WHILE Mrs. John Hammert, of Eudora, was on her way to this city Friday, some thief appropriated her pocket-boot containing \$12.

The report of commencement exercises of the state university which we had intended to publish in this issue is unavoidably crowded out.

PROF. LESLIE has raised a chorus of 500 voices in this city. He held a concert in Liberty Hall Saturday night which was quite well spoken of.

MORE cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., can be cured in less time, with less medicine and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

THE Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works of Leavenworth has been awarded the contract by the county commissioners for putting two new spans in the Lawrence bridge, and constructing bridges at Belvoir and the Poor Farm. The amount of the contract is \$17,810.

ONE peculiarity of the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip for children's shoes is, that it is independent of the upper, and fully protects it from wear at the toe without endangering the upper from ripping, as is the case where heavy bungling caps are sewed on to protect the toe.

Mr. B. A. CASMIRE, of Iola, was married to Miss Cora Wiggs of Lawrence, last Wednesday, in this city by the Rev. L. E. Bacon of dale, drew the plans and is doing the carpen-Indiana. The newly married couple left Thursday for their new home in Iola accompanied by the good wishes of all who knew them.

RELIEF from sick headache, drowsiness, nausea, dizziness, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. on the river. He has on his two farms this the case published in a neat volumn of 130 pags Restore, these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Forty in a vial. Price 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

AT about 10 o'clock on last Wednesday night, the alarm of fire sounded and the Grange elevator was found to be on fire. The firemen responded to the alarm promptly, but not being able to reach water anywhere near the burning building, could do but very little though they worked with a will. The elevator contained about 400 bushels of corn and some ground feed. The total loss with the damage done to other buildings in the vicinity is about \$7,000. The insurance on the elevator amounted to \$1,500, and on the machinery to \$900. The building and contents formerly belonged to the Patrons of this county who built it, but had recently been purchased by the following gentlemen: Carson Wicks one-fifth; G. M. Blayney one-fifth; J. D. Martin one-fifth; J. L. James and J. A. Kelly, jointly one-fifth; J. B. Gilliland, Thos. Seaton, R. L. Gilbert, jointly one-fifth. It is their intention to rebuild by next fall

Soldene Opera Company.

The Soldene Opera troupe has attained such reputation in its travels over the country that wherever it goes, the members are greeted with crowded houses, and enthusiastic plaudits. Those who attend the opera given by them in this city will not fail to receive their money's worth. "Billee Taylor" is said to be similar in melody to the popular "Pinafore," but superior in many respects. Remember the time, Thursday night, June 9th, at Liberty Hall.

Seats are on sale at J. P. Ross' ticket office

"The New York Weekly Express." From the Boston Herald.

This old-established paper has entered upon its forty-sixth year of publication, with all the evidences and prospects of a more than ever successful career. Under the new management of Mr. D. M. Gazlay, for the past twentyseven years identified with the newspaper and publishing interests of the country, a new impulse seems to have impregnated both the Daily and Weekly Express. The latter will continue, as heretofore, to publish the Brooklyn Tabernacle sermons of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and other eminent metropolitan di-

The Deefoug Harvester-Farmers, Read

About it and then Examine it. It is a fact that speaks well for the good qualities of the Deering Self-Binding Marsh Har- ing freight train and, it being yet dark, made vester that it is rapidly coming more and more | a misstep and fell, clearing the train with the into universal use, and those who have used it exception of one leg, which was run over and pronounce it without a doubt the best self- literally crushed to a shapeless mass. He was binder they have ever seen work. The wirebinder which was on exhibition at the Western National and a number of other fairs, can be seen at the agricltural implement store of McCurdy, Sabin & Co., in this city, where its workings will be explained. This machine is a beauty and it will do the enterprising farmer's eyes good to see it whether he intends purchasing or not. The celebrated Deering twine-binder can also be found there put up and in working order. The method the Deering has of tightening the bundle with the machine arms instead of by the twine, gives it a decided advantage over all other twine-binders. Don't fail to call on McCurdy, Sabin & Co. We will assure the best of treatment whether you buy a harvester, harrow, wagon, wind mill, wheel-barrow or nothing.

Glendale Items.

Special Correspondence Spirit OF KANSAS.

Circulating around Lecompton township we have been surprised at the amount of improvement being made by the farmers, and think they could with great propriety use the familiar society expression: "Your committee beg leave to report progress-". Being a comparative stranger of course many of the improvements we shall be unable to enumerate, not being acquainted with the projectors, but will mention a few.

Mr. John Hiser is building a stone stable, with granary above, eighteen by thirty feet. Mr. Reisting is building a barn thirty-two feet square.

Henry Dummer is preparing to build a barn forty by sixty feet. Also many others contemplate building barns, houses and granaries. Mr. A. G. Glenn is just completing the finest barn in Douglas county and we are so much pleased with it that we think a description of it would interest your many readers. In size it is seventy-five feet long, sixty feet wide and sixteen feet high, the walls are two feet thick, and Mr. J. H. Smart, who did the mason work, says the walls are put there to stay. The roof is hipped or four-sided with a slat ventilator five by twenty feet on top, and the distance from the ground to top of roof a little over forty feet high. Inside everything is arranged with a view to comfort and utility; on the ground floor are two horse stables fourteen by twenty-eight feet each, a corn crib twelve by eighteen feet, two granaries nine by fourteen feet each, one granary twelve by fourteen feet and a stable fourteen by fifty-five feet for feeding cattle, a barn floor or drive-way twelve by sixty feet, work-shop fourteen by tourteen feet and tool room fourteen by twenty-eight feet; above is a loft for storing hay and grain

Most of the lumber used about the barn was cut and sawed on Mr. Glenn's farm on the river bottom, Mr. Sam P. Garrigues, of Carbonter work.

capable, if well packed, of holding over 100

tons sf hay.

Mr. Glenn is fairly entitled to be called an old settler, having located at Glendale on the Kansas river in 1854 and remaining here ever since. He now resides two and a half miles public the matter should be investigated in south of the river where he has 160 acres of land, a fine orchard, a good house and the no doubt will be glad to have the facts given above described barn; he still owns 225 acres to the public in convenient form. I have had year about 150 acres of wheat, 90 acres of corn 15 acres of oats and 15 acres of millet.

We spent a pleasant evening at Mr. Glenn's listening to his recollections of occurences some sad, some amusing and some horrible during the little unpleasantness that existed among the early settlers around Lecompton.

The crop prospect here is good. Wheat make but little over a half crop, but corn, oats fruit, though not so abundant as last year, there will be a plenty, in fact the appearances now indicate a "fat" year for this part of the Great American Desert."

GLENDALE, Kans., June 4, 1881.

Lecompton Items.

Special Correspondence Spirit of Kansas.

Having noticed your call for items I thought few from the "Historic City" might not

The health of the community is good. With the frequent copious showers, crops

The band boys went to Lawrence to deco-

rate on the 30th ult. Closing exercises of Lane University,

Wednesday, June 15th. Grapes, cherries, blackberries and other

small fruits are abundant this season. Preparations are being made to commence

work on the new college building soen. Ex-Senator Green will move from La Cygne,

Linn county, to his new residence in Lecompton in a few days.

Married, May 31st, at the residence of the bride's father near Lecompton, Mr. Fred Hill and Miss Cora E. Harris.

Now that commencement draweth nigh, the voice of the aspiring student may be heard in the distant wood, practicing his little speech.

Town is improving; several new buildings have been erected within the past six months. and many others are being remodeled and

Our merchant, A. B. Heisy, is the lucky man; he found a pocket-book containing valuable notes, which the owner may have by proving property.

On last Sunday morning an accident occur red here, which, as we have learned, cost a man his life. A conductor who was acting as brakeman was running along on top of a mov taken to Topeka, where he died on the same evening. J. M.

LECOMPTON, Douglas county, Kans.

HORTICULTURAL.

Douglas County to the Front.

At the last meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the secretary was instructed to invite all the horticulturists of the county to meet with the society on Saturday, the 18th of June, at the grove of Mr. T. M. Pierson, in Kanwaka township, to organize for the purpose of competing for the premium of \$1.50, to be awarded at the coming Bismarck fair for the best "County Horticultural Display." The society will not compete as such, but will unite with the whole county in forming a special organization for that purpose.

Horticulture embraces the culture of fruits, flowers and garden vegetables. All fruit growers, florists and gardeners are therefore included in this invitation.

At the last Bismarck fair Douglas county declined to compete for any premium, from a spirit of generosity toward the younger and weaker counties. This year it is proposed to demonstrate to the world what "Old Doug-SAMUEL REYNOLDS, las" can do.

Sec'y Douglas County Hort. Society. Billee Taylor.

The Denver News thus speaks of the Soldene Comic Opera Company:

"The rendition of 'Billee Taylor' at the theatre was a finished performance throughout, and aroused the enthusiasm of a critical audience to the highest pitch. The opera itself is filled with exquisite melodies. Had Solmon its composer, been present, he could scarcely have asked a more intelligent execution of the gems of vocalism which sparkle through his master-piece. The Soldene troupe does not contain an inferior artist, and aside from Soldene and Stella, numbers several finished acters and vocalists. Soldene sings with sweetness, and manages her voice with the skill of an artiste. Rose Stella, fairly divided the honors of the evening. The entire performance was a splendid one from Prima Donna to chorus. The troupe is one of the best ever seen in Denver." Seats are now on sale at J. P. Ross' ticket office.

Notice.

Last December when I published my state. ment concerning F. M. Perkins, he, and those in combination with him, promised the court. It has been so investigated and they now reaby for delivery, free, to any one who may call for it in person, or through the mail.

Woman's Wisdom.

She insists that it is of more importance that her family shall be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to owing to the late dry freezes this spring, will it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearand flax are simply splendid. Grass is better ance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent now than it was in August last year, and of a fit of sickness, with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.-ED.

New Barns at Vinland.

Mr. F. B. Varnum, of Vinland, is building himself a fine new barn 40x56.

Mr. Alf. Cutter is putting up one of the same

Mr. Haskinson one 24x40. Mr. Johnson is also having a barn built, but

we did not learn the dimensions.

Given Up by the Doctors.

Where doctors have failed to cure, and have given their patients up to die, Electric Bitters have often been used, and a cure effected, greatly to the astonishment of all. Diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urmary organs are positively cured by Electric Bitters. They invariably cure constipation, headache and all billious attacks. Try them and be convinced that they sre the best medicine ever used. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

Wanted!

Agents in every county in the state for a good paying business. Money can be made rapidly at the terms offered. None but persons having the best of reference need apply, For particulars address THE SPIRIT office, Lawrence, Kans.

From Pole to Pole. The praises of "Plantation Cough Syrup" are sung by thousands who have been relieved by it. Sample bottles 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

Rheumatism.

Frosted feet, chilblains, burns, etc., cured by using the "Original Mamaluke Liniment." For sale by Barber Bros.

Millions of Dollars.

Can be saved to the farmers by using "Gamgee Stock powder," the great Aaabian stock medicine. For sale by Barber Bros.

Alive and Well,

And cured by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." 50 cents per package. For sale by

Agents and Canvassers

Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send stamp for their catalogue and terms.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS A. WHITCOMB, FLORIST, Lawrence, Kans. Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE!

The Place to Buy Your Summer Shoes!

LARGE STOCK!

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

PRICES LOW!

R. D. MASON. Agent. Everybody knows where the Family shoe store is.

A. G. MENGER,

BOOT AND SHOE MERCHAN

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, And which are offered at Prices that All can Reach-CHEAP FOR CASH.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

Is our Motto. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of the same.

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE!

Is now Stocked to its Utmost Capacity with a Most Carefully Selected Stock of Fashionable

EEGLOTHING!

FOR

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, ALSO

HATS, CAPS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

The stock has been Purchased at Headquarters for Low Prices

And Will be Sold with Small Advance on Cost, as Our Aim is, still to increase our large clothing trade-

REMEMBER THIS!

That when we say we sell you goods at extremely Low Prices we do not mean cheap, trashy, poorly made goods, but what we do mean is that we sell you the best goods, as well as the best made, at the lowest possible prices, so do not purchase until you have given us a visit of examination, for we guarantee you satisfaction, regarding low prices and good quality. No misrepresentation.

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, N. B .- CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

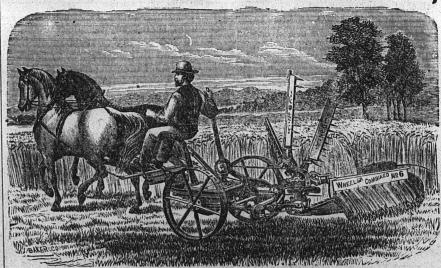
MOWRY & RICHARDS.

DEALERS IN

surpassed; the BEST GOODS, the LATEST STYLES and PRICES always THE LOWEST. Give Us a Call. Corner Massachusetts and Warren Streets.

JUSTUS HOWELL. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

CULTURAL IMPLEMEN



Osborn Self-Binders and Harvesters.

CORN PLANTERS, SEWING MACHINES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, THE BARBED WIRE, SEPARATORS,

STEAM ENGINES, AND A GENERAL STOCK OF

IMPLEMENTS AND HARDWARE. 138 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Horticultural Department.

Protecting Grapes.

A paper read by Dr. Henry Chenoweth before the Kentucky Horticultural Society.

It is an easy matter to raise grapes, as any one may find who will plant vines of standard varieties, and will observe such directions as are contained in works devoted to grape-growing; but to secure the crop, and to have fruit perfect in every respect, some attentions are necessary, to which the books do not refer. Such, at least, was my experience when, twelve years ago or more, the vines of my first planting began to mature their fruit, and everything seemed to be progressing favorably, when an army of birds, bees, wasps, and the like appeared, and proceeded to appropriate a crop which they had no agency in producing. It was vexatious to witness the daily visits of these pests, and feel impotent to prevent them. I reflected upon the best means of accomplishing the purpose, but had determined upon nothing definite, when a timely visit to my neighbor and friend, Mr. Thomas S. suggestion by which I have profited ly planted. The plowing had to be bunches of grapes enveloped in pieces got in, and therefore the preparation of musquito netting, held in place with long pins. The object aimed at seemed thoroughly accomplished; but it occurred to me that it could be as effectthe same time economy of material was ance of doing this work well. The secured, if the netting could be converted into a sack, this to be slipped over the bunch, and confined to its place by a narrow strip of cotton tied loosely around the stem. I accordingly had a supply of sacks made by first cutting the netting into strips of the proper width, and then dividing the strips into pieces of such lengths that, when folded upon themselves, they made sacks of the proper size, with two sides to be sewed up. The sewing was done on the sewing machine, by placing a strip of cotton or tape upon the edge to be sewed, and then sewing down the one edge of a number-twenty, fifty, or more, without breaking the thread. The other side was then finished as the first, and the sacks cut apart ready for use. Thus made, they afford almost complete protection, will last, if taken care of, three or four years, and are therefore very inexpensive. Lately, atsack as a means of protection, its trifl- are small, frequent examination is tention has been directed to the paper ing cost being its chief recommendation. Last year I used a few of them for the first time, and could detect in my own grounds no difference between them and those I had been using; but prevent, the maturity of the grapes inclosed in them. For this reason, and for the reason that I found them difficult of removal, when an inspection of the fruit was desirable, I would not recommend their use. I used last year a number of sacks made of a thin slazy cotton, known in stores as "cheese cloth." It is not so open as the netting, yet sufficiently so as to admit light and air, and a thorough barrier to the approach of birds or insects. I think this sack admirably adapted to the protection of grapes exposed to the depredations of the larger birds, turkeys, chickens, etc., and for use in city vineyards in preventing deposits of coaldust, which must take place more or

less upon city-raised grapes. When I commenced protecting my grapes it was my custom to postpone the use of the sacks until coloring commenced; but I found, upon removing them at the proper time, the integrity, and consequently the beauty, of some of the finest bunches marred by the work of the curculio. To head off the "Little Turk," it is best to apply the sacks as soon as the grapes are as large | soil. as buck-shot, or as soon as they may be safely handled. I have watched very closely to determine what effect the sacking of grapes had upon grape-rot, but I have observed nothing to justify the opinion that an influence was ex-

erted either way. After an experience of twelve years or more in "protecting grapes," I know me has always been a pleasant employ-

or four weeks, furnish abundant reason why the practice should not be neglected. In addition, I have found that visitors, who are sometimes disposed to take liberties, respect the presence of the little sacks, which seem to say to them as a printed label could do, "Let me alone."

Transplanted Trees. From the Prairie Farmer.

Many of our readers, doubtless, ordered more or less trees during the winter and early spring, which were delivered, and "heeled in" upon their arrival. In numerous cases these orders are filled before the farmer is ready for them, or his ground was in a suitable condition for planting them, for a nurseryman cannot fill every order simultaneously, and generally these orders are filled in rotation as they occur upon his order-book; and so it happens not unfrequently that trees often dries up altogether. cannot be set when received, where they are to remain. The backwardness of the season this year crowded a great deal of spring work together throughout a large portion of the country, and it is more than probable

that many trees have not been properdone, and the spring crops had to be perfectly done, and the trees planted hurriedly, or without the care necessary to ensure their successful growth. We have repeatedly urged the importloss occasioned every year by careless transplanting, is very great, and in nine cases out of ten, could be avoided if the work was properly done. After being dumped into shallow holes sometimes with the roots massed together, or with little attempt to place them in proper positions the hole is filled up and the tree left to take care of itself. Such work generally results in disaster the first year, especially if the season proves to be a dry one. Ordinarily the second season witnesses the death of trees so planted when they survive the first year. If they make a live of it, the explanation may be found in unusually favorable seasons that follow such transplanting. Now if any reader has planted his trees in this way he should lose no time in making such amends as are possible. Uuless the trees are quite small they should be staked to prevent swaying by the wind and loosening the roots; and if they necessary to see if they are not suffering from the imperfect manner in which they were put in the ground, the earth should be kopt pressed closely cloth or other protection ought to be wound around the tree to prevent

abrasion or bruising. As dry weather is a very serious obstacle to success in transplanting trees the surface during such times should be kept mellow, and mulching resorted to in case of a prolorged dry period, to retain the moisture in the

ground. If those who desire trees, and have bought them-paying their money for them and hoping to realize their expectations in securing fruit, or shade or ornament their to farms and grounds -would avoid dissapointment and chagrin as well as loss in money and time, they must not begrudge the attention to their trees that they require. It is the price of success.

Horticultural Notes and Comments.

From the Grange Bulletin. The bulb of the tuberose never blooms but once. They require a sandy

Pots containing flowers should be washed as often as any mould or fungus growth appears.

The Jerusalem artichoke, besides being useful as a food for pigs, is used as a table vegetable, and much relished by some.

A garden should not be shaded by the slight labor involved, and this to and drip, and the strong roots of trees spring he went to the Missouri bottom on this subject, friends. usurp all the soil.

the prolongation of the season for three as to be out of reach of the action of home he planted about four acres by ber self.

atmospheric air will exhibit no sign

The verbena is perhaps the most showy and popular of all the annuals. It is a favorite with everybody, on acof the flowers, and the fragrance of some of them.

Every seedling that differs essentialing to unite the best qualities of other species have added many artificial hy-

String beans are supposed to grow seed dropped three or four inches apart | property. in the row. On thin land the crop

Bulbs of the white lily may be taken from the open ground in autumn, potted and placed where they are to flower, watered moderately until the flower buds begin to form, when a more liberal supply should be given until they expand. In our estimation, the odor of neither roses, violets, mignonette, nor the wild crab apple can equal the exquisite fragrance of the white lily.

Seed brought from the North are earlier, and those brought from the South later in maturing. If seed brought from the North are grown afterwards in the middle latitudes, they degenerate, because seed need to be acclimated as well as animals. But the middle clime culturist can never improve his crops by foreign seed, and must be content to be a follower of others in progress. Plants, like men, adapt themselves to climate and food, and cannot securely be at once changed in their habits.

Catalpa Posts. C. M. Alves, in Gardener's Monthly.

At this time there seems to be quite a "boom" in the catalpa tree. In current literature on the subject the impression seems to prevail that catalpa wood placed in the ground for posts, etc., is practically indestructible, so far as decay is concerned. Notably, in your June issue you quote from the Boston Herald an article on tree planting, in which the statement is made that catalpa wood "although soft, is almost indestructible when placed in the ground. The fact is, catalpa is by no means indestructible. Posts of it frequently decay in ten or twelve years, and at the same time they frequently last double that time or longer. This county (Henderson, Ky.,) is situated in a scope of country where the catalpa around them until the roots get a firm tree is indigenous, and abounds in some hold, and holes that may be formed considerable quantity. The country use materially retarded, if it did not around their base, from swaying in the was settled about eighty years ago, and wind, should be filled by pressing the from the best information the wood has your excuse altogether evasive, as there was earth into them. Weeds and other been used since the country's settlegrowths should be kept down. In ment, and as a consequence informastaking if wire or cord be used, old tion derived from this section is entitled sion for Towel that you withheld our reply, to weight.

My attention during the last few months was particularly called to the subject. The information obtained was in general that catalpa was esteemed for posts, though not so much so as red cedar, locust or mulberry; that there was great difference in its lasting qualities, ranging from say, ten to twentyfive years. Many farmers here say there is a yellow and white catalpa; that the former is very durable, and try to be more civil hereafter, but you see we the latter is not durable. It appears from investigation that what is called the yellow is a mature tree, or a tree growing very slowly, and the white a tree in thrifty growth, and consequently with more sap wood; hence it would seem that the only difference lies in different conditions of growth. Investigation does not seem to decide, howble than the younger.

I do not undertake to account for the difference in durability of catalpa, but mention it simply as a fact. It is true that those who contemplate extensive planting should have all accurate information.

John Curtis's Grove.

From the Holt County (Mo.) Sentinel. In 1865, Mr. John Curtis, who resides in the Curtis settlement north of Ore-

drawing a furrow, dropping a sprout other furrow to cover them. The whole happened? Got gagged on one of Towel's at proper intervals, then drawing auwork of pulling, hauling and planting took not over two days. He says all of ly from its parent is a hybrid. To the him in every conceivable thing for broke. long list of natural hybrids men desir- which cottonwood may be used and might be derived during twelve years. How many hundreds of days of haulbrids, especially among grapes and ing from the timber some miles distant, has this little investment of two days labor saved to him in twenty years? anywhere, and, indeed, we can seldom Besides, he used the ground for two afford to give them our best land; but years for growing corn, and the grove the crop is never seen at its best un- has been a protection against the wind less grown on good rich land, and the and a beautiful ornament to his fine

> The New York Farmers' club have been prompt to recognized Le Duc's successor. At their meeting last week they passed a resolution recognizing in Loring "capability and political experience of high order." The retired tea grower can now understand how he could have secured supporters among agriculturists of New York city. If he had given them the history of his political doings during the campaign of 1876, when he supported Horace

Greeley, a leuding member of the Farmers' club, he might have had a strong MONEY LOANED indorsement from that quarter.

The Household. .

We do not understand the silence of some of our contributors to "The Housecold." We have a large number of good writers who have been wont to give us many a good thing from their skillful pens, but of late an unaccountable silence has fallen upon them. They must certainly recieve the paper, as we send it to them regularly every week, or we could see some reason for such strange dumbness. We assure our contributors that we are not at all formidable and only use the waste basket when under absolute necessity. We wish to have a first class household department, but if our contributors do not exert themselves somewhat more than they have heretofore, not a great deal may be expected in that department, and important as it is, it should not be neglected. We want everybody to write to The Household" who has anything which would be of interest to the readers of this department. Make it a means of communication that will give encouragement in the daily duties of life, and plans for its better enjoyment Let us have a revival in "The Household."

A Visit to the Editors' Senetum.

Ding-a-ling, ding-a-ling! Good-morning, editors, may we come into your sanctum a few moments? We would like to make your acquaintance and work ourself into your favor, for there is nothing like being on good terms with the editor. Editor Stevens indulged us so much that we are something like a spoiled child, a little safey; and when you treated us so cool last week we felt very much surprised to meet with such a calamity, and we think the safe of to meet with such a calamity, and we think not the least allusion as to who Towel might be. We are sure it was all through compas and had you not said it was good, or have withheld our letter also and said nothing about it, we would never dared broach the subject again, but as it is we would not ask for a better joke, and we think it a real swindle on the readers of THE SPIRIT in general.

But as for us, it is all the same, Since we've caught our game. The only trouble is that our friends were denied the privilege of sharing with us.

Mr. Stevens indulged us a good deal. He corrected our errors and printed everything we ever sent him, nonsense and all. We will are full of the Old Nick and he will out sometimes. Good-day.

Ladies, we've just been to visit the editors, and I tell you they are fine chaps, we didn't find out whether they are married or single, but that's nothing to us, and whether we won their favor we reckon time will tell. But hush! they are listening and we'll have to be cautious or they will throw us overboard, as they already came very near doing. But we can't help smilever, that the mature tree is more dura- ing when we think of Towel. We supposed him to be too smart a fox to be caught after running around the stump so long. And to think he

"You're quite ingenious, Say, won't you give the receipt To ignorant members like ourself? We will accept the charity, Nor hoard it up to make us pelf."

We don't know exactly what he meant by this but when he got the receipt we suppose he poked it in his pocket and wouldn't divide with you at all. (Do not understand me that we mean the editor, for we don't.)

These home circles are the grandest places for practicing deception that we've ever been large trees, for there are few vegetables gon, concluded to plant a small grove connected with and the question now arises, is of no objection to the practice beyond or flowers which flourish under shade as a wind-break for his house. In the it right and proper? Let us have your views

We see in this letter nothing but giddy nonwhere millions of little cottonwood sense very unlike ourself. But "The Housement of idle moments. On the other tates the germinations of plants, and the security from depredations, and seeds buried so deeply in the ground served, the says. Taking them seeds buried so deeply in the ground served the says. Taking them seeds buried so deeply in the ground served the says. Taking them seeds buried so deeply in the ground served the server unlike ourself. But "The Household would have died out long ago if we had, the says. Taking them seeds buried so deeply in the ground seeds buried seeds buried so deeply in the ground seeds buried s

Myrtle, didn't we offer you a seat by our side, and you have never occupied it. What has

Mattie, we have been looking eagerly for you too, but no Mattie. We just know you've count of easy culture, beautiful colors the plants grew but about twenty-five, been trying to masticate those wipers and got and that the value of that grove has choked. We could not masticate them either, been inestimable. It has furnished but you see we've not got choked yet. But him poles, wood, brush, and supplied we expect if we come before the editors in

> This is too plain to hide under any guise, but will credit it to

How to Make a Hammock.

From the Toledo Blade. I want to tell you how to make a hammock. We have some that we planned ourselves, and We have some that we planned ourselves, and find that after lying in them a short time we are completely rested. Take four yards of strong unbleached muslin, make a wide hem at each end, slip ropes through, fasten to a tree, and by changing your position a trifle, you have an easy chair, a bed or a cradle. We find ours very comfortable to sew in. The whole family enjoy them from the "househand" to the baby; from 4 o'clock they are occupied until night. They are particularly attractive and amusing to children. I hope some one will try this kind of a hammock, then tell us how they like it. We could not get along without ours. without ours.

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Farm and Stock.

A Farmer's Laboratory. From the Germantown Telegraph.

The coming farmer has got to be scientific man, and the sooner the matter is squarely faced the better for him and all his folks. The capabilities of soil are as important as the capabilities of the teams selected to work them; and the farmer who is a good judge of horseflesh, and a poor judge and no judge at all, of his land, is in a sorry predicament. There are many farmers who cannot read or write, who have never heard a discussion on soils, who know nothing about phosphates, nitrogen or potash; but nevertheless have never yet failed to work any land which had been put in their care, with perfect success. Nothwithstanding their want of education, they have been close observers with a good memory, and have stored away in the recesses of their brain, never to be put into words, but only to be brought out at their own practice, a fund of useful knowledge as profound as the most learned professor ever dreamed of.

These men are scientific farmers in the true sense of the term; yet they cannot express themselves by any mode, only by example. Precept is beyond their powers. They never could become teachers, because it would take a lifetime to show what they know, and their pupils would be superannuated before they were ready to graduate.

These home-made scientific farmers have no apparatus with which to perform such experiments as terra-culture calls for; no chemicals with which to test the many fallacies laid before the rural public; but only a few little grains of common-sense, which in a pure soil grow such a terribly sound crop of experience.

And here lies their safety; they do not know enough to be misled by any of the plausible theories offered them; they cannot understand them, and their brain remains unmuddled. Blessed be ignorance when eminently useful.

There is a class of farmers coming to the front, however, who are possessed with the desire for knowledge, who have learned in this year 1881 that "knowledge is power." These men have not the technical knowledge to enable them to use philosophical apparatus, or to cull samples, or to create combinations from the constituents of the soil on their farms, and are thus held back from much practical knowledge absolutely necessary to their prosperity. To this class I wish to offer a few ideas, which If pursued will prove extremely interesting as well as profitable.

Soils are extremely various, ranging from clay so pure as to make the best of brick, down to sand so pure as to travel to-and-fro with every wind. Every kind of soil when acted upon by water (rain) acts as a filter. Clay allows but little of the mineral components to pass, whle sand suffers all to descend to a certain depth. The various mixtures of clay and sand, the basis of all soils arrest the fertilizing properties of liquids, according as the proportions of each predominates.

Here we have the secret of profitable manuring. A clay soil will retain the fertilizing principles near the surface, and short surface-rooted plants will find their food when they need it. A is well known. But a very sligh sandy soil allows the strength of manure to wash deeper, consequently deeprooted plants must be placed there. The exact place of retardation of the strength of a manure in any given soil, then, is a matter of great importance.

Without this knowledge crops may be put in so contrary to their requirements as to cause a general failure over the whole farm; while with it, by a mere shifting to congenial fields, every crop would have been successful.

Maligued Meats. From the Prairie Farmer.

A German professor is preaching a crusade against American canned meats. meat, and other worthless stuff are used to fill the cans that are shipped from this country. It seems that the gentleor the quality of the meat that is canit to such a degree as to assert that

work their own refutation, but such is is profound and voluminous. People take a little more time. who have come West have an advantage over those in the East in the extent upon Eastern matters; but Eastern fairs what they lack in correct informa-Irish.

This vilification of American meat products is a rank injustice in several particulars. In the first place, the best of our meat is sent abroad and sold at a comparatively low price, while we pay a high price for a middling, and an exorbitant price for a superior article. In this manner the American consumer is defrauded while the American producer is not greatly benefited. In the second place, the poor of Europe do not reap the benefit of our surplus meat only advantage with deep setting in to those accidents to which all stock products or get them at the low rates water is that the water is a better conat which European prejudice compels ductor of heat away from the milk from brutes, and you must expect a us to sell them. This point will be than the air. Hence the utility of the brute, for "liks produces like." To made clear by the following extract common eight-inch long cans to set in see the lob-headed, straight shouldfrom the London Universe, an influential Catholic paper:

"What becomes of the American and Australian meat that is being regularly shipped to this country in enormous quantities? American meat, when first brought into the English market, was sold at reduced prices, and it met with a great demand. It soon came to be known that American meat is as good as English meat; and by some means or other, it has disappeared from the market. How is this? Large quantities of meat come over the Atit? The other day a vessel from Aus- ever thing takes on a rank growth. tralia arrived in England. She had on board the carcasses of 1,800 sheep, some sides of beef, and eighty tons of butter. The whole cargo has been so well preserved, that it is reported to be as dry and fresh as when it was put on board. it been bought up by our English butchers, and is it being passed off as great advantage of a few speculators, and to the great injustice of poor peo-

plaint.

"Perhaps it was well you rejected my love, But why did you kick me down stairs?"

In one particular, however, the Europeans have cause of complaint. It is in regard to meat shipped in cans that are soldered with lead on the inside. The danger of leaving lead in contact with anything used for food or drink change in the manner of making and sealing cans would remedy this dif-

The Most Cream. From the Fort Dodge Messenger.

"The questions of cream and butter are coming to the front. And just now milk. The Milch Zeitung relates that made lately. A quantity of new milk just drawn was divided equally into three lots. One lot was set in ice water. The second lot was allowed to cool an hour before putting in ics water. He asserts that all sorts of offal, inferior | The third lot was hauled in a wagon three hours before being set in ice water. All of the samples were allowed to set ten hours. The amount of man has no personal knowledge of the cream produced from the first lot were mode of canning meat in this country called 100 parts, the second gave 70 1-3, and the third 73 parts of cream. Or in ned. He gets his information from the other words there was a loss of 29 2-3 London Lancat and amplifies and colors parts where the milk was allowed to cool an hour before putting in ice wa- her to a clean-limbed, muscular, sound her to a clean-limbed, muscular, so a clean-limbed, mus when our supply of dead horses and ter. And where the lot was hauled horse, whose points you may consider best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of predogs gives out we eke out our canned there was a loss of 27 per cent. of what best adapted to suit hers. Really good until you are prostrated by a disease that may exports with slaughtered tabbies. The would have been obtained if the milk breeding mares, unhappily, are not take months for you to recover in.

not the case. Nothing can be too ex- Still it may mislead some. Too much to breed, get the best materials you traordinary to find credence in Europe, stress may be laid on the necessity of can to start with, or your labor and if told of America. How much our own ice. If one has good, cold well or spring money will be thrown away. Doing

exaggerations and sensationalism are water, say water that will hold the things by halves does not pay in horse to blame for this is hard to determine, mercury down to about fifty degrees, flesh. And when your mare has foaled. but aside from these the ignorance of he can get the cream from the milk as don't be niggardly about their keep. Europeans concerning American affairs fully as though he had ice, but it may Then is the time to make a horse of

The milk should be set in this cold bran, ground corn and oats, and the water as soon after it is drawn from sweetest hay, for the mare, and in due of their information. Western people the cow as possible. If the water is seaon, good pasturage, with access to take interest in and inform themselves changed often enough, or a stream of fresh water and shade. If you have water is kept flowing around the cans succeeded in getting an excellent mare, people make up in contempt and su- holding the milk, every particle of the it is likely that you will be tempted to percillousness towards all Western af- cream can be raised in twenty-four show her at the fairs; but we warn hours without ice. There is also very you that forcing a mare into condition tion. This is more emphatically the much fuss made about the kinds of cans for show is apt to spoil the breeding, case across the ocean, the only people for setting the milk. The eight-inch for that season, at least. Stimulated in Europe who have a fairly correct can with a bail is after all the most unnaturally, and that mainly on corn, idea of American matters being the convenient and economical where a even if a mare be not too heated to man fixes up a home-made box or vat stand to the horse, she is apt after a to set milk in.

with scale of inches can be put in.

This submerging business we believe to be an arrant humbug. Pure air is she grazes. To return however: breed good for everything, always and in skilfully from mares that you have every case. With the proper surroud- ascertained to throw good colts (there ings to prevent dirt and the odors from is much in that) do the foals well, and offensive matter and a protection from you will have the eye of the dealer heat, the more air that comes in contact with the cream the better. The erative price in prospect, subject only a home-made box of cold water.

A Good Pasture. From the American Dairyman.

Certainly one of the essentials for making the finest quality of butter or cheese is to have milk of the purest quality. To accomplish this, the first food for the cow. It must be borne in mind that not only man but nature somes adulterates or mixes feeds. We find this particularly the case with pastures, and especially with new paslantic every week. What becomes of tures or old ones in wet seasons, when

That not only weeds but other plants can destroy the fine aroma and taste of milk, and ultimately the dairy products, may be observed easily by pasturing the cows say for one week on rye and the next on clover. The What has become of all this meat? Has breath of the cow detects the difference so with the smell or taste of the milk. Even the color of the cream or butter English-raised beef and mutton, to the from such milk will point out the difference. Oue has a rank, the other a sweet smell and taste. Of course these ple, to whom the price of butchers' characteristics find their way into butmeat is a seriously important matter? ter and cheese. For this reason the farm-There should be some means of finding | er should be careful to select the best | been. In fact, whatever be the stock, out how American and Australian pastures for his cows and let the other meat is made to disappear as soon as it stock on the tarm feed upon the most arrives in this country."

objectionable grasses. Often he has cow that had a calf and does not pass the afterbirth? 2. What is the best the afterbirth? 2. What is the best milk-producing food? I have thought and then palm it off as a superior be fenced off from butter cows and British product, is adding injury to used for calves and other stock. Thus insult, and calls to mind the pitiful grass that is exposed to the sun on the hills or high uplands is far better for dairy uses than the wood pastures or grass that grows long and rank in the shade. This fact may be noted by seeing the cows reject the rank grass and crop the hill-sides that are exposed to the sun, and often too much cropped already. Horses, sheep, calves, steers, and other stock that only make flesh out of grass, may with impunity be put upon pastures that contain rank growth, shaded grass, or even leeks and wild ouions, without doing the least harm, as there is never enough of these objectionable features to taint the flesh; but milk is too near a product of the feed to be trifled with, it is important to know how to get the and only the purest food can retain its most cream from the least amount of virgin purity. So far as practical, the necessary. As there is nearly always dairyman should fence his pasture lands a very careful experiment has been off into lots of varying grazing quality and pasture them out to the stock according to the verious requirements the most delicate product the choice of

Veterinary Department.

Horse Breding-Retention of Afterbirth-Milk Producing Food. From the Prairie Farmer.

If you breed at all, you should have

extravagance of such statements should had been set immediately in ice water." very plenty, and always command a The above is of much importance. good price. Anyhow if you propose the youngster. Plenty of soft food, few weeks or months to throw the If the design is to sell cream, a glass fætus, which, often no bigger than an egg, may be found to your great disappointment, on the pasture where upon your farm, and an amply remunand mortal things are liable. Breed ered, weak-limbed, sluggish, tuckedup, goose-rumped, flat-sided, cowbacked stamp, with which too many farmers are content, left out to winter long on poor ground, you cannot wonder when they tell you that "horsebreeding does not pay." A first-rate colt of power and form is as much a requisite is pure and uncontaminated fancy article as an emerald; and, let beeders abound to any extent, will always bring its value. Your young ones, we repeat, you cannot keep too well. When weaned, which should be, both for their own and their mothers' sake, but especially the mothers', early in the fall, feed them well on ground food and the sweetest of upland hay, if good grass should be scarce. This, with daily handling and gentle caresses, should be the lot of the young ones. After all, what is it but so many dollars put out to interest. Starve a colt in his first year, and he is spoilt forever. No subsequent treatment, however judicious or generous, can redeem the neglect of his early youth-the sinking loin, the worn look, the spindle shanks, too surely attest treatment he received in infancy, whatever his original calibre may have 'tis keep and shelter that tells in the end.

1. Please inform me what to give a of trying oats cut and fed green, also field corn, sweet corn, squashes, and sugar cane, etc.

ANSWER .- 1. When the afterbirth does not pass off without assistance in the couse of a week, it may be removed by inserting the previously oiled hand and arm, carefully detaching it from its adhesions. If this can not be accomplished without much force being employed, it is advisable to desist in further efforts, as there may be danger of thus causing inflammation of the womb. Internal remedies should then be employed, and the cow should be fed on sloppy and loosening food. Internally give half an ounce each of carbonate of potassium and ground juniper berries, mixed with a pint of linseed tea or slippery elm tea, and repeat this morning and evening during a week, so long as it may seem more or less of putrescent fluid accumulation within the uterus, it is proper with a view of furthering its escape, to arrange the stall so that from them, giving to those yielding the cow may lie lower with the hinder parts. 2. The articles you have named will increase the yield of milk; but at this time of the year, good pasturage will do the same.

From the Hub. From the Boston Globe.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the an unmistakable good mare, and put year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or



It has been in general use, we have thousands of tes monails as to its value, and it is now conceded by t. Medical Profession to be the most rational meansy discovered of reaching and curing this very prevale trouble, that is well known to be the cause of unto misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey witheir useless nostrums and big fees. The Reme is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month.) \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect appeared to the unit of the control of t

MARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. Louis, Mo.

Book Million





Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aver's PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety. Combine the choicest cathartic principles

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Produce Markets.	
KANSAS CITY, Ju	ne 7, 1881.
Wheat—No. 1 fall	1.00@ 1.01 97 @ 1.00 95 @ 98½ 81½@ 83 93 @ 95 86½@ 86½
" " July	861@ 861
Corn—No. 2	35 @ 37½
ST. Louis, Ju	ne 1, 1001.
Flour—Choice to fancy\$ Family XXX. Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	4.40 @ 4.65 1.10 @ 1.111
" " June	1.123(0) 1.124
No. 3 fall, spot No. 4 "	1.041@ 1.05 1.00 @ 1.001
Corn-No. 2. spot	44 @ 461 351@ 353
Oats	357@ 353 1.10 @ 1.17 16.60@16.75
Pork	10.50 @10.70
Lard	15 @ 25 10 @ 10}
Eggs CHICAGO, J	10 0
CHICAGO, 9	1.08 @ 1.08
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot June	1.023@ 1.08
" " July	1.093@ 1.09
No. 3 " spot	96 @ 1.00
Corn—Spot	425@ 42
July	4310 44 3610 37
Oats	363@ 37: 16.00 @16.75

** ** July ... 1.098(2) 1.098

No. 3 ** spot ... 96 (2) 1.003

Corn—Spot ... 428(2) 428

428(2) 428

438(2) 428

438(2) 428

Oats ... 16.00 (2) 16.75

Lard ... 10.70 (2) 10.90

In Kansas City butter sells at 12(2) 14c. for choice, medium 9@10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 8@9c.; eggs, 10@121c.; poultry (live) chickens, \$2.50 per doz.; apples, \$2.50@3.50 per bbl.; vegetables-potatoes 65@85c. per bu.; dried fruit-apples, 3@31c., peaches 4@5c. per lb.; seeds (purchasing price)-flax 1.08; timothy, \$2.35; castor beans 98c.@\$1.00 per bu.; hay, \$6.50@9.50 for bailed; hides-No. 1 dry flint per fb 14@15c., No. 2, 12c., dry salted 10c., green salted 6@8c., green 61c., calf 10@12c.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, June 7, 1881. CATTLE — Receipts, 32; shipments, 194. Week opened with such light offerings that the strength of the market could not be tested. Feeling is weak for all classes except what may be classed as prime to choice. Prices will probably be lower still. Sales yesterday were: Av. Wt. Price.

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Hogs - Receipts, 934; shipments, Offerings light; market firmer. Values 10c. higher than last week. Range of sales, \$5.30@ 5.671. Bulk of sales, \$5.35@5.371. Average weights, 210 to 220 hs. Range of weight, 188 to 268 lbs.

SHEEP-Receipts, none; shipments, none. Twenty Kansans, average weight 88 fbs; average price, \$3.75; 88 Kansans, average weight 81 fbs; average price, \$3.20.

ST. Louis, June 7, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,900; scarce and wanted; exporters, \$5.90@6.20; fair \$3.40@4.25.

Hogs — Receipts, 6,700; shipments, 8,800. fancy, \$5.80@6.10.

Supply mainly common, which were slow. Good butcher and shipping grades range at early spring they were about our yard in great \$3.25@4.75.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1881. CATTLE-Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,400. Strong active and firmer; good to choice shipping, \$5.80@6.121; common to fair, \$5.25@ 5.50; butchers, steady; poor to good active at at \$2.50@4.621; choice cows and heifers in good demand; poor stock, dull; through Texans, in fair supply and better request, chiefly at \$3.35@3.85; stockers and feeders very quiet at \$3.40@\$4.75; wintered Texans, \$4.50@5.50.

Hogs - Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 4,000. Strong and 10c. higher; good mixed packing, \$5.80; light, \$5.60@5.85; choice heavy and shipping \$5.85@6.10; culls and light Yorkers,

\$4.00@5.30. SHEEP - Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,100. Quiet but steady; demand moderate and all sold; fair wooled, \$5.25@5.40; poor to good natives, \$4.50@5.00; closed weak.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10 @121c.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry - spring chickens,\$2.50@3 per doz.,potatoes,75c.; apples 40@50c.; corn, 35c.; wheat, 90@96; lard, 9@10c.; hogs, \$4.50@5.00; cattle — feeders \$3.75@4.25, shippers \$4.25@5.00, cows, \$3.00@ 3.50; wood, \$4.00@5.00 per cord; hay, \$6.00 @8.00 per ten.

WE should not suffer from a cough, when a

Mouna Tolks' Department.

A Ride in a Street Car.

MR. EDITOR :- One pleasant day I thought would take a ride in a street car. When I started the sun was shining brightly, the birds were singing sweetly, and all nature seemed so gay and happy, that my heart was thankful to see so many beautiful things about me. First of all were the trees, grass, flowers and men building the new packing house. I saw a wagon loaded with oranges, nuts, candles, lemons, bananas, and lots of nice things. I saw a lady riding horseback. As I went over the bridge I saw a man pull a fish out of the water, and the next thing that drew my attention was a seissors-grinder. I saw a whole lot of little boats running down the river, and I saw a steamboat. As I approached the state line I saw workmen busily engaged repairing the damage done by the late flood, but I did not see any boats navigating the streets. 1 did not see any saloons on the Kansas side of the line but plenty on the other side. I saw a large crowd at the union depot rushing to and fro. People seemed to be afraid that the cars would leave them although it was fully an hour before train time. As I glanced across the street from the depot I saw three golden balls, and of course asked what they were. A gentleman told me it was a pawn shop. I saw a great cloud of dust on Bluff street. I saw a great many finely dressed ladies and thought some of them wore very unbecoming hats, but I suppose "fine feathers make fine birds." REBIE FARIS.

WYANDOTTE, Kans., June 5, 1881.

MR. EDITOR :- I have had a good many enemies to contend with in my little garden this spring. After the little seedling plants had peen transplanted from the hot bed, nearly every morning I noticed some of them had been cut off about even with the ground during the night; this must have been the work of the cut worm, but I have been unable to find them although having made careful search at the roots of the plants. Such enemies are hard to combat. It they would come out and do their mischief openly we might have a square fight of it, but as it is, I shall have to be content with what they are pleased to leave me. The raspberries and strawberries, too, have their enemies. Little green worms fed on the raspberry plants in great numbers, and fairly riddled the leaves before I noticed them. were at work the next morning. There is also a little striped worm that burrows into the cane and up through the pith of the young shoots. If any of the young folks notice the tips of the young raspberry canes drooping without apparent cause, they will doubtless find these little culprits at work; perhaps if we kill all we find they will soon cease troubling us. When the strawberries began to ripen the birds and Gospels seperately, each for 2 cents. the worms ate them, but now they are ripening so rapidly that the mischief is not very noticeable. The little birds are welcome to some, but not so the worms. I have six varieties of good demand for all grades; top qualities strawberries: the Sharpless, Charles Downing; Glendale, Windsor Chief, President Lincoln to good steers, \$5.25@5.85; common to me- and Cumberland Triumphs. I think the Sharpdium, \$4.90@5.15; butchers' steers, \$4.65@ less, Glendale and Windsor Chief are the best, 5.15; feeding steers, \$4.75@5.10 Colorado steers, although Charles Downing is a very nice berry, \$4.70@5.40; corn fed Texans, \$4.00@5.00; grass and prolific. I hope the young folks will tell Texans, \$3.00@4.15; native cows and heifers, about their gardens, and if they have any thing extra-fine let ns know of it.

I, for one, am glad to welcome Maywood Fairly active. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.55 among our number. I hope she will write @5.75; mixed packing, \$5.45@5.75; choice to often and help us to have a fine time in our SHEEP — Receipts, 850; shipments, 1,100. I have noticed the little yellow birds Maywood spoke of, but do not know their name. In the

JAMES STEPP. Douglas County, Kans., June 4, 1881.

SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to give an opportunity to our young readers especially, though not exclusively, to make some pocket money, or to earn something useful or ornamental, we make the following offer of premiums for new subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For two new names we will give any of the following: One box of stationary containing a pen, pencil and eraser; or a solid silver thimble; or a game of authors.

For THREE new names we will give an autograph album; or a set of chessmen; or a pocket knife.

For Four new names we will give a set of tools containing a drawing knife, one quarter inch chisel, one half inch chisel and screwdriver; or a silver plated butter-knife.

For FIVE new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsome ly bound in cloth and finely illustrated.

Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure. premiums, or the name will not be counted. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved Now here is a chance to make something for your home or your pocket-book, without tak-If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay lever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million-bottles of Dr. king's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure curs for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Birber Bros. ing a great deal of your time. Let us see who ful canvassers often meet with defeats, and if

you do well at this, you may feel pretty sure of your success in the future, but never give up LOOK HERE!

If any wish to get up clubs of two or more, we will allow twenty-five cents on each new subscriber, to the one who sends the club. This offer being a special one is not extended beyond July the first, therefore the sooner the beginning is made the more names you will get.

A Printer's Dream.

From the Menamin Circular. A printer sat in his office chair; his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, while his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debts, old Morpheus slowly round him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept, and, sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cowbell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cow-hide sole. As he wandered among the shades, and smoke and scorch of lower hades, he shortly observed an iron door that creakingly swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was crossed by a red-hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out and watching for travelers thereabouts, and thus to the passing printer spoke, and with

"Come in my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones that never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when dead, it is too late; I will show the place where I melt them thin with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead and if of refreshments they only think there's boiling water for them to drink; there's a redhot grindstone to grind down his nose, and redhot rings to wear on his toes; and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red-hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm, while I roll them

over to cook to a turn." At these last words the printer awoke and thought it ail a practical joke; but still at times, so real did it seem, that he cannot believe it was all a dream; and often he thinks, with a chuckle and grin, of the fate of those who save their tin-and never pay the printer.

The American Revised New Testament The Literary Revolution is prompt with its editions of the Revised Testament. The British monopolists "unchained" their edition on the morning of May 20th, and at 8:30 p. m., I picked them off every day, but as many more the same day, the American edition was all in type, and of the various editions of the entire Testament and the Gospels published seperately as many as 50,000 copies a day will be manu factured till the demand is met. The prices for the very handsome editions, in type nearly double the size of the British editions, are as follows: The new Testament complete for 10 cents. The Gospels complete for 7 cents. The

And in various forms and styles, up to full Turkey morocco, guilt edges, for the new and old versions on pages facing for \$1.50.

This edition is for sale by the leading booksellers of the United States, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Liberal terms are allowed to clubs. Address, American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway, New York.

IF you are bilious you will find positive relief by using "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.



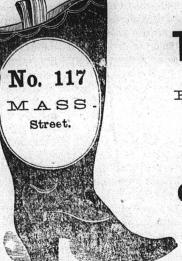
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"TURCO,"

(Imported by T. Slattery, Onarga, Ill.,) Will be found for the season of 1881, beginning April 1st, at the farm of the undersigned, on California road, 8 miles west of Lawrence, in Kanwaka township.

Terms:

Terms:

Twelve dollars for season, payable at time of service by cash or bankable note. For single service eight dollars cash.

Marcs bred by the season not proving with foal may be returned next season free of charge.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.

WM. H. INGERSOLL.

N. B.—No business done on Sunday. P. O. address, Lawrence.

W. H. LAMON.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

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Notice..

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOMSOever it may concern, that Laura Stanley, my
wife, did on or about the 1st day of October A. D.
1880, leave my bed and board without cause or
provocation on my part, and I hereby warn all
persons from contracting any debt with her, as I
shall not hold myself in any wise bound for the
payment of same.

May 18, 1880.